CENSUS OF INDIA-1901.

BALUCHISTAN.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

OF CENSUS OPERATIONS.

BY

R. HUGHES-BULLER,

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS IN BALUCHISTAN.



Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE "TIMES OF INDIA" PRESS.
1902.

PREFACE.

THIS report has assumed greater length than was originally intended owing to the inclusion of a variety of statements, forms, &c., in the shape of Appendices to the various Chapters. There is no Census Manual for Baluchistan, and my object in dealing with local particulars at length and in omitting, so far as possible, no detail of the proceedings of 1901, has been to afford such information as may form the basis for such a Manual should its production at a later date be considered expedient. At all events, the next Superintendent of Census, on assuming his appointment, will, I venture to hope, find sufficient material to hand to enable him to complete his arrangements and to issue detailed instructions for each of the processes involved in a Census some months before the date at which it is likely to commence.

QUETTA,
February 1903.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

CHAPTER I.—THE CENSUS OF 1891 1

CHAPTER II.—PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENSUS OF 1901 6

CHAPTER III.—LEGISLATION... 28

CHAPTER IV.—SUPPLY OF PAPER, PRINTING AND INDENTS... ... 33

CHAPTER V.—TRANSLATION... 38

CHAPTER VI.—NATURE OF THE AGENCY EMPLOYED, REWARDS AND CERTIFICATES 39

CHAPTER VII.—THE METHOD OF ENUMERATION IN THE DIFFERENT CENSUS DIVISIONS 48

PART I.—The Census of Regular Areas, including Railways and Cantonments 48

PART II.—The Census of Administered Areas 80

PART III.—The Census of Tribal Areas ... 88

CHAPTER VIII.—ABSTRACTION, TABULATION AND COMPILATION ... 97

CHAPTER IX.—ACCOUNTS 125

CHAPTER I.

THE CENSUS OF 1891.

As no account of the census operations which were conducted in this Province in 1891 has previously been published, it will not be out of place to place on record a short epitome of what then took place from the materials still available. The information will be instructive as indicating the difficulties which had to be overcome and the advance which was made in 1901.

Brief description of the operations of 1891.

The Government of India in the Home Department letter No. $\frac{1}{16}10$, dated the 11th May 1889, enquired from Local Governments and Administrations the names of the officers whom they wished to appoint as Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations. In sending a copy of this letter to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, the Government of India asked his opinion as to whether there was any objection to including British Baluchistan in the next operations. After consulting Political officers, Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman replied that in his opinion there would be great difficulty in taking a census of a scattered and shifting population such as that of British Baluchistan. The establishments at the disposal of local officers were so weak that if it was intended to utilise them for the work of the census, without adding very considerably to their existing strength, the difficulty alluded to would become almost insuperable. It seemed to the Agent to the Governor-General that a census in these parts would be expensive, unpopular and untrustworthy, and he could not recommend that Baluchistan should be included in the census operations of 1891.

Foreign Department letter No. 2011-I., dated the 18th May 1889

Letter No. 3166 of 4th July 1889.

2. The Government of India accepted the Agent to the Governor-General's opinion that it would be very difficult to take a census in Baluchistan in the ordinary way. They thought, however, that information of considerable value might be obtained if Political Agents were directed to make an estimate of the population, village by village, during the following cold weather. It was also suggested that the results might be further tested, during the cold weather of 1890-1891, prior to their inclusion in the regular census returns, and that to an informal enumeration of this sort the objections, which the Agent to the Governor-General mentioned, could hardly apply.

Foreign Department letter No. 3037, dated the 30th July 1889.

3. The Political Agents of Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali were instructed to take action on the lines indicated by the Government of India and to submit reports in March 1890.

4. In November 1889 the Census Commissioner for India wrote to the Agent to the Governor-General to say that it was probably not worth while to attempt an elaborate enumeration, but there appeared to be no insurmountable

Letter No. 21-1889, dated the 25th November 1889.

difficulty in gathering the simple information which was to be obtained for the more unsettled tracts of India proper, consisting of a statement of the inhabited houses, the number and sex of the population, and their distribution by caste, religion, occupation and birth-place, with their ages, classing them as infants, children, young persons, middle-aged and old. He added that it was not necessary, except in Cantonment limits, that this census should be taken at one and the same time. In rural tracts it might be spread over a month, as already proposed for the Agency. At any rate two days might be allowed in the larger villages where the movement of population was more frequent.

Letter No. 876 of 28th February 1890.

5. The Agent to the Governor-General replied that in his opinion it would, for many reasons, be very inexpedient to make such an attempt as that suggested by the Census Commissioner, that the several Political Agents of the Agency had already been addressed on the lines approved by the Government of India, and that their returns would be forwarded to the Census Commissioner in due course.

6. The Political Agents of Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali submitted their returns in June 1890 shewing the estimated population, and after a reference to the Government of India it was decided that the returns of the former district should be tested again in the cold weather of 1890-1891, but that those of the latter district need not be re-examined.

7. Mr. Baines, Census Commissioner for India, visited Quetta on the 21st January 1891, when it was decided to appoint Mr. W. A. Ingle, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, as Superintendent in charge of the regular census which was to be carried out in the areas specified in the next paragraph. Forms for Cantonments were obtained from Bombay, and those for the Railway and civil population from the Panjab. The Census Commissioner also drew up a note of instructions, a copy of which is attached to this report.

P. 4 Appendix I.

8. A census on the standard schedule was taken on the night of the 26th February 1891 in the following places :—

(i) All Cantonments and Military Stations in the Agency,
(ii) Railway Stations, railway huts, gangmen, and passengers travelling by rail,
(iii) The Civil Station of Quetta, and
(iv) The Camps of the Civil Officers at Sibi who had assembled for the Sibi Fair.

The population in 1891.

9. The estimate of population prepared in 1889-1890 in the Quetta-Pishin district was again checked in the cold weather of 1890-1891. In the Zhob Agency, which had only come under British control at the end of 1889, it was impossible to attempt anything, but some areas, which have since been transferred to the Zhob Agency, *e.g.*, Bori, Kot Khan Muhammad and Murgha, were enumerated in Thal-Chotiali.

The results obtained are given below :—

I. Quetta-Pishin District.

Quetta Tahsil	11,628
Pishin „	36,648
Khojak „	11,058
Quetta Cantonment*	7,500
Quetta Civil Town*	11,302
Total ...	78,136

* These places were regularly enumerated.

II. Thal-Chotiali District.	
Sibi Tahsil	13,401
Shahrig Tahsil	16,241
Thal (Duki) Tahsil	8,009
Railway line	6,006
Loralai Bazar	995
Bori	5,149
Sanjawi	5,532
Barkhan	10,646
Marris	9,578
Bugtis	13,709
Murgha	1,905
Kot Khan Muhammad	1,919
Total ...	93,090

Cost.

10. The total expenditure incurred in connection with the census was Rs. 613-7-0 which was paid from the Imperial Census grant. The amount was expended in the districts named below :—

District.	Regular Census.	Village Census.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Quetta-Pishin	357 11 0	215 12 0	573 7 0
P. A. Kalat	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0
Total Rs. ...			613 7 0

Report on the operations of 1891.

11. It is to be regretted that a report, which was submitted by Mr. Ingle as Superintendent of Census Operations in Baluchistan in 1891, cannot now be found and no further details as to the procedure followed are available.

Appendix I.

Note by the Census Commissioner in India on Census Arrangements in Quetta, &c., dated 23rd January 1891.

I have already sent Mr. Archer, unofficially, my proposals regarding the Civil Station, and have arranged for the supply of forms in English and Urdu. The enumeration should be conducted as in the Cantonment, of which the City is practically an appendage. If more forms are required, they can be got from the Superintendent of Government of Bengal Printing, Calcutta, if in English, and from the Superintendent of Census Operations, Lahore, if in Urdu. The Cantonment Magistrate has also a supply probably beyond his needs.

2. *Camps of Political Officers.*—These will be mainly gathered at Sibi for the Horse Show. Arrangements should be made for each officer to enumerate on the night of the 26th February himself and family, on a household schedule to be got betimes from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, or the Cantonment Magistrate. He should also depute one of the higher officials of his establishment to enumerate his office servants and camp followers with their families if any be present. For these books of ten or thirty pages each can be obtained in Urdu from Lahore. One for each camp and two or three for that of the Agent to the Governor-General will be wanted. There need be no enumeration of Baluch, Pathan or Brahuí visitors to the Show, but British Officers on the Sind Establishment, if any, should be treated in the same way of enumeration as the officers belonging to the Agency. When the enumeration is complete, a list should be made by the head official deputed for the purpose of every schedule and book of schedules by language that has been used, and the whole number with this list should be sent by the morning train of the 28th to Mr. Ingle in Quetta, who will total the whole by tents (or houses) and by sexes, and include the population in his City and Cantonment Abstract in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Instructions to Enumerators which are found at the beginning of the schedule-book, and with my Circular of the 5th September 1890. No delay should be allowed to take place in getting the supply of schedules down to Sibi, and I trust that the matter will be pressed on by Sir Robert Sandeman, more especially as Major Yate has no Census of his charge to look after.

3. *Detached Bodies of Troops.*—Schedules have been ordered for Loralai *viâ* Bori. In all such indents the language, if not English, should be specified, as Urdu indents are sent to Lahore. The enumeration should be taken on the 26th and morning of 27th, and the schedules registered and despatched to Quetta for totaling, &c., as in the case of Sibi.

4. *Railway Gangs working beyond Distant Signals.*—I think these should not be enumerated when the surrounding country is exempted from the Census. The Railway will take a Census of all within their limits or residing permanently in A or B schedules.

5. *Despatch of Schedules after Census.*—It will be advisable to make a single officer responsible for this work, and I would suggest the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta. All schedules and books filled in at the Census should be registered on a list, which should invariably accompany the package, the latter being sent to Quetta as expeditiously as possible on the 28th February at latest. Mr. Ingle should have the assistance of a couple of experienced clerks for two days after the Census to total the City forms, and if required by Colonel Browne, those of the Cantonment also. In the latter case, however, a couple more men should be sent down from the Cantonment to aid the Civil Establishment. The District books from Sibi and Cantonments and Out-posts could be done on the 28th of February or 1st March by a single clerk, and the totals combined into one statement, and the results wired to me in Simla in the following detail.—Cantonment, Civil Station and Sibi Camps, Out-posts and Detachments, showing for each the number of males and females with that of occupied houses and tents.

6. *Abstraction.*—This will be carried out at Multan to which address all schedules should be despatched as soon as the totals have been compiled and the register of schedules checked and made into a general list. They should be addressed to the Officer in charge of the Census Office, Multan City (Huzur-i-Bagh). Mr. Maclagan should be asked whether he wishes the English books to be sent separately or not. Under his general rules, the Railway books for Baluchistan will come to the Agent to the Governor-General, who should accordingly issue orders for them to be addressed to Mr. Ingle, as it will be convenient to have all sent to the Multan Office together.

7. I have already suggested that Mr. Ingle be gazetted Census Superintendent for the Quetta Civil Station, and that all Government Offices and Courts there may be closed on the 25th, 26th and 27th as in other Head-Quarters Stations. I am also prepared to enter a certain sum for the expenses of carriage of forms and for outside agency. The cost of the forms will be borne by Government and adjusted against the grant for the Agency as an Inter-Provincial transaction. Forms will be similarly supplied to Sibi and other Camps.

8. The above arrangements bear no reference to the Local Registration by household carried out by the Political Agents in the *dehát* of their charges of British territory, which must be compiled locally as last year.

CHAPTER II.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Letter No. 4, dated the 14th March 1899.

12. In March 1899 the Government of India in the Home Department enquired from the Agent to the Governor-General what arrangements he would propose to make for taking the census in British Baluchistan in 1901.

The scope of the operations.

13. After consulting the Revenue Commissioner and Political Officers, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner (Colonel Henry Wylie) wrote as follows :—

Letter No. 443-C., dated the 1st July 1899.

"The condition of British Baluchistan is, in my opinion, still too backward to admit of any attempt being made to effect a regular enumeration of the whole population, such as is carried out in the more settled parts of British India. The objections to the taking of a regular census which were urged in 1889 still have the same force, and it would be quite impossible, in my opinion, to make a reliable census of so scattered and shifting a population as that of Baluchistan. I am satisfied that, to say nothing of the unpopularity, and even danger of the measure, the results of any attempt that might be made would not repay the very large expenditure that would doubtless be incurred.

"What I would propose to do, therefore, is to have a regular census carried out only in such places where an enumeration more or less is practicable. Endeavours will be made to do this in all towns and Cantonments and within Railway limits. Elsewhere in British Baluchistan, *i.e.*, in the districts of Quetta-Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, excluding the country of the Marris and Bugtis, and Zhob, a rough enumeration will, as far as possible, be made. As it is undesirable to extend the proposed operations over too long a period, I propose to have the rough enumeration completed within one year, *i.e.*, 1900-1901.

"No appointment of a General Census Superintendent for this Agency appears to be necessary. Political Agents will be responsible for the carrying out of the operations in their respective districts and all correspondence will be carried on through this office."

Home Department letter No. 14, dated the 12th August 1899, and Agent Governor-General's office endorsement No. 6374, dated 25th idem.

14. The arrangement proposed by Colonel Wylie was approved by the Government of India, but the latter desired that the Kalat and Las-Bela States should, as far as practicable, be included in the census of 1901.

The Census of British and administered territory.

15. The matter was afterwards re-considered by Mr. Barnes who had returned to his permanent appointment as Agent to the Governor-General, and he issued the following instructions to the Political Agents of Quetta-Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Zhob, and the Political Assistant, Chagai, regarding the operations to be carried out in British Baluchistan and Administered Territory, as distinguished from Native States and Tribal Areas.

* * * *

Letter No. 93, dated the 13th January 1900.

Census of Towns and Railway.

"In all towns, Tahsil head quarters, large bazaars, cantonments, and along the railway line which traverses the Thal-Chotiali and Quetta-Pishin Agencies there will be no difficulty in carrying out an enumeration on the lines to be followed in British India. This will consist of a preliminary enumeration on a date previous to the actual date of census, and of a final check on the date of the census. The date will probably be March 1st, 1901.

Census of rural tracts.

"The Agent to the Governor-General recognizes that it will not be possible to enumerate the population throughout the whole of each Agency on the system sketched above, but he thinks that the system might be followed in a modified form."

"The basis of the census will be the village and the *Tirni** registers of each Tahsil. Beginning early next summer—say, from June 1st—the Tahsildars should be instructed to gradually fill up for each village on their lists the information required by the forms† of which specimens are herewith enclosed. The same procedure should be followed in the cases of those nomadic tribes entered in the *Tirni* registers, who have no fixed habitation. Most of the Nomad Ghalzais and others who enter the Agency in the cold weather will still be in the Agency on the date of the census, and the best time to fill up the registers for each encampment will be when the *Tirni* tax is collected."

†Enumeration Book containing:—
1. Cover with particulars,
2. Standard Block list, and
3. General schedule.

"As regards settled villages in those districts where a Revenue Settlement is completed, it will probably be found that the preliminary enumeration can be carried out next summer by the Circle Patwaris. In other districts it should be made by a Tahsil official, either at the time the revenue is collected, or at some other suitable occasion."

Census of nomadic tribes.

"It will probably not be possible to finally check the census of the nomadic tribes, and we must be content with the enumeration made when the *Tirni* is collected, but in the settled villages a final check might be made, through the establishment already available, of the figures collected during the Tahsildar's preliminary operations. It will be for Political Agents to decide over what period this check should be extended, as this will depend to a considerable degree on the strength of establishments available, but it is hoped that, in order to ensure the accuracy of the figures, it will be limited as much as possible. Even if it is not possible to check all the lists on the night of the census, a certain proportion might be so checked, and others might be checked by the Tahsildar and his subordinates in their cold weather tours at a date as near to the census date as possible. If the object of the census is fully explained to the people by the Political Agent and his Assistants in the course of their tours, and the co-operation of the *Maliks* is invited, it is probable that in many villages men may be found who, in return for some small remuneration, will undertake to check the village list on the date of the census."

Census of Native States and Tribal Areas.

16. At the same time, the Agent to the Governor-General's office addressed the Political Agents, Thal-Chotiali, Kalat, and Southern Baluchistan, with regard to the census of the Tribal Areas and Native States in their respective Agencies. The instructions conveyed to the Political Agents were as follows :—

(*a*) THAL-CHOTIALI.—It cannot be expected that operations can be carried out so systematically in the Marri and Bugti hills, but a good deal may be done with the assistance of the Tribal chiefs to obtain a rough estimate of the number of houses throughout these areas and of the number of persons per family in a few selected areas to form a basis on which the number of the actual population may be calculated. So far as the enumeration of the selected areas goes, it should be carried out on the same lines as that of the tracts under direct enumeration. To assist the Chiefs a special officer may be appointed and provision should be made for rewards to chiefs and headmen.

Letter No. 915, dated the 24th January 1900.

A form‡ for the enumeration of houses in tribal tracts was prescribed.

(*b*) KALAT.—To the Political Agent, Kalat, Mr. Barnes wrote :—"In the Bolan a regular census may be carried out on the same lines as are to be followed in the other portions of the Agency.

Letter No. 1085, dated the 31st January 1900.

"In other parts of the Kalat Agency we should be able, with the consent of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, to make a rough estimate of the population of Kalat and the Saráwán and Jhálawán hills."

(*c*) SOUTHERN BALUCHISTAN.—The Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan received the following instructions :—"In those parts of this Agency (comprising the Nasirabad Niabat, the Levy Tracts and the Las-Bela State) which are under direct administration, Tahsil officials should, with effect from April 1st, commence an enumeration of the

Letter No. 1088, dated the 31st January 1900.

* Grazing tax. † See Appendix II, p. 12. ‡ Not printed.

population of their Tahsils in the annexed forms,* and endeavours should be made to check the enumeration during the winter of 1900-1901. If, however, it be found impossible to enumerate the population of these tracts systematically throughout, it may be possible to effect an enumeration of selected areas in order that a basis may be obtained on which, after an enumeration of houses, the actual population may be roughly calculated.

Letter No. 1415, dated the 9th February 1900.

17. Later on the Agent to the Governor-General decided that the Census should be carried out under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner, an officer of not lower rank than an Extra Assistant Commissioner being placed under him to personally supervise the working of the arrangements throughout the Agency.

18. This was followed by a report to the Government of India clearly explaining the lines on which it was proposed to carry out the Census.

Letter No. 2268, dated the 14th March 1900.

Charge of the operations.

"The Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan will be placed in charge of these operations, but, as will be obvious from the foregoing remarks, they will now be conducted on a larger scale than that which was originally proposed. To enable the Revenue Commissioner to carry out the work completely and successfully in so large an area, I consider that he should be given some assistance, and would suggest that an official of not lower rank than an Extra Assistant Commissioner be placed under his orders from the 1st April 1900 to personally supervise the working of the arrangements throughout the Agency. The duties of this officer will be to move about the country and instruct the Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars and other subordinates as to the manner in which the operations should be conducted both with regard to the preliminary operations and the final check. He will also be of assistance in interviewing Sardars and Headmen, and in explaining the object of the operations to them, and his services will eventually be utilised in compiling the figures for the Agency."

A deputation allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, in addition to a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 90 per mensem, was recommended for the Extra Assistant Commissioner to be placed on this duty.

The appointment was sanctioned in Foreign Department letter No. 2306-I.A., dated the 1st June 1900, and Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., the senior Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Agency, was selected for it, but owing to difficulties in selecting his successor he did not take up his duties until 30th July 1900.

Delay in preliminary arrangements.

Foreign Department telegram No. 2802-I.A., dated the 29th June 1900.

This delay was much to be regretted. It prevented the Census Extra Assistant Commissioner from visiting Las-Bela and the Jhálawán country, and the final arrangements for the Census were also considerably impeded and delayed. In lieu of the fixed travelling allowance which had been originally proposed, Diwan Ganpat Rai was subsequently allowed to draw the ordinary travelling allowances admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

19. Some Political Agents replied to the Agent to the Governor-General's proposals, the most important communication † being that from the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali. That officer pointed out that the population of the greater part of the Marri and Bugti Hills was such a scattered and shifting one that the method of enumeration suggested ‡ could hardly be applied to them, but that there was no reason why a fairly accurate estimate should not be obtained by the following methods :—

† Letter No. 34-F. C., dated the 18th March 1900.

‡ P. 7, para. 16 (*a*).

Census of Tribal Areas under Thal-Chotiali.

(*a*) After the Fort Munro Jirga, the Munshis already serving under the Bugti and Marri Chiefs should commence to take a rough enumeration of each sub-section with the assistance of the headmen concerned under the personal supervision of Mir Mehrab Khan, son of the Bugti Chief, as regards the Bugti tribe ; and Khan Bahadur Mir Khair Baksh Khan, with

* Not printed.

the help of Murad Baksh Ghazni, Resaldar, as regards the Marri tribe. The work would be completed by the 31st January 1901.

(*b*) In regard to the Domkis, Kaheris, and Umranis, the number of households in each village, and the number of adults,* male or female, and of children, males and females, in each household should be ascertained and recorded.

Recommendations of the Committee on Census Procedure.

20. Owing to His Excellency the Viceroy's visit most of the Political Officers of the Agency were present in Quetta in April 1900, and the opportunity was taken by the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., to convene a meeting to discuss Census arrangements. The Committee decided upon the following arrangements :—

I. A regular Census in the forms prescribed for British India was to be taken in the following areas :—

Quetta Town and Cantonment	Quetta-Pishin District.
Pishin Town and Fort	
Chaman	
Killá Abdullá Bázár...	
All Railway limits	
Sibi Municipal area	Thal-Chotiali District.
Harnáí Head-quarters	
Sháhrig Tahsil „	
Duki „ „	
Bárkhán „ „	
Kohlu „ „	
Sanjáwí „ „	
Gumbaz Military out-post	
All Railway limits	
Bolan Railway limits	Bolan.
Mach	
Kirtá	
Loralai Municipality and Cantonment ...	Zhob District.
Fort Sandeman, Municipality and Cantt. ...	
Hindubagh Tahsil Head-quarters	
Killa Saifulla „ „	
Musa Khel, Tahsil and Fort	
All Military out-posts	

II. A modified form of Census was to be taken in the Administered Districts as under :—

Quetta Sub-division	Quetta-Pishin.
Pishin „	
Shorarud	
Sibi Tahsil	Thal-Chotiali.
Sháhrig „	
Sanjáwí Sub-Tahsil	
Duki Tahsil	
Kohlú Sub-Tahsil	
Bárkhán Tahsil	

*NOTE.—The Political Agent noted that all above 12 years of age should be treated as adults, this being the age at which a boy is considered fit to carry arms.

Bori or Loralai Tahsil		
Fort Sandeman „		
Hindubagh „	Zhob.	
Killa Sarfulla Sub-Tahsil		
Musa Khel Tahsil		

The preliminary Census was to be made by the ordinary Revenue Staff, when out for purposes of *Batai* and *Tirni* collections, and a check of the settled inhabitants in villages was to be made in the cold weather of 1900-1901.

Checking of the Census of the Nomadic Population.

The Committee recommended that the Census of the Nomadic population should be made by a separate Agency, when the *Tirni* of Nomads was being collected. This might be done by Naib-Tahsildars or Kánungoes. No check of this Census would be possible, as the Nomads would, as a rule, not be available for counting a second time. No tribe or person possessing *Tirni* receipts of date later than April 30th, 1900, should be included.

Census in Tribal Areas.

III. A Census on a still rougher system was recommended to be taken in the areas noted below which were classed as "Tribal Areas":—

QUETTA-PISHIN.

Toba Achakzai in the Chaman Sub-division.
The Sarlath Hills in Shorarud.

THAL-CHOTIALI.

The Marri and Bugti country.
Domki, Kaherí and Umrání country.

SOUTHERN BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

The Khan's lands or Nasirabad Niábat.
Las-Bela.

ZHOB.

The Shirani and Zmarai country, unless the Political Agent thought these could be conveniently included in (II) above.

KALAT.

The Kalat State.

CHAGAI.

Nushki and Chagai.

This census was to be done through the Sardars and headmen of tribes. It was suggested that the returns given by them should, when possible, be checked by Political Agents and Extra Assistant Commissioners when on tour.

IV. It was further recommended that owing to the ill-defined control exercised in Makrán, as well as in Khárán and the Western Sinjráni District of the Chagai Political charge, and to the difficulty of securing a suitable agency for enumeration, these tracts of country should be omitted from the census.

Subsidiary Instructions.

21. The committee laid down the following subsidiary instructions regarding the census of Administered Districts:—

(*a*) If a household consisted of more than one family, details of the number of persons were to be given for each family.

(*b*) Similarly if members of more than one tribe occupied a single house, separate details for each should be given.

(*c*) Totals were to be given for each village in columns 10 to 14 of local Form A.

(*d*) Hindus were to be shewn as such in the column for tribe, their caste being shown in the column for sub-section.

Final decision as to the areas to be censused.

22. These proceedings were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General who slightly altered the forms, and referred the matter to the Census Commissioner for India. The Census Commissioner approved of the proposals on the 25th May 1900, and copies of proceedings, together with copies of the local forms, A, B and C* as finally approved, were forwarded to the Political Agents on the 3rd June 1900.

General orders of the Government of India regarding the census of 1901. P. 12, Appendix II.

23. The general orders of the Government of India regarding the decennial census of 1901 will be found contained in Home Department Resolution No. 30/32, dated the 2nd April 1900.

Census Commissioner's visit to Quetta. P. 23, Appendix III.

24. The Census Commissioner in India visited Quetta in November 1900, and approved of the action that had already been taken in regard to the census. On the 8th November 1900 he recorded a note on the measures which had been decided on. This will be found printed as Appendix III.

* NOTE—These forms are printed in Chapter VII.

Appendix II.

No. 30/32.

Copy of extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Census), under date Calcutta, the 2nd April 1900.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 3-Census—114-124-A, dated the 1st July 1890.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 13, dated the 2nd March 1899.

Revenue Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 140, dated the 11th May 1899, and enclosures. The replies of the local Governments and administrations who were consulted thereon.

RESOLUTION.

By Home Department Notification, No. 23, dated the 13th October 1899, Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed Census Commissioner for India for the purpose of the decennial Census of 1901. Sanction has since been given to the appointment, from the 1st April 1900, of the following officers to be Provincial Superintendents of the Census Operations :—

Madras	Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S.
Bombay	„ R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S.
Bengal	„ E. A. Gait, I.C.S.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	„ R. Burn, I.C.S.
Panjab	„ H. A. Rose, I.C.S.
Burma	„ C. C. Lowis, I.C.S.
Central Provinces	„ R. V. Russell, I.C.S.
Assam	„ B. C. Allen, I.C.S.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	„ A. D. Chinoy.

2. After consultation with the Census Commissioner the Government of India determined that it was unnecessary on this occasion to assemble a conference of the officers who had been engaged as Provincial Superintendents in conducting the Census of 1891. The reports of the conferences held in 1878, in 1890, and in October 1891 embody in a clear and well-ordered form the experience acquired in the last three Censuses of India, and the Census Commissioner himself, while recently on leave, has had the advantage of consulting Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I., the late Census Commissioner for India, Mr. Noel Humphreys, the Assistant Registrar General for England and Wales, and other statistical authorities in Europe. At the present time when the resources of the Administration are strained by the prevalence of famine over a large area and by the persistence of plague in several localities, much inconvenience would have been caused by calling together from all parts of the country officers whose services are required in their own provinces.

3. With his despatch of the 11th May 1899, the Secretary of State forwarded letters from the Registrar General and from Mr. Baines, containing certain suggestions for simplifying the procedure and reducing the particulars recorded for the bulk of the population. Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted on the subject, and the Census Commissioner has submitted his final proposals regarding the date on which the Census should be taken, the form in which information should be collected, and the instructions to be issued to the enumerators. It now remains for the Governor-General in Council to pass orders on these points.

4. The Census will be taken on the night of Friday, the 1st March 1901. The selection of the particular date is determined by several considerations. The moon will be at the full on the 5th March, and there will be light enough on the 1st to enable the enumerators to complete the work of checking the Schedules before midnight; while on that date the people

will not ordinarily have gone to the sacred rivers to attend the lunar bathing festivals. Auspicious days for marriages must be avoided and also the greater festivals and important fairs which take people away from their homes on a large scale. The date proposed complies with all these conditions, and has been agreed to by Local Governments and Administrations. In some forest and desert tracts a synchronous enumeration may either be wholly impracticable or may have to be carried out on the morning of the 2nd March instead of on the night of the 1st. In such cases Local Governments and administrations will determine, in consultation with the Census Commissioner, the procedure to be adopted which will vary with the requirements of the locality, and will report their conclusions for the information of the Government of India.

5. The general and household schedules sanctioned for adoption throughout British India are given as appendices to this Resolution in the form in which they will actually be issued after translation into the various vernacular languages. The instructions to enumerators which are printed inside the cover of the General Schedule, have been simplified and reduced in bulk, in view of the relatively illiterate character of the agency employed. They will be supplemented by a set of rules for the guidance of Supervisors and Charge Superintendents, the general lines of which will be laid down by the Census Commissioner, and will be subject to such modifications as local conditions may render necessary.

6. In the General Schedule itself the headings for sex, age, civil condition (married, unmarried or widowed) and birthplace deal with facts which are recognised as important for the purpose of comparative international statistics, and there can be no doubt as to the necessity for retaining them. In regard to the other headings dealing with religion, caste, occupation, language, ability to read and write English or a vernacular language, and mental or physical, infirmity, the question of maintaining uniformity with the procedure of other nations does not arise, and they have to be considered merely with reference to the administrative utility and the intrinsic interest of the information which they are intended to record.

7. In connexion with religion it has been suggested that, as on the last occasion, a subsidiary column should be added showing the sect to which each person belongs. After considering this point in its separate bearing on the Christian and non-Christian population the Governor-General in Council has determined that the sects of Christians should be recorded, but has decided in the case of non-Christian sects to leave the matter to the discretion of Local Governments, who may either omit sects altogether, or, if they wish to have figures for particular sects only, may direct the enumerators to ascertain by special inquiry the number and distribution of those sects. This can readily be done by means of rules for the guidance of Supervisors and Superintendents referred to in paragraph 5 above. Or again, if this course is considered open to objection, the names of all sects might be recorded but only those abstracted which are thought to be of special interest or importance. The case of Europeans and Eurasians is met by the rule for filling up column 4 of the household schedule which instructs people to enter under religion the sect or denomination to which they belong. It is more difficult to obtain an accurate record of the sect or denomination of the Native Christians, but the Government of India hope that comparative accuracy may be secured by directing supervisors to enquire specially to what denomination the person enumerated belongs, and by inviting the heads of the various missions to instruct their people as to the answer to be given.

8. In order to simplify the final tables and expedite the publication of the results, Mr. Baines has proposed that the headings for caste should be omitted and the return of 1891 made use of "As a standard until 1901." The balance of opinion, however, is strongly in favour of retaining that heading and the Governor-General in Council accepts this view, both on the general ground taken by Sir K. Seshadri Iyer that "the whole social fabric of India rests upon caste," and for the special reason that the caste statistics afford the best clue to the progress of the movement which Sir Alfred Lyall describes as the gradual Brahamanising of the aboriginal, non-aryan or casteless tribes and to the changes in respect of widow and infant marriage which are known to be going on. There will be no heading for sub-caste, but this will not preclude Local Governments who may consider it desirable to procure statistics for any particular sub-caste, from undertaking such inquiries on the line indicated in paragraph 7.

9. The treatment of occupation for census purposes is everywhere recognised as a matter of extreme difficulty, and in India the subject is further complicated by the vague and general descriptions which the people give of their means of livelihood and by the fact that many industries are at present only imperfectly specialized. On this point the Governor-General in Council accepts the proposals of the Census Commissioner as set forth in Columns 9, 10 and 11 of the schedule and the rules for filling them up. These are in general accord with the views of the latest International Conference on statistics and with the practice of several European countries, and they promise to avoid the confusion between dependents and actual workers which vitiated the results of the last census, and at the same time to bring out more clearly the prevalence of double occupations.

10. The remaining columns differ from those used in 1891, only in two respects: the attempt to record persons under instruction has been abandoned, and a separate column has been provided for persons who know English. The former change was recommended by the Census Conference of October 1891, the latter is justified by the importance of obtaining a complete record of the English knowing population. Both proposals are accepted.

11. It is believed that the schedule and instructions now prescribed will be found suitable for use in Native States and it is very desirable, that those States, which conducted their Census Operation in 1891 with conspicuous efficiency, should adopt the same forms and follow the same procedure as the districts of British India.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department, and to the Census Commissioner for India.

Ordered also that the Resolution and Appendices be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extracts.)

(Sd.) J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Descriptive Particulars of Book.	Names of Responsible Officers.
District.	
Thana, Tahsil, Taluk or Township.	*Charge Superintendent.*
Village or Town.	*Supervisor.*
Charge No.	
Circle No.	
Ward or Mohalla No.	*Enumerator.*
Block No.	

Record of Enumeration Procedure.	Dates.	Signatures of Responsible Officers.
Receipt of book by Enumerator	...	
Preliminary enumeration commenced	...	
„ „ completed	...	
„ „ tested and revised by Supervisor	...	
„ „ tested and revised by Charge Superintendent ...	...	
„ „ tested and revised by Inspecting Officer	...	
Final enumeration commenced	...	
„ „ completed	...	
Enumerator's abstract compiled	...	
Abstract and book despatched to Charge Superintendent	...	
Abstract entered in Charge Superintendent's Summary	...	
Abstract and book despatched to Abstraction Office	...	

ENUMERATORS.

UP THE SCHEDULE.

use Number).—Enter
If it is empty, write
ber, and leave one
d a house without a
ıe is living, you will
ır orders.

erial Number).—This
l up until the final
ed. You will then
l persons enumerated.

me).—Enter first the
the family, whether
other members of the
servants, if any. If
made to giving the
ıe word 'female' in
e rest of the columns
fant has not yet been
nfant.' You are not
le giving her own or
ıen you have entered
e, you will leave one
g the entries for the
ıimen Schedule.

Religion).—Enter here
person returns, as
Christian, Parsi. In
e sect also should be
ı. See Rule 17.

ale or female).—Enter
her *male* or *female*,
tten the word 'female'
ter eunuchs as male.

Married, &c.).—Enter
ant, child, or grown
unmarried, or *widow*,
e entered as widowed.

ıe).—Enter the num-
has completed. For
old, enter the word

Rule 8.—*Column 8 (Castes, &c.)*.—Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains, the tribe of those who have no castes, and the race of Christians, Buddhists, etc. See Rule 17.

Rule 9.—*Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers)*.—Enter the principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property, such as *house-rent, pension, etc.* The column will be blank for dependents. See Rule 17.

Rule 10.—*Column 10 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers)*.—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue in addition to their principal occupation. If they have no such additional occupation, enter in this column the word 'none.' The column will be blank for dependents. See Rule 17.

Rule 11.—*Column 11 (Means of subsistence of dependents)*.—For those who do not work or carry on business either personally or by means of servants, and who own no private property, enter the *principal* occupation of the head of the family or of the person who supports them. The column will be blank for actual workers. See Rule 17.

Rule 12.—*Column 12 (Birth-place)*.—Enter the District or State in which each person was born, and, if the person was not born in your province, add the name of the province to the district of birth. If the person be born out of India, enter the country, as *China, Afghanistan, Ceylon.* The names of villages, tahsils, etc., are not to be given.

Rule 13.—*Column 13 (Language)*.—Enter the language which each person returns as that which he ordinarily uses.

Rule 14.—*Column 14 (Literate or illiterate.)*—Enter in this column against all persons, of whatever age, whether they can or cannot *both* read and write any language. In the case of literates, enter the languages which they can both read and write, putting first the language which they know best.

Rule 15.—*Column 15 (English)*.—Enter in this column against all persons shown as literate whether they can or cannot *both* read and write English. The column will be blank for those shown in column 12 as illiterate.

Rule 16.—*Column 16 (Infirmities)*.—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

Rule 17.—*Columns, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11.*—In filling up these columns, you will be guided by the instructions you will receive from the Supervisor, and you will ask such questions as he may order you to ask.

II.—PROCEDURE.

A.—The first round.—(Preliminary Enumeration.)

1. Beginning from the * of * 1901, you will visit every house in your Block to which a separate number has been affixed, in the order in which the houses are entered in your Block-list, and fill up the columns in the Schedule for every person residing in those houses, in the manner prescribed above and as directed by your Supervisor.

2. You must use black ink, and write very clearly in the character you know best.

3. If directed to do so by your Supervisor, you will make a rough draft on plain paper, which you will not enter in your book of Schedules until it has been passed by the Supervisor.

4. If the entry for any person in any of the columns of the Schedule be the same as that for the person entered on the line above, you must repeat the entry. You must not write the word "ditto" or make dots.

5. You should point out to the Supervisor entries about which you are in doubt, and receive his instructions. You must have completed all the entries in your Block by the * of * 1901. *

B.—The second round.—(Final Enumeration.)

6. On the evening of the 1st March, 1901, at the time of lighting lamps, you will take your Book of Schedules as already filled in, and again visit every house in your Block in order. Before you start on your round, you must see that you are yourself enumerated in the house where you are stopping.

7. You must summon the chief member of each family, and read over to him one by one the entries made for his family in the Schedule, asking him, as you read each name, whether the person is present in the house or not. You must also ask him particularly whether any fresh persons have come or any child has been born. You must strike out the entries for persons who are not present, and fill up the form for any person now in the house who was not there when your first visit was made, such as guests, infants newly born, and others. You are to consider as present persons living in or taking their meals from the house who may be out for the night fishing or watching in the fields or carrying on any out-door occupation or duty.

8. The fresh entries mentioned in the last rule must be made on the blank pages at the end of your book. In each case you must enter the number of the house to which the fresh entries relate, writing under it the word 'continued.'

9. You must make no alteration whatever in any entry against the name of any person unless you have to strike out the entries altogether, because he or she is no longer present. When you strike out a person, you must draw the line completely through all the entries, following that person's name, and not merely through column 3.

10. You must use red ink only for the entries and erasures made on the round of the 1st March.

11. Whilst going on the second round, you must visit every house market "empty" in your book to see whether any person is then living there.

12. After visiting, as above, all the dwelling-houses, you must go to the dharmsalas, sarais, encampments and landing-places, where travellers rest for the night, and enter all particulars in the Schedules for the wayfarers, boatmen, pilgrims and others you may find there, and strike out the entries already made against persons who are not then present. You should ascertain from the village watchmen whether any members of a wandering tribe have come to camp in your Block. If so, you must go and enumerate them in the manner prescribed above.

13. If any house-holder in your Block has been given a separate Schedule, you should collect it on the morning of the 2nd March, and, after seeing that the rules have been complied with in filling up the columns, you should stitch it into your book, next to the last Schedule filled up by you.

14. On the morning of the 2nd March, after your book has been inspected by the Supervisor, you will prepare under his directions the short Abstract printed on the inside of the cover, and he will not take charge of your book until he has certified the total to be correct.

15. According to the Census Act, every person is legally bound to furnish you with such information as is necessary for filling up the Schedule; but you are forbidden to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the Census, *as, for instance, the amount of any person's income.* Any Enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the Census renders himself liable to punishment under the Census Act or the Penal Code

* Dates to be fixed by the Provincial Superintendents.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

I.—Rules for filling up the Schedule.

Rule 1.—*Column 1 (House Number).*—Enter the number of the house. If it is empty, write "empty" after the number, and leave one space blank. If you find a house without a number in which some one is living, you will report to the Supervisor for orders.

Rule 2.—*Column 2 (Serial Number).*—This column is not to be filled up until the final record has been completed. You will then enter a serial number for all persons enumerated.

Rule 3.—*Column 3 (Name).*—Enter first the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female; then the other members of the family and their resident servants, if any. If there be any objection made to giving the name of a female, write the word 'female' in this column, filling up the rest of the columns for her as usual. If an infant has not yet been named, enter the word 'infant.' You are not to insist upon any female giving her own or her husband's name. When you have entered all the persons in a house, you will leave one space blank before making the entries for the next house. See the Specimen Schedule.

Rule 4.—*Column 4 (Religion).*—Enter here the religion which each person returns, as *Hindu, Mussalman, Jain, Christian, Parsi.* In the case of Christians the sect also should be entered below the religion. See Rule 17.

Rule 5.—*Column 5 (Male or female).*—Enter here each person as either *male* or *female*, even though you have written the word 'female' in column 3 already. Enter eunuchs as male.

Rule 6.—*Column 6 (Married, &c.).*—Enter each person, whether infant, child, or grown up, as either *married, unmarried,* or *widow.* Divorced persons should be entered as widowed. See Rule 17.

Rule 7.—*Column 7 (Age).*—Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word 'infant.'

Rule 8.—*Column 8 (Castes, &c.).*—Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains, the tribe of those who have no castes, and the race of Christians, Buddhists, etc. See Rule 17.

Rule 9.—*Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers).*—Enter the principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property, such as *house-rent, pension, etc.* The column will be blank for dependents. See Rule 17.

Rule 10.—*Column 10 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers).*—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue in addition to their principal occupation. If they have no such additional occupation, enter in this column the word 'none.' The column will be blank for dependents. See Rule 17.

Rule 11.—*Column 11 (Means of subsistence of dependents).*—For those who do not work or carry on business either personally or by means of servants, and who own no private property, enter the *principal* occupation of the head of the family or of the person who supports them. The column will be blank for actual workers. See Rule 17.

Rule 12.—*Column 12 (Birth-place).*—Enter the District or State in which each person was born, and, if the person was not born in your province, add the name of the province to the district of birth. If the person be born out of India, enter the country, as *China, Afghanistan, Ceylon.* The names of villages, tahsils, etc., are not to be given.

Rule 13.—*Column 13 (Language).*—Enter the language which each person returns as that which he ordinarily uses.

Rule 14.—*Column 14 (Literate or illiterate.)*—Enter in this column against all persons, of whatever age, whether they can or cannot *both* read and write any language. In the case of literates, enter the languages which they can both read and write, putting first the language which they know best.

Rule 15.—*Column 15 (English).*—Enter in this column against all persons shown as literate whether they can or cannot *both* read and write English. The column will be blank for those shown in column 12 as illiterate.

Rule 16.—*Column 16 (Infirmities).*—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

Rule 17.—*Columns, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11.*—In filling up these columns, you will be guided by the instructions you will receive from the Supervisor, and you will ask such questions as he may order you to ask.

II.—Procedure.

A.—The first round.—(Preliminary Enumeration.)

1. Beginning from the * of * 1901, you will visit every house in your Block to which a separate number has been affixed, in the order in which the houses are entered in your Block-list, and fill up the columns in the Schedule for every person residing in those houses, in the manner prescribed above and as directed by your Supervisor.

2. You must use black ink, and write very clearly in the character you know best.

3. If directed to do so by your Supervisor, you will make a rough draft on plain paper, which you will not enter in your book of Schedules until it has been passed by the Supervisor.

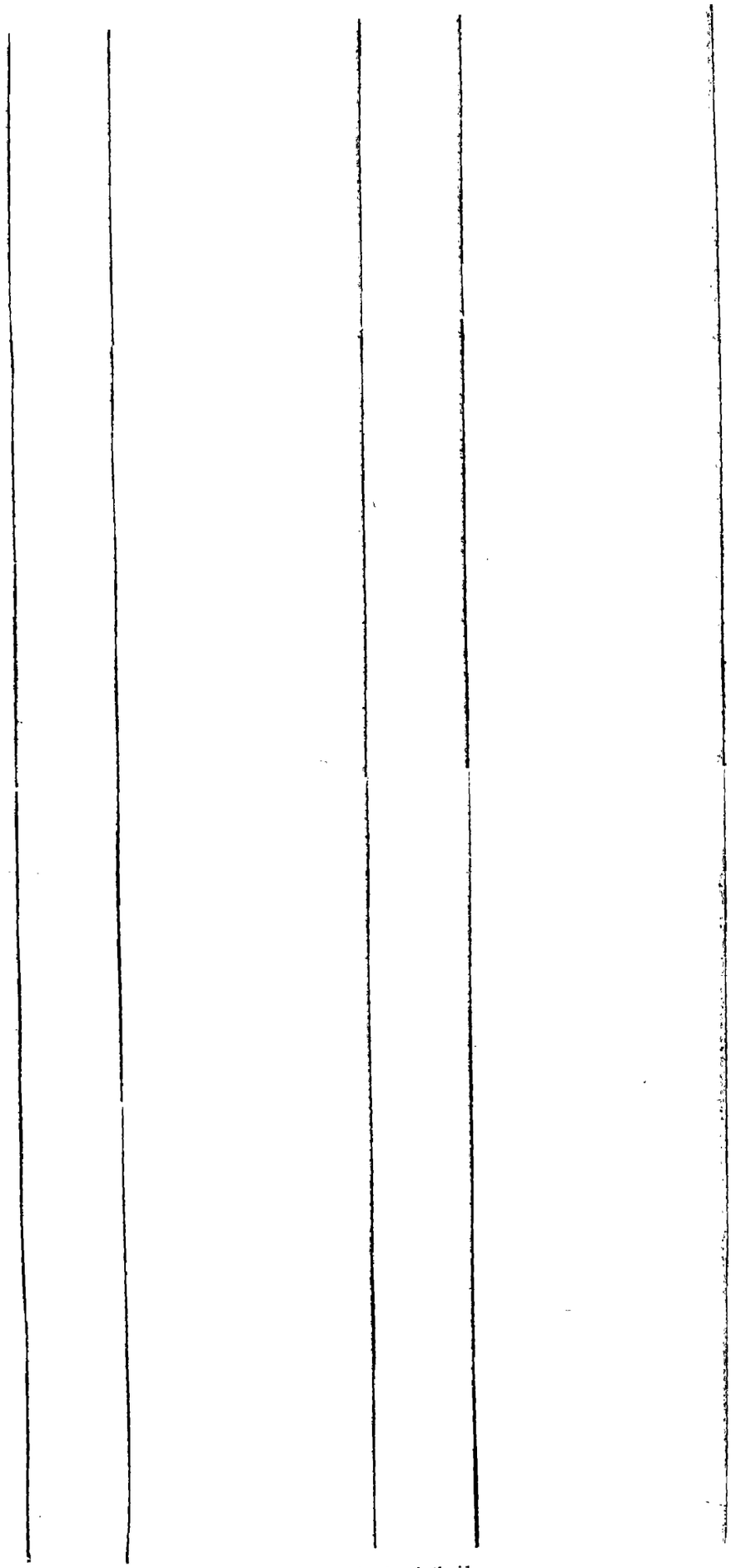
4. If the entry for any person in any of the columns of the Schedule be the same as that for the person entered on the line above, you must repeat the entry. You must not write the word "ditto" or make dots.

* Dates to be fixed by the Provinc

BLOCK LIST.

NAME OF VILLAGE OR WARD. | NUMBER OF VILLAGE OR WARD. | NUMBER OF CIRCLE. | NUMBER OF BLOCK.

Sub-Division, i.e., Hamlet, Quarter, Street, etc.	HOUSES.		FAMILIES IN EACH HOUSE.		REMARKS.
	Serial number.	Description, Dwelling-house, Shop, Serai, etc.	Serial number.	Name of the Head Member of each Family.	
1	2	3	4	5	6



NOTE.—This list was printed on both sides.

(GENERAL SCHEDULE.)

NAME OF VILLAGE— NUMBER OF VILLAGE— NUMBER OF CIRCLE— NUMBER OF BLOCK— PAGE

	Male or Female.	Married, Unmarried, Widowed.	Age.	Caste of Hindus and Jains, Tribe or race of others.	Occupation or means of Subsistence of Actual Workers.		Means of Subsistence of Dependents on Actual Workers.	Birth-place.	Language ordinarily used.	Literate or Illiterate	Knows or does not know English.	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper.
					Principal.	Subsidiary.						
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

NOTE.—This Schedule was printed on both sides.

NAME OF THANA TAHSIL

NAME OF VILLAGE—

NUMBER OF VILLAGE—

(GENERAL SCHEDULE.)

NUMBER OF CIRCLE

House No.	Serial No.	Name.	Religion.	Male or Female.	Married, Unmarried, Widowed.	Age.	Caste of Hindus and Jains Tribe or race of others.	Occupation or means of Subsistence of Actual Workers.		Means of Dep Actu
								Principal.	Subsidiary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

(FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.)

Religion.	Male or Female.	Married, Unmarried or Widowed.	Age.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation or Means of Subsistence of Actual Workers.		Means of Subsistence of Dependents on Actual Workers.	Birth-place.	Language ordinarily used.	Literate or Illiterate.	Knows or does not know English.	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper.
					Principal.	Subsidiary.						
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

(FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.)

Charge

Circle.

Superviser.

Block No.

Enumerator.

he reverse is to be filled up under the Census Act by the head occupant of the house or tenement, for all the house or tenement on the night of the 1st March 1901, counting also as present persons ordinarily w hours on duty (except with a running train or river steamer) and still taking their meals from the house. ver or cause to be delivered the schedule, duly filled up and signed, to the Enumerator, who will call for it ry facility and aid is requested for the Enumorator, who will probably make two visits in order to take the amilies residing on the premises. Before filling up the schedule, the rules which follow should be

SPECIMEN SCHEDULE.

Married, Unmarried or Widowed.	Age.	Race or Nationality.	*Occupation or Means of Subsistence of Actual Workers.* — Principal.	Subsidiary.	Means of Subsistence of Dependents on Actual Workers.	Birth-place.	Languages ordinarily used.	Literate or Illiterate.	Knows or does not know English.	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Married ..	38	English ...	Surgeon ...	Shareholder.	...	England ...	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
Widow ...	27	Eurasian ...	.....	.....	Government pension.	Calcutta ...	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
Unmarried.	40	Austrian ...	Broker ...	Hide Merchant.	...	Austria ...	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
Unmarried.	Infant	Armenian ...	.....	.....	Lawyer's Clerk ...	Bombay ...	...	Illiterate ...	Not ...	Blind.
Widower ...	46	American ...	Piece-goods Merchant.	None ...	...	United States	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
Married ...	28	Scotch ...	Tea Planter.	Orchid Collector.	...	Scotland ...	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
Married ...	32	English ...	Railway Engineer.	Builder ...	...	Punjab ...	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
Unmarried.	35	Swiss ...	Watchmaker	Optician ...	...	Switzerland	German ...	Literate ...	Not ...	
Unmarried.	14	Irish ...	.....	.....	Army Officer ...	Malta ...	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
Married ...	52	Russian ...	Sailor ...	Wood-carver	...	Russia ...	Russian ...	Illiterate ...	Not ...	

RULES FOR FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE.

COLUMN 1 (*House Number*).—Enter the Census number of the house.

COLUMN 2 (*Serial Number*).—Enter a serial number for all persons living in the house.

COLUMN 3 (*Name*).—Enter first the head of the family resident in the house on the night of the Census; then the rest of the members of the family; and lastly visitors stopping in the house that night.

COLUMN 4 (*Religion*).—Enter the sect or denomination as shown in the specimen Schedule.

COLUMN 5 (*Sex*).—Enter whether male or female.

COLUMN 6 (*Civil Condition*).—Enter each person, whether infant or grown-up, as married, unmarried, or widowed. Persons who have been divorced should be shown as widowed.

COLUMN 7 (*Age*).—Enter the age as on *last* birthday, and against children less than a year old, write "infant."

COLUMN 8 (*Race or Nationality*).—In the case of British subjects, enter their race, such as *European*, *Eurasian*, *Armenian*, etc. For persons who are not British subjects, enter the nationality to which they consider themselves to belong, such as Austrian, Swiss, etc.

COLUMN 9 (*Principal occupation of actual workers*).—Enter the principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property, such as house-rent, pension, etc. General terms, such as "Government" or "Railway Service," "Commerce," etc., should not be used, but the exact kind of service or dealing should be specified. Persons temporarily out of employ should be returned under their last or ordinary occupation. This column will be blank for dependents.

COLUMN 10 (*Subsidiary occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers*).—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue in addition to their principal occupation, or any supplementary means of livelihood which they may possess. If they have no such additional occupation or means of livelihood, enter the word "none." This column also will be blank for dependents.

COLUMN 11 (*Means of subsistence of dependents on actual workers*).—For children of whatever age, and for women who do not work or carry on business either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the head of the family or the person who supports them. This column will be blank for actual workers.

COLUMN 12 (*Birth-place*).—If born in India, enter the district and province; if born out of India, enter the country, but not the name of a county, or village or town.

COLUMN 13 (*Language*).—Enter here the language which each person states to be that which he ordinarily uses.

COLUMN 14 (*Literacy*).—Enter in this column against each person, of whatever age, who can *both* read and write any language the word literate.

COLUMN 15 (*English*).—Enter in this column against all persons shown as literate whether they can or cannot *both* read and write English.

COLUMN 16 (*Infirmities*).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column. Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

(FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.)

District — Charge

Sub-Division or Town — Circle. / Superviser.

Village or Ward — Block No. / Enumerator.

INSTRUCTIONS.—The schedule on the reverse is to be filled up under the Census Act by the head occupant of the house or te Europeans and Eurasians stopping in the house or tenement on the night of the 1st March 1901, counting also as present pe residing in the house but absent for a few hours on duty (except with a running train or river steamer) and still taking their meals The head occupant aforesaid should deliver or cause to be delivered the schedule, duly filled up and signed, to the Enumerator, who on the morning of the 2nd March. Every facility and aid is requested for the Enumerator, who will probably make two visits in ord census of the native servants and their families residing on the premises. Before filling up the schedule, the rules which foll carefully read.

SPECIMEN SCHEDULE.

House number.	Serial number.	Name.	Religion.	Male or Female.	Married, Unmarried or Widowed.	Age.	Race or Nationality.	*Occupation or Means of Subsistence of Actual Workers.* — Principal.	*Occupation or Means of Subsistence of Actual Workers.* — Subsidiary.	Means of Subsistence of Dependents on Actual Workers.	Birth-place.	Languages ordinarily used.	Literate or Illiterate.	Know does not Engli
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
27	1	A. F. ...	Church of England.	Male ...	Married ..	38	English ...	Surgeon ...	Shareholder.	...	England ...	English ...	Literate ...	English
...	2	B. J. ...	Roman Catholic ...	Female ...	Widow ...	27	Eurasian ...	.....	.....	Government pension.	Calcutta ...	English ...	Literate ...	English
...	3	D. S. ...	Jewish ...	Male ...	Unmarried.	40	Austrian ...	Broker ...	Hide Merchant.	...	Austria ...	English ...	Literate ...	English
...	4	C. T. ...	Armenian ...	Male ...	Unmarried.	Infant	Armenian ...	.....	.....	Lawyer's Clerk ...	Bombay ...	...	Illiterate ...	Not
...	5	P. N. ...	Baptist ...	Male ...	Widower ...	48	American ...	Piece-goods Merchant.	None ...	...	United States	English ...	Literate ...	English
...	6	A. M. ...	Church of Scotland.	Male ...	Married ...	28	Scotch ...	Tea Planter.	Orchid Collector.	...	Scotland ...	English ...	Literate ...	English
...	7	J. K. ...	Wesleyan ...	Male ...	Married ...	32	English ...	Railway Engineer.	Builder ...	...	Punjab ...	English ...	Literate ...	English
...	8	H. S. ...	Lutheran ...	Male ...	Unmarried.	35	Swiss ...	Watchmaker	Optician ...	...	Switzerland	German ...	Literate ...	Not
...	9	M. O. ...	Roman Catholic ...	Female ...	Unmarried.	14	Irish ...	.....	.....	Army Officer ...	Malta ...	English ...	Literate ...	English
...	10	I. V. ...	Greek Church ...	Male ...	Married ...	52	Russian ...	Sailor ...	Wood-carver	...	Russia ...	Russian ...	Illiterate ...	Not

SPECIMEN SCHEDULE.

NAME OF THANA / TAHSIL SONPUR. NAME OF VILLAGE, KANTADIH. NUMBER OF VILLAGE, 27. NUMBER OF BLOCK, I. PAGE 5.

House number.	Serial number.	Name.	Religion.	Male or female.	Married, unmarried, or widowed.	Age.	Caste of Hindus and Jains. Tribe or race of others.	Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers. Principal.	Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers. Subsidiary.	Means of subsistence of dependents on actual Workers.	Birth-place.	Language ordinarily used.	Literate or Illiterate.	Knows or does not know English.	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind, or leper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	1	Tara Pada Makharji ...	Hindu ...	Male ...	Married ...	35	Brahman ...	Clerk ...	Tenure-holder	...	Burdwan ...	Bengali ...	Bengali ... / English ...	English ...	
	2	Female ...	Hindu ...	Female ...	Married ...	27	Brahman ...	...	...	Clerk ...	Hooghly ...	Bengali ...	Bengali ...	Not.	
	3	Priya Nath Mukharji ...	Hindu ...	Male ...	Unmarried ...	12	Brahman ...	...	...	Clerk ...	Burdwan ...	Bengali ...	Bengali ...	Not.	
	4	Nistarini Dasi ...	Hindu ...	Female ...	Widow ...	30	Brahman ...	Servant ...	None ...	...	Jessore ...	Bengali ...	Illiterate ...		
7	5	Kabir Hossein ...	Muhammadan	Male ...	Married ...	40	Shekh ...	Khidmatgar	Cultivator ...	...	Shahabad ...	Hindi ...	Illiterate ...		
	6	Kadir Baksh ...	Muhammadan	Male ...	Widower ...	50	Jolaha ...	Weaver ...	Cultivator ...	...	Saran ...	Hindi ...	Illiterate ...		
	7	Nasiban ...	Muhammadan	Female ...	Married ...	30	Shekh ...	...	...	Khidmatgar ...	Shahabad ...	Hindi ...	Illiterate ...		
8	8	Situ Manji ...	Hindu ...	Male ...	Married ...	32	Bauri ...	Field labourer.	None ...	...	Birbhum ...	Bengali ...	Illiterate ...		

ENUMER

THANA OR TAHSIL.

No. in General Register.	Name of village.	Blo numb

Re-added by (a) Enum

(b) Enum

Certified to have been teste

Compiled into Charge Sum

on the of 19

Language ordinarily used.	Literate or Illiterate.	Knows or does not know English.	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind, or leper.
13	14	15	16
Bengali ...	Bengali ... English ...	English	
Bengali ...	Bengali ...	Not.	
Bengali ...	Bengali ...	Not.	
Bengali ...	Illiterate ...		
Hindi ...	Illiterate ...		
Hindi ...	Illiterate ...		
Hindi ...	Illiterate		

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT.

THANA OR TAHSIL. CHARGE No. CIRCLE No.

No. in General Register.	Name of village.	Block number.	Number of occupied houses.	Persons.		
				Total.	Males.	Females.

Signed.

Re-added by (*a*) Enumerator of Block No. *Enumerator.*

(*b*) Enumerator of Block No.

Signed.

Enumerator.

Certified to have been tested and the total found correct.

Signed.

Supervisor.

Compiled into Charge Summary on the of 190 . Signed.

Charge Superintendent.

Record of Abstraction Procedure.	*Dates.*	*Signatures of Responsible Officers.*
Book received in Abstraction office and entered in register.		
Issued for abstraction.		
Received by Abstractor.		
Abstraction tested by Checker.		
" " " Inspector.		
" " " Superior officer.		
Abstraction slips passed for tabulation.		
Book returned to Record-room.		

Record of Abstraction Procedur

Book received in Abstraction offic

Issued for abstraction.

Received by Abstractor.

Abstraction tested by Checker.

„ „ „ Inspector.

„ „ „ Superior offic

Abstraction slips passed for tabulati

Book returned to Record-room.

Appendix III.

NOTE ON THE CENSUS OF BALUCHISTAN.

1. *General.*—In July 1899 Major-General Wylie, then officiating as Agent to the Governor-General, addressed the Home Department about the arrangements to be made for taking the census in Baluchistan. He proposed to follow the system adopted in 1891, that is to say, to take a regular census of all towns and cantonments and of persons living in railway limits or travelling on the line and to make a rough enumeration of rural tracts in Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali. No attempt at a census was to be made in Zhob, in the Marri and Bugti hills, in Kelat or in Las Beyla. These arrangements were approved officially. In November 1899, I saw the papers and asked Mr. Barnes, who was then acting as Foreign Secretary, to consider, on his return to Baluchistan, whether something more could not be done. I drew his attention to a paper on "The population of uncivilized country" by Mr. Scott Keltie, F.R.S., Secretary to the Geographical Society and Editor of the Statesman's Year Book, setting forth a scheme drawn up by Dr. Kiaer, Director of the Norwegian Statistical Bureau, "for ascertaining more accurately than we do at present the population of countries where it is not possible to take a regular census," and suggested that some of Dr. Kiaer's methods might possibly be adapted for use in Baluchistan. Accordingly in March last, Mr. Barnes sent up proposals which went far beyond the rough processes described by Dr. Kiaer. These were approved by the Government of India, and an Extra Assistant Commissioner was specially deputed to supervise the operations under the Revenue Commissioner. I have gone into the scheme very fully with Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge, and I believe it will give us a substantially accurate census of the whole of the vast territory of Baluchistan except Kharan, Western Sinjrani and Makran. As the area dealt with is one of very special interest and the arrangements proposed are novel and original, I shall describe them in some detail.

2. *Census Divisions.*—For census purposes, the Agency is divided into three areas:—

(1) *Regular Areas*, in which the ordinary British schedule will be used.

(2) *Administered Districts*, in which a somewhat simplified form (A) of the ordinary schedule will be used.

(3) *Tribal Areas*, in which a still simpler form (B) will be used.

3. *Regular Areas.*—These are the following :—

Quetta Town and Cantonment	In Quetta-Pishin District.
Pishin Town and Fort	
Chaman	
Killa Abdulla Bazar	
Railway limits	

In Quetta itself house-numbering will be deferred till the end of January on account of the snow, which involves the plastering and smearing with cowdung of most of the houses in the bazaar. Quetta town has already been divided into 3 Charges, under the Munsif, the District Overseer, and the Octroi Daroga; 10 Circles, which will be placed under Supervisors selected from among officials drawing salaries over Rs. 30; and 90 Blocks under official Enumerators.

Sibi Municipal area	In Thal-Chotiali District.
Harnai head-quarters	
Shahrigh „	
Duki „	
Barkhan „	
Kohlu „	
Sanjawi „	
Gumbaz „	
Railway limits „	

The hill station of Ziarat will be omitted, as it will be practically uninhabited in March and will come under census as an Administered District.

Bolan Railway limits	In Kalat Agency.
Mach	
Kirta	
Loralai Municipality and Cantonment	In Zhob District.
Fort Sandeman Cantonment	
Hindubagh Tahsil Headquarters	
Killa Saifulla „	
Músákhel Tahsil and Fort	
All Military outposts	

4. *The Administered Districts* for census purposes comprise the rural portions of—

Quetta Sub-division	In Quetta Pishin.
Pishin „	
Shorarud	
Sibi	In Thal-Chotiali.
Shahrig	
Sanjawi	
Duki	
Kohlu	
Barkhan	
Bori Tahsil	In Zhob District.
Lower Zhob	
Hindubagh	
Killa Saifulla...	
Músákhel	

Nushki Bazar in Chageh.

In these areas Form A will be used.

FORM A (to be used in the Administrative Districts.)

*TAHSIL*_____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial number of village or hamlet.	Number in printed list of revenue-paying villages.	Name of village or hamlet.	Houses.		Name of the head member of each family.	Religion.	Occupation.	Name of tribe, section and sub-section of each family.			No. of persons in each family.					Remarks.
			Serial number.	Description, i.e., Dwelling house.				Tribe.	Section.	Sub-Section.	No. of males above 12 years of age.	No. of females above 12 years of age.	No. of boys under 12 years of age.	No. of girls under 12 years of age.	Total	

The agency employed will be—

The Extra Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Political Agent of the Sub-division.

The Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar and Kanungo of the Revenue Tahsil.

The Patwari of the Revenue Circle.

These administrative units represent the Charge, Circle and Block of the Census Code.

The forms will be written up by the ordinary revenue staff while collecting land revenue and grazing tax (*Tirni*).

5. *The Tribal Areas* are the following:—

Toba Achakzai, Sarlat Hills	In Quetta-Pishin.
Mari and Bugti Countries, Domki, Kaheri and Umrani Country	In Thal-Chotiali.
The Khan of Kelat's lands in Nasirabad Las Beyla	Southern Baluchistan.
Shirani and Zamrai Country, Isots, Sulaiman-Khels, Mardanzais, and others living in Khorasan of Zhob	Zhob.
Kelat	Political Agent, Kelat.
Nushki and Chageh	Assistant Political Agent, Chageh.

Here Form B will be used.

FORM B.

Statement showing the rough estimate of population of _____ *Tribe.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Serial No.	Name of Section.	Serial No.	Name of Sub-Section.	No of households in each Sub-Section.	ESTIMATED NO OF PERSONS OF EACH SUB-SECTION.					Total No. of persons in each Section.	REMARKS.
					Males.	Females.	Boys of 12 years age and under.	Girls of 12 years age and under.	Total.		

NOTE.—The serial number in columns 1 and 3 to begin afresh with each Section and Sub-Section respectively.

The agency employed will be—

(*a*) Where revenue is collected by the Chiefs, their Tahsildars or corresponding officials.

(*b*) Among the tribes, their own Sardars and headmen, especially those in charge of levies. For example, among the Marris, Mir Khair Baksh Khan, son of the Chief and Rissaldar of Levies, and Murad Baksh, also a Rissaldar, will carry out the enumeration through the levy muharrirs, who will go round with the jamadar or dafadar and write up the forms. The Jam of Las Beyla will work through his Wazir, Ahmad Yar Khan, lent to him by us. The subordinate agency will be the Naibs and Tahsildars at Uthal, Liari, Sunmiani, Ormara, etc.

In illustration of the method followed in tribal areas I may describe more fully the arrangements made for Kalat by Captain Knox in consultation with Diwan Ganpat Rai. Munshi Sher Muhammad, an educated Brahui Clerk in the Political Agent's office, who knows the Jhálláwán country and the Chiefs thoroughly, has been put in charge of the Census of the Jhallawan tribes. He travels about the country with an escort of levies and, avoiding *kijhdis* or hamlets, goes to the head-quarters of each Sardar. Notice of his coming is given beforehand, and the Sardar gets in the headman of the different sections and sub-sections. The requisite information is furnished by them and the forms written up by the Clerk. I have examined some of the actual returns made on this system. The enumeration is necessarily spread over several months, and has the defects inseparable from such a system, but it is being very honestly and thoroughly done, and I believe the figures will be substantially accurate. I may mention that the province of Chota Nagpur, British districts and all, was censused in 1872 in a similar manner, it being supposed that there were not enough educated enumerators to render a synchronous Census possible. The results, however, suffered greatly from the inactive habits of the Bengali Clerks employed, who could not be got to visit out-of-the-way villages. This difficulty will not arise in Baluchistan.

In the Sarawan tract, including Kalat, the work will be done by Munshi Lal Muhammad in the Mastung Thana. He has been directed to complete the enumeration of all the villages and the Brahuis before the latter go down to Kachhi for the winter.

In Kalat villages, where His Highness the Khan has Naibs, the enumeration is to be carried out in concert with them.

The Census of Kachhi will be commenced in November under the supervision of the Political Agent himself, who will then be at Rindli.

6. *Census of Nomads.*—This will be done by a separate agency—Naib Tahsildars and Kanungos—when the grazing tax is collected. The following classes of nomads have to be dealt with :—

(*a*) *Residents of Afghanistan*, who come into Baluchistan for grazing and pay *tirni* there. They will be entered in the district they first visit, and will get their receipt, which will serve as a pass to show that they have been enumerated, in case they move on to another district.

Every district will notify to every other district the date on which the enumeration commences, and only receipts of a later date will be taken to prove enumeration. For example, a district might have begun collecting *tirni* in July but have not started enumeration before August. Receipts of July would not count as *Census passes*, and their holders would be enumerated.

(*b*) *Residents of the Punjab* (Dehra Ghazi and Dehra Ismail), who come in under similar conditions. In their case, the Punjab must arrange that, if such persons return to their districts before the 1st March, they should be asked whether they were enumerated in Baluchistan.

(*c*) *Nomads residing in Administrative Districts*, who pay *tirni* in their own tahsil, but graze their cattle in another. In this case, as the *tirni* is arranged for by contract with the Chief, special enumeration passes will have to be issued. For

example, the Dumar tribe live in the Shahrig tahsil of Thal-Chotiali, and contract for their *tirni* there, no individual receipts being given. Some of them bring their cattle into Quetta and other districts to graze. The people will be counted in Quetta, etc., and will get passes to prevent them from being counted again on their return to Shahrig.

(*d*) *Nomads residing in Tribal Areas*, who come to graze in Administered Districts. These will be counted in the Administered Districts where they are found, and a list of them will be sent to the Political Agent of the Tribal Area where they live. The reason for this is that the census of the tribal areas will include all the regular residents, whether they happen to be present at the time or not.

7. *Municipal Areas.*—No nomads will be found within municipal limits, but precautions will have to be taken against double counting of the people of Rural Areas, thus:—

(*a*) Political Agents will tell villagers not to spend the night of the 1st March in towns.

(*b*) Enumerators in municipal areas will be instructed to ask non-residents whether they have been counted in their villages.

8. *Railway Limits.*—Some men of the tribal levies, *e.g.*, the Kurds, are employed at the stations on the Bolan and the Marris on the Harnai. Political Agents are arranging with the Railway authorities that these men should not be counted on the railway.

In consultation with the Agent to the Governor-General, I have decided that the Railway authorities will carry out the entire census, whether within distant signals or not.

9. *Question of Check.*—In the Regular Areas there will be a preliminary and final enumeration as in India. Everywhere else the enumeration will be made once for all, and there will be no attempt at any secondary check. It was at first proposed to arrange for this, but after careful discussion with the Agent to the Governor-General and the Diwan, I am satisfied that it would involve great risk of double-counting, and would give trouble out of all proportion to the value of the results. It is a curious coincidence that the Baluchistan methods for Administered Districts and Tribal Areas correspond very closely with the system which I have prescribed for the enumeration of the Bhils in Rajputana, Central India and parts of Bombay.

10. *Abstraction.*—It will probably be both convenient and economical to get all the Baluchistan Schedules abstracted and tabulated in one of the Punjab offices, and I have asked the Revenue Commissioner to communicate with the Punjab Superintendent on the subject.

11. In conclusion I may be permitted to say that my most cordial acknowledgments are due to Mr. Barnes, C.S.I., Mr. Colvin, Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., and the Officers of the Agency for the admirable arrangements that have been made for what is really the first Census of Baluchistan. These will give us, for the Administered Districts and the Tribal Areas, a complete record of the resident population on the system followed in France (population de résidence habituelle) up to 1881 and still in force in Holland. Considering the character of the country and the special difficulties that have to be met, this is a very remarkable achievement.

QUETTA,
8th November 1900.

H. H. RISLEY,
Census Commissioner for India.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

25. The Indian Census Act (X of 1900) was passed on the 24th August 1900, and is appended for facility of reference at the end of this Chapter as Appendix IV. It extended to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan. The Act was applied to the Agency Territories by Foreign Department Notification No. 5001—A., dated the 12th November 1900, which is reproduced below :—

P. 30, Appendix IV.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Census Act, 1900 (X of 1900) to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent :

Provided that the expressions "Local Government" and "Official Gazette" as used in the said Act as so applied, shall be construed as referring to "the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan" and the "Gazette of India," respectively :

Provided, also, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court in the said territories may construe the provisions thereof with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adopt them to the matter before the Court.

Powers of Local Government to make rules.

26. The powers to make rules were conferred upon Local Governments by Home Department Notification No. 235, dated the 25th October 1900, which is appended :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15, Sub-Section (3), of the Indian Census Act (X of 1900), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the powers to make rules for certain purposes conferred upon him by section 15, Sub-Section (2), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the said Act, may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

Rules for the Census of cantonments and of railways.

27. The Government of India themselves made rules under Section 15 for the Census of Cantonments and of Railways. These rules are embodied in Chapters VIII and IX of the Imperial Census Code.

Powers of Census Officers.

28. In Section 6 of the Act it is provided that "every Census Officer may "ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which "he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Govern- "ment and *published in the official Gazette*, he may be directed to ask." Apparently under this section the instructions issued to Enumerators in Administered and other areas should have been published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, but this does not appear to have been considered necessary.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

29. It had also to be decided under Section 11, Sub-Section (1), of the Act, before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under the Act should be instituted. As a matter of fact the question did not arise, as no offences covered by the Act were reported. Under Sub-Section (3) of the same section, no prosecution under the Act could be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Local Government or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf. Had any offence been reported, the Local Govern-

ment could, no doubt, have determined what Magistrate should try the case or cases when according sanction to the institution of the proceedings. It is not probable that any offences against the Census Act will be committed ten years hence, but the subject is one which might be considered by the next Superintendent before the commencement of operations. It is for this reason that a reference has been made to the matter in this place.

Use of Household and Private Schedules.

30. Similarly it may be necessary at the next Census to legalise the procedure for filling up Household Schedules and to issue precise orders under Section 9 of the Act.

Private Schedules, it may be noted, were not used in this Agency in 1901.

Appendix IV.

ACT No. X OF 1900.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
(*Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 24th August* 1900.)

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

Whereas it has been determined to take a census of British India during the year 1901 and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Census Act, 1900.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti ; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Appointment of census officers.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint any person to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

(2) Persons so appointed shall be called census officers.

(3) The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census officers which is conferred by this section.

Proof of appointment of census officers, and their status as public servants.

3. (*1*) A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(2) All census officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Discharge of duties of census officers in certain cases.

4. (*1*) (*a*) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or to Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service or of any vessel of war,

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(*c*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*d*) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, and

(*e*) every occupant of immoveable property and every manager or officer of a railway or other commercial or industrial enterprise who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than fifty persons employed under him, or living on or in such property,

shall, if so required by the District Magistrate, or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a census officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house or present on or in such immoveable property, as such Magistrate or officer may, by written order, direct.

(*2*) All the provisions of this Act relating to census officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Power of District Magistrate to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

5. (*1*) The District Magistrate, or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order, which shall have effect throughout the limits of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

(*a*) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, or their agents,

VII of 1875.
III of 1889.

(*b*) all village officers and servants in estates as defined in the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894 (Madras), and

Mad. II of 1894.

(*c*) all members of panchayats appointed under the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870 (Bengal), or the Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation, 1883, all ghatwals and all circle-tahsildars appointed under the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act 1887 (Bengal), and all village headmen in the Kumaun Division of the North-Western Provinces, Ben. VI of 1870. I of 1883. Pen. V of 1887.

to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of the taking of the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages or other areas for which such village officers and servants, panchayats, ghatwals, circle-tahsildars or village headmen are appointed, as the case may be.

(*2*) Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees, lessees or their agents, and such village officers and servants, the members of such panchayats and such ghatwals, circle-tahsildars and village-headmen shall be bound to obey it.

Asking of questions by census officers.

6. Every census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

Obligation to answer questions.

7. Every person of whom any question is asked under the last foregoing section shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief :

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to allow access, and permit affixing of numbers.

8. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on or affix to the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

Occupier to fill up schedule.

9. (*1*) Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any census officer may leave, or cause to be left, at any dwelling house within the local area for which he is appointed, a schedule for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part at the time of the taking of the census.

(*2*) When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill it up, or cause it to be filled up, to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the inmates of such house or part, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census officer or to such person as he may direct.

Penalties.

10. In any of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) if a census officer or a person appointed to be a census officer or a person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act, or with any rule duly made thereunder,

(*b*) if a census officer intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return,

(*c*) if any person refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by section 7 so to answer,

(*d*) if any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place refuses to allow a census officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 8 to allow,

(*e*) if any person removes, obliterates, alters or injures before the thirty-first day of March, 1901, any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census,

(*f*) if any occupier of a dwelling house or part thereof knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of Section 9 or makes any false return under that section,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

11. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act may be instituted.

(*2*) Unless and until a notification is published under Sub-section (*1*), all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere before the District Magistrate.

(*3*) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, or with the previous sanction of some officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

Records of census not open to inspection or admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.
I of 1872.
V of 1898.

12. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a Census Officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer, or any schedule delivered under Section 9, and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Temporary suspension of local enactments and rules as to mode of taking census in Municipalities.

13. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a Census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority may, at the time appointed for the taking of the Census of British India during the year 1901, cause the Census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by this Act.

Power in regard to expenses.

14. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule, in regard to Municipal, Local or Village Funds, the Local Government may direct that the whole or any part of any expenses incurred for anything done in accordance with this Act, may be charged to any municipal, local or Village Fund constituted for, and on behalf of, the area within which such expenses were incurred.

Power to make rules.

15. (*1*) The Governor-General in Council may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor-General in Council may make rules providing—

(*a*) for the appointment of census officers and of the persons to perform any of the duties of census officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons ;

(*b*) for the enumeration of persons employed on railways and their families and of other classes of the population for whom it may be necessary or expedient to make special provision ;

(*c*) for the enumeration of persons travelling on the night when a census is taken.

(*3*) The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that all or any of the powers conferred upon him by this section may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLY OF PAPER, PRINTING, AND INDENTS.

Paper for Schedules.

31. The paper selected for the schedules was Double Royal Bádámi, measuring 40″ × 25″ and costing Rs. 0-2-1 per pound, and Rs. 4-2-8 per ream of 32 pounds. As each schedule leaf measured 20″ × 8⅓″, and was printed on both sides, every sheet of paper gave 12 schedules or block lists. Household schedules were ruled with enumeration columns on one side, while the instructions were printed on the back, so that only six household schedules were obtained from a sheet of paper.

Paper for Covers.

32. The paper for covers was Double Royal Brown Cartridge, measuring 41″ × 25″ (the extra inch was allowed for the contents of the cover) and cost Rs. 0-1-10½ per pound, *i.e.*, Rs. 4-14-9 per ream of 42 pounds. Each cover measured 41″ × 8⅓″ or one-third of a sheet.

Paper for printing of Forms and Schedules.

33. In Home Department letter No. 75, dated the 13th June 1900, it was decided that the paper for printing the forms and schedules should, if there be no objection, be obtained from the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, who had made special and advantageous arrangements with the mills for supplying it, and that the printing of schedules should be done dry, that is, that the paper should not be wetted before being printed.

Printing of Schedules, etc.

34. The Government of India also decided, in consultation with the Census Commissioner, that the Census printing should, as far as possible, be done locally. It was suggested that as the work for the Punjab was to be done at Gulab Singh's *Mufid-i-ám* Press at Lahore, which did the Punjab printing work in 1881 and 1891, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan might at his discretion procure his schedules from this press which was most conveniently situated for the purpose. Local Governments were also to arrange to supply the States subordinate to them with the necessary schedules.

Rates of Printing.

35. Messrs. Rai Sahib Gulab Singh & Sons eventually entered into an agreement with the Punjab Government for the supply of census forms, and at the suggestion of the Census Commissioner they were also employed to execute the printing work in connection with the Census Operations in Baluchistan.

The rates agreed to were :—

	Printing and Composing. Per thousand pages.			Paper. Per thousand copies.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Cover	2	0	0	7	2	0
(2) Block List	0	12	0	1	14	0
(3) General Schedule	0	12	0	1	14	0

These rates were quoted for Nastaliq Urdu, English, Nagri, Gurmukhi or Pashto, if lithographed, but if type were used, the charges for printing were to be 10 per cent. less, and no extra charge was to be made for urgent indents.

36. Messrs. Gulab Singh & Sons agreed to print the local forms required for the Agency at the same rates as the other forms, on the understanding that the demand for these forms would not be less than ten thousand copies each. If less, 20 per cent. more was to be charged.

The local forms used were as follows :—

Form A—For use in Administered Areas in English and Urdu.

Form B—For use in Tribal Areas in Persian and Urdu.

Form C—Abstract of Census in Tribal Areas in Urdu and Persian.

The paper selected for the local forms was the same (Double Royal Bádámi, measuring 40″ × 25″) which had been selected for the Indian schedules, and each form (A, B & C) was 20″ × 8⅓″ and was printed on both sides of the paper.

Forms for Railway Census.

37. The forms required for the census of the Railway premises, &c., were supplied by the Census Superintendent of the Punjab, the lines in this Agency being branches of the North-Western Railway whose head-quarters are at Lahore. A difficulty, however, arose as the Superintendent of Census Operations, Punjab, had provided for Urdu forms, but a sufficient number of Urdu-knowing Enumerators was not available, and English forms had to be supplied locally.

At the next Census care should be taken to inquire beforehand how far Urdu-knowing or English-knowing Enumerators are likely to be available on the Railway.

Supply of Vernacular Schedules other than Urdu or Persian.

38. As no arrangements had been made for printing census forms in languages other than English, Urdu, and Persian, some forms in Marathi which were required for the Bombay Regiments stationed in the Agency, had to be obtained from the Provincial Superintendent, Bombay. They included—

General Schedules	820
Block Lists	90
Covers	50

Indents for Forms.

39. A census having been taken in 1891 in portions of the Agency only, there were no data on which to base the indents for forms. The District Officers therefore sent their indents showing roughly what they would require. There should, however, be no difficulty in preparing indents for forms when the time for the next census comes.

Supply of Census forms to District Officers.

40. A statement is appended showing the distribution of each form among various offices. The total cost of the forms was Rs. 379-7-4. This included the cost of paper which for want of time was supplied by the *Mufid-i-ám* Press, and was not obtained through the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta.

P. 36 Appendix V.

41. When sending the indents for forms the press was directed, to save time and loss in carriage, to send the forms required by each District Officer direct to him.

The Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, has suggested that, in order to economise the expenditure in distributing, census forms should be sent by rail direct from the press to Sub-Divisional Officers for distribution among the enumerators in their respective Sub-Divisions. It would no doubt save time and expense if, when sending their indents, the District Officers showed the requirements of each Tahsil separately, and the press were asked to send the supply direct to the Tahsildars in the case of Tahsils in the Districts, and to Sub-Divisional Officers for Tahsils at Sub-Divisional head-quarters. In the case of Quetta-Pishin, Kalat, Chagai and Southern Baluchistan, the forms should be sent to Political Agents direct. Forms required by Military and Railway Officers might also be sent direct to these Officers.

42. Schedules and local forms were issued loose, and after the enumeration they were stitched together.

43. Appendix VI shows the number of copies of the Census Act, the Imperial Census Code and the Punjab Census Code, in English and Urdu, supplied to each Officer in the Agency. **Distribution of Census Act and Codes.**

44. The printing of the Report and the Imperial and Provincial Tables was executed at the *Times of India* Press, Bombay. **Printing of Report and Tables.**

The work was well done, but the objections to employing a press situated at so great a distance from Quetta are great. The period of transmission of manuscripts and proofs covers five days each way or ten days in all. When the time taken in setting up the original manuscript or in correcting errors in the proofs is added to this, the total period between the despatch of papers from Quetta to Bombay and their return is seldom less than three weeks and is generally considerably more. This is very inconvenient, and it will be better on future occasions to employ some press which is situated nearer to Quetta, such as those at Lahore. • P. 37, App. VI.

45. The rates charged by the *Times of India* Press for printing the Report and Tables were as follows:— **Printing Charges.**

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pica, per page	9	12	0
Small pica, per page	10	12	0
Bourgeois, „	11	12	0
Nonpareil, „	14	0	0
Binding, per copy	0	8	0

I am unable to say how these rates compare with those for other Provinces.

45*a*. The cartographic maps appearing in the Report were prepared and printed by the Surveyor-General's Department at Calcutta. This course, too, was not found to be very satisfactory and at future censuses it would be better to have the maps, which are to appear in the Report, prepared at the same Press as that which undertakes the printing of the letter-press.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the Distribution of Census Forms.

Officers.	General Schedule, English.	General Schedule, Urdu.	Block list, English.	Block list, U.	Cover, English.	Cover, Urdu.	Household Schedules.	Form A, Urdu.	Form B, Urdu.	Form C, Urdu.	Form A, English.	Form B, English.	Form C, English.	Form B, Persian.	Form C, Persian.	Appendix A, Urdu.	Appendix B, Urdu.	General Schedules, British.	Census Code, Urdu.	Circle Summary, English.	Circle Summary, Urdu.	Enumeration Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Political Agent, Quetta ...	100	1,800	30	350	10	100	120	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	50	1,100	100	...	...	...	...	...
Census Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	2,100	3,200	630	470	360	320	350	50	50	...	36	...	50	...	50	680	450	2,500	20	50	100	6
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali.	100	1,300	10	100	10	100	...	...	400	400	264	50	50	...	...	450	500	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Political Agent, Duki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Kalat ...	200	300	30	30	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,000	..	...	600	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Zhob ...	3,000	900	1,500	230	50	110	100	10,000	700	250	10,000	700	250	...	...	750	100	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.	140	1,000	30	130	30	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai	...	950	...	50	30	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Officer Commanding Pishin ...	...	200	3	20	3	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Chaman ..	10	150	4	30	4	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Loralai...	30	400	20	50	105	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	400	...	100	100	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Nushki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	150	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Nasirábád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Officer Commanding Fort Sandeman	10	320	6	40	6	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Assistant, Chagai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,690	10,520	2,263	1,500	538	922	820	19,100	2,100	1,050	10,300	850	650	2,000	100	3,000	2,000	3,330	20	50	100	6

Appendix VI.

Showing the distribution of copies of the Census Code, Census Act and Panjab Code.

District, Department or Office.	Number of Copies Supplied of			
	Imperial Census Code.	Census Act.	Panjab Census Code(English).	Panjab Census Code (Urdu).
Agent to the Governor-General	13	...	...	...
Revenue Commissioner	4	...	...	...
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin	8	3	2	12
,, ,, Thal-Chotiali	8	10	2	12
,, ,, Zhob	6	3	2	12
,, ,, Kalat	2	3	1	2
,, ,, Southern Baluchistan ...	1	3	...	2
Political Assistant, Chagai	2	3	...	2
Executive Engineer, N. W. Railway, Quetta..	3	...	...	...
District Loco. Superintendent, Quetta ...	3	...	...	...
,, Traffic ,, ,, ...	3	...	...	...
Total ...	53	25	7	42

CHAPTER V.

TRANSLATION.

Translation of Schedules and Circulars, &c.

46. The schedule used for the regular census was not translated locally, but the Punjab translation into Urdu was adopted. This translation was in simple and colloquial language.

47. Local forms A, B, and C were prepared in English and were translated into simple Urdu and Persian.

48. The Revenue Commissioner issued three circulars about census. These were translated into Urdu in the Census Extra Assistant Commissioner's office under the supervision of the Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Suggestions for future.

49. Copies of the instructions issued in Urdu for the guidance of Supervisors and others by the Provincial Superintendent of the Punjab were supplied to all District Officers. It was pointed out by one of the Political Agents that a translation of the Imperial Census Code would have been useful. When the time for the next census comes, it would be useful either to print an Urdu translation of such portions of the Census Code which are of local application or to issue circulars in Urdu based on the provisions of the Code for the use of the officers deputed on Census work. Similarly, any preliminary orders that may be issued in connection with the Census should be translated into Urdu. On the present occasion no translation was made of the proceedings of the Committee, dated the 16th April 1900, which laid down the principles on which the Census was to be carried out. In some districts,* general instructions, drawn up in Urdu on the lines laid down by the Committee, were issued to the Tahsildars.

For the Tribal Areas the necessary instructions should be in Persian, and a translation in a simple form of Balochi and possibly also of Bráhúí would also be of great assistance, especially if the system of employing literate headmen, which was so successful among the Marris and Bugtis in 1901, is extended to the Tribal Areas in the Kalat State and Makran in 1911.

* Extra Assistant Commissioner Sibi's Circular No. 1 of 12th August 1900 (not printed).

CHAPTER VI.

NATURE OF THE AGENCY EMPLOYED, REWARDS AND CERTIFICATES.

50. It has already been mentioned that the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan was in general charge of the Census Operations, and that an Extra Assistant Commissioner, Diwan Ganpat Rai, was placed under him in special charge of the operations. Political Officers were in charge of the Census arrangements of their respective districts or agencies. The agency employed in each of the three classes of areas, *i.e.*, (1) Regular Areas, (2) Administered Areas, (3) Tribal Areas will be described in the parts of Chapter VII, which are devoted to each of these subjects.

The Head Office.

51. Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., assumed charge of his duties on the 30th July 1900, when the following establishment and tents were sanctioned for him :—

Office Establishment.

	Rs.
Head Clerk	80
Sarishtadar	65+10 Deputation allowance.
Second Clerk	50
Nazir	40
3 Peons	33
1 Khalasi	12
Total ...	280

Levy Escort.

	Rs.
1 Daffadar	25
3 Camel Sowars	75
4 Sowars	84
Total ...	184

Tents.

1 Miniature Swiss cottage tent.
1 Kabul tent.
4 Shouldaris.

During the course of his tours, from August 1900 to February 1901, Diwan Ganpat Rai visited all the Tahsil head-quarters in the Province, including Nushki. He also visited Mach, the Nasirabad Niabat, the Tribal head-quarters of the Marris and Bugtis, and of the Kaheris and Domkis, and explained to the chiefs and headmen the objects of the Census. The Tahsil staff were instructed in the method of carrying out the work, and in various places the enumeration papers that had already been prepared were checked.

In March 1901, Diwan Ganpat Rai proceeded to Multan in connection with the abstraction and compilation work, and the establishment was reduced with the exception of the Head Clerk whose pay was raised to Rs. 90 from 1st March, a Nazir on Rs. 40, and two peons on Rs. 22, who accompanied him to Multan. Diwan Ganpat Rai made over charge of his duties on 30th July 1901, and the office establishment was broken up. Subsequently, however, the Head Clerk proceeded to Simla where compilation was continued under Mr. Risley's personal supervision.

52. As the Census in Baluchistan was unique of its kind, and as it was not to be expected that the Revenue Commissioner would find time to write up the Census Report, a proposal was put forward that a special European officer should be appointed to write the report, and subsequently to prepare a Gazetteer of Baluchistan. This suggestion being sanctioned, I was recalled from leave and arrived in Quetta on November 1st. A new office establishment had to be arranged, the forms of the Imperial and Provincial Tables with the exception of Provincial Table No. 2 had to be considered, while flying visits had to be paid to those parts of the country which were not known to me. All this caused delay which might have been avoided, had a European Superintendent been appointed from the first. The result was that the manuscript of the report was not completed till the end of May, and that the printing of the report and tables occupied three months longer. The establishment entertained during the period, November 1st to May 31st, will be found in Appendix VII.

* P. 44, App VII.

Suggestinos regarding appointment of Superintendent.

53. At the next Census a European Superintendent should be appointed from the commencement, who will be in a position to see the work carried through from start to finish. If, as is to be hoped, the whole of the Province is included in the operations, it will probably be necessary to give him the assistance of an officer of the rank of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. This officer should be a man of experince in dealing with the tribes, and should be placed in charge of the enumeration of the tribal tracts on the western side of the Province. His services should be retained so long as enumeration is in progress, and until compilation is completed.

Abstraction and Tabulation Establishments.

Details of the establishment employed for abstraction, tabulation, and compilation will be found in Chapter VIII.

Co-operation of Government servants in taking Census.

54. In Home Department letter No. 215, dated the 26th September 1900, it was laid down by the Government of India "that it is an accepted fact that all "Government servants are bound to assist in the work of taking Census when "called upon to do so by Census Officers. The Government of India recognise, "however, that special reasons may exist for exempting particular officials or "classes of officials from this obligation, as, for instance, those who will be on "duty on the night of the Census, while the services of others can probably be "utilised only to a limited extent varying according to circumstances. It will "be necessary in certain cases, *e.g.*, in that of the Post Office, that orders should "be issued defining the obligations of all officials concerned."

Under these orders Departmental Officers in Quetta and Sibi were asked to assist in the Census, and they sent all available men for the preliminary and the final census of Regular Areas.

Transfer of and leave to subordinates detailed for Census duty.
Letter No. 30, dated 30th January 1901.

In January 1901 the Census Commissioner wrote to the Revenue Commissioner that the Government of Madras had directed that all Heads of Departments should postpone, till after the Census, all avoidable transfers of subordinates detailed for Census duty, and should restrict, as much as possible, the grant of leave to them. He suggested that the local Government might be moved to take similar action. This advice was followed, and the Agent to the Governor-General was asked to postpone all changes till after the 7th of March 1901.

Appointment of Census Officers.

55. The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner issued the following notifications appointing Census Officers under Clause (1), Section 2, of the Indian Census Act (X of 1900) :—

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

QUETTA, *the 14th February* 1901.

No. 1745.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (1), Section 2, of the Indian Census Act (X of 1900), and in supersession of Notification No. 10298, dated the 24th November 1900, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased hereby to issue the following orders :—

(*a*) The persons detailed below are hereby appointed, in virtue of their offices, Census Officers under Section 2 of the Act, for the local areas entered opposite their names, and the power of appointing other Census Officers within the aforesaid local areas is hereby delegated to them :—

(1) *The Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.*—For the whole Agency.

(2) All Political Agents.—For their respective charges.

(3) The Census Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan.—For the whole Agency.

(4) All Assistant Political Agents, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Native Assistants to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan in executive charge of Sub-Divisions of districts.—For all Agency Territories in such sub-divisions.

(5) The Manager, North-Western State Railway.—For the premises occupied by the Sind-Pishin and Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway in the Agency Territories.

(6) The Officers in command of Military Cantonments in the Agency Territories.—For all areas in their respective Cantonments or in Military outposts in their command, which are within purely regimental limits.

(7) The Officers in command of Troops on the march in Agency Territories but not travelling on the Railway.—For all areas occupied by such troops with their followers.

(8) *The Cantonment Magistrate of* Quetta.—For all areas in the Quetta Cantonment outside purely regimental limits.

(*b*) Under Section 3 (1) of the Act, the persons mentioned above are hereby authorized to sign declarations of appointment for all classes of Census Officers, also the following officers for the classes of Census Officers entered against their respective names within the local areas for which they themselves are Census Officers :—

(1) All Tahsildars.—For Supervisors and Enumerators.

(2) All Naib Tahsildars.—For Enumerators.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

QUETTA, *the 14th February* 1901.

No. 1749.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (1), Section 2, of the Indian Census Act (X of 1900), and in supersession of Notification No. 10299, dated the 24th November 1900, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan is pleased hereby to issue the following orders :—

(*a*) The persons detailed below are hereby appointed, in virtue of their offices, Census Officers under Section 2 of the Act, for the local areas entered opposite their names, and the power of appointing other Census Officers within the aforesaid local areas is hereby delegated to them :—

(1) The Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.—For the whole of British Baluchistan.

(2) All Deputy Commissioners.—For their respective charges.

(3) The Census Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan.—For the whole of British Baluchistan.

(4) All Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Native Assistants to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan in executive charge of Sub-Divisions of districts.—For such areas in their respective sub-divisions as are in British Baluchistan.

(5) The Manager, North-Western State Railway.—For the premises occupied by the Sind-Pishin and Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway in British Baluchistan.

(6) The Officers in command of Military Cantonments in British Baluchistan.—For all areas in their respective Cantonments or in Military outposts in their command which are within purely regimental limits.

(7) The Officers in command of Troops on the march in British Baluchistan, but not travelling on the Railway.—For all areas occupied by such troops with their followers.

(*b*) Under Section 3 (1) of the Act, the persons mentioned above are hereby authorized to sign declarations of appointments for all classes of Census Officers, also the following officers for the classes of Census Officers entered against their respective names within the local areas for which they themselves are Census Officers :—

(1) All Tahsildars.—For Supervisors and Enumerators.

(2) All Naib Tahsildars.—For Enumerators.

56. The object of appointment by a special declaration was to confer on Census Officers the status of public servants and to render them liable to penalties if they abused their position. It was pointed out by one of the District Officers that as the men to be employed on Census work were already in the service of Government, and as such were public servants, it was not necessary to issue separate commissions. It was, however, held that special declarations of appointment were necessary, and they were accordingly issued to all Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators employed on the regular census.

Rewards and Certificates.

57. In the Panjab it was decided that rewards should be given to non-officials only; that there should be three classes of *sanads*, which were to be given according to merit, but that no *sanads* would be given to Gazetted Officers or Tahsildars. The Superintendent of Census Operations, Panjab, concluded his circular on this subject with the following remarks :—

"In the case of an official the fact that a *sanad* has been granted should invariably be "entered in his character roll. In addition to this, however, the fact that an official has "done well in the Census should always be noted even though he has received no *sanad*, and bad "work should be similarly recorded."

The circumstances of Baluchistan—especially when it is remembered that the Census of 1901 was the first attempt of its kind—are special, and we had to depart from the practice followed in the Panjab. In the first place the success of the Census in Tribal and Administered Areas, and especially in the former, entirely depended on the co-operation of the Chiefs and headmen, and it was from the beginning decided to give them suitable remuneration. It was suggested by the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, that such rewards should take the form of *khillats* to be presented by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General at the Darbar held in February at Sibi, but as the returns were not complete, this excellent idea had to be abandoned. The rewards were therefore paid in cash.

Next, in the case of Government officials, it was decided that, as the operations had been spread over a long period, rewards might be given, but that none should be made to those who were in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 30 per mensem. An exception, however, was made in the case of districts in which no special establishment had been engaged, and in the case of officials who did specially good work. In the case of clerical establishments employed in offices, the payments were more in the nature of honoraria for the additional work which had fallen on them in connection with the Census. The list of rewards included men ranging from Tahsildars and Head Clerks down to Levy muharrirs.

Sanads of three classes were devised and printed at Calcutta on good strong paper. These were :—

Class I.—Printed in gold.

These were granted to men of the class of Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars and to Charge Superintendents.

Class II.—In red.

These were given to Head Clerks of offices and men of similiar position.

Class III.—In black.

These were given to men who did not come under Classes I and II. Samples of these *sanads* will be found in the appendices. Pp. 45 & 46 Appendices VIII & IX.

First class *sanads* were presented at the Darbar held at Sibi on the 15th February 1902 by the Agent to the Governor-General, and other *sanads* were sent to the heads of offices and departments for presentation to the parties concerned.

Appendix X shows, by Political Agencies and Departments, the amount of rewards paid in cash, and the numbers of each class of *sanads* which were granted. P. 47 App. X.

Remarks in regard to the grant of rewards.

58. The Political Agent of Thal-Chotiali made the following remarks in regard to the grant of rewards :—

"I think the accuracy and success of the work in this district depends on the interest taken by the superior officials in the Tahsils, and such officials should be adequately rewarded. *Sanads* which are of uniform type though printed in different colours for different classes are not considered a sufficient inducement. It would, I think, be better to pay cash rewards according to the results of the Census."

The question of the grant of cash rewards to officials is a difficult one and will have to be carefully considered at the time of the next Census. In principle they are undoubtedly objectionable, but when the operations are spread over a long period of time and extra work of a special and intricate nature is involved, there is a good deal to be said in favour of the views enunciated by the Political Agent in Thal-Chotiali.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the establishment of the Superintendent of Census Operations from 1st November 1901 to 31st July 1902.

No.	Details.	Remarks.
	Office Establishment.	
1	Head Clerk from 1st November 1901 to 31st July 1902 @ Rs. 125 per mensem.	
2	Sarishtadar from 13th November 1901 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 70 per mensem.	
3	Draughtsman from 10th December 1901 to 9th January 1902 @ Rs. 50 per mensem.	
4	Accountant from 9th January 1902 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 50 per mensem.	
5	Short-hand-Writer from 6th February 1902 to 12th May 1902 @ Rs. 100 per mensem.	
6	Daftri from 21st May 1902 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 20 per mensem.	
	Compilation Branch.	
7	1 Supervisor from 1st December 1901 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 45 per mensem.	
8	1 Proof Reader from 25th April 1902 to 20th July 1902 @ Rs. 40 per mensem.	
9	1 Muharrir from 1st December 1901 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 17 per mensem.	
10-12	3 Compilers for seven months @ Rs. 30 per mensem, each.	
13	1 Compiler for 5⅔ months @ Rs. 30 per mensem.	
	Levy Escort.	
14	1 Jamadar from 9th December 1901 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 30 per mensem.	
15–18	4 Camel Sowars from 30th December 1901 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 25 per mensem, each.	
19–24	6 Horse Sowars from 26th December 1901 to 3rd February 1902 @ Rs. 22 per mensem, each.	
	4 Horse Sowars from 4th February 1902 to 23rd March 1902 @ Rs. 22 per mensem, each.	
	5 Horse Sowars from 24th March 1902 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 22 per mensem, each.	
	Menial Establishment.	
1	Jamadar from 4th December 1901 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 15 per mensem.	
2	Tindel from 5th December 1901 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 15 per mensem.	
3	Khalasi from 16th November 1901 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 12 per mensem.	
4	Khalasi from 4th December 1901 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 12 per mensem.	
5-6	2 Peons from 5th November 1901 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 12 per mensem, each.	
7	1 Peon from 20th November 1901 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 12 per mensem.	
8	1 Peon from 20th November 1901 to 3rd December 1901 and 14th January 1902 to 31st January 1902 @ Rs. 12 per mensem.	
9	1 Chowkidar from 1st March 1902 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 11 per mensem.	
10	1 Chowkidar from 16th April 1902 to 22nd May 1902 and 25th May 1902 to 31st May 1902 @ Rs. 11 per mensem.	

APPENDIX VIII—SAMPLE OF SANAD OF CLASS I.

BALUCHISTAN CENSUS, 1901.

This Certificate *is presented to*.....

.....

by order of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, in recognition of the good and willing service he rendered in the Census Operations of 1901, and as a mark of approbation.

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

QUETTA :

.....1901.

APPENDIX IX—SAMPLE OF SANADS OF CLASSES II AND III.

BALUCHISTAN CENSUS, 1901.

This Certificate *is presented to* .....

.....

by order of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, in recognition of the good service he rendered in the Census Operations of 1901, and as a mark of approbation.

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

QUETTA :

..... 1901.

Appendix X.

Showing Rewards and Sanads given for Census work.

District or Agency.	Sanads.						Rewards.			
	1st class.		2nd class.		3rd class.		Officials.		Non-Officials.	
	Officials.	Non-Officials.	Officials.	Non-Officials.	Officials.	Non-Officials.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
								Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1. Quetta-Pishin	6	...	12	...	83	36	45	695 0 0	26	505 0 0
2. Thal-Chotiali	6	...	14	...	22	...	111	1,202 4 0	156	2,105 0 0
3. Zhob	2	...	12	...	38	8	14	205 0 0	25	310 0 0
4. Kalat	1	...	2	...	16	...	7	150 0 0	...	.....
5. Southern Baluchistan	2	4	2	1	10	...	2	100 0 0	2	100 0 0
6. Chagai...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
7. District Traffic Supdt.'s Office ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
8. District Loco. Supdt.'s Office ...	1	...	2	...	18	...	...	.....	...	.....
9. Executive Engineer's Office	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	.....	..	.....
10. Military Department	1	...	4	...	1	...	3	126 0 0	...	.....
11. Revenue Commissioner's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	45 0 0	...	.....
12. Census Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	70 0 0	...	.....
Total ...	22	4	52	1	189	44	189	2,593 4 0	209	3,020 0 0

CHAPTER VII.

THE METHOD OF ENUMERATION IN THE DIFFERENT CENSUS DIVISIONS.

PART I.

THE CENSUS OF REGULAR AREAS, INCLUDING RAILWAYS AND CANTONMENTS.

Regular Areas in which the Standard Schedule was used.

59. The following were the Regular Areas in which the Standard Schedule was used :—

I. In the Quetta-Pishin District :—

Quetta Town and Cantonment, Pishin Town and Fort, Chaman Bazar and Fort, Killa Abdulla Bazar, all Railway limits.

II. In the Thal-Chotiali District :—

The Sibi Municipal area, including the village known as Dehpal Fatteh Khan, Harnai Head-quarters, Shahrig Tahsil Head-quarters, Duki Head-quarters, Kohlu Head-quarters, Sanjáwi Head-quarters, Gumbaz Fort, all Railway limits.

III. In the Bolan :—

All Railway limits, Mach, Kirta.

IV. In the Zhob District :—

Loralai Bazar and Cantonment, Fort Sandeman town and Military station, Hindubagh Tahsil Head-quarters, Killa Saifulla Tahsil Head-quarters, Musa Khel Tahsil Head-quarters and fort, all Military outposts.

Railways and Cantonments.

60. The work done within railway limits and cantonments and military outposts will be noticed in later portions of this Chapter. The Railway authorities arranged for the Census of the railway station at Khost and of the colliery workers, but the Khost bazar was enumerated by the Shahrig Tahsil officials on form A that was used in the Administered Areas. It would be better, on the next occasion, to include the bazar at Khost in the areas to be censused on the Standard Schedule.

Bolan Pass.

61. In the Bolan Pass, the Census of the Railway population was arranged for by the Railway authorities, but all tribal levies stationed on the railway line and along the military road were enumerated on the Standard Schedule and afterwards included in the tribal returns. Civil officials enumerated the bazars at old and new Mach, the men employed in coal mines in the Bolan, Rindli, the village of Kirta and alien coolies, and others working or employed at various stages on the military road.

Thal-Chotiali.

62. In the Thal-Chotiali district, orders were issued not to enter in the Regular Census, tribesmen or others who had been already enumerated either in form A or B. But an exception was made in case of the Jail population in Sibi. On a reference being made by the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, the Officiating Revenue Commissioner passed the following order on the 25th February 1901 :—

Sibi Jail.

"I think we had better follow the Code instructions for the enumeration of the Jail population. It is now too late to issue fresh orders and it is highly probable that there are some omissions in the Census of the Administered Districts and Tribal Areas which will be partially balanced by double counting of a few individuals."

Zhob Levy Corps.

63. In the Zhob Agency the Zhob Levy Corps Head-quarters and out-posts were all enumerated on the Standard Schedule under arrangements made by the Commandant of the Corps.

Special Arrangements.

64. The Jail in Sibi and the Subsidiary Jails at Harnai and Shahrig were made into separate Blocks and the enumeration was carried out by the Jail authorities. In the same way the Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Sibi arranged for the Census of the Police in the Thal-Chotiali District, but the necessary Schedules were received by the Police officials too late for preliminary enumeration. In some cases at Tahsil Head-quarters the Police were, through a misunderstanding, enumerated twice, both by the Police Thanadars and the Tahsildars. The totals, however, were not vitiated by the error, as in working out the provisional totals one set of Schedules was excluded.

To avoid similar mistakes in future, it would be better to enumerate the Police at District Head-quarters through the District Superintendent of Police, and to leave the enumeration of the Police at Tahsil Head-quarters to the Tahsildars.

In Quetta, the Census of the Police was carried out under arrangements made by the District Superintendent of Police. In certain other cases, which are mentioned below, Blocks were formed and enumerated by those in direct charge of each. These were—

(1) The Civil Dispensary and Jail.
(2) The Mission Hospitals.
(3) The Steam Flour Mills.
(4) The Quetta Club.

Private Schedule.

65. With his letter No. 88, dated the 15th June 1900, the Census Commissioner for India sent a form of Private Schedule* and suggested that it should be adopted, with any modifications which local conditions might render necessary, in all cases where Schedules had to be issued to native gentlemen of the upper classes. After consulting the Political Agents and other Charge Superintendents, however, it was decided that Private Schedules should not be used in Baluchistan.

*P. 61, Appendix XI.

Instructions about Household and Private Schedules.

66. As regards other Household and Private Schedules, the Census Commissioner decided that column 2 should not be filled up by the Enumerators. On receiving a book for abstraction, the Abstractor was to revise the entire series of numbers, correcting mistakes in the numbers of the General Schedules and renumbering the Household and Private Schedules.

Letter No. 131 of July 1900.

Record of Volunteers.

All Enumerators were directed to enter the letter "V" against Volunteers in column 5 after the word "male" in the Household Schedules supplied to Europeans and Eurasians.

General Instructions.

67. On the 29th January 1901 the Revenue Commissioner issued general instructions regarding the preliminary and final Census in the Regular Areas, and a copy of the circular will be found in Appendix XII.

P. 63, App. XII.

68. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, issued, in Vernacular, detailed instructions about the regular census. As it was the only document of the kind which appears to have been issued by local officers, a translation of it is appended.*

* P. 65, Appendix XIII.

Census Divisions.
P. 70, Appendix XIV.

69. Appendix XIV shows the census divisions in Regular Areas, and the agency employed in each, and the date on which the preliminary census was taken in each place. Below are details of the procedure followed in towns.

Quetta Town.

70. The census arrangements of the Civil Town (excluding the Cantonments and the Railway premises and quarters) were placed under the charge of Mr. A. M. Anscomb, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.

A map of the town was prepared and the town was divided into four Charges, 12 Circles and 105 Blocks, including the special Blocks referred to in paragraph 7 above. Numbers were painted on houses in January 1901. Had they been painted earlier they would, probably, have been obliterated by the winter rains.

The detailed distribution of Charges, Circles and Blocks is shown below:—

No. of Charges.	No. of Circles.	No. of Blocks in each Circle.
1	I	1 to 11
	II	12 to 23
	III	24 to 33
2	IV	34 to 43
	V	44 to 52
	VI	53 to 60
3	VII	61 to 68
	VIII	69 to 74
	IX	75 to 80
4	X	81 to 87
	XI	88 to 97
	XII	98 to 105

Preliminary Census.

71. A notice was printed in the *Baluchistan Gazette*, and published in the town that the preliminary census will be taken on the 14th and 15th February. The Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, wrote letters to the Secretaries of the (1) Anjuman-i-Islamia, (2) Sanatan Dharm Sabha, (3) Parsi Fire Temple, (4) Siri Guru Singh Sabha, (5) Brahmo Samaj, and (6) Arya Samaj, asking them to explain to the people the objects of the census, to allay any misgivings, and to advise them to help the Census Officers in their work and give all the information required of them in connection with the Census.

All Civil Offices were closed on the 14th and 15th February, and all the clerks and menial servants who were available were placed at the disposal of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, for Census work. The Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators met at the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner on the 14th February and the necessary instructions were given them.

Final Census.

72. The following notice was published in the *Baluchistan Gazette* on the 27th of February, and a thousand copies were printed and circulated freely in the town:—

> "The final census of the Quetta town and Civil lines will be taken on the night of the 1st March 1901 from 7 P. M. to 12 P. M. All residents, except those to whom household schedules are furnished, are requested to be at the places where they are to be enumerated and to remain awake with a light burning, till after the Enumerator has called. They are expected to see that their dogs are kept tied up during the hours mentioned above."

73. Household schedules were supplied beforehand to the European and Eurasian residents in Civil limits, and they were asked to fill them up on the night of the 1st March and return them to the enumerators on the following morning. Household Schedules.

74. All Civil offices were closed on the 1st and 2nd of March 1901 and all available establishments were again detailed for census duty. The Sandeman High School, Quetta, supplied 36 enumerators. Establishment for Census duty.

75. The town of Sibi (including the Jail, the Commissariat lines and the Dehpal village), was divided into two Charges, 8 Circles and 35 Blocks. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, was in charge of the arrangements, and the Tahsildar and the Munsiff of Sibi were appointed as Charge Superintendents. Owing to the presence early in the month of a large number of men who had come from various parts of the Agency for the Annual Horse Show and Darbar, the preliminary enumeration was deferred till the 24th February 1901. The Census Officers met in the Office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner on the 23rd February when a copy of the instructions which had been previously drawn up and lithographed was handed over to each Charge Superintendent, Supervisor and Enumerator and typical entries were made on loose schedules and explained. The Census Officers again met in the Gaisford Library at Sibi on the evening of the 1st March and started work at 7 P. M. The next morning they again met in the Library where schedules were examined, clerical errors corrected and abstracts and summaries were prepared. Sibi Town.

76. The bazars at Fort Sandeman and Loralai were divided as follows :— Fort Sandeman and Loralai.

	Charges.	*Circles.*	*Blocks.*
Fort Sandeman ...	1	4	15
Loralai	1	2	11

The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, conducted all arrangements in Fort Sandeman, while in Loralai the Tahsildar of Bori was in charge of the arrangements.

77. The Revenue Commissioner issued detailed instructions regarding the reporting of the provisional totals ; a copy of these is attached as Appendix XV. The provisional totals. P. 71, APP. XV.

78. The following procedure was adopted for compiling the provisional totals :—

(*a*). *Southern Baluchistan.*

The returns and abstracts were prepared for the Nasirabad Niabat by the Tahsildar and those for the Las Bela State were prepared by the Wazir. The returns were checked in the Political Agent's office.

(*b*). *Zhob.*

The provisional totals of the Regular Census were obtained from outstations by telegram on the 4th March 1901. The Charge Superintendents at Fort Sandeman sent in their totals to the Political Agent's office on the same date. The totals of Administered Districts and Tribal Areas were then taken from the papers which had already been received from Sub-Divisional officers.

(*c*). *Thal Chotiali.*

As required by Section 7, Chapter XIV of the Census Code, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, was placed in charge of the compilation of the provisional totals. The officers in charge of Sub-Divisions were directed to

send in the schedules, with summaries, of the Administered and Tribal Areas before the end of February 1901. The summaries were checked in the Political Agent's office. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, was directed to report the provisional totals of the Regular Census before the 5th March. Similarly the Railway Charge Superintendents and the Assistant Political Agent, Duki, were asked to report the totals by telegram.

On the receipt of these an abstract for the whole district was compiled under the supervision of the Extra Assistant Commissioner and the totals were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India and the Census Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.

(d). Quetta-Pishin.

The totals for the town of Quetta were compiled by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and reported to the Political Agent. The Political Agent's office then compiled the totals for the whole district. The Political Agent remarked in his report that there was a certain amount of delay in getting the figures of the Quetta Cantonment; and that, but for this, the provisional totals would have been ready on the 2nd of March.

(e). Kalat.

The Census enumerators were summoned to Sibi where their schedules were checked by the Political Agent's office establishment and the provisional totals obtained.

(f). Chagai.

As the Political Assistant was in camp in his district the totals were compiled and reported by the Tahsildar of Nushki.

79. The provisional totals were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner in India and to the Census Superintendent in Baluchistan by the district officers on the following dates:—

1.	Southern Baluchistan	4th March 1901.
2.	Thal-Chotiali	6th ,,
3.	Zhob	6th ,,
4.	Kalat	6th ,,
5.	Chagai	6th ,,
6.	Quetta-Pishin	7th ,,

To afford an additional check, the Revenue Commissioner, on the 9th March 1901, again telegraphed the figures for each Agency or District and the total of the whole Province to the Census Commissioner for India.

The provisional total amounted to 8,10,811. The final total, which was obtained after examination in the Abstraction Office, was 8,10,746, a difference of 65 which occurred in the following districts:—

District.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) over the provisional totals.
Quetta-Peshin	—3
Thal-Chotiali	+2
Zhob	—63
Kalat	—1
Total ...	—65

Census of Railways.

80. Instructions regarding the Census of Railways are contained in Chapter IX of the Imperial Census Code. These instructions were to the effect that Railway authorities should enumerate the following classes of the population:—

A. Persons residing within railway premises, whether on open lines or lines under construction.

B. Persons travelling by rail on the night of the 1st March 1901.

Term resident defined.

81. The term "*resident*" included :—

(i) All persons sleeping on the railway premises on the night of the 1st March 1901.

(ii) Large collections of railway labourers sleeping near the railway works on which they are employed, but outside station limits or railway premises as defined by the distant signals. But it did not include :—

(*a*) Signalmen, gangmen, or gatemen living in small isolated houses and huts beyond distant signals whether within or without the railway fences. These will be included in one of the blocks of the nearest village or town, and will be enumerated by the Civil Officers along with the ordinary population of that block.

(*b*) Railway servants or others who work on railway premises either by day or night but who habitually return to their houses outside "railway premises" when off work.

Ry. lines in the Province.

82. The lines of railway in this Agency are (*a*) the Sind-Peshin Railway line from Jhatpat to Quetta *via* Bostan and (*b*) the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. Both are branches of the North-Western Railway.

Arrangements for Census.

83. In accordance with the rules contained in the Code, the Manager of the N.-W. Railway was requested in August 1900 to undertake the Census of :—

(*a*) Persons residing within railway limits, and

(*b*) Persons travelling by rail on the night of the 1st March 1901.

He was informed that signalmen, gangmen, and gatemen living in small isolated houses and huts beyond distant signals whether within or without the railway fences would be enumerated by the Civil authorities.

84. It was found, however, after further consideration that it would not be convenient for the Civil Department to enumerate any portion of the railway population. After consulting the Census Commissioner, the Revenue Commissioner wrote to the Manager, N.-W. Railway, to say that as the circumstances of Baluchistan were quite different from those in India, the rigid application of the provisions of the code had been found impracticable and that it had been finally decided that it would be more convenient to carry out the census, both within the railway premises and on the line beyond the distant signals through the railway authorities. The reasons given for this step were as follow :—

Letter No. 317, dated the 14th November 1900.

(i) "In India there is a great deal of night running of trains, which renders trollying by night dangerous to human life, whereas in Baluchistan no such difficulty exists owing to there being no night running whatever on the Quetta-Pishin and the Bolan census charges, and very little in Thal-Chotiali ;

(ii) "In India villages are scattered all along the railway line, in which the isolated railway huts can be included without difficulty and enumerated through civil agency. In Baluchistan such villages are very few, and those that are to be met with are not to be censused on the Standard Schedules adopted for the railway, but on modified forms, which materially differ from them and will consequently involve preparation by the civil officials—in case the enumeration of isolated railway huts were entrusted to them—of two different sets of records, one for the population of the rural areas and the other for railway residents outside the distant signals.

"The procedure, now decided on is doubtless, not, as stated above, in accordance with what obtains in other provinces, but the local conditions of this Province render its adoption necessary."

Mr. Colvin added that he had been informed that this portion of the census could be carried out in Baluchistan without any extra expense, and without inconvenience, through the railway platelayers and time-keepers.

The proposal was accepted by the Manager, and the census of outlying huts and out-houses was, therefore, placed under the direction of the Railway Charge-Superintendents.

85. The railway authorities thus undertook the census of :—

(*a*) the Railway line including outlying huts from Jhatpat to Quetta *via* Sibi and Harnai,

(*b*) the Railway line from Sibi to Chaman *via* Quetta,

(*c*) the Railway premises at Quetta,

(*d*) the colliery at Khost,

(*e*) the shops at various stations within the railway limits.

Persons excluded from census by the Railway authorities.

It was, however, decided to exclude certain classes of persons from the enumeration to be carried out by the railway authorities. These were :—

(i) tribal levies employed on the railway, who were to be enumerated either in the Tribal Areas or in Administered villages ;

(ii) shops near the railway stations outside railway limits except at Nattal, where the shops were censused by the Railway Officials. In Tribal Areas such shops were enumerated in form B and in Administered Areas in form A.

Enumeration within railway limits.

86. On a reference made by the District Loco. Superintendent, Quetta, it was decided that, with the exception of levies, all persons whether Indians, Baloch, Brahuis, or Afghans sleeping within the railway limits on the night of the 1st March 1901, should be enumerated by the Railway Enumerators.

Railway travellers.
Letter No.140, dated the 6th May 1900.

87. Travellers by Railway were, under the orders of the Census Commissioner, included in the population of the places at which they were enumerated.

Census agency on Railways.
P. 77, App. XVI.

88. The statement at p. 77 shows the census divisions and the agency employed in each.

Instructions to Railway Census Officials.

89. On the 31st January 1901, the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan forwarded copies of his Circular No. *$\frac{544}{\text{Census}}$, dated the 29th idem, to the Charge Superintendents. These were the Executive Engineer, Quetta, the District Locomotive Superintendent, and the District Traffic Superintendent, Quetta. They were asked to issue instructions that the directions laid down in the circular should be followed by Railway Officers. It was suggested to each Charge-Superintendent that one of his best subordinates should first master these instructions himself and then go round the whole charge training the various Supervisors by verbal instructions as well as by rough typical entries made on spare loose schedules. The Supervisors thus taught, they should in their turn instruct their respective Enumerators. The Political Agents, Quetta, Pishin, Kalat and Thal-Chotiali were asked to depute Gazetted Officers if necessary to give assistance to the Railway Charge-Superintendents in training their Census Officers.

*P. 63, Appendix XII.

Preliminary enumeration.

90. *Appendix XIV shows the dates on which preliminary enumeration was done on the railway line.

Enumeration abstracts.

The following instructions were issued to the Railway Charge-Superintendents on the 31st January 1901 :—

*P. 70, Appendix XIV.

"On receipt, in your office, of the Circle summaries (*vide* Article 12 and Appendix 4, Chapter IX, of the Imperial Census Code) and the Enumeration books, the Circle summaries relating to each different district should be posted in a Charge summary in the subjoined form after carrying out the necessary check.

Serial No. of Circle according to Register of Railway Premises.	Number of Block.	Number of Occupied Houses.	Persons.			Remarks.
			Total.	Males.	Females.	

The Circle and Charge summaries and the Enumeration books should then be packed as directed in Article 12 of the same Chapter and forwarded to the head-quarters of the Political Agent of the District concerned by March 3rd at the latest." These instructions were carefully complied with.

Supply of census forms.

91. The Superintendent of Census Operations in the Panjab arranged to supply the forms for the whole of the North-Western Railway line and agreed to supply the forms required for the branch lines in Baluchistan. In September 1900, the Panjab Superintendent forwarded an amendation slip to the Panjab Census Code, which directed that all natives, whether travellers or residents, must be enumerated on general schedules in their own language. To this letter the Superintendent attached the following remarks, made by Mr. Maclagan, the Provincial Census Superintendent of the Panjab in 1891 :—

"With some reluctance I agreed to supply the railway with books and schedules in English only. The supervising staff as a rule are unacquainted with the Vernacular, and the Enumerators are generally clerks who have a fair know-

ledge of English and who conduct all their daily work in that language. At the same time every additional English schedule means extra trouble and expense in abstraction; the names of castes and occupations (even if the latter, as was arranged on this occasion, are always entered under their native names) are often difficult to identify, and the schedules filled up by European or Eurasian officials are likely to be very incorrect. At a future Census I should require the whole Railway Census to be done in Vernacular except the householder's Schedules supplied to Europeans and Eurasians. The extra correctness in nomenclature and the trouble saved in abstraction would, I hink, amply compensate for the lack of that precise supervision which European Officers could otherwise give to the work."

In view of these remarks the Provincial Superintendent, Panjab, supplied enumeration forms in Urdu. The Railway Officers, however, reported that an adequate Urdu-knowing staff was not available, and on being asked to supply English forms, the Panjab Superintendent invited a reference to the remarks which have been quoted and said that English forms were unsuitable for enumerating natives of India. The Revenue Commissioner in referring the matter to the Manager remarked that he would have been very glad to leave the management of the Census on the Railway in Baluchistan entirely in the latter's hands and in those of the Provincial Superintendent of Census in the Panjab, had this been settled at first. It had not occurred to him, however, that this would be the most convenient plan, and as matters were then so far arranged, they could not well be altered. The Revenue Commissioner, therefore, proposed to take the Census on the Railway in Baluchistan in English Schedules and to send two or three English-knowing abstractors from the Railway to assist in the abstraction at Multan. English forms were subsequently ordered and supplied to the following Railway Officers:—

Letter No. 641, dated the 11th February 1901.

	Covers.	*Schedules.*
District Traffic Superintendent	34	442
,, Loco ,, ...	30	500
Executive Engineer	60	1,077

The difficulties pointed out by Mr. Maclagan were actually experienced in abstraction, and it will, I think, be convenient in future to use Urdu Schedules if the necessary staff can possibly be made available.

Cost of Railway Census.

92. The Government of India ruled that all Census charges on Railways in connection with enumeration, abstraction, tabulation and compilation were to be borne by Government.

Census Commissioner's letter No. 417, dated 12th August 1900.

Census of Cantonments and of Troops on the march.

93. The Government of India issued rules for taking the Census of Cantonments and of Troops on the march with Home Department Resolution No. 168—85, dated the 17th August 1900. Among other matters it was provided that—

(*a*) Native regiments should be enumerated by Vernacular Schedules in Urdu, Marathi, etc., as the case might be.

(*b*) Cantonment Funds would, as in 1881 and 1891, bear the cost of enumeration, but Schedules would be supplied by Government which would also tabulate the results.

The rules appended to the Resolution were embodied in Chapter VIII of the Imperial Census Code.

94. Before the receipt of the Resolution referred to, the General Officer Commanding the Quetta District had been requested to adopt the necessary steps for the Census in military limits and for enumerating troops on the march or on duty in Baluchistan. The Military authorities were also asked to determine the military limits in consultation with the Political Agents concerned, so that both might know clearly the areas for the enumeration of which they were respectively responsible.

Letter No. 1-C., dated the 1st August 1900. Copies were sent to the Political Agents.

Census in Military limits.

Eventually the Military authorities undertook the Census within the areas mentioned below :—

Areas Censused by Military authorities.

I. Quetta-Pishin District :—
   (*i*) The Quetta Cantonment,
   (*ii*) Pishin Fort,
   (*iii*) Shelabagh Military Lines,
   (*iv*) Chaman Fort.

II. Thal-Chotiali District :—
   (*i*) Gumbaz Fort,
   (*ii*) All enlisted Soldiers and attested Followers, including any guards that might be on duty within the Municipal limits of Sibi.
   (*iii*) All Non-Commissioned Officers and men, and all Commissariat and Transport Establishments living within the Military lines at Harnai.

III. Zhob District :—
   (*i*) Loralai Cantonment,
   (*ii*) Fort Sandeman Cantonment,
   (*iii*) All Military outposts.

IV. Kalat Agency :—
   Rindli.

Some misunderstanding occurred in regard to the Commissariat lines at Sibi. The Commissariat Officer received no instructions regarding the Census and took no action. It was only on the 1st March 1901, the date of the final Census, that the Civil authorities heard of this, and the final Census was taken by them. Explicit instructions should be issued at the next Census.

95. The Political Officers within whose jurisdiction Military Stations or Cantonments were situated were ordered to place themselves and their European Sub-Divisional Officers in communication with the Military authorities to ensure uniformity and punctuality in the Census arrangements.

Arrangements made to ensure uniformity of procedure.

96. In Quetta the Cantonment Magistrate was placed in charge of the operations, and in Sibi, Rindli, Pishin, Chaman, Loralai and Fort Sandeman the Officer Commanding the Station.

Charge of operations within Military limits.

Arrangements made in the Quetta Cantonment.

97. In Quetta the Cantonment Magistrate made the following arrangements :—

(*a*) Each Corps and Department was asked to appoint one officer to be in charge of the Census operations, and to direct all such nominated officers to meet the Cantonment Magistrate in his office on the 23rd August 1900 to discuss the different matters connected with the taking of the Census.

(*b*) The representatives of all the Corps and Departments in the Cantonments met on the appointed date, and it was decided to divide the whole of the Cantonment into 12 Census Circles—each Department undertaking the Census of its own staff, establishment, and their families, &c., who were living in the Cantonments.

(*c*) There being no Sadar bazar in the Cantonments to which Section 21 of Chapter VIII of the Code could be applied, and the non-Military population being scattered throughout the area, it was decided to take the Census of this portion of the population on the same lines as those of the other purely regimental or military areas. The Cantonment Magistrate took charge of this portion of the Census himself.

(*d*) The rules were read in the Meeting and the substance explained, specimen copy of the house-list was supplied to each officer, and they were asked to prepare it as provided by Section 5 of Chapter VIII.

The house numbering was completed by the middle of September.

Arrangements made in Zhob.

98. A meeting of the Civil and Military Officers assembled at Fort Sandeman on the 12th November 1900, and the Assistant Political Agent and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, explained to the Military member the substance of the forms and also the contents of Chapter VIII of the Census Code. It was decided that the Military authorities should enumerate the following areas :—

(*a*) Fort Sandeman Military Station, including the Gawala's village,

(*b*) the outposts at Khan Muhammad Kot, Musa Khel, Drug and Manikhwa.

The census of Mir Ali Khel and the outposts under it was arranged for by the Officer Commanding at Mir Ali Khel. At this time there was an exceptionally large body of troops at Mir Ali Khel in connection with the Mahsud blockade. At Loralai the census arrangements were discussed by the Assistant Political Agent and the Station Staff Officer and the latter undertook the census within Cantonment limits and also of Military Guards on duty within the Civil limits. The census of the Zhob Levy Corps was made on the standard schedule like the corps belonging to the Regular Army.

Instructions to Military Census Officer.

99. On the 31st January 1901, copies of Revenue Commissioner's Circular No. 544,* dated the 29th January 1901, were sent to the Assistant Adjutant General, Quetta District, with a request that the special attention of Military Officers might be drawn to the following instructions :—

*P. 63, Appendix XII.

(i). The Officer in Charge of the Census of each Cantonment or some other Commissioned Officer, as directed in Section 12, Chapter VIII, of the Code, should summon his Supervisors

at a selected place in the manner prescribed in para. 3 of the Circular, carefully explain to them their duties and satisfy himself that they thoroughly understood the orders and the instructions contained in Chapter VIII of the Census Code, in the Circular of 29th January 1901, and in the Cover of the Enumeration book. The Supervisors should also be told to train their respective Enumerators both by verbal instructions and by making typical entries as prescribed in paragraph 4 of the Circular.

(ii). After the Enumerator's abstracts referred to in Article 15, Chapter VIII, of the Code had been filled up and the figures tested, the abstracts should be posted by Supervisors in the Circle summaries of which printed forms were supplied, and the enumeration books were to be forwarded to the Charge-Superintendent, if any, or to the Officer in Charge of the census operations for the Cantonment in question. This officer, after carrying out the instructions regarding the check, was to compile the various Circle summaries into one single statement and send it, together with all the Circle summaries, to the head-quarters of the Political Agent concerned. The books, &c., were also to be sent without delay to the same officer in the prescribed manner.

(iii). Care was to be taken to include the military outposts in the Cantonment to which they belonged or in connection with which they were detailed, and efficient arrangements were to be made to get in the summaries to head-quarters in time to enable the Political Agent of the district to telegraph the provisional totals mentioned in Section 7, Chapter VIII, of the Census Code, not later than March 6th.

Copies of the Panjab Census Code were forwarded to assist the Supervisors in explaining the Vernacular Schedules and the instructions to the enumerators.

Despatch of Schedules of Outposts.

100. It was also decided that the schedules of outposts should be sent to the Political Agent of the district where the Regimental head-quarters were and not to the Political Agent of the district in which the detachments were stationed. Thus the schedule of the detachments stationed at Harnai and Gumbaz in the Thal-Chotiali district were not sent to the Political Agent in Thal-Chotiali, but to the Political Agent in Zhob, the Regimental head-quarters of these detachments being in the Zhob district.

Troops on the march were to be shown as having been enumerated in the Cantonment from which they started.

Transliteration of vernacular schedules.

101. The instructions conveyed in paragraph 7 of the Revenue Commissioner's *Circular were that every person taking the preliminary record and every Enumerator who used any character other than Persian should be told to leave spaces above his entries in the schedule and that after the final census the Supervisor should get the person who made the entries to read them over to him to enable him to make interlinear copies of the original entries in the Persian charac-

*No. 544, dated the 29th January 1904. (P. 63, Appendix XII).

ter, were not fully complied with in some outposts in Zhob, and in certain cases in the Quetta Cantonments. In the latter place sixteen books, which had been written in Marathi, had to be returned from the abstraction office at Multan for completion.

Delay in receipt of Military Census papers.

102. Much delay occurred in the receipt of the Census papers from Mir Ali Khel and its outposts in the Zhob district. The papers were not only received late, but were found to be defective in several respects.

Correspondence with Military Officers at out-stations.

103. At first correspondence with the Military Officers at out-stations was carried on through the District head-quarters, Quetta, but in February 1901, the Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta District, suggested that, to save intermediary delay, future communications on census matters might be sent direct to the officers concerned. This procedure was afterwards adopted, and on the next occasion after the preliminary arrangements have been settled with the General Officer Commanding all correspondence of a routine nature might well be carried on direct with the Officers Commanding at the various stations. This would save both time and correspondence.

Concluding remarks.

104. It will probably be found possible, after the lapse of another decade to largely extend the areas, in which the Standard Schedule is to be used. Possibly whole Tahsils may be included, but if this is not thought practicable there should at least be no difficulty in enumerating many large permanent villages on the Standard Schedule. I would instance, Drug and Mekhtar in Zhob, Duki in Thal-Chotiali, Kansi in Quetta-Pishin and the town of Nushki in Chagai. The Military roads too, on which permanent establishments are maintained, *e. g.*, the Loralai-Harnai road, should not be omitted on future occasions.

APPENDIX XI.

Appendix XI.

(PRIVATE SCHEDULE.)

NAME OF TOWN OR VILLAGE— NUMBER OF WARD OR VILLAGE— NUMBER OF CIRCLE— NUMBER OF BLOCK— PAGE.

No.	Male or Female.	Married, Unmarried or Widowed.	Age.	Caste of Hindus and Jains. Tribe or race of others.	Occupation or Means of Subsistence of Actual Workers.		Means of subsistence of Dependents on Actual Workers.	Birth-place.	Language ordinarily used.	Literate or Illiterate.	Knows or does not know English.	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or aged.
					Principal.	Subsidiary.						
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF FAMILY.

(PRIVATE SCH

NAMES OF DISTRICT AND TAHSIL—

NAME OF TOWN OR VILLAGE—

NUMBER OF WARD OR VIL

House No.	Serial No.	Name.	Religion, and sect (if any).	Male or Female.	Married, Unmarried or Widowed.	Age.	Caste of Hindus and Jains. Tribe or race of others.	Occupation or Means of Subsis: Principal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE PRIVATE SCHEDULE.

ared up under the Census Act by you as the head occupant of the house or tenement, for all members of your family, dependents and servants stopping in the house or tenement on the night of the 1st March 1901, counting also as present persons ordinarily son duty (except with a running train) and still taking their meals from the house. You should deliver or cause to be delivered the schedule, duly filled up and signed, to the enumerator, who will call for it on the morning of the 2nd March. Every facility ill give you a receipt for the schedule when delivered to him. Before filling up the schedule, the rules which follow should be carefully read :—RULES. *N. B.—The Entries should be in ink.*

—Enter the number of the house.

—*This column is not to be filled up until the night of 1st March, 1901.* You should then enter a serial number for all the persons entered.

first your own name, etc., then the names of the other persons in the house including the resident servants, if any. If there be any objection to giving the name of a female, write the word 'female' in this column, filling up the rest of the columns for her as nter the word 'infant'.

er here the religion which each person returns, as *Hindu, Mussalman, Jain, Christian, Parsi.* The sect also should be entered below the religion. *See rule 17.*

. Enter here each person as either *male* or *female*, even though you have written the word 'female' in column 3 already. Enter eunuchs as male.

Enter each person, whether infant, child, or grown up, as either *married, unmarried,* or *widow.* Divorced persons should be entered as widowed. *See rule 17.*

e number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word 'infant.'

nter the *castes* of Hindus and Jains, the tribe of those who have no castes, and the race of Christians, Buddhists, etc. *See rule 17.*

ation of actual workers).—Enter the principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property such as *house-rent, pension,* etc. The *17.*

cupation of actual workers).—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue in addition to their principal occupation. If they have no such additional occupation enter in this column the word 'none'. The column will be blank for dependents.

istence of dependents).—For all persons, those who do not work or carry on business whether personally or by means of servants, and who own no private property, enter the principal occupation of the head of the family or of the person who supports them. *See rule 17.*

—Enter the district or State in which each person was born, and, if the person was not born in this province, add the name of the province to the district of birth. If the person was born out of India, enter the country, as *China, Afghanistan, Ceylon.* The ren.

Enter the language which each person returns as that which he ordinarily uses.

literate).—Enter in this column against all persons, of whatever age whether they can or cannot *both* read and write any language. In the case of literates enter the languages in which they are literate, putting the best known language first.

nter in this column against all persons shown as literate whether they can or cannot *both* read and write English. *The column will be blank for those shown in column 14 as illiterate.*

-If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column. Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only or who have become deaf and dumb after only.

l 11.—In filling up these columns you should consult the supervisor of your circle who will explain to you, in case of doubt, how they should be filled up.

(HERE INSERT A SPECIMEN SCHEDULE.)

SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF FAMILY.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING

The schedule on the reverse is to be filled up under the Census Act by you as the head occupant of the house or tenement, for all members of residing in the house but absent for a few hours on duty (except with a running train) and still taking their meals from the house. You should deliver o and aid is requested for the enumerator, who will give you a receipt for the schedule when delivered to him. Before filling up the schedule, the rules

Rule 1.—*Column 1 (House Number).*—Enter the number of the house.

Rule 2.—*Column 2 (Serial Number).*—This column is not to be filled up until the night of 1st March, 1901. You should then enter a serial

Rule 3.—*Column 3 (Name).*—Enter first your own name, etc., then the names of the other persons in the house including the resident servants, usual. If an infant has not yet been named, enter the word 'infant'.

Rule 4.—*Column 4 (Religion).*—Enter here the religion which each person returns, as *Hindu, Mussalman, Jain, Christian, Parsi.* The sect

Rule 5.—*Column 5 (Male or female).* Enter here each person as either *male* or *female*, even though you have written the word 'female' in col

Rule 6.— *Column 6 (Married, etc.)*—Enter each person, whether infant, child, or grown up, as either *married, unmarried,* or *widow.* Divorced p

Rule 7.—*Column 7 (Age).*—Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word 'infant.'

Rule 8.—*Column 8 (Castes etc.).*—Enter the *castes* of Hindus and Jains, the tribe of those who have no castes, and the race of Christians, Buddhi

Rule 9.—*Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers).*—Enter the principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actuall column will be blank for dependents. *See rule 17.*

Rule 10.—*Column 10. (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers).*—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue in addition to their p *See rule* 17.

Rule 11.—*Column 11 (Means of subsistence of dependents).*—For all persons, those who do not work or carry on business whether personally or b The column will be blank for actual workers. *See rule 17.*

Rule 12.—*Column 12 (Birth-place).*—Enter the district or State in which each person was born, and, if the person was not born in this province, names of villages, tahsils, etc., are not to be given.

Rule 13.—*Column 13 (Language).*—Enter the language which each person returns as that which he ordinarily uses.

Rule 14. —*Column 14 (Literate or illiterate).*—Enter in this column against all persons, of whatever age whether they can or cannot *both* read and

Rule 15.—*Column 15 (English).*—Enter in this column against all persons shown as literate whether they can or cannot *both* read and write Englis

Rule 16.—*Column 16 (Infirmities).*—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive lepr birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

Rule 17.—*Columns 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11.*—In filling up these columns you should consult the supervisor of your circle who will explain to you, in d

(HERE INSERT A SPECI

Appendix XII.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN,
DATED QUETTA, *the 29th January* 1901.

No. $\frac{544}{\text{Census.}}$

As the time for the preliminary enumeration and the final census in Regular Areas in Baluchistan has now arrived the Revenue Commissioner issues the following instructions on the subject :—

1. The areas, in which the regular census is to be carried out in the schedules and forms prescribed for British India, are given in paragraph 1 (*a*) of the proceedings of the Committee, held at Quetta on 16th April 1900, and in paragraph 3 of the Census Commissioner's note, dated 8th November 1900.

2. The preliminary enumeration should be commenced on the 5th of February 1901 and completed by the 20th of that month and the completion should be reported by Supervisors to their Charge Superintendent by the 25th idem at the latest. In Sibi, however, in order to avoid double enumeration of people residing in the Administered Districts and in the Tribal Areas who may come to attend the Horse Show, enumeration should not be commenced until the Show is over and should be completed by the 25th idem.

3. The Charge Superintendents should, before the 5th of February 1901, collect together as many as possible of the Supervisors appointed for the regular census in their charges and should explain to them and carefully satisfy themselves that their Supervisors understand the instructions laid down in Articles 2 and 3 of Chapter XIII of the Imperial Census Code.

4. The Supervisor should see that the block lists are prepared at once from the house lists, the houses being entered in the order in which they will be visited by the enumerator on the night of the census. The block list will be a faired extract covering that portion of the house list which concerns the block under enumeration.

5. After a block list is prepared it should be fastened by a tag (these will be supplied) to the enumeration book it relates to along with the requisite number of general schedules, the number of household schedules required for European and Eurasian residents being noted in the remarks column of the block list.

6. After the enumeration book for each block as defined in Article 21 of Chapter I of the Imperial Census Procedure Code is made out and given to the persons who are to make the preliminary enumeration, the descriptive particulars of the book, the names of the responsible officers and the date of issue should be filled in on the first page of the cover of each book and the Supervisors should impress on them the necessity of carefully studying the instructions and specimen schedule given in the covers of the book. They must also train their subordinate enumerators thoroughly by verbal instructions and typical entries made in loose schedules which must not in any way be considered as a substitute for the real preliminary record.

7. The Supervisors should see if any of the persons taking the preliminary record write in vernacular characters other than Persian. Every person taking the preliminary record and every enumerator who uses any character other than Persian should be told to leave spaces above his entries in the schedule and after the final census the Supervisor should get the person who made the entries to read them out to him to enable him to make in Persian character interlinear copies of the original entries. In all cases when an interlinear copy is made the man who wrote the schedules must himself read them out.

8. A clear week before the 1st March 1901, a household schedule should be given to the head of every European or Eurasian family and his signature should be taken in the remarks column of the block list opposite his name. It must be explained to the householder that the entries in it will be made by him once for all on the 1st March 1901 after nightfall and that the persons for whom they are issued will be excluded from the preliminary enumeration.

9. The instructions contained in Article 2 (10), Chapter XIII, of the Imperial Census Code 1901, in regard to household schedules, should be most carefully followed by Supervisors, who are responsible for seeing that householders fill up the household schedules correctly. Before issuing the household schedule the slips regarding penalties for failure to comply with these provisions should also be carefully pasted on them.

10. While the preliminary enumeration is going on the Supervisor should incessantly move about his circle inspecting and correcting the work.

11. The final enumeration or Census will commence at or about 7 p.m. on the evening of the 1st March 1901 and should be completed by midnight. But before the final enumeration is made the Charge Superintendents should see that all their Subordinate census officers have studied and thoroughly understand the procedure laid down in Articles 1 to 6 of Chapter XIV of the Imperial Census Procedure Code. Political Agents should also study paragraphs 7 to 10 of that Chapter and should satisfy themselves in communication with the Charge Superintendents that the necessary summaries will be completed and submitted to them in due time. The following points, however, require the special attention of the Census officers concerned :—

(i) On February 22nd, 1901 at latest the Supervisor will see that every enumerator has a sufficient number of blank general schedules to meet emergencies stitched into his book and that his preliminary record is complete. (The Supervisor should himself indent for a small reserve of schedules to keep by him to supply any enumerator who may run short on the night of the census.)

(ii) At least four days before the census the Supervisor should see that every householder, to whom household schedules are to be given, has received as many as he will require for his family and knows how to fill them in.

(iii) That a place for the collection of enumerators' books is fixed ; (this should be, if possible, close to a Post Office and as central as may be) and that every enumerator is instructed by written order to bring his book there at a fixed hour on the morning of 2nd March 1901.

(iv) That the points mentioned in Chapter XIV, Article 2, of the Imperial Census Code, are impressed on every enumerator on February 28th or March 1st.

Article 2, Chapter XIV, Imperial Census Code.

(v) With reference to (3) of this article, if there is more than one new corner the enumerator must make the entries for them on the spare schedules at the end of his book entering the old house number (not a new number) in column 1.

12. To fill in the Abstract (after the census) which shows the number of occupied houses correctly, the enumerator must not take the total number of *places* shown in Block lists without question. In this Abstract "house" means a structure, in which human beings ordinarily live, such as a house, a hut or a tent, as Government wishes to know the number of real houses which are occupied. To secure this the Supervisor should see that the enumerators, after the final enumeration, mark, with a red cross in the first column of the schedule, each house or building inhabited on the night of 1st March 1901. Such marks should not be made against empty houses or buildings or against places which although inhabited on the census night are not ordinarily intended as places of residence.

13. On the night of the actual census the Supervisor should visit as many Blocks as he can, taking his reserve of schedules with him. The enumerators will collect, as each goes round his Block, as many of the household schedules as have been filled in. The remainder must be collected early on the morning of the 2nd March 1901. As the enumerator takes over each schedule, he must scrutinize it and enquire about any incorrect or incomplete entry from the person who filled it in. He should correct any entry to the best of his ability in accordance with the replies given and should then take the household schedule.

All these schedules must then be securely fastened by the tags referred to in Rule 5 into the enumerator's book after the general schedules. The pages must also be then numbered so as to have one series of page-numbers for the whole block.

14. On the morning of the 2nd March 1901 the enumerators of the Circle will meet the Supervisor at the selected place and carry out with great care the procedure prescribed in Articles 3 and 4 of Chapter XIV.

The Charge Superintendent on receiving the circle summaries and other papers in accordance with the articles just mentioned will then follow the procedure prescribed in Article 5 of the same Chapter, and the District Officer on receipt of the Charge summaries and other papers from the Charge Superintendent will carry out his duties as prescribed in Article 7. Having got his figures for the regular census he will incorporate in his District summary the figures for Administered Districts and Tribal Areas as directed in Revenue Commissioner's Circular No. 67-C., dated 9th January 1901.

(Sd.) E. G. COLVIN,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Appendix XIII.

Translation of a Circular on Census, No. 29, dated the 23rd February 1901, issued by Rai Sahib Diwan Jamiat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.

1. The preliminary enumeration of Sibi and Dehpal will be made on the 24th February 1901 and the final enumeration on the night of the 1st March 1901.

2. Both the Charge Superintendents and all the Supervisors and the enumerators will assemble at 7 p.m., on the 23rd February, in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's office where brief instructions will be given to them in connection with the census work. The Tahsildar, Sibi, has already been informed that in accordance with previous instructions, he should direct all the enumerators to bring with them this evening their enumeration books, the instructions on census and a map of the Block or Blocks, which they have to enumerate. These instructions will be repeated to-day (February 23rd, 1901). The Supervisors will also be supplied with a copy of the map and an abstract of the circle list. The enumeration books will be handed over to the enumerators and the necessary entries will be made in them.

3. The preliminary enumeration will be commenced punctually at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 24th February 1901, and will be completed by the same evening. On the morning of the 25th February 1901, the Charge Superintendents and the Supervisors will assemble at an appointed place in the Tahsil and check the schedules and on the same day the former will submit to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, a written report to the effect that the preliminary enumeration has been satisfactorily carried out in the prescribed manner. The following persons should be omitted from the schedules at the preliminary enumeration :—

(*a*) Men of the Marri, Bugti, Kaheri and Domki Tomans or of any other tribes who have been enumerated in the Tribal Areas or in the Administered villages and who may still happen to be at Sibi in connection with their cases. Such persons, even though they may be present in Sibi on the 1st March 1901 (the day of the Census), should not be entered in the schedules.

(*b*) Military guards, even though they may be within the Municipal limits.

(*c*) Police employés, who will be censused by the Police Department.

(*d*) Any persons with regard to whom (though present now in Sibi) there may be good reasons for thinking that they will be absent on the 1st March 1901.

(*e*) The Levies.

4. The Charge Superintendents, the Supervisors and the Enumerators should very carefully study the instructions printed on the cover of the Enumeration Book.

5. On the evening of the 1st March at 5-30 p. m., after taking their dinner, the Charge Superintendents, the Supervisors and the Enumerators will assemble in the Gaisford Library Hall with the enumeration books filled up at the preliminary enumeration. They will

from there start at 6-30 p. m. and commence the final enumeration punctually at 7 p. m., completing it the same night. On the 28th February 1901, the Tahsildar of Sibi will have a proclamation issued in the city twice or thrice by beat of drum and by notices to be posted on walls, at different places, that no person should leave his house or the shop where he works after 6-30 p. m., until the enumerator calls at his house or shop. No holiday gatherings or public amusement will be permitted on the night of enumeration.

6. The Tahsildar of Sibi should arrange to supply every Charge Superintendent with 2 men as assistants, and every Supervisor and Enumerator with one man each, at the time of final enumeration. These men are to be selected from amongst the Levies, the *kotwali* establishment or the office peons. They, too, should be present at the Library Hall on the evening of the 1st March 1901 at 5-30. A list will be prepared beforehand showing what particular peon will accompany each enumerator or other officer.

7. All Government servants and all persons who permanently reside in Sibi, and are present at the time of the preliminary enumeration, but on the evening of the 1st March may be temporarily away from their home on business and may be within the limits of the Sibi Tahsil (unless travelling by rail), will be considered as present.

Example—

(*a*) Moti Ram, a servant of Seth Chuhar Singh, was present in Sibi at the time of the preliminary enumeration. On the 1st of March he left for Sukkur by rail. His name should be struck off the schedule.

(*b*) Ghulam Hussain, a shop-keeper, was present at Sibi at the time of preliminary enumeration, but afterwards temporarily left for Kurk village in the Sibi Tahsil. He should be considered as present.

(*c*) Hemraj was present at the time of the preliminary enumeration, but on the evening of the 1st March he was travelling in a train. His name should not be entered in the schedule.

8. It will be the duty of every Supervisor to see that all the European Officers residing within the civil jurisdiction, the dâk bungalows and in the bungalows occupied by Military Works Officers are supplied on the morning of the 25th February 1901 with household schedules for making the necessary entries and that these schedules are collected, duly filled in on the morning of 2nd March 1901. It is at the same time to be remembered that all Native, Government or private, servants residing within the premises occupied by such officers are to be enumerated by the enumerators both at the preliminary and the final enumerations.

These household schedules should also be supplied to Eurasian officials.

9. In addition to the instructions printed on the cover of the Enumeration Books the Supervisors and the Enumerators should carry out the following orders :—

(*a*) Column 1 of the General Schedule. In this column enter the Number which has been painted on the house. This will correspond to the Number shown in the Block List.

(*b*) Column 2.—The consecutive number of persons in a Block will run in a continuous series. Thus, if there are 423 men in Block No. 8, then after the Final Enumeration the consecutive number in the Enumeration Book for that Block will run from 1 to 423. You should not fill in column 2 of the Household Schedules, English or Urdu. This will be done in the Abstraction office. On the night of the 1st March 1901, the Enumerator will fill in a continuous series, the 2nd column only of the General Schedule contained in his book. For example, if he enumerates only 399 persons instead of 423 at the Final enumeration, he will enter in column 2 a serial number from 1 to 399.

(*c*) Column 3 —In case the name of a female has not been entered in column 3, you should direct the Enumerator to enter the relation of the woman to any member of the family, provided you are not confronted with a serious objection on the part of the head member of the family. This will facilitate verification at the time of Final Enumeration. If any female refuses to mention the name of her husband or a relative she should not be pressed to do so. The name can be ascertained from some one else. In this column, the names of all those persons should be entered, who generally reside or take their meals in that house, even if they be absent at the

time but provided they return on the 1st March 1901, also enter all those visitors who are to stay there up to the 1st March 1901. In the case of Dharmsalas, Serais and Temples enter only the names of the permanent residents and not of the casual visitors.

(*d*) Column 4.—First enter the Religion, *e. g.*, Muhamadan, Sikh, Jain, Christian, etc. and then the sect. As stated above, in the case of the Hindus, the Sub-divisions of the sect should be recorded in the case of the main sects such as Weshnaw, Nának Panthi, Shaiv Suneasi and Vedic Aria. See that the Jains are not entered as Hindus. Their sects should be entered as stated, *e. g.*, Sutambri, Gumbri, Dhandia. Only such persons as wear uncut hair (*kes*) and abstain from smoking should be entered as Sikhs; all others should be entered as Hindus. When a person is the disciple of some particular sect, the name of that sect should also be given even though he may not have been formally initiated into it. If any *faqir* or disciple has left his caste, his sect should be entered in column 8 also. But if he has not given up his caste, whether he be married or unmarried, his sect should be entered in column 8. But if a *faqir* can name the sect to which he belongs then the entry should be made accordingly. If it cannot be ascertained to what particular class a *faqir* or a native Christian who has given up his caste on conversion belongs, his first caste should not be entered, only his race will suffice, *e. g.*, Bengali, Panjabi, etc. Do not enter the sect of the husband as the sect of the wife unless she has actually joined that sect.

(*e*) Column 5.—Care should be taken to class infants of all ages, males or females, according to their sex. Eunuchs should be shewn as males.

(*f*) Column 6.—Prostitutes who have not been married should be entered as unmarried. Those who are widowed or have been divorced should be entered as widowed, although his or her first wife or husband may be dead and provided he or she has not been remarried. All those persons who according to custom are considered as married, should be entered as such although they may not have gone through a complete ceremonial.

(*g*) Column 7.—In this column that age should be entered which the person will attain on the 1st March 1901. In making entries in this column, care should be taken to enter completed years, fractions of incomplete years being ignored. Every child under one year of age should be entered as infant (Shir Khár).

(*h*) Column 8.—If persons of low-castes return themselves as of high castes, to which they apparently do not belong, you can use own discretion when making entries in this column. For instance, when a *Teli* (oil presser) returns his caste as *Mughal* or *Rajput* to which he evidently does not belong, you can enter him as "Teli" and not as *Mughal* or *Rajput*, but such changes should be restricted only to clear cases of error. The division of the tribe or the caste, entered in column 8 should not necessarily be the one known to Mirásís or historians. It should be one which the people generally assign to themselves. When any doubt is felt as to the terms to be used in the case of a principal landowning tribe of a particular village you should refer to settlement papers. The genealogical trees generally give the names of the caste and *got*. Thus the genealogical tree will show whether any tribe is Rajput, Rangar or Jat, etc. It will also show the *got* such as Jat, Sher, Gil, Rajput, Dehia, etc.

Females.—The caste and tribe of an unmarried girl should be entered as that of the father, and the caste of a married woman should be recorded as returned by her husband. You should not enquire to what caste or *got* a woman belonged before her marriage, but you should only ascertain her present caste or *got* and enter it.

(*i*) Columns 9-11 regarding occupation will have to be filled in with special care. It should be remembered that the entries in these columns should be made for every person whether male, female or child, for it is intended to record in them occupations as well as means of livelihood. Vague terms such as "service," "Government service," "Shop-keeper," and "labour" (*mazduri*) should not be used. But ascertain and record the kind of service, the precise nature of goods sold and the particular kind of writing and labour performed; the kind of labour should also be specified. When you are in doubt as to the principal occupation followed by a particular person enter that in which he says he spends most time. When a man says his principal occupation is "service" distinguish between Government service, such as

Patwari, Constable, Railway service, such as Engine Driver, etc., and the service of the Local Board and Municipality, such as Octroi Muharrir ; and lastly village service, *e.g.*, Chaukidar, Dharwar ; in every case state the person's office and the particular department in which he serves. State the particular kind of the service performed naming the occupation of the person and the class of person to whom it is rendered, *e.g.*, the cook of a temple, the village menial and the shopkeeper's water-carrier. Pensioners should be shewn as Military or Civil pensioner as the case may be. Persons who chiefly depend upon the rent of their lands or houses in towns should be classed as landlords.

Show persons who live mainly on money lent at interest, or on stock, bonds or other securities such as shares in Companies, as capitalists.

In the case of persons dependent on cultivation distinguish between :—

(i) Rent-receivers, including *Jágirdárs*, *Muáfidars*, *Alámmálikan*, *Adnámálikán*, and tenants who sub-let to cultivating (*Khudkásht*) tenants,

(ii) Actual cultivators, including sharers (*e.g.*, *Sharik-kásht*, *ji-kà-sanjhi*, etc.), and

(iii) Field-labourers who are paid wages in cash or kind but receive no share in the produce (*e. g.*, *káma*, *kamera*), separating—

(*a*) those who work by the day, and

(*b*) those who work by the job.

Show gardeners and growers of special products, such as pepper, vegetables, etc., separately.

In the case of other labourers, distinguish *navvies* or earth-workers, labourers in mines or quarries, stating the substance mined, such as coal, stone, kankar, etc., and operatives in mills, factories or workshops, stating the kind of mill, etc., such as cotton mill, carpet factory, furniture workshop, etc., etc.

In the case of clerks show the occupation of the clerk's employer also (*e.g.*, *bania ka gomáshta*, *Vakil ka munshi*) and show separately accountants, cashiers, typists and salesmen in shops.

In the case of traders specify carefully the kind of trade, and state whether they manufacture what they deal in.

In the case of large manufactures, show the proprietor as a manufacturer, and specify the branch of manufacture, *e.g.*, cotton-manufacturer, &c. For minor industries state precisely the nature of the work done ; for example whether a weaver weaves cotton, silk, carpets, etc. ; whether a bangle-maker makes bangles of glass or lac ; and so on.

Women and children who work at any occupation, of whatever kind, must be entered in this column, whether they earn wages or not.

Supplementary Rule 10.—If a man has several subsidiary occupations enter in column 10 only the one on which he spends the most time.

Supplementary Rule 11.—Before filling up column 11 consider carefully the last sentence of supplementary Rule 9. Women and children who work at some occupation are not dependents.

In the case of a joint family, several members of which earn money, enter in column 11 the principal occupation of the eldest. Note that the servants should not be shewn as dependent on the occupation of their master, and so they must be entered in column 9.

10. Column 12.—Insist strictly on the carrying out of the orders relating to the entry of birth-place. The names of villages or Tahsils should not be entered in any case, and the name of a district in another province must not be entered alone, for the order is to add that of the Province.

11. Column 13.—In entering a person's parent tongue, be very careful that it is entered exactly as the person describes it. You are not on any account to substitute another name for the language. If a man is in doubt what to return as the language which he ordinarily uses, ask him what language is most spoken in his own house, and enter that in this column.

12. To fill in the abstract, after the Census, which shows the number of Occupied Houses correctly, you must not take the total number of places shewn in the Block lists without question. In this abstract "*house*" means a structure in which human beings ordinarily live, such as a house, a hut, a tent.

Government wishes to know the number of real houses which are occupied.

With this object you will see that the Enumerators, after the final enumeration, mark with a red cross in the first column of the schedule each house or building inhabited on the night of the 1st March 1901. Such marks should not be made against empty houses or buildings or against places which although inhabited on the Census night, are not ordinarily intended, as places of residence (*Sakunat*).

13. On the morning of the 2nd March at 10-30, all the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators will assemble in the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, to re-examine their schedules. They will correct any clerical mistakes found therein. The Enumerators will then fill in the abstract of the schedules in the forms attached to the end of each book, which will be checked by the Supervisors and other officials. On the same day an abstract in the form given below will also be prepared for the whole of the tahsil.

Name of village.	No. of blocks.	Number of Occupied Houses.	Persons.			Remarks.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	

Appendix XIV.

Statement showing the areas enumerated on the Standard Schedule and the number of Enumerators employed in each place.

Serial No.	Name of District or Agency.	Name of Tahsil.	Thana, Taluka, etc.	Number of Mohallas or Bazars.	Number of Houses.	Number of Blocks.	Number of Circles.	Number of Charges.	Average No. of Persons per Block.	Average No. of Houses per Circles.	Average No. of Blocks per Circle.	Total No. of Supervisors available.	Total No. of Enumerators available.	Date of Preliminary Enumeration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Quetta-Pishin	(1) Quetta Tahsil ...	(1) Quetta town and Civil Lines ...	...	4,001	108	10	5	118	400	11	10	108	14th February 1901
			(2) Railway limits ...	...	830	7	7	2	104	118	1	7	7	6th „ 1901
			(3) Quetta Cantonment.	...	2,661	105	13	1	106	204	8	13	105	14th „ 1901
		Chaman	(4) Chaman Bazar and Military Station.	...	459	9	3	2	248	153	3	3	9	6th „ 1901
		Pishin	(5) Pishin Bazar and Military Station.	...	349	8	5	2	194	175	2	5	8	16th „ 1901
2	Thal-Chotiali	Sibi	(1) Sibi town including Dehpal... ...	...	1,108	35	8	2	102	138	4	9	52	24th „ 1901
			(2) Sibi Railway limits.	...	1,320	47	24	1	28	55	2	24	47	12th „ 1901
		Shahrigh	(3) Shahrigh	...	86	4	1	1	48	86	4	2	4	24th January 1901
			(4) Harnai	...	90	3	1	1	78	90	4	2	3	24th „ 1901
		Barkhan	(5) Barkhan	...	41	1	1	1	124	41	1	1	1	7th February 1901
		Duki	(6) Duki	...	103	4	2	1	85	52	2	2	4	2nd „ 1901
		Sanjáwi	.....	...	33	2	1	1	40	33	1	1	2	15th „ 1901
		Kohlu	.....	...	19	1	1	1	40	19	1	1	1	15th „ 1901
3	Zhob	Fort Sandeman ...	(1) Bazar	...	500	15	4	1	103	125	4	4	15	1st „ 1901
			(2) Military Station ...	...	561	29	9	1	67	62	3			15th „ 1901
		Hindu Bagh	(3) Hindu Bagh ...	...	46	2	1	1	70	46	2	2	8	5th „ 1901
		Loralai	(4) Bazar	...	230	11	2	1	86	115	1	2	11	12th „ 1901
			(5) Military Station ...	...	329	33	2	1	79	169	16	2	33	15th „ 1901
		Musa Khel	(6) Musa Khel ...	...	67	7	1	1	20	67	7	1	2	1st „ 1901
		Killa Saifulla	(7) Killa Saifulla ...	...	22	1	1	1	2	22	1	1	1	14th „ 1901
4	Kalat	Bolan	(1) Mach	...	207	10	2	1	108	104	5	2	7	9th January 1901
			(2) Railway limits ...	...	459	13	9	1	66	51	1	9	13	5th February 1901

Appendix XV.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.
DATED CAMP SIBI, *the 9th January* 1901.

CIRCULAR.

No. $\frac{67-C}{Census}$. The attention of all Political Agents in Baluchistan is drawn to Section 7 of Chapter XIV of the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, 1901, by which they are required to telegraph by the 7th of March next to the Census Commissioner for India and to the Census Superintendent of this Province the total number of houses and of males and females in their respective districts. It is requested that all Political Agents will kindly give their special attention to the instructions contained in that section. It is essential that the result of the census of the Administered Districts as well as that of the Tribal Areas should be incorporated in the telegrams to be sent to the Census Commissioner, India, and to the Provincial Superintendent, Baluchistan, and as there is some danger of a want of uniformity in the method of totalling the required figures in respect of the Administered districts (Form A) and of the Tribal Areas (Forms B and C) in this Agency, the Revenue Commissioner thinks it advisable to issue the following directions on the subject:—

RURAL AREAS IN ADMINISTERED DISTRICTS THE CENSUS OF WHICH IS BEING DONE ON LOCAL FORM A.

1. It was decided by the committee held at Quetta on the 16th of April last, *vide* para. II (*b*) of the proceedings of that committee that a final check of the census taken in villages in the Administered Area would be made in the winter of 1900-1901, but on discussing the matter with the Census Commissioner in India during his recent visit to Quetta it was considered that as the final check was not going to be done on one fixed day, the arrangement would involve great risk of double counting besides other disadvantages. It was, therefore, decided that no attempt at a secondary check of the results of the enumeration in the Administered Districts should be made. District Officers, should, however, satisfy themselves whenever the opportunity offers that Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars understand the processes of census taking and that these officers are duly supervising the Patwaris or other Enumerators in the filling up of the schedules.

2. The census should be completed by the 15th February 1901 at latest. As soon as this is done the Patwari or the Enumerator in charge of the census of a circle in the Administered Districts should collect his schedules, carefully go through them again, correct all the mistakes and check all the villages and hamlets entered therein with the printed list of revenue paying villages. Tahsildars should be very careful to see that this printed list is corrected up to date. An extract from this register should be supplied to each Patwari or the Enumerator in charge of the census of a Revenue Circle and any place not included in the list, where people are temporarily living, such as encampment of workmen employed on roads, etc., should be added under Sub-numbers after the village in which such place is situate, *e. g.*, if No. 25 be Murgha, the Sub-number for workmen's encampment situate in Murgha would be 25-A. The Patwari or Enumerator should check his schedules with this extract and see that no village, hamlet or any other place of human habitation has been omitted from enumeration.

3. When this is done each Patwari or the Enumerator should have the schedules arranged in accordance with Mauzahs and sewn up making a separate book for each Mauzah to be called the "Village Enumeration Book."

4. After a book for each Mauzah has been prepared the Patwari or the Enumerator in charge of the Revenue Circle should fill up the necessary particulars in the cover as well as in the Enumerator's Abstract, a specimen of which is annexed as appendix A. He should then prepare a circle summary in the form given below :—

CIRCLE SUMMARY.

District Sub-Division. *Tahsil.* *Circle.*

No. of Enumeration Books forwarded.

No. in the Tahsil Mauzahwar register.	Name of Mauzah.	No. of Occupied Houses.	Persons.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Circle Total...					

Submitted to the Tahsildar on the February 1901.

Patwari of Circle.

and place the same on the top of all the Village Enumeration Books of his Circle and tie them up neatly and submit them together with the extract from the Tahsil Mauzahwar Register referred to in para. 2 of this circular to the Tahsildar so as to reach the Tahsil Office not later than the 20th February 1901.

5. On receipt in the Tahsil Office, all the Village Enumeration Books should be carefully checked with the Tahsil Mauzahwar Register in order to see that no Circle, Village, or hamlet or any other place of human habitation has been omitted from enumeration. The Tahsildar or the Officer in charge of the Tahsil should then have each Enumerator's Abstract re-added up by two Tahsil Officials separately and the totals verified. These officials should affix their signatures to the abstract in the place provided for the purpose. When all the abstracts have been thus checked and the necessary particulars entered in the Cover, two Tahsil Officials should be selected and a Tahsil Summary prepared with their assistance in the form given below :—

TAHSIL SUMMARY.

District. *Sub-Division.* *Tahsil.*

Serial Number.	No. of the Patwari's Circle in the Tahsil Register.	Names of the Circles in the Tahsil.	No. of Mauzahs in each Circle.	No. of Books of each Circle.	Total Number of Occupied Houses.	Population.		
						Males.	Females.	Total.

Dated the *Feburary* 1901. *(Signed.) (*Signed.) (Signed.)

* Here enter the designation of the officer who prepared the summary. *Tahsildar.*

The Enumeration Books of each Tahsil should then be arranged, tied up neatly in bundles for the whole Tahsil and carefully packed up and forwarded to the Sub-divisional Officer concerned with a copy of the Tahsil Summary as well as a statement showing all the Tribes, their Sections and Sub-sections living in the Administered District areas in the Tahsil so as to reach the Sub-divisional Officer not later than the 25th of February 1901.

6. The Sub-divisional Officer should, on receipt of the above papers in his office, have them checked with the Mauzahwar register of each Tahsil in order to make sure that no Circle or Village has been omitted and that the totals in the Enumerator's Abstract and the Tahsil Summaries are correct. He should then proceed to have the totals of the Tahsil Summaries posted in the Sub-divisional summary, the form of which is given below and added up.

SUB-DIVISIONAL SUMMARY.

District. *Sub-division.*

Serial No.	Name of Tahsil.	Total Number of Circles in each Tahsil.	Number of Mauzahs in each Tahsil.	Total Number of Enumeration Books in each Tahsil.	Total Number of Occupied Houses in each Tahsil.	POPULATION.			REMARKS.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	

Dated the February 1901.

Sub-divisional Officer.

After this has been done the Enumeration Books should be carefully packed up separately in bundles for each Tahsil and forwarded with a copy of the Sub-divisional Summary to the District Officer concerned in time to reach him not later than the 2nd March 1901. Each bundle will of course have a copy of the Tahsil Summary on the top of it.

7. On receipt of the abovementioned papers the District Officer should at once have the Sub-divisional Summaries compared with the Tahsil Summaries to see that the latter have been correctly posted in the former, and with the General Register to see that no Tahsil, Patwari's Circle or Village has been omitted and that all the Enumeration Books have been duly received. The totals in each Sub-divisional Summary should then be verified and if correct posted in the following form :—

DISTRICT SUMMARY.

District. *No. of Sub-divisions.* *No. of Tahsils.* *No. of Mauzahs.*

Serial No.	Names of Sub-divisions.	Names of Tahsils in each Sub-division.	Number of Revenue Circles in each Tahsil.	Number of Mauzahs in each Tahsil.	Number of Occupied Houses in each Tahsil.	POPULATION.		
						Male.	Female.	Total.
Total of District.								

Dated the 1901. *Political Agent.*

The totals should then be made up by two clerks of the district office working independently of each other under the personal superintendence of the District Census Officer or such other officer as the Political Agent may deem fit to appoint.

TRIBAL AREAS.

8. In the beginning of February 1901 every enumerator in a tribal area should collect the schedules (Form B) written up by him, go through them again carefully and correct all mistakes and re-write in red ink all those entries which are likely to confuse the abstractors in the abstraction office. He should then arrange them in the form of a separate book for each tribe, giving the pages a consecutive number and stitch them together with the cover, a form of which is annexed to this as appendix B, after filling therein the necessary particulars regarding the descriptive particulars of the book and the record of the enumeration procedure, and then send all the books to the Tahsildar or the Sub-divisional Officer who may be in charge of the tribe so as to reach that officer not later than the 20th February 1901. In the remarks column of the schedules the estimated number of houses including kizhdis, jhuggis and of every other sort of shelter used in the tribal area should be given for each sub-section of a tribe as well as the occupation of the majority of that sub-section. The Tahsildar or the Sub-divisional Officer in charge of a tribal area should see that no tribe or a section or a sub-section of a tribe within his charge has been omitted from enumeration or has been wrongly or twice enumerated.

9. An abstract of all the Enumeration Books should then be prepared in the office of the Tahsildar or the Sub-divisional Officer in charge of a tribal area on the schedule, Form (C), for all the tribes that may be in his charge or sub-division, and forward it (together with all the B schedules of tribes made up in a separate book for each tribe and stitched to it) to the Political Agent of the district, so as to reach him not later than the end of February 1901.

10. On receipt of the above forms duly filled up by the Political Agent from the different Sub-divisional Officers in his district, he should have them checked and the totals posted in a separate summary which should be prepared in the following form for the whole tribal area in his charge :—

DISTRICT TRIBAL SUMMARY.

District. *No. of Tribes.*

Serial Number.	Names of Tribes.	Number of Sections in each Tribe.	Number of Sub-sections in each Tribe.	Number of Estimated Houses in each Tribe.	Population.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
District Total.							

Political Agent.

The total should then be made up by two clerks of his office working independently of each other under the personal supervision of the District Census Officer or such other officer as the Political Agent may deem fit to appoint.

11. As soon as the totals of the district Summaries for the Administered and the Tribal Areas, the forms of which are given in paras. 7 and 10 of this circular, are examined and found correct, they should be added to the totals of the District Summary for the regular census (the form of which is given in Section 7, Chapter XIV of the Imperial Census Code of 1901) which will of course also include the population of the railways and of the cantonments, &c. situated in

the district and the results should be telegraphed as ordered in the section quoted above, to the Census Commissioner, India, Calcutta, and the Census Superintendent, Quetta, by or before the 5th March next, thus—

Quetta-Pishin District Regular Census.

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Administered Districts.

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tribal Area.

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Grand Total.

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12. Directly the result of the census in the district has, as ordered above, been telegraphed to the officers named, the Political Agents should send to the abstraction office, the name of which will be communicated to them later on, (1). all the Enumeration Books for the whole District with the Circle summaries attached to the books of the Circle to which each refers and similarly with the Tahsil, Sub-divisional and District summaries. If possible the whole of the books concerning the regular census of one district should be packed in one box or bundle, the whole of the books concerning the Administered Areas in one district should be packed in one box or bundle and so on. (2). A rough sketch map of each district not made to scale* showing roughly in different colours, the sub-divisions, tahsils and patwaris' circles in Administered Areas and the tribal country, if any included in the district. (3). A statement giving for each tribe whether in the Administered District or in a tribal area the sections and the sub-sections into which the tribe is divided.

13. The Revenue Commissioner trusts that the above instructions will receive the personal attention of all district officers in this Agency and that the importance of writing the schedules neatly and submitting them punctually to the officers concerned will be impressed upon their subordinates.

(Sd.) E. G. COLVIN,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

* NOTE.—It would have been found of great advantage during the subsequent proceedings if these maps had all been of one scale. The larger the scale used, the better.

Appendix A to Revenue Commissioner's Census Circular No. 67*c*, of 9th January 1901.

Descriptive Particulars of Book.	*Names of Responsible Officers.*
District	
Sub-division	Sub-divisional Officer.
Tahsil or Sub-Tahsil	Tahsildar.
Patwari's Circle	Enumerator.

Record of enumeration Procedure.	Dates.	Signatures of Responsible Officers.
Date of commencement of enumeration		
,, completion of enumeration		
,, Inspection and revision { By Naib Tahsildar .. / By Tahsildar ... / By any other officer..		
Enumerator's abstract completed		
Abstract and Book despatched to Tahsil office ...		
,, entered in Tahsil Summary		
,, and Book despatched to Abstraction office ...		

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT.

District. *Sub-division.*

Tahsil or Sub-Tahsil. *Patwari's Circle.*

Serial number.	No. of village in General Register.	Name of Village.	No. of occupied Houses in each Village.	PERSONS.			REMARKS.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	

Added by { (*a*) (Sd.) / (*b*) (Sd.) } (Sd.) *Patwari or other Enumerator.*

Certified to have been tested and totals found correct.

(Sd.)

Compiled into Sub-divisional Summary on February 1901. } *Tahsildar, or Naib Tahsildar, in charge of a Sub-Tahsil.*

Sub-Division Officer.

Appendix B to Revenue Commissioner's Census Circular No. 67*c*, of 9th January 1901.

Descriptive Particulars of Book.	*Names of Responsible Officers.*
District.	
Sub-division or Tahsil.	Sub-divisional Officer.
Name of Tribe.	Tahsildar.
Name of the country occupied by the Tribe.	Headman.
Name of the Chief.	Enumerator.

Record of Enumeration Procedure.	Dates.	Signatures of Responsible Officers.
Preliminary Enumeration commenced		
,, ,, completed		
,, ,, tested { by... ... ... / by...		
Abstract and Book despatched to Tahsildar		
,, ,, ,, examined and despatched to Sub-divisional officer...		
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, despatched to District officer ...		
,, ,, ,, despatched to Abstraction office ...		

Appendix XVI.

List of Census Officers, for the N.-W. Railway, appointed by the Manager, N.-W. Railway.

Revenue District.	Charge Superintendent.	Stations comprised in	Designation of Enumerators.	Designation of Supervisors.
BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.				
Thal-Chotiali District (from Jhatpat to Kachh Kotal, including Khost Colliery).	Executive Engineer, Quetta District.	Jhatput	Station Master ...	Station Master.
		Templedera	Do. ...	Do.
		Nuttal	Do. ...	Do.
		Bellput	Do. ...	Do.
		Lindsay	Do. ...	Do.
		Mithri	Do. ...	Do.
		Sibi	Do. ...	Sub-Divisional Officer, No. 1.
			Goods Clerk.	
			Locomotive Clerk.	
			Assistant Carriage Examiner.	
			Sub-Inspector of Works	
			Assistant Station Master.	
			Assistant Goods Clerk.	
			Signaller-in-charge.	
			Chabil Das, Signaller.	
			Nehal Chand, Signaller.	
			Gopal Das, Signaller.	
		Sunari	Station Master ...	Station Master.
		Harnai	Do. ...	Do.
		Nakus	Do. ...	Do.
		Sharigh	Do. ...	Sub-Divisional Officer, No. 2.
			Booking Clerk.	
			Locomotive Clerk.	
			Store Clerk.	
			Sub-Divisional Officer's Clerk.	
		Khost	Station Master ...	Station Master.
			Munshi, Kewal Ram, Colliery Store Clerk.	Mr. Clements, Under Manager, Khost Colliery.
		Khost Colliery ...	Five Minning Mistries.	Mr. Clements, Under Manager, Khost Colliery.
		Dirgi	Station Master ...	Station Master.
		Mangi	Do. ...	Do.
		Mudgorge	Do. ...	Do.
		Kachh	Do. ...	Do.
		Kachh Kotal... ...	Closed	Closed.
Sanjawi (from Nari to Spintangi).	Executive Engineer, Quetta District.	Nari...	Station Master ...	Station Master.
		Tanduri	Closed	Closed.
		Babar Kachh ...	Station Master ...	Station Master.
			Supervisor.	
			Sub-Inspector of Works.	
			Sub-Divisonal Clerk.	
		Kuchali	Closed	Closed.
		Dalujal	Do.	Do.
		Spintangi	Station Master ...	Station Master.

Revenue District.	Charge Superintendent.	Stations comprised in	DESIGNATION OF	
			Enumerators.	Supervisors.
		For buildings outside Distant Signals.		
Thal-Chotiali ...	Executive Engineer, Quetta District.	Between Kach-Kotal and Mangi.	Pehlaj Rai, Sub-Platelayer.	Mr. Miller, Platelayer.
		Between Mangi and Shahrig.	Durga Pershad, Supervisor.	Do.
		Between Shahrig and Sunari.	Mr. Kunning, Sub-Platelayer.	Mr. Kunning, Sub-Platelayer.
		Between Sibi and Lindsay.	Sub-Platelayer, Mithri.	Babu Gorimull, Platelayer.
		Between Lindsay and Nuttal.	Sub-Platelayer, Bellput.	Do.
		Between Nuttal and Mile 358,	Babu Gorimull, Platelayer, himself or his Timekeeper.	Do.
Sinjawi... ...	Do. ...	Between Sunari and Babar Kachh.	Mr. Kunning, Sub-Platelayer, with his Timekeeper.	Mr. Kunning, Sub-Platelayer.
		Between Babar Kachh and Nari Bank.	Amanutulla, Sub-Platelayer.	Do.
Bolan Pass (from Nari Bank to Spezand).	District Traffic Superintendent, Quetta.	Nari Bank (closed) ...	.....	.....
		Mushkaf	Station Master ...	Station Master.
		Ocepur (closed) ...	.....	.....
		Panir	Station Master ...	Station Master.
		Peshi...	Do. ...	Do.
		Chidarzai (closed) ...	.....	.....
		Abigum	Station Master ...	Station Master.
		Bohar (not opened) ...	.....	.....
		Mach...	Asst. Station Master, Signaller-in-charge and Loco. Shed Clerk.	Station Master and Shed Foreman.
		Sar-i-Bolan (not opened).	.....	.....
		Hirock	Station Master ...	Station Master.
		Dozan (not opened) ...	.....	.....
		Kolpur	Station Master and Signaller-in-charge.	Station Master.
		Spezand (closed) ...	.....	.....
Pishin (from Fuller's Camp to Killa Abdulla).	Dist. Loco. Supdt., Quetta.	Fuller's Camp ...	Station Master ...	Platelayer, Bostan.
		Khanai	Do. ...	Do.
		Bostan Junction ...	Asst. Station Master .	Do.
		Yaru	Station Master ...	Do.
		Saranan	Do. ...	Do.
		Saiad Hamid ...	Do. ...	Do.
		Gulistan	Do. ...	Shedman, Chaman.
		Killa Abdulla ...	Do. ...	Do.
Khojak, Sub-Division.	Do. ...	Shellabagh	Station Master and Sub-Divisional Officer's Clerk.	Do.
		Sanzal	Station Master ...	Do.
		Chaman	Asst. Carriage Examiner and Booking Clerk.	Do.

Revenue District.	Charge Superintendent.	Stations comprised in	DESIGNATION OF	
			Enumerators.	Supervisors.
Pishin Section and Khojak Sub-Division outside Distant Signals.				
Pishin	District Locomotive Superintendent, Quetta.	Bostan to Khanai ...	Timekeeper	Permanent-Way Inspector.
		Khanai to Fuller's camp.	Do.	Do.
		Bostan to Yaru ...	Sub-Platelayer ...	Do.
		Yaru to Saranan ...	Do.	Do.
		Saranan to Saiad Hamid.	Do.	Do.
		Saiad Hamid to Gulistan.	Do.	Do.
		Gulistan to Killa Abdulla.	Do.	Do.
		Killa Abdulla to Shellabagh.	Do.	Do.
Khojak, Sub-Division.	Do.	Shellabagh to Sanzal.	Timekeeper	Do.
		Sanzal to Chaman ...	Do.	Do.
Quetta (from Sar-i-Ab to Quetta).	District Traffic Superintendent, Quetta.	Sar-i-Ab	Station Master ...	Station Master.
		Kuchlak	Do. ...	Do.
		Beleli	Do. ...	Do.
		Quetta	3 Traffic Office Clerks, 3 Goods Clerks.	Station Master and Loco. Foreman.
		Kuchlak to Quetta ...	Timekeeper	Platelayer.
		Quetta to Sar-i-Ab ...	Supervisor	Do.
		Sar-i-Ab to Mach ...	Timekeeper	Do.
		Mach to Nari Bank ...	Supervisor, and Timekeeper.	Do.

PART II.

THE CENSUS OF THE ADMINISTERED AREAS.

The Administered Areas.

105. The only modification subsequently made in the recommendations of the Census Committee, which have been detailed in Chapter II, was that the whole of Zhob with the exception of the Sulemankhels was enumerated on Form A. The Administered Areas thus consisted for census purposes of the following areas:—

I. Quetta-Pishin District:—
1. The Quetta Tahsil including Shorarud.
2. The Pishin Tahsil.

II. Thal-Chotiali District:—
1. The Sibi Tahsil.
2. The Shahrig Tahsil.
3. The Duki Tahsil.
4. The Sanjáwi Sub-Tahsil.
5. The Kohlu Sub-Tahsil.
6. The Barkhan Tahsil.

III. Zhob District:—
1. The Bori Tahsil.
2. The Fort Sandeman Tahsil.
3. The Hindubagh Tahsil.
4. The Killa Saifulla Sub-Tahsil.
5. The Musa Khel Tahsil.

Note.—Suleman-Khel Ghalzais were excluded.

IV. Chagai Political Agency:—
Nushki Bazar.

Agency employed

106. The Agency employed was:—

(1) The Extra Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Sub-division.

(2) The Tahsildar, Naib-Tahsildar and Kanungo of the Revenue Tahsil.

(3) The Patwari of the Revenue Circle, Levy Muharrirs, or, in some cases, teachers in village schools. These administrative units represented the Charge, Circle and Block of the census code.

Method of Census employed.

107. The method of census which was employed included both the settled inhabitants in rural areas and nomads. The following classes of nomads were dealt with:—

(*a*) Residents of Afghanistan, who come into Baluchistan for grazing and pay grazing-tax there.

Such Nomads were entered in the district they first visited and their grazing-tax receipt served as a pass to show that they had been enumerated and prevented double enumeration on their moving to another district.

Every district notified to every other district the date on which the enumeration commenced, and only receipts of a later date than that specified were taken as proof of enumeration.

(*b*) Residents of the Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Panjab who enter Baluchistan under similar conditions as residents of Afghanistan.

In their case the Panjab authorities were asked by the Census Commissioner to arrange that if such persons returned to their districts before the 1st of March, they should be asked whether they had been enumerated in Baluchistan.

(*c*) Nomads residing in Administered Districts, who paid grazing-tax in their own Tahsil, but grazed their cattle in another.

In this case, as the grazing-tax was arranged for by contract with the headman, special passes were issued.

(*d*) Nomads residing in Tribal Areas who came to graze their flocks in Administered Districts.

These were counted in the Administered Districts where they were found and a list of them was sent to the Political Agent of the Tribal Area in which they permanently resided. The reason for this was that the census of the Tribal Areas included all the regular residents, whether they happened to be present at the time of enumeration or not.

Basis for census of Administered Areas.

108. The basis for the census of the Administered Areas consisted of the printed lists of revenue-paying villages and the grazing-tax registers. These lists were brought up to date, necessary additions and alterations being made. Except in a few large villages in the Quetta-Pishin District, numbers were not painted on houses. It was pointed out by Captain (now Major) Archer, Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, that the practice of painting numbers on houses was likely to arouse the prejudice of ignorant Pathans and Baloch and to set them against the Census. For enumeration purposes a house was taken to mean a household or family.

System adopted for census of villages in Administered Areas.

109. The system adopted for the census of the villages in Administered Areas was as follows :—

The object with which the census was being taken was first explained to the headmen and *motabars* of the villages by the superior Officers and Tahsildars. Each enumerator was then supplied with a list of the villages, which he was to enumerate, and a number of loose local forms A. One day previous to enumeration word was sent to the headmen that the Enumerator would visit the village the next morning for purposes of enumeration. The Enumerator generally went to the village *Hujra*, *Mehmankhana* or a *Masjid*, accompanied with one or two levies. Here he was met by the *maliks* and *motabars*. The *maliks* with the assistance of such heads of families as could be got together supplied the necessary details in respect of each family residing in their street or quarter or paying revenue through them, and they were then entered in the form. On completion of the enumeration of each village the forms used were stitched together. When a supervising officer visited the place to check the figures he usually adopted the same methods.

Form used in Administered Districts. (P. 84, App. XVII.) Circular No. 257, Census dated the 16th October 1900. (P. 85, app. XVIII.)

110. The form used in these districts was A, which will be found at Appendix XVII. Instructions for filling up this form were issued in English and Urdu and will be found in Appendix XVIII. to this part.

Provisional Totals of Administered Areas.
P. 71, App. XV.

111. The orders issued regarding the reporting of the results of the Census of the Administered Areas will be found in Appendix XV.

P. 87, App. XIX.

112. Appendix XIX shows the time which was occupied in the enumeration of the Administered Areas in each district.

Circular No. 257-C of 26th October 1900.

Diversity of practice in filling up the schedule.

113. The Circular of instructions was issued somewhat late and as the enumeration of some of the villages of nomads had commenced before its receipt, there was a diversity not only in different districts but in different Tahsils of the same district in filling up columns 9 to 11, tribe, section, and sub-section. For instance, in one village which was inhabited by a number of Pani Afgháns, "Afghan" was treated as the "tribe;" "Pani" as the "section;" and "Khajak" as the "sub-section;" while in another village "Pani" was shown as "tribe;" "Khajak" as "section;" and "Ishaqzai" as "sub-section." To prevent errors of this nature in future, definite instructions should be issued in time to District Officers. At the present Census no precise directions were ever issued defining "tribe," "section," and "sub-section." I have dealt with the question at length in Chapter VIII of the Provincial Report, (Vol. V, Part I) and have shown how inadequate, at any rate among Afgháns, were the terms "tribe," "section" and "sub-section." It cannot be too strongly pointed out that the tribe is generally political, not an ethnic, unit, and that each of its sub-divisions, down to the smallest or family group, takes its appointed place in the tribal constitution.

Remarks and suggestions.

The Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan, observed that the record of sub-divisions of tribes did not seem to be necessary and remarked that it would have been sufficient to have recorded the tribe and section only. For the reasons just given, however, I am strongly of opinion that every effort should be made to record all sub-divisions.

114. The information in columns 1, 2, and 3 of Form A, might be better placed at the head of each form, as in the Standard Schedule, and this should suffice for all purposes. If the form is again used at the next Census there will then be more space for the record of "race" and of the further sub-divisions of each tribe.

115. The Census carried out in these districts on the present occasion was a "non-synchronous one" as defined in Chapter I, Section 13, Sub-section I, Clause (*c*) of the Census Code. As I have already said it will probably be possible to extend the area censused on the Standard Schedule at the next decennial Census. At any rate it is a matter for consideration whether in the next census some improvement on the present system cannot be effected. The total number of villages censused in form A, in 1901, was 1,572, and with the present staff at our disposal, it will probably be impracticable to attempt an entirely synchronous census. But it might be considered whether, in Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali if not in Zhob and Chagai, a system somewhat analogous to that described in Clause (*b*), Section 13, Sub-section I, of Chapter I, of the Census Code might not be adopted. This system is to conduct a preliminary enumeration by the Standard Schedule, but not to finally test the results. If the Political Agents did not anticipate any trouble in adopting such a system it would be a near approach to the regular system. The Standard Schedule Form would then have to be adopted

to suit the complicated system of internal distribution in each tribe. There seems at present to be no reason why the full detail of the Standard Schedule should not be recorded, with the exception of the entry of names of women and possibly of civil condition in the case of females. In the case of the column for the entry of names, that of each male member of a household, might be recorded, but in the case of women this information might be omitted, the word female, *aurat*, being entered for a married woman or widow, and girl, *larki*, for an unmarried woman. These remarks, however, must be understood to be only in the nature of suggestions and much will depend on the state of the country and of our trans-border relations at the time of the next Census.

The Census of Revenue-paying Villages in Administered Areas will be taken on this form :—

Appendix XVII.

FORM A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Number of Villages.	Number of Village as given in the printed list of Revenue-paying Villages.	Name of Village.	HOUSES.		Name of the Headman of each family.	Religion.	Occupation.	THE NAME OF THE TRIBE, RACE AND THE SUB-SECTION.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS BELONGING TO EACH FAMILY.					REMARKS.
			Serial Number.	Private Residence or shop.				Tribe.	Race.	Sub-section of the tribe.	Males over twelve.	Females over twelve.	Males under twelve.	Females under twelve.	Total.	

N.B.—(1) A Serial number will be given in Column No. I.

(2) In making an entry in Column No. II, the number given in the printed List of the Revenue-paying Villages issued by the Revenue Commissioner's Office should be followed.

(3) If, since the issue of the Printed List of the Revenue-paying Villages, a new village has sprung up, it should be shown separately. The names of villages should be written out clearly, so that there may be no difficulty in reading them.

(4) A Serial No. will be given for the houses in each village in Column IV. For each new village there will be a new Serial No. While making entries in Column 5, a private residence should be distinguished from a Shop. Hujras, or Rest Houses, Mosques, and other places of worship should be classed as "Private residences."

(5) There will, in all probability, be as many families as there are houses in Column 6. Should more families than one be residing in a house, the name of the Headman of each family should be stated.

(6) In Column 7 under "Religion" the Sub-caste of a Hindu need not be recorded. In the case of a Muhammadan you need only show whether he is a Sunni or Shiah.

(7) Column 8, Occupation. The entries in this column should be carefully made. The occupation followed by the Headman of a family should also be entered against the other members of the family, though they may in reality be following quite different occupations provided they live jointly.

(8) Columns 9 to 11. In these columns the tribe, race, and Sub-section of Muhammadans should be shown. In the case of Hindus no entry need be made in Column 10; in Column 9 the word "Hindu" will be written against them, and in Column 11 their caste will be recorded.

(9) In Column 12 males above twelve; in Column 13 females above twelve; in Column 14 boys under twelve, and in Column 15 girls under twelve should be entered. Column 16 shall contain the totals of columns 12 to 15.

(10) All remarks regarding any family shall be given in Column 17.

(11) When all the entries of a village have been completed, a red line should be drawn from Columns 12 to 16, and the total of these Columns entered. Then you can commence the new entries.

Appendix No. XVIII.

Circular No. $\frac{257}{\text{Census}}$, dated October 16th, 1900.

It has been noticed that Columns 9 to 11 of the Local Census Form A, are not being filled up on a uniform system. As it is absolutely necessary that there should be a uniform system of filling up this Form throughout the Province, the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of the Census Officers in Baluchistan :—

1. Column 1 (Serial Number of village or hamlet)—Enter here the number of the village *i.e.*, the Mauzah only, and, if it contains several hamlets, do not give a Serial Number for each hamlet in this column. The Serial Number in this Column should run for the whole Tahsil and should be filled up in the Tahsil Office on completion of the enumeration. A village may be thus defined :—

Any area (*a*) for which a separate record of rights has been made ; or

(*b*) which has been separately assessed to land revenue, or which would have been so assessed if the land revenue had not been released, compounded for or redeemed ; or

(*c*) which has been shown as a Mauzah in Column 2 of the printed list of revenue-paying villages.

2. Column 2 (Number in printed list of revenue paying villages)—Enter here the number which this village bears in the printed list of revenue paying villages.

3. Column 3 (Name of village or hamlet).—In this column enter the name of the Mauzah, underline it and give below it the name of each hamlet which it contains with a serial Number running for the Mauzah, *i.e.*, give a separate series of numbers for each set of hamlets within the Mauzah.

4. Column 4 (Serial Number of houses)—Enter for each house a serial number which should run for the village *i. e.*, the Mauzah. A house may be thus defined :—

A house is any building, (*Makan, Ahátá or ghar*) ; a *kizhdi*, a *jhuggi* or any other place used for human habitation. When in doubt as to whether a building &c., should be numbered as one house or more the criterion will be the number of main entrances (*dahliz or deohri*). Thus a house, containing several families but with only one *deohri*, will be numbered as one house.

In the case of mere enclosures containing houses occupied by several *independent* families, each house, having a separate principal entrance from the common way, space or compound, should be *separately* numbered.

If a man has a house and a shop and he lives during night in the house, he should be enumerated with his family in the house. The shop should also be shewn in Column 4, Columns 6 to 15 should be left blank, but it should be noted in Column 16 that it is only used by day.

All Masjids, Hujras, Mehmankhanas, &c. should be entered in Columns 4 and 5. If not occupied by any one, the word "empty" should be written in the remarks column and entries for the next house commenced after leaving one space blank. (Revenue Commissioner's No. 335, dated the 21st November 1900.)

5. Column 5 (Description *i.e.*, dwelling house, shop &c.)—Enter here whether the house is a dwelling house, a shop, a water-mill (*Jandar*), a Masjid, a *Takia*, a cattle pound or a school, &c.

6. Column 6. (Name of the head member of each family).—Enter in this Column the name of the head member of each family. If there is no male member in the house do not enquire the name of the females but enter simply "female." But if there be a boy or a male child in the house his name should be entered in this column.

No female should be obliged to give her husband's name if he be absent from home. Enquiry can be made of the neighbours and if the name cannot be ascertained, it will suffice to enter simply "male".

Note.—Family includes all the people whether one or many that eat together at one *chúlla*, together with such of their servants as reside with them and any visitors staying with them. If a household consists of more than one family details in column 6 must be given for each family. Similarly if members of more than one tribe occupy one house separate details for each must be given.

7. Column 7 (Religion).—Enter here the religion which the head member of the family returns such as Sunni, Shiah, Parsi, Hindu and Sikh, &c. In the case of Muhammadans it will suffice to enter merely Sunni or Shiah as this shows that he is a Muhammadan.

8. Column 8 (Occupation).—Enter here the principal occupation or means of livelihood of the head member of the family. Do not use vague terms such as "service," "shop-keeping," "labour," "writing" &c., but find out if possible and record the exact kind of service such as Levy-footman, Patwari, constable, gangman and in case of shop-keepers, the nature of the trade thus: cloth-seller, Darzi, Halwai, etc. When you are in doubt what is a man's principal occupation record the one in which he says he *spends most time*. In the case of domestic service state the kind of service rendered, such as bawarchi, bhisti, &c.

Show pensioners as military, civil or political (such as refugees, &c.), as the case may be.

Show persons who live mainly on the rents of their lands, houses or buildings *in towns* as landlords (Sahib-i-Jaidad).

In the case of persons dependent on cultivation distinguish between Rent-receivers (*e. g.*, Maliks, Jagirdars, Muafidars) and Rent-payers *e. g.*, Bazgars.

9. Column 9 (Tribe).—Enter in this column, in the case of Pathans, the name of the Tribe such as Kakar, Tarin, &c. Enter in the case of the Brahuis, Shahwani, Bangulzai, Raisani and Jattak, &c., as the case may be and in the case of Baluchis, Rind, Marri, Bugti and so on.

Note.—Hindus should be shown as such in this column, their caste being shown in column 11.

10. Column 10. (Section)—Enter in this column after Kakar, Snatia, Sanzarkhel and Sargara, &c., after Tarins, Makhianis &c., after Shahwanis, Raisanis and Bangulzais enter Mirozai, Rustomzai, Gohramzai and similar sub-divisions.

11. Column 11. (Sub-section).—This will show the further Sub-divisions such as Mehtarzais in the case of the Snatias; Jogizai &c., in the case of the Sanzarkhels; Harmzai, &c., in that of the Sargaras, Khidranis and Abdullanis &c., in the case of the Makhianis; Roshanzai and Mubarakzai, &c., in the case of the Mirozais, and the Rustomzais and so on.

Should there be no Sub-section known Column 11 should be left blank.

12. Column 12. (Number of males above 12 years of age).—Enter here the number of all the males, in a family who are above 12 years af age.

13. Column 13. (Number of females above 12 years of age)—Enter in this column the total number of females above 12 years of age.

14. Column 14. (Number of boys under 12 years of age).—Enter here the total number of boys of 12 years of age or under including male infants.

15. Column 15. (Number of girls under 12 years of age).—Enter here the number of girls of 12 years of age or under including female infants.

Enter eunuchs as male.

16. Column 16 (Total) enter in this column the total of columns 10—15.

Be careful to include the head member of each family in one of columns 12 to 15 to whichever he belongs.

After a Mauzah has been completed do not make any more entries on the last sheet, but begin a new sheet for the next village.

17. Column 17 (Remarks). Enter in this column any remarks you consider necessary and also note any particular and important difficulties experienced in the course of enumeration, &c.

(Sd.) E. G. COLVIN.

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Appendix XIX.

Statement showing the time occupied in the Census of the Administered Areas.

District.	Tahsil.	No of villages.	Date on which the Census commenced.	Date on which the Census finished.
1. Quetta-Pishin ...	1. Quetta...	52	6th Oct. 1900 ...	15th Feb. 1901
	2. Pishin...	405	1st Sept. 1900 ...	31st Oct. 1900
	3. Chaman	4	10th Nov. 1900 ...	1st Mar. 1901
	4. Shorarud	7	15th Oct. 1900 ...	15th Feb. 1901
	5. Nomads	...	.....	.....
2. Thal-Chotiali ...	1. Sibi	31	29th Aug. 1900 ...	31st Jan. 1901
	2. Shahrig	87	8th Aug. 1900 ...	30th Nov. 1900
	3. Duki	64	1st Sept. 1900 ...	18th Feb. 1901
	4. Sanjáwi	62	.....	.....
	5. Barkhan	118	24th Oct. 1900 ...	25th Nov. 1900
	6. Kohlu	11	10th Oct. 1900 ...	10th Oct. 1900
	7. Nomads	...	.....	.....
3. Zhob	1. Loralai	151	12th Nov. 1900 ...	15th Feb. 1901
	2. Hindubagh	404	10th Oct. 1900 ...	15th Feb. 1901
	3. Fort Sandeman...	117	8th Oct. 1900 ...	15th Feb. 1901
	4. Músakhel	59	1st Sept. 1900 ...	31st Dec. 1900
	5. Nomads	...	.....	.....

PART III.

THE CENSUS OF TRIBAL AREAS.

116. The following tracts were classed as "Tribal Areas" and a census by estimate in local form B was taken in them.

(1) Toba Achakzái and the Sarlath hills in Quetta-Pishin.

(2) The Marri and Bugti country and the Domki, Kaheri and Umráni country in Thal-Chotiali.

(3) The Khan's lands or Nasírábad Niabat and the Las Bela State in the Southern Baluchistan Agency.

(4) The country occupied by the Sulemankhels in Zhob.

(5) The Kalat State.

(6) Nushki and Chagai, with the exception of the Nushki Bazar.

It was also decided that the shops on the railway line, lying outside the railway limits in Tribal Areas, except Nuttal where the shops were included in the Railway Census, should also be included in the Tribal forms of enumeration.

Forms prescribed.
P. 93, App. XX.
P.94,App.XXI.

117. The forms prescribed for this census were named Form B and Form C. Form B was a statement giving a rough estimate of the population of each tribe by sub-sections, the results of which were abstracted and entered in Form C.

Basis of enumeration.

118. The basis of this census was thus the sub-section of a tribe. As might have been expected it was very soon pointed out that the entries in this form would be too rough to be capable of being checked. In consultation with the Marri and Bugti Chiefs the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi devised another Form. L, which was approved by the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, and adopted as far as the Tribal Area in the Sibi sub-division of the Thal-Chotiali district was concerned.

P. 95, App. XXII.

Migrations during Census.

119. The Umráni tribe had migrated to the Nasírábad Niabat before the census owing to the drought and they were consequently enumerated by the Tahsildar, of the Khan's lands.

Census of Tribal Areas in the Thal-Chotiali district.

120. The Census of other tribes in the Thal-Chotiali district was entrusted to Resaldar Mir Murad Bakhsh, Gazni, for the Marris, Mir Mehrab Khan son of the Bugti Chief, for the Bugtis, Mir Chákar Khan, son of the Domki Chief, for the Domkis, and Lal Muhammad, an educated Levy Sowar, who was assisted by the Levy Moharrirs at Chhatar and Phuleji for the Kaheris. The results of the latter Census were checked by the Tahsildar and the Naib-Tahsildar of Sibi. As regards the Marris living in the Duki Sub-Division, it was arranged that they should be enumerated in Form A, used in the Administered Areas, and that the papers should be forwarded to the Extra Assistant Commisioner, Sibi, for examination and inclusion in the tribal abstract. Similarly the Political Agent, Zhob, was asked to enumerate the Marris in Rárá Sham and other places in Zhob in Form A and to send the papers to the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Sibi.

121. It should be mentioned that the instructions printed on each of the forms (A, B and C) printed in the appendices are those which were issued by the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Sibi. No instructions for filling up the details of Forms B and C appear to have issued from the Census Office.

Census of Tribal Areas in the Southern Baluchistan Agency.

122. The Southern Baluchistan Agency was divided into the following Charges :—

(i) Las Bela State under the charge of the Wazir.

(ii) The Khan's Lands or Nasírábad Niabat under the charge of the Tahsildar. The Las Bela State was again sub-divided as under :—

Circle.	Sub-Tribal area, *i.e.*, Niabat or Thana.	Villages.
I. Northern circle in charge of the Thasildar of Las Bela.	Bela	1. Bela.
	Sheh	2. Sheh.
	Liari	3. Liari.
	Ormara	4. Ormara.
II. Southern circle in charge of the Head-Naib.	Kanraj	5. Kanraj.
	Uthal	6. Uthal.
	Sonmiani	7. Sonmiani.
	Kharri	8. Kharri.
	Habb	9. Habb.
III. Eastern or Levy Tracts circle in charge of Inspector of Levies.	Habb or Kund	10. Kund.
	Memon	11. Memon.
	Keela	12. Keela.
	Dhinga	13. Dhinga.
	Hinidan	14. Hinidan.
	Dureji	15. Dureji.
	Diwana	16. Diwana.
	Lohi	17. Lohi.
	Lak Gurrah	18. Lak Gurrah.
	Lak Zabra	19. Lak Zabra.
	Lak Rohil	20. Lak Rohil.
	Lak Phussi	21. Lak Phussi.

A list showing the tribes and sections living in each area with the name of the *Motabar* of each was first prepared by the Wazir. Two enumerators then went round the villages entering the details of the population obtained through the *Motabars* in a register in Form B.

The Nasirábad Niabat was divided into two circles with sub-tribal areas and villages as shown below :—

	Sub-Tribal Area.	Villages.
Begárí circle in charge of Khan Bahadur Waderá Lashkar Khan, Jamáli	Nasírábad, Khanpur, Mohammadpur, Sírwah.	1. Shahiwah.
		2. Mamul.
		3. Rojan East.
		4. Rojan West.
		5. Sameji North.
		6. Sameji South.
		7. Chauki.
		8. Shaho.
		9. Sobha.
Desert (Shahiwáh) Circle in charge of Khan Bahadur Waderá Sohbat Khan Gola.	Hamidpur, Manjipur, Danda, Sohbatpur, Nasírábad.	10. Lehri Domki.
		11. Goranari.
		12. Manjipur.
		13. Bagar.
		14. Gola.
		15. Ahmedpur.
		16. Dodaika.

The sub-tribal area corresponded with the revenue *tappa*.

Two Enumerators were appointed on Rs. 20 per mensem, one for each circle, to do clerical work under the Chiefs in charge of each circle.

The Kalat State.

123. The arrangements made in Kalat will be best shown by quoting the circular which was issued by the Political Agent, Kalat, in consultation with the Census Extra Assistant Commissioner :—

"Munshi Sher Muhammad, who is an educated Brahui and is a clerk in my office, and knows the Chiefs and the Jhálawán country thoroughly, to be put in charge of the census of the Jhálawán tribes. He will start from Kalat with the necessary escort of levies on the 29th instant. He will first go to Sohrab and after finishing work there, he will go to the places given in the margin. His orders are not to go to any kijhdis or hamlets but to go to the head-quarters of each Sardar and through him to get the information to prepare the prescribed form B. He is to notify the date of his arrival at each head-quarter to the Sardar concerned, beforehand, to enable him to have all the headmen of the different sections and sub-sections ready to furnish the required information regarding their respective sub-sections.

Kalat, Sohrab, Gidar, Gresha, Jebri, Gajar, Jhao, Ornach, Wad, Nal, Khozdar, Bhagwana, Anjira, Zehri, Nichará, Pandran.

2. Munshi Lal Muhammad, who is a resident of Mastung and a Levy muharrir in the Mastung Thana, has been put in charge of taking the census of the whole Saráwán tract, including Kalat. He will start his work at once at Mastung, and the Census Extra Assistant Commissioner will see that he is working satisfactorily before he returns to Quetta. He will carry out the enumeration of all the villages and the Brahúís before the latter go down to Kachhi. The census of the Brahúís will, however, be taken through their Chiefs and headmen. To do this Munshi Lal Muhammad will go to the head-quarters of each Sardar, and through him and the headmen of the different sections and sub-sections, get the required figures regarding each sub-section. All the Chiefs are being asked to assist the Munshi in the work and to have all the headmen concerned present on the date he arrives at their respective head-quarters (of which he will give them due notice) to enable him to fill up the form B, so far as the Brahúí tribes are concerned. Should any section or sub-section of a tribe have gone to Kachhi before the Munshi visits the head-quarters of the Chief, he will have to note it in his register and go down to Kachhi in the winter and there take the census of that section or sub-section, as the case may be.

3. In villages in the Kalat State where there are His Highness the Khan's Naibs, the work of census should—to prevent any jealousy—be done in concert and communication with them.

4. Both Munshi Sher Muhammad and Lal Muhammad have been directed to submit their monthly Progress Reports to the Census Extra Assistant Commissioner direct, to avoid delay, as the Political Agent may be at a distance from his head-quarters and may not be able to send the Reports in due time. They will, however, send a copy to the Political Agent. The first report will commence with effect from the current month.

5. The work of taking the census in Kachhi will commence in November, when the Political Agent, Kalat, will be at Rindli and be able to supervise the work better than he can when he is away from that part of the country.

6. As regards the Kalat State troops, the figure will be obtained through His Highness the Khan."

Quetta-Pishin.

124. The census of Toba Achakzai and the Sarlath hills was done through the officials on the Levy establishment, the former, under the orders of the Native Assistant at Chaman, and the latter, under the orders of the Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.

In Toba Achakzai the *maliks* and headmen were assembled and each was asked to give an estimate of the sub-division of the tribe which was subject to his immediate control.

125. The census of the Sulemankhels was carried out under the arrangements made by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob. **Zhob.**

126. The Political Assistant, before undertaking the census operations in the district of Chagai and Nushki, summoned the headmen together and carefully explained the objects aimed at by Government in taking a census. At first the nomad Baloch of Chagai and Nushki were inclined to resent being enumerated, as they were apprehensive that Government had some ulterior object in view, and that the least that could follow, would be the introduction of a poll tax, but these fears were gradually overcome, with the eventual result that little or no difficulty was experienced by Enumerators. The Enumerators on their side were careful to refrain from offending the prejudices of the people. The consequence was that the work proceeded, if slowly, yet carefully, and the results attained were fairly accurate. The operations in Chagai were carried out by the officials in charge of the Thanas stationed along the Nushki-Seistan route, the results obtained being checked by a census Munshi, who was deputed to go round the country and visit the nomads in their homes. This system was found to work well. As each post on the route has a large shop attached to it, the nomad Brahúís and Baloch of the district are in the habit of paying periodical visits to Thanas to buy and sell. Encouraged by a little *mehmani*, which was given, it was not found difficult to extract what information was needed from them. The information thus obtained proved to be of the greatest value to the census Munshi when he came to tour through the country at the end of the year. **Chagai.**

127. The instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner regarding the reporting of the census figures of the Tribal Areas will be found at Appendix No. XV, page 74. **Reporting of census figures.**

128. The table in Appendix No. XXII, shows the date of commencement of census of Tribal Areas in each district, and the strength and the cost of the special establishment engaged for the purpose. The cost of the enumeration in the Las Bela State was borne by the State itself and it has not been included in this statement. **Cost.** P. 95, Appendix XXII.

129. As I have pointed out in Chapter I of the Provincial Report, the Tribal system as it exists in Baluchistan, especially among Baloch and Bráhúís, lends itself to the purposes of a census. In the first place the tribe considered as a political and not an ethnic unit with its internal organisation of clans, sections, sub-sections, groups, each with its respective leader, etc., is an easily manageable unit with which to deal. Attached to the tribe but distinguished from it by the fact that they do not share in the good and ill of the tribe are certain subject races, paid servants and slaves, etc. In order to exhibit the tribe as a complete entity, the latter should be enumerated with it, but in such a way that at the time of abstraction and compilation they are easily distinguishable from it. At the present census, as mentioned in Chapter I of the Provincial Report, there was a tendency to lose sight of this distinction. Again, it is absolutely necessary in dealing with the tribe that each sub-division, whether the clan, section, sub-section or other group, should have its proper place allotted to it within the tribal organisation. At the present census, partly owing to a want of appreciation of the tribal organisation and partly owing to the absence of **Criticisms and suggestions with regard to the methods followed in Tribal Areas.**

supervision, a good many mistakes were made by the enumerating agency, and much confusion of sub-sections with sections, and sections with clans, occurred. It is to be hoped that these difficulties will be largely obviated before the next census by the aid of the Ethnographical Survey which is now contemplated. The attempt to go no lower than the sub-section at the present census was undoubtedly a mistake. In the first place the Enumerator very often does not understand where the sub-section begins and ends, and in the next it is often too large an unit to be manageable. The only means of obtaining an accurate record is to begin with the household or family. There is no great difficulty in ascertaining the numbers in each family, for the male members are frequently counted for tribal purposes, such as the division of land, etc. The form devised by the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi and printed at Appendix No. XXIII, was a step in the right direction ; but I would go further than that, if present conditions prevail at the time of the next census, by adding literacy, occupation, religion, etc., for, at any rate, each male member of a family. That is to say, I advocate the use of an amplified form of the schedule used in Administered Areas at the present census but starting with the tribe instead of the village as the basis of enumeration.

P. 96, Appendix XXIII.

And this brings me to another weakness in the tribal system of enumeration to which I have also referred in the Provincial Report. The system takes no account of the permanent villages or clusters of houses situated within the Tribal Areas. Hence our statistics of villages in the Agency at the present census are more or less erroneous. This, however, could not be avoided. In 1911, great care should be taken to show whether each family has a permanent residence, or is nomadic. The Enumerator should also note carefully the names of the distinctive clusters of permanent huts or valleys and other localities containing huts within the Tribal Area and the particular section, etc., by whom they are inhabited.

As in Administered Areas great care will have to be taken against asking inquisitive questions about the women in a household. There would appear to be no objection, however, to attempting to record civil condition so long as names, etc., are not asked for.

One other matter. At the next census, far more supervision will be required for the tribal census than was given to it in 1901. In several cases in the Saráwán country and Kachhi, I have reason to believe that the Enumerators did not draw up their records in communication with the tribal Chief at all.

The system of working through educated tribal headmen which was tried in the Marri and Bugti hills proved very successful, and its extension to other areas in Kalat would, no doubt, be attended with good results. The people are less inclined to resent enquiries from one of themselves, and headmen start their work with an amount of local knowledge which the paid official Enumerator does not possess.

This form to be used for taking the Census of Tribal Areas.

Appendix No. XX.

FORM B.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number.	Name of a Tribe.	Number.	Name of Sub-Section.	The number of families in each Sub-Section.	Approximate Population of a Sub-Section.					Total number of persons belonging to each Tribe.	REMARKS.
					Males over twelve.	Females over twelve.	Males under twelve.	Females under twelve.	Total.		

(1) This form will be used for the tribes living outside the limits of Revenue-paying villages and Administered Areas.

(2) A serial number must be given in column No. 1; for every new tribe there will be a new serial number.

(3) In column 2 the name of the tribe will be entered.

(4) In column 4 the name of the sub-section of tribe will be entered.

(5) In column 5 the number of families in each Sub-Section will be given.

(6) In columns 6 to 10, the population of each section will be recorded; in column 6 males over twelve, in col. 7 females over twelve, in col. 8 boys under twelve, in col. 9 girls under twelve, and col. 10 the total of columns 6 to 9.

(7) The total number of persons in each tribe will be given in column 11.

(8) If there is more than one sub-section of a section, the population of each should be taken in separate papers and the total entered in columns 5 to 10. These papers should also be attached to the statement in order to facilitate the checking of the totals for each section.

(9) The name of every tribe, section and sub-section should be written very clearly. The papers containing the details of a sub-section should also show the name of the headman with his parentage, religion and residence.

(10) In the column of remarks the name of the *Motabar* of every section with his parentage, religion and residence should be given. A similar entry should also be made for the *Motabar* of a tribe.

(11) It is desirable that the totals of columns 5 to 11 be given for each tribe.

(12) The number of Jats, Mirasis and labourers belonging to each section should be given separately.

(13) In the column of remarks the occupation of the headman of a section should be entered against the name of that section.

This form is to be used for taking the Census of those tribes which have not been included in the Administered Areas and the totals of form B will be entered in it.

Appendix No. XXI.

FORM C.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Total Population.						
Number.	Name of Tribe.	No. of Sections.	No. of Sub-sections.	Males over twelve.	Females over twelve.	Males under twelve.	Females under twelve.	Total.	The number of persons in each tribe.	REMARKS.

N. B. 1.—In this form the total of Form B is to be entered. In short it will show the total population of the Tribal Areas.

2. In column 1 a serial number will be given, in column 2 the name of the tribe, in column 3 the number of sections, in column 4 the number of sub-section. The number of *Phallis* (sub-groups) need not be given. For example, if there are 10 sections of the Bugti tribe, the numeral 10 shall be entered in column 3 and again if these 10 sections have 25 sub-sections, then the numeral 25 shall be given in column 4. If these 25 sub-sections are again divided into 45 Phallis, this information may be omitted. But if the population is given for every *Phalli* in Form B, then the number of *Phallis* should also be given in column 4.

3. The entries in columns 5 to 10 of this form shall correspond with the entries in columns 6 to 11 of Form B.

4. For each tribe the figures should be entered in the following order :—(i) the tribe, (ii) *Hamsayas* and (iii) Hindus living within the tribal area. For example, taking the Thal-Chotiali District, the figures will be shown as under :—

TRIBES—

Marris	16,000
Bugtis	16,000
Kaheris, &c.	2,000
Domkis	8,000
Total ...	42,000

Hamsayas—

Marris	1,000
Bugtis	1,000
Kaheris, &c.	500
Domkis	1,000
Total ...	3,500

HINDUS LIVING IN THE TRIBAL LIMITS OF THE—

Marris	200
Bugtis	200
Kaheris, &c.	50
Domkis	150
Total ...	600
Grand Total ...	46,100

Appendix XXII.

Statement showing the time occupied and the cost of Census in Tribal Areas.

District or Agency.	Date on which enumeration was commenced.	Date on which completed.	Establishment employed.	Period for which employed.	Remuneration.			Total.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Quetta-Pishin (Tribal) ...	10th Aug. 1900.	5th Nov. 1900.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thal-Chotiali („) ...	1st Oct. 1900.	24th Dec. 1900.	Office Clerk ...	Jan. 1901.	28	3	7			
				Feb. 1901.	35	0	0			
				March 1901.	6	12	1			
								69	15	8
Zhob („) ...	24th Dec. 1900.	24th Dec. 1900.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai („) ...	23rd Jan. 1901.	15th Feb. 1901.	Enumerator at Rs. 20.	1st Dec. 1900 to 30th April 1901.	100	0	0			
			2 Sowars at Rs. 20 each.	28th Dec. 1900 to 22nd Feb. 1901.	76	9	4			
								176	9	4
Southern Baluchistan (Tribal) ...	1st Oct. 1900.	15th Feb. 1901.	1 Enumerator at Rs. 20.	Sept. 1900.	18	14	5			
			2 Enumerators at Rs. 20.	Oct. 1900.	37	6	9			
			2 „ ...	Nov. 1900.	40	0	0			
			2 „ ...	Dec. 1900.	32	14	5			
			1 „ ...	Jan. 1901.	20	0	0			
			1 „ ...	Feb. 1901.	7	2	3			
			1 „ ...	Feb. 1901.	14	4	7			
								170	10	5
Kalat (Tribal) ...	1st April 1900.	Feb. 1901.	Allowance to one enumerator for 10 months at Rs. 5.	.....	50	0	0			
			Levy escort for 10 months.	.....	846	9	3			
			Allowance to clerks in the change of enumerator M. Sher Muhammad.	.....	312	12	4			
			1 Enumerator on Rs. 35 for 10 months.	.....	350	0	0			
			1 Enumerator on Rs. 30 for 5 months.	.....	150	0	0			
			Travelling allowance to the enumerators.	.....	282	11	0			
								1,992	0	7

Appendix No. XXIII.

FORM L which was used in Tribal Areas in Thal-Chotiali, and from which abstract B and C were prepared.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	Name of Section.	Number.	Name of Sub-section.	The name of the owner of the house, or head of the family.	Total Persons.					REMARKS.
					Males over twelve.	Females over twelve.	Males under twelve.	Females under twelve.	Total.	

1. After every sub-section, its *Hamsayas*, Hindus, Jats, Mirasis, etc., should be shown separately.
2. At the end of every sub-section, a red line should be drawn and the totals of columns 6 to 10 should be given.
3. When the entries for a whole tribe have been completed, the total of Columns 1, 3 and 6 to 10 should be given.
4. The Hindus, Jats, and Mirasis should be shown separately at the end of the tribal total.

CHAPTER VIII.

ABSTRACTION, TABULATION AND COMPILATION.

The arrangements made for the preparation of the Imperial and Provincial Tables.

130. For the sake of economy and convenience it was decided, with the approval of the Census Commissioner for India, to have the Abstraction and Tabulation of the Baluchistan schedules carried out through the agency of the Punjab Census staff at the Central Abstraction Office at Multan. The work was undertaken by the Punjab Government on condition that an English-knowing clerk from the Baluchistan Census Office was to be deputed to assist in the supervision of the work, and that as many Abstractors as could be obtained in Baluchistan should be sent to the Abstraction Office at Multan to assist in the abstraction of the schedules. It was also stipulated that the Baluchistan Agency should pay its share of the cost as estimated by the Census Superintendent, Panjab. These conditions were accepted by the Local Government of Baluchistan. The Census Office closed at Quetta on the 12th March 1901, and Diwan Ganpat Rai, Census Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose deputation was subsequently considered essential for the preparation of the Tribal Tables, with Gul Muhammad, Head Clerk of the Census Office, and 5 other clerks, including three clerks deputed by the Railway Department, arrived at Multan on the 15th idem.

The move to Multan. Suggestions.

131. It cannot be said that the move to Multan was an unqualified success. As will be presently seen there was a difficulty in obtaining intelligent hands, and the Baluchistan clerks found themselves left out in the cold. At the next Census it will be advisable to have a properly organised Abstracting and Compiling Staff, which will work under the orders and supervision of the Provincial Seperintendent of Census. The great difficulty to be overcome in Baluchistan, when organising such a staff, lies in obtaining sufficiently educated labour on low terms. This difficulty might possibly be obviated by placing the Census Office at, say, Jacobabad, where living is cheap and sufficient candidates for employment could probably be found. Previous enquiry, however, would have to be made as to whether a supply of Urdu-knowing men were available. A further advantage in the selection of Jacobabad would lie in the number of buildings lying vacant, one of which could be selected as an office. The question is one the decision of which will largely depend on local circumstances in 1911.

PART I.—ABSTRACTION.

Despatch of schedules to the Abstraction Office at Multan.

132. The Census Abstraction Office at Multan was divided into fifty-five sections. Of these five were set apart for Baluchistan. A short time before the date of the Census instructions were issued by the Revenue Commissioner to the various District Officers in Baluchistan to have the schedules for their respective districts packed after the final Census in separate packages, one being used for each of the three Census divisions, namely, the Regular Areas, the Administered Areas, and the Tribal Areas. The packages were then to be sent to the Deputy Superintendent at Multan. Printed labels, a specimen of which is attached to this Chapter as Appendix XXIV, were supplied to each District Officer. The number of the particular section allotted to each district was printed on the label and

P. 107, App. XXIV.

the package containing the schedules was, on receipt at Multan, sent direct to the section concerned, where the consignment was opened by the Section Superintendent and the contents examined by him.

The Abstraction Establishment.

(a) The Section Superintendent.

133. A Field Kanungo or a selected Patwari was placed in charge of each of the five sections allotted to Baluchistan. These officials were designated Section Superintendents, and they had been selected and told off to their respective sections with the requisite furniture and materials before the arrival at Multan of the staff deputed from Baluchistan. None of the district papers, however, except those for Quetta-Pishin and Southern Baluchistan having reached the Abstraction Office by the 15th of March, and men being urgently required in the other sections of the Panjab Office, two of the sections were closed and the men were withdrawn.

In two out of the remaining three sections the abstraction of the schedules for the Regular Areas was put in hand under the supervision of the Census Head Clerk, and the third was allotted for the Administered Districts and the Tribal Areas under the personal supervision of the Census Extra Assistant Commissioner. The other three Section Superintendents were subsequently also withdrawn, but afterwards the services of one man—a Patwari—were replaced at the disposal of the Baluchistan officials.

Success in Abstraction and Tabulation depends, in a large measure, upon the all-round efficiency of the Section Superintendent, and at the next Census considerable labour may be saved by the selection for this duty of men of knowledge and experience.

The duties of the Section Superintendent.

134. The first duty of the Section Superintendent consisted in checking the number of the books with the Circle, Charge, Tahsil and District Summaries, a copy of each of which accompanied the packages of Census papers. After having satisfied himself that all the Enumeration Books tallied with the Summaries and with the invoice sent separately by each District Officer, the Section Superintendent proceeded to arrange the books according to the three Census divisions, and put them in separate shelves in the almirah which had been provided for the purpose, fixing proper labels on each shelf. He then entered the books for the Regular Areas in a register called the Section Register, a specimen of which is appended. The books for the whole district were entered therein but the serial number, which was entered in the register and repeated on the cover of the Enumeration Book, was run continuously for the Tahsil only. This was necessary as the unit of Tabulation adopted for Baluchistan was the Tahsil.

P. 107, Appendix XXV.

The Section Superintendent was also responsible for the safe custody of the Enumeration Books in his Section as well as for the issue to Abstractors of slips, tape, thread and baskets for the custody of slips, all of which he obtained from the Panjab Office Stationery Clerk on furnishing a receipt. He also exercised a general supervision over the Abstractors, and checked a certain amount of their work. In short, he was responsible for all the work that was done in his Section. He could not fine or engage or dismiss an Abstractor. This authority was vested in the Supervisor. But the Section Superintendent's decision with regard to the rejection of wrong slips written by the Abstractors was final, and no appeal against it was listened to.

(*b*) The Abstractors, their training and their duties.

135. Seven to twelve Abstractors were allotted to each Section, and all were under the immediate supervision of the Section Superintendent. Before starting work it was obligatory on every Abstractor to obtain from the Stationery Clerk of the Panjab Office, on payment of three pies, a pamphlet in Vernacular in which the different colours of the slips, the symbols printed on them, and their general use were fully explained. In addition to reading the printed instructions the men were thoroughly coached by the Section Superintendent. To avoid subsequent mistakes it is advisable to train the men thoroughly and to examine them before beginning the actual Abstraction.

A particular place was assigned to each man in the room. His name was written on a label which was fixed to the wall above his seat. Each man was then supplied with a small quantity of thread, tape, a basket and a certain number of slips. These were assorted and tied in bundles according to their colour and the symbols indicative of civil condition. They were obtained beforehand by the Section Superintendent on an indent based on a rough calculation arrived at by reference to the Enumeration Books. An account of all slips received and issued was maintained by the Section Superintendent in a register, a form of which will be found in Appendix XXVI. This register served as a check on the waste of slips by the Abstractors, who were fined in cases of negligence.

P. 107, App. XXVI.

The chief duties of an Abstractor consisted in the preliminary examination of the schedules described in the following paragraph, and in transferring the entries for each person to a slip, a detailed account of which will be found hereafter.

The preliminary examination of the Schedules.

136. After having entered his Enumeration Books in the Section Register and having trained the requisite number of Abstractors in the manner explained above, the Section Superintendent started the preliminary examination of the schedules under the guidance of the Supervisor.

He first calculated roughly the number of books that one man could examine during the day, and issued the requisite number to each man, taking his signature in column 5 of the Section Register.

P. 107, App. XXV.

The Abstractor then took each book, examined the consecutive number of the pages and, having satisfied himself as to their correctness, proceeded to enter a continuous serial number for all the persons contained in the book including those censused on the Household Schedule in which a separate series of numbers had been entered for each household at the time of enumeration. This procedure was required to obtain for each book or Block a single bundle of slips bearing a continuous serial number. It further facilitated the detection of errors during the course of Abstraction and the replacement of such slips as might be lost during the process of Tabulation.

The Abstractor next examined the number of occupied houses and the number of males and females entered in the Enumerator's Abstract printed on the Cover by referring to the original entries in the schedules. Mistakes thus detected were corrected after verification by the Section Superintendent and the Supervisor.

The following certificate was then furnished by the Abstractor on each book close to the Enumerator's Abstract :—

> "Contents examined. The number of persons and of males and females entered in the Enumerator's Abstract is correct."

Or, if there was any mistake—

> "Contents examined. The figures are wrong. Instead of so many persons there ought to be so many, and instead of so many males and so many females there ought to be so many males and so many females."

The number of persons suffering from any infirmity or having more wives than one was also noted in a place close to this certificate in order to avoid omission of cases of infirmity and of polygamy which were required to be copied out later on separate sheets of the General Schedule for direct compilation therefrom into the final tables. It may be mentioned here that the entries of cases of polygamy, although copied out on separate sheets, were not subsequently reduced to tabular form.

Departure from the entries in the Schedules.

137. After finishing the preliminary examination with the object of completing the Enumeration Books, the correction of the errors or mistakes made in the record of the various particulars for each person was taken up. Each column of the schedule for every person was carefully examined, and the more obvious mistakes were corrected. No discretion was allowed to any Abstractor or Section Superintendent in carrying out such corrections, and each and every entry was altered, where necessary, with the approval of the Supervisor.

The omissions and mistakes, etc., generally met with were of the following kinds :—

(*a*) Column 4 of the Schedule (Religion).

In some cases only sect had been recorded, religion having been omitted. In others the religion had been stated, but the sect had been entered in column 8 for caste. Again, in some cases the religion, and in others both the sect and the religion had not been returned at all. These omissions and errors were supplied by a reference to the other columns. In cases where sect had been returned but religion had been omitted, the latter was easily supplied by reference to the former. Thus where the sect had been recorded as *Sanátani*, the religion could be none other than Hindu.

In the case of the entry of sect in the column for caste, the entry was scored through in the latter and transferred to the proper column.

In the case of the entire omission of sect and religion reference was made to the name of the person, and in nearly every instance it was found possible to supply the omission. In a few cases, however, an arbitrary classification had to be resorted to. This happened, generally, in the case of sweepers. Religion had in many cases been entered as Mehtar or had been altogether omitted, while the sect, such as Bala Shahi, Balmiki, etc., had been returned in the column for caste. According to the orders on the subject the term "Mehtar" could not be recognised as a separate religion. Mehtars were either to be classed as Hindus or as Muhammadans. In a few cases the omission could be supplied by reference to column 3, name. But in many cases no clue to the religion of the person was

afforded by the name. The Block List was, therefore, consulted in order to discover whether the head member of the family had returned himself as a Hindu or Muhammadan. In a few cases religion was traced in this manner, and also in some instances by referring to the record of birth-place, but on the whole the results were unsatisfactory.

Although sect was recorded in the schedules for all religions it was not tabulated for any of them. The figures for Shiahs and Sunnis for the Quetta town at least would have been useful, and at the next Census, if Makrán and Khárán are included in the operations, special care will have to be taken to record the number of Zikris. Among Hindus the Dev Márgís of Barkhan and elsewhere should be enumerated.

It is also to be regretted that sect was not recorded for the majority of the Christians, although instructions were issued by the Revenue Commissioner to the Political Agent, Quetta, in whose district the number of Native Christian is largest, to invite the co-operation of the various Missionary Societies by their instructing their followers to give a correct statement of their respective denominations.

(*b*) *Column* 5 (*Sex*).—Omissions in this column were easily supplied by referring to the name of the person.

(*c*) *Column* 6 (*Civil condition—married, unmarried or widowed*).—The cases of omission were rare, and in the few cases that were met with the omissions were supplied by referring to the Block List and the age and occupation of the person concerned. In the case of Military servants the entry was almost invariably "unmarried."

The entry of cases of bigamy was also found to be wrong in a few instances. In one case an individual who had married twice returned himself as having two wives, although one of them was no longer living. This was apparently due to a misapprehension of the instructions which might be made more clear at the next census.

(*d*) *Column* 7 (*Age*).—The only mistakes found in this column were those of omission. Here the age of the person was estimated from his civil condition, occupation and education. If it was estimated that the person was probably over 15 years, his age was entered as 32, if under 15 at 7. This method of classification was adopted from that in vogue in Madras and, whether justifiable or not, it did not effect the results to any appreciable extent, as the total number of such omissions hardly exceeded 15 for the whole of the Regular Areas.

(*e*) *Column* 8 (*Caste, etc.*).—There were but few mistakes in this column which could be corrected at this stage. As a rule no discretion was allowed in modifying entries under this head. The changes were restricted only to the most palpable mistakes, such as the transfer to the 4th column of the entries of the sect of Native Christians and Hindus, which in some cases had been erroneously entered in column 8. Blanks in this column could, in some cases, be supplied by reference to the column of occupation especially in the case of Native Christians who were mostly sweepers. In other cases no entry was made unless one was suggested beyond all doubt by the name of the person concerned. One instance of probable erroneous classification, with which it was not considered safe to meddle, was to be found in the fact that nearly a hundred persons were returned as "Hindus" in the column of religion and as "Jat-Sikh" in the column of caste. In all probability the entry was wrong, and Sikh ought to have been entered in the column of religion with Jat in that for caste. As, however,

there was no substantial evidence to support this assumption and strict adherence to the entry in column 4 had been enjoined, the entries were left intact.

(*f*) *Columns* 9-11 (*Occupation*).—These three columns gave the largest amount of trouble during the preliminary examination. In one of the cantonments a very large number of non-commissioned officers and privates returned agriculture (Zamindari) as their principal occupation and "non-commissioned officers" or "privates" as the subsidiary occupation. The probability is that "*Asli Sabab-i-Guzárá*" principal occupation, was taken to mean "traditional occupation" and that *Imdádi Sabab-i-Guzárá*, subsidiary occupation, was interpreted as the present actual means of livelihood. If this was the case, it indicates neglect on the part of the Enumerators in studying the instructions printed on the back of the cover, in which the nature of entries to be made in each of these columns is clearly explained. It also shows how little care was taken by the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents to examine the schedules during the preliminary and final enumerations. As the mistakes were very obvious ones they were corrected by the Supervisor in each instance.

The record of occupation throughout was very faulty, and the matter has been referred to in Chapter IX of the Provincial Census Report. Great care will have to be taken at the next census in instructing Enumerators regarding the entries in these columns. A complete record of occupation in a country like Baluchistan will be of the highest value.

(*g*) *Column* 12 (*Birth-place*).—This column was also very difficult to deal with. In a large number of schedules, especially those prepared by the Military Department, the village of birth had been returned instead of the District of birth in cases in which the person concerned was born in an Indian Province. To trace the districts and provinces in which the villages were situated various books of reference were collected, but they proved of little use. It was, therefore, decided with the approval of the Census Superintendent, Panjab, to class all such entries according to the language of the persons concerned. Thus Pashtúns were classed as born in Afghanistan, Panjabi speakers as born in the Panjab, and so on. In a few cases a reference to the column of caste and occupation also gave some idea as to the person's birth-place, but in spite of every effort many persons had eventually to be shown as unclassified.

(*h*) *Column* 13 (*Language ordinarily spoken*).—This column had been generally correctly filled up. The only point worthy of notice is that the language of infants and of children of one and two years of age was always entered as that ordinarily spoken by their parents. Although no orders exist on the subject this procedure was obviously correct.

(*i*) *Column* 14 (*Literacy*).—In some instances boys and girls of 2 or 3 years of age had been returned as literate in English. This was evidently erroneous as literacy includes a knowledge both of reading and of writing, and a child of 2 or 3 years of age clearly cannot be called literate in this sense. The entries in such cases were deleted and the column left blank. Another difficulty experienced during the examination of this column was that a considerable number of persons had returned themselves merely as *Khándah* (literate) without specifying the language in which they were literate. The mistake was corrected only in very obvious cases and the remaining entries were shown as

"unclassified." Thus, if an Englishman had returned himself merely as literate the entry was supplemented by the record of "English" in the column for literacy. Similarly a Parsi who was recorded as literate was treated as literate both in English and Gujrati after a reference to the column of occupation and birth-place.

(*j*) *Column* 16 (*Infirmities*).—Here also the instructions had been misundertsood. Instead of deaf-mutes, persons who were only deaf or only dumb had been recorded in the schedules. These entries were scored out.

Omissions and mistakes, such as have been detailed above, entail much unnecessary extra expense and delay in the subsequent stages of the Census but can be easily avoided at the time of enumeration. This fact should be impressed on Circle Officers and Charge Superintendents, who have opportunities of correcting errors not only after the final but after the preliminary census.

Suggestions.

The same errors, once allowed to escape uncorrected at the time of preliminary examination, cause immense trouble and waste of time in the Abstraction Office. It is therefore of the utmost importance to carry out all corrections and alterations before abstraction—the process of transferring the entries for each individual to the slips—is put in hand. If left for correction during tabulation they will be found to be extremely troublesome. In 1901 mistakes were left over in a few cases for correction during tabulation. The result was that the work of a whole Section was brought to a standstill owing to an error in a single entry, and the delay continued till the correction was made. Experience shows that, after the abstraction is over, the less frequently reference is made to the Enumeration Books the better.

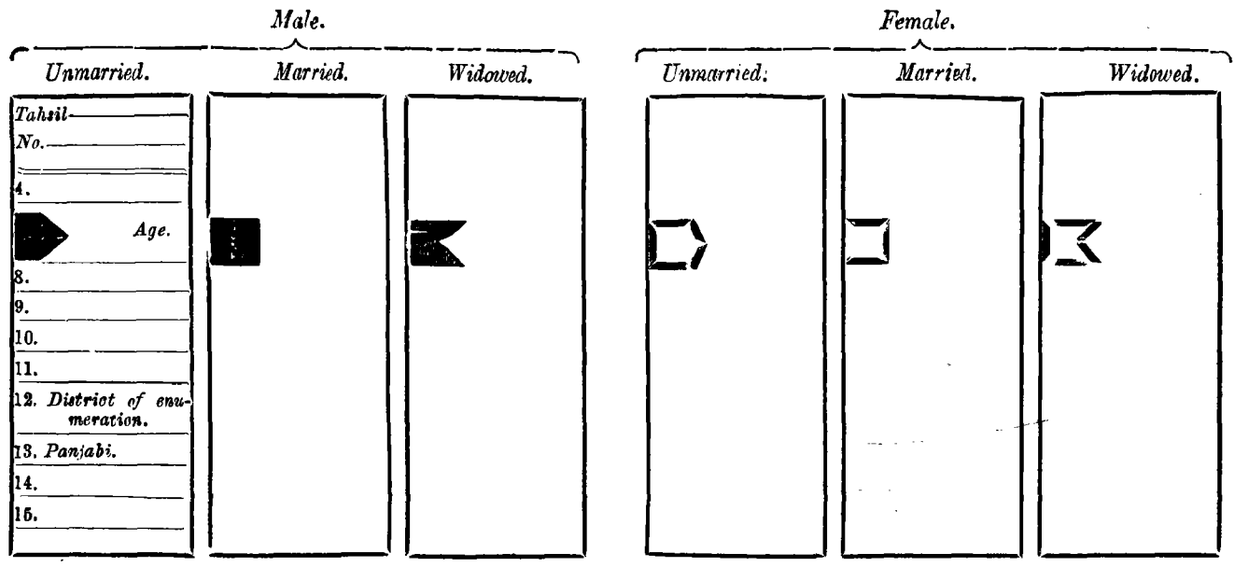
The process of Abstraction.

138. Abstraction is the process of copying out on a separate bulletin or slip the entries recorded for every person in the Census Enumeration Book.

The system followed in Baluchistan in 1901, will be described in the following paragraphs.

Slips used for Abstraction and Tabulation.

139. Illustrations of the slips used at the present census are given below :—



NOTE.—The particulars recorded on the unmarried male slip were repeated on every slip. The symbols indicative of civil condition differed in each case as shown on each slip.

The following four colours were used for the various religions :—

1. Brown for Muhammadans.
2. Half-bleached for Hindus.
3. Red for Sikhs.
4. Green for all others, namely, Christians, Jews, Jains and Parsis.

Colour of slips—Suggestion.

The colours for Hindus and Muhammadans were not sufficiently distinctive. Those slips especially which were issued subsequent to the first supply were so much alike in colour that numerous mistakes were made by the Abstractors. Most of these mistakes were detected by the Checkers and the Section Superintendents, but a few escaped notice at the time the slips were being passed finally. They were detected at a later stage, and the consequent correction of the various working sheets proved extremely troublesome. To obviate this difficulty at a future census such colours should be selected for the various religions as can be easily designated in the vernacular and are easily distinguishable from each other.

Posting or copying entries on the slips.

140. After the preliminary examination of the schedules had been completed the Section Superintendent issued to each Abstractor the requisite number of slips and one or two Enumeration Books for abstraction. The Abstractor took one of the books, ran his eye down the column of religion and thus roughly estimated which religion was most numerously represented. Then taking the slips for that and the next most numerous religion he sorted them according to sex and civil condition and placed them on the floor on his right. He then began to post the slips in the manner described below.

The name of the Tahsil concerned was written at the top on the first line. Above the second line opposite the word "number" was entered the serial number borne by each person in the Enumeration Book. Below the same line was entered the number of the book as entered on it from the Section Register (*vide* Appendix XXV). The third line was left blank. On the fourth line sect was entered, and between the symbol for civil condition and the word age the age of the person was recorded. On lines 8 to 12 the caste, the principal occupation, the subsidiary occupation, and the occupations of dependents, respectively, were recorded ; opposite No. 12 the birth-place of the person was entered. If the man was born in the District in which he was enumerated a cross was made on the line. If he was born elsewhere the words "District of Enumeration" (Zila-i-Shumár) printed on the slip were deleted and the name of the District or Province was entered. Where normal conditions prevail the place of birth of the majority of the population is in the district in which they are enumerated, and, to save time, the words "District of Enumeration" (meaning that the person referred to was born in the district in which he had been enumerated) were printed on each slip. As, however, birth-place was recorded in Baluchistan only in the Regular Areas, the population of which consisted principally of immigrants, these words had generally to be scored through. At the next census if, as is to be hoped, birth-place is recorded for the indigenous population, the present form of the slip would suffice.

Opposite number 13 the language ordinarily spoken was entered. If the language was Panjabi a cross was made on the line. Otherwise the printed word was cut out and the language spoken was entered in its place.

At the next census there should be no difficulty in recording language for the indigenous population, and in that case it would be well to print a certain number

of each kind of slip with the names of the three most numerous languages, *viz.*, Pashto, Brahui, Eastern Balochi, Southern Balochi, *i.e.*, Makrani.

Literacy in languages other than English was recorded opposite No. 14. Literacy in English only was shown by a cross made on the line opposite No. 15. If the person was not literate in English the line was left blank.

The number of afflicted persons being very small it was thought better to tabulate the cases of infirmities direct from the schedules, and consequently no place was provided in the slips for the record of infirmities.

Country ink and pens, which were provided by the Abstractors themselves, were used in copying the entries on the slips. As soon as a slip was written it was placed on the floor face downwards in the serial order of the Enumeration Book.

It was at first proposed to have the slips for each book sorted by the Abstractor according to religion, sex and civil condition before the Enumeration Book, and slips were made over to the Section Superintendent for Examination. But it was soon found that it was extremely difficult to follow this system. Once the serial number of the slips was broken for a particular Enumeration Book the checking establishment found it extremely irksome to verify the accuracy of the entries made on the slips otherwise than by rearranging them in the original serial order.

After all the entries contained in the schedules had been abstracted on the slips the slips were counted, males and females separately, and the results compared with the figures entered in the Enumerator's Abstract. Discrepancies and errors were then examined and corrected. The slips and the books were then returned to the Section Superintendent who made the necessary entries in the Section Register. He then issued another book which was abstracted and returned with the slips as before. This process continued till all the Enumeration Books for a district were completed Tahsil by Tahsil.

The Abstraction of the English schedules.

141. The British Troops, the European and Eurasian residents and the whole of the Railway population in Baluchistan were censused on the English schedules. As the Abstraction and Tabulation were to be done in vernacular it was found necessary to translate them into Urdu. This was a matter of no small difficulty. The Abstractors were almost all unacquainted with English, and those few non-officials that had some knowledge of English were too inefficient to do the work properly. The result was that a small number of slips that were abstracted by the non-official Abstractors were rejected as useless and had to be re-written by the Railway clerks who had been deputed from Quetta. But for their presence it would have been extremely difficult to get the English schedules satisfactorily abstracted, as English-knowing men were not procurable.

The tabulation of these slips also proved very troublesome. To translate the entries into appropriate Urdu was difficult, and it was therefore decided to avoid it chiefly on the ground that a literal or idiomatic translation would have been quite unintelligible to the Tabulators. The entries in English were therefore transliterated into Urdu instead of being translated.

It would be advisable at the next census to limit the use of the English Schedules as far as possible. They are only absolutely necessary in the case of British Troops and the European and Eurasian residents.

Checking the slips.

142. After the Abstractor had completed the abstraction of one book he returned it with the slips to the Section Superintendent, whose duty it was to examine 20 per cent. of the slips taken at random, and, if no mistakes were found, to assume that the remaining slips were all correct. This was done for one or two Tahsils, but eventually mistakes were detected in *passed* slips, and as such mistakes would have led to considerable unnecessary labour during Tabulation it was decided to have every entry checked carefully. The Section Superintendent, therefore, took the slips which were arranged in serial order, and the Abstractor who had written them read out the entries in the book. Wrong slips were destroyed and fresh ones were then written on the spot.

The checking work was, however, heavy, and the Section Superintendent could not cope with it single-handed. 2 or 3 checkers were, therefore, allotted to each Section. After the slips for a Tahsil had been checked the slips and the books were tied together with a label at the top and placed in the almirah till all the papers for a district were ready for tabulation.

Such was the procedure adopted in abstracting the schedules of the Regular Areas. Paucity of establishment proved a hindrance throughout. Had competent Section Superintendents and Tabulators been available the slips would have been passed on for Tabulation as soon as they were completed for a Tahsil, and considerable time would have thus been saved by carrying on the two processes of Abstraction and Tabulation simultaneously.

The system of payment.

(*a*) The Abstractors.

143. The Abstractors were all non-officials. They were paid at the rate of one anna for every 100 slips correctly and legibly written. If there were three or four material mistakes in any one hundred slips the amount was reduced to 9 pies or 6 pies. If the mistakes exceeded four per cent. the slips were rejected and returned to the Abstractor for re-examination and re-writing those that were wrong. When the abstraction of a book had been completed it was returned to the Section Superintendent together with the slips. Unfinished books were also made over to the Section Superintendent every evening before closing office and were re-issued next morning. Receipts for the slips written by each man were not given every time a book was finished. They were issued when a certain number had been completed or when the man left the service. A specimen of the counterfoil receipts which were used will be found in Appendix XXVII. At the end of the month a bill was prepared by the Section Superintendent from the counterfoils and the receipts. The bills for the various Sections were then combined in one bill for all the Baluchistan sections, and it was forwarded to the Panjab Office for payment. The amount was drawn by the Panjab Office from the Treasury and disbursed through each Section Superintendent to the Abstractors on production of the duplicate receipts given to them.

P. 107, Appendix XXVII.

(*b*) The Checkers.

The checkers were also wholly non-official, with the exception of the Railway clerks deputed from Baluchistan, whose services were subsequently utilized in checking the slips. They were paid at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem each, but were liable to fines for bad work. They worked under the instructions of the Supervisor and the Section Superintendents.

Appendix XXIV.

CENSUS, IMMEDIATE, WITH CARE. On His Majesty's Service Only.

SECTION NO.

To

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS,

MULTAN CITY.

Certified to contain Census papers only_____

(Rank)_____

Appendix XXV.

Section Register showing the issue and return of Enumeration Books.

Serial Number.	Name of Thana or Tahsil.	Name of village or ward.	Number in the General Register.	Abstractor's Signature.	Date of issue.	Signature of the Section Superintendent.	Date of return.	Remarks.	Persons in each Enumeration Book.		
									Total.	Males.	Females.

Appendix XXVI.

Register showing the account of Census slips for Tahsil, District.

	Brown for Musalmans.						Half-bleached for Hindus.						Red for Sikhs.						Green for "others."						Total number of slips issued to abstractors.	Signature of the abstractor with date.	Remarks.
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.					
	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.			
1. Slips issued to abstractors ...																											
2. Slips returned duly filled in ...																											
3. Slips wasted																											
4. Total number of slips issued ...																											
5. Balance...																											

Appendix XXVII.

RECEIPT BOOK (Maintained in Counterfoil.)

District, Tahsil, Tháná, Máuzá.

Certified that_____ s/o_____ caste_____ has abstracted (*No. of slips*) slips of village_____ and that I have received from him the abovementioned (No. of slips).

*Dated*_____ (Sd.) Section Superintendent.

Part II.—Tabulation.

144. On completion of Abstraction, arrangements were made to reduce the particulars recorded on each slip to the forms decided on for the Imperial Tables by the smallest unit of area, namely, the Tahsil. This was done by sorting the slips like playing cards in the manner described below. This process is called Tabulation.

The Tabulation establishment.

145. As already mentioned it was not found possible to proceed with Tabulation simultaneously with Abstraction owing to the want of efficient hands. Tabulation was therefore commenced as soon as the Abstractors were relieved of their other work.

Ten to fifteen Tabulators and one Section Superintendent were allotted to each Section. The Section Superintendent for Tabulation was the same official who had worked as Section Superintendent during Abstraction. He was in charge of the Section, and all Tabulators worked under his immediate control. They were paid at fixed monthly rates which varied from 10 to 15 rupees according to their qualifications.

The Section Superintendents and the Tabulators all worked under the immediate control and supervision of the Supervisor, who was always on the spot and checked a large proportion of the work himself and gave instructions on all points both to the Section Superintendents and the Tabulators.

The Section Superintendent issued the slips with the Enumeration Books to the Tabulators, who proceeded to sort them in the following way.

The process of Tabulation—First sorting—The Index Register. P. 119. Appendix XXVIII.

146. The first thing to be done was to prepare the Index Register, the form of which will be found in Appendix XXVIII. The object of this register was to record separately the actual number of persons of either sex and of every kind of civil condition (married, unmarried or widowed) for each Enumeration Book or Block and eventually for every Town and Tahsil. In the course of Tabulation, therefore, whenever there was a large discrepancy in the number of slips, the slips could be sorted according to the serial number of the book entered on the top of each slip and the numbers of each slip for every book could be examined. The numbers of males and females of all conditions could then be compared and the serial numbers of missing slips ascertained, new slips being written from the Enumeration Books.

This Index Register served as a test register and proved very useful throughout Tabulation. A further advantage of the Register was that figures for any unit, from the Block to the district, could be obtained at a glance for males and females of all conditions and of all religions.

The information contained in the register was compiled in the following way :—

The Section Superintendent issued to the Tabulators a certain number of Enumeration Books together with the slips for each book which had been previously written up and took their signatures in the Section Register as previously explained. The Tabulator then took the slips of each Block one by one and sorted them according to the different colours. This gave the figures for each religion for a Block. After this the slips for each colour were sorted according to sex and for each sex according to civil condition. Thus the slips for each Block

or book were sorted into 24 bundles ; four for the four colours or main religions, each of which was again sorted into 6 bundles according to sex and civil condition. The Tabulator then took these bundles, placed them one above the other crosswise and tied them with thread. As he arranged them he counted them and entered the number on a piece of paper, which was handed over to the Section Superintendent together with the books and the slips. The results were compared with the figures entered in the Enumerator's Abstract, and if there was any discrepancy the slips were returned for correction. After the slips had been sorted for each book, the Section Superintendent entered the results in the Index Register. When all the figures for a district had been entered in this manner in the Register the second sorting was proceeded with.

The second sorting — Imperial Table VII.

147. This consisted first in amalgamating the slips of all the Blocks in a Tahsil. The next step was to break up the bundles into the age-periods prescribed for Imperial Table VII. The slips were accordingly counted and tied with thread in bundles of 100, fractions being tied in a separate bundle. The numbers were then entered in pencil on the back of the bundle and the results were read out by the Tabulator to the Section Superintendent, who entered them in the final Table.

Imperial Table VI.

The totals of the age-periods 0-12 and over 12 for each religion were then made by the Section Superintendent, and the figures were entered in Imperial Table VI—Religion. This sorting completed Imperial Tables VI and VII.

The third sorting — Imperial Table XVIII.

148. Throughout all the sortings the slips for each religion were kept separate except those for " others " which included the Christians, the Jews, the Jains and the Parsis. For Table Imperial XVIII the green slips had to be sorted in two bundles, one for Christians and the other for the remaining persons. The slips for the former were then arranged according to the age-periods prescribed for Table XVIII, and the slips for each age-period were sorted according to nationality. The results were then entered in the form of the Imperial Table.*

The fourth sorting — Imperial Table XVII.

149. Imperial Table XVIII having been completed, the slips were sorted by religious denominations, and the results were entered in the form of the Imperial Table.* Owing to the paucity of Armenians they were grouped with " European and Allied Races " under the Census Commissioner's orders, footnotes being made in the table where necessary.

The fifth sorting — Imperial Table VIII.

150. The slips had now been sorted by religion, and in each religion according to sex and civil condition and age. For the preparation of Imperial Table VIII the age-periods required were first obtained. Then in each age-period the illiterates, who formed the majority, were separated from the literates in various languages. The latter bundles were then sorted according to the entries in the column for literacy, that is, those who were literate in English only were kept separate from those who know English and Urdu, or English, Urdu

* These forms were the same as those of the final tables with the following modifications:—In the case of Imperial Table XVIII column No. 1 was headed " Civil Condition " instead of " District or State," and in the case of Table XVII additional sets of columns similar to those showing the distribution by race were provided for the record of figures for the unmarried, married and widowed.

and Persian, or English, Urdu and Hindi and so on. The process is better explained by the following example :—

Let us presume that there were 100 literates in a heap of 400 slips who knew the following languages :—

1.	English	10
2.	English-Urdu-Persian	15
3.	English-Urdu-Persian-Pashto	5
4.	English-Urdu-Hindi-Gurmukhi	10
5.	English-French	5
6.	Urdu	30
7.	Urdu-Persian	10
8.	Urdu-Persian-Arabic	5
9.	Urdu-Hindi...	5
10.	Hindi	3
11.	Persian	2
	Total ...	100

P. 119, Appendix XXIX. These 100 slips were sorted into 11 bundles as shown above, and the results were entered in the rough register *(vide* Appendix XXIX). From this register the totals for each language were taken and tabulated in the form given

P. 120, Appendix XXX. in Appendix XXX in the manner described below :—

In the column of English, opposite the age-period "0-10", the total number of persons literate in English, whether singly or in combination with any other language, was entered in black ink. Similarly the total number of persons literate in Urdu and literate in Urdu in combination with any other language except English was counted and entered in black ink in the proper column, the number of literates in Urdu in combination with English being noted in red ink above the black figure with "E" the initial letter of English, prefixed to it. The figures for the next language printed in the Table, namely, Hindi, were next counted in the same manner and entered in the Table, the numbers literate in Hindi and Hindi in combination with the other languages, with the exception of the two preceding languages, *viz.*, English and Urdu, being shown in black and those in combination with English and Urdu in red ink. The entries for literacy for the 100 literates then stood in the Table, thus :—

Age.	Civil Condition.	Total.	Literate in							
			English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Persian.	Pashto.	Gurmukhi	French.	Arabic.
0—10	Unmarried ...	100	45	E 30 50	E 10 U 5 3	E 20 U 15 2	E 5 ...	E 10 ...	E 5 ...	U 5 ...
	Married ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	100	45	E 30 50	E 10 U 5 3	E 20 U 15 2	E 5 ...	E 10 ...	E 5 ...	U 5 ...
10—15	Unmarried and so on ...	100	45	80	18	37	5	10	5	5

The object of writing the figures in two different colours was to enable the Section Superintendent to ensure that no slips were missing from amongst those thus tabulated, as the figures in black ink corresponded to the actual number of slips or persons.

Owing to the large number of languages, figures for which were required to be tabulated, the preparation of this table proved very tedious. The figures as entered in the final Tables are not of any particular value for practical purposes, as will be seen from some of the parts of Imperial Table VIII, in which there are more blanks than figures, and in future it would probably be advisable to tabulate the results for only two or three of the Provincial Vernaculars.

The sixth sorting—Imperial Table X.

151. The four foregoing sortings were taken up one after the other in such a manner as to cause the minimum of disturbance to the slips resulting from each of the preceding sortings. The sortings which now follow were, however, so disconnected that no saving of time or trouble would have been effected by connected sorting. The remaining tables, which were to be prepared from the slips, were, therefore, taken up one after the other in serial order.

The slips which were tied in bundles by age-periods were now amalgamated and re-sorted according to the entries for language, the results being entered in the form of the Imperial Table for Language.

In classifying the languages by locality, Dr. Grierson's Index of languages was taken as a guide.

The figures in the final tables do not represent the actual number of dialects recorded in the schedules, as owing to the want of definite instructions on the subject and to mistakes made by the Enumerators, the entries were, in many cases, too obscure to permit of proper tabulation. This will be a point on which considerable stress should be laid in instructing Enumerators in 1911.

The seventh sorting — Imperial Table XI.

152. After completing Table X the slips were again amalgamated and sorted according to provinces and countries, a separate bundle being made for each country or province, the slips for each province were then sorted according to districts. The rough register, in which the results were to be posted, contained the names of all districts in each of the provinces of India, and these were found of much value. Unfortunately, however, in a large number of cases the village of birth instead of the district had been returned by the Enumerators, and the identification of such names took much time and proved very troublesome.

Much time and confusion could be saved on future occasions by having the names of the districts and states of all the provinces printed on the working sheets in the form of the final Imperial Table.

Imperial Tables XII and XII-A.

153. The number of the afflicted being very small, this table was prepared direct from the schedules. The age-periods prescribed in the specimen circulated with the Government of India Resolution No. 137-49, dated the 3rd August 1900, were reduced to those printed in the final table, and details by ages for districts were omitted on the ground that a district was too small a unit on which deductions of any value could be based.

Cases of double infirmities were required to be shown under the Census Commissioner's orders in foot-notes. Thus, if in a particular district there were 10 persons suffering from infirmities as follows :—

Blind lepers	5
Deaf-mute lepers	3
Blind	2

The entries in the table were made thus :—

Blind	7
Lepers	8
Deaf-mutes...	3
Total ...	18

To explain the difference of eight the following foot-note was entered :—

"The lepers include 5 persons who are also blind and 3 who are also deaf-mutes."

Table XII-A, being optional, was omitted from the series of tables sanctioned for Baluchistan.

The Eighth sorting—Imperial Table XV.

154. Imperial Table XIII would have been the next table to be taken up in the ordinary course, but owing to a delay in receiving instructions it had to be left over till the completion of Table XV, which was now put in hand, Table XIV being omitted. The unit of Tabulation was the Town for urban areas and the Tahsil for rural areas. Owing to the system of enumeration followed in Baluchistan the number of slips for the rural areas was very small in comparison with those for the urban areas, and it was, therefore, considered desirable to deal with the latter first.

A few days before the Tabulation of Table XV was expected to commence, a translation in the vernacular of the scheme of occupations was supplied to each of the Tabulators with instructions to study the headings and the arrangement, etc., carefully. On the day this sorting was started, 3 of the best Tabulators were selected to sort each heap of slips according to the eight classes of occupation prescribed in the general scheme. The slips were then tied in bundles and handed over to the other Tabulators to be sorted according to groups.

The most difficult of all the Classes was class D—Preparation and supply of material substances, as it covers the largest and most intricate number of orders, sub-orders and groups. It was, therefore, found necessary to put the best men in charge of the sorting of slips of this Class. In the case of the other Classes one man sorted the slips for each of the larger ones, but in the case of the smaller ones two were dealt with by a single Tabulator.

As soon as the slips for any class were finished, the Room Supervisor, who was the only official available to check the whole of the Tabulation work, went through the heap of slips for almost every group of occupations, checking only a small number of slips for those groups whose classification presented no extraordinary difficulty, but a larger number in the case of the more complicated occupations. Doubtful cases in the course of classification were referred to the Room Supervisor and classed according to his instructions.

The Tabulators made many mistakes at first, but after sorting the slips for one religion they acquired accuracy and considerable speed.

After the slips had been examined by the Room Supervisor they were counted and tied in bundles of 100 each as usual and made over to the Section Superintendent, who entered the results in the rough register, a form of which is given in Appendix XXXI. The remaining slips were then dealt with and made over as before to the Section Superintendent duly sorted. After the register had been completed for one religion in a Town the figures were totalled by the Section Superintendent, and the results transferred to another register corresponding to Imperial Table XV.

P. 120, Appendix XXXI.

The slips were now sorted according to the entries of subsidiary occupations, and the results entered in Table XV-A. Owing, however, to the erroneous record of these occupations in the schedules, the information was found to be so misleading as to be worthless for purposes of publication.

The classification of occupations for the urban areas was rendered extremely difficult, partly by the intricate nature of the occupations returned and partly by the absence of instructions as to the classification of particular occupations under the various groups. For instance, there was nothing to show what particular officers of Government were to be included under group 2. "Officers of Government and their families" and what were to be excluded and classed elsewhere, or what Clerks and Inspectors were to be classed under group No. 3.

The classification of Government servants in particular was very intricate. The subject is discussed at great length by Mr. Ibbetson in paragraph 724 of his report on the Panjab Census of 1881. Much the same difficulties as were pointed out by Mr. Ibbetson were experienced in the classification of occupations in Baluchistan, and it is desirable that something should be done to obviate them at a future census. A means of smoothing the way, at any rate, would be to draw up in the vernacular, for the use of Tabulators, a classified list somewhat in the subjoined form, showing the classification to be adopted in the case of each group :—

Name of Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Examples of local occupations to be classed under each group.
A. Government.	Administration	1. Civil Service of the State.	1. Viceroy, the heads of Local Governments, Administrations and Agencies and their families.	The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and his family.
A. Government and so on.	"	"	2. Officers of Government and their families.	All District Officers, Assistant Political Agents, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Native Assistants, Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Police Officers, Levy Officers, and so on.

Note—Police Officers should be defined.

The mistakes committed by the Enumerators in the record of occupations, both principal and subsidiary, were numerous, especially in the military returns. The word *Mulázimat* had been extensively used for all kinds of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and for privates.

In other places, too, vague terms had been used which destroyed all possibility of identifying the special branch of occupation followed. Thus, the occupation *Dokándár* (shopkeeper) had been returned in a large number of cases without any reference to the particular trade in which the man was engaged. Again, *Saudagar* (merchant) had been used without specifying the special branch of trade carried on, thus unduly swelling group No. 396, "General merchants."

I have alluded in the Provincial Report to the impossibility of differentiating between land-holders and agriculturists in the recorded results.

Such mistakes and omissions are but the result of neglect on the part of Enumerators to study the instructions carefully, which are printed on the cover of the Enumeration Book, and they can be obviated by making supervision a little more strict and by training the Enumerators a little more thoroughly. This, however, is only possible when the Census Agency is supplied with instructions some time before the actual date of the preliminary enumeration. Operations were commenced too late in 1900, and there was not sufficient time for training the staff to be employed.

The headings prescribed in the general scheme circulated by the Census Commissioner were strictly adhered to in the final Tables, even though they did not represent the actual results. In all cases, for instance, the heading of group No. 34 is "Horse and elephant trainers, etc." If there are only horse trainers and no elephant trainers in a given area and the heading is allowed to stand the result is an entry which gives a misleading impression. The Section Superintendent should, therefore, be authorized to retain only those portions of the heading which represent the actual figures and to delete the rest.

The following suggestions regarding alterations in the existing scheme of occupations are placed on record for the consideration of the next Superintendent:—

(*a*) The word "Cycle" might be added after carriage in group No. 172, and the words "and repairers" after the word "sellers."

(*b*) Groups Nos. 235-242 should be transferred to order No. II, Defence, as all persons included in them are attached to the Military Department, and their work is devoted entirely to defensive purposes.

(*c*) The word "Cotton" might be added to group 276, which will then read "Cotton, cotton yarn and thread sellers." At the present census several persons returned cotton-selling as their occupation, and some doubt arose as to their classification.

(*d*) Group No. 372, "Soap sellers" might be altered to "Soap makers and sellers" or, better still, a separate heading might be opened for soap makers.

(*e*) The word "Shunter," as generally understood on the Indian Railways, means an engine-driver who is employed in driving a shunting engine. The running staff of the Railways is included under group No. 413, and care should be taken in future Railway censuses to distinguish shunters driving shunting-engines, from shunters in the sense of the werd ordinarily accepted in England (*vide* Group No. 414). Similarly, the word signaller is generally understood on the Railways to imply a telegraph signaller. The term signalman is therefore preferable.

155. After the completion of Table XV the slips which had been sorted by occupations were tied in bundles for sex and civil condition by religion.

The ninth sorting—Imperial Table XIII.

The Abstraction and Tabulation of the Baluchistan caste entries were carried out on two different systems. The schedules for the Regular Areas in which full particulars had been recorded for each individual were dealt with in the same way as the other Imperial Tables, but those of the Administered Districts and Tribal Areas, in which the particulars recorded for the head member of the family in the one case and of the sub-section in the other were taken to represent the occupation of the whole family or sub-section, were abstracted on a modified form of slip. Both the processes are briefly described below.

The Regular Areas.

Before sorting the slips it was necessary to decide for what castes, etc., the figures were required. For the Regular Areas it was decided that the figures should be prepared in the detail of the Panjab caste Table for 1891. The caste names given in that table were therefore translated into vernacular and copied out on printed forms. A copy was supplied to each Section Superintendent, and he was instructed to have a sufficient number prepared for his own requirements. The slips were then sorted according to the headings entered in the manuscript form in alphabetical order. The names of sub-castes had, however, been returned in many cases without specification of the names of the main caste, resulting in a large balance of unspecified names which could not be easily identified or grouped under one or other of the caste names in the manuscript copy. These names were, therefore, entered in the register, and an attempt was made to classify them with the help of Mr. Maclagan's Index of Castes printed at the end of Part III of his report for 1891 on the Census of the Panjab. The same sub-caste names appear in many places in the Index, but with the further assistance afforded by a reference to the traditional occupation of each unit it was found possible to locate the caste of many of those previously unidentified.

P. 121, Appendix XXXII.

It is doubtful, however, whether the results obtained in this manner are worth the time spent on them. They are certainly of little administrative or scientific value to Baluchistan, as the population concerned is composed entirely of temporary immigrants who leave the province at will. It would, perhaps, have been better on the whole to have dealt only with such principal castes as had been recorded and to have classed all the rest as miscellaneous. Much labour would have been saved if more complete entries had been made by the Census Staff at enumeration time, and instructions should, in future, be issued to Enumerators to enter full particulars.

The Tabulation of the results of the Census in Administered Districts and Tribal Areas.

On arrival at Multan, the Enumeration Books for the Administered Districts and Tribal Areas were made over to the Section deputed for the purpose, and were examined by the Section Superintendent and compared with the summaries placed with each packet. After the numbers had been found to be correct, they were entered in the Section Register. The books were then examined by the Census Extra Assistant Commissioner who was in charge of the preparation of the table which has been printed as No. 2 of Part III of the Report and Tables. Corrections were made where required, and the books were then issued to the Tabulators.

Slip used for the Administered Districts and Tribal Areas.

As already mentioned the particulars recorded in these schedules were not for individuals but for families and for sub-sections. Repetition would have merely occurred if a slip had been written for each individual, and a modified form of the slip, a specimen of which is given below, was therefore adopted for abstraction purposes :—

Tahsil Sibi	
Nos. 1 / 31	
4. *Sunni*	
[redacted] *Age*	
8 *Magassi*	
9. *Lashari*	
10. *Tajani*	
11. *Zamindar*	
12. 39+21=60	Male adults and children, and total.
13. 41+32=73	Female ,, ,, ,,
14. 133	Total both sexes.
15.	

As civil condition had not been recorded, no regard was had to the symbols printed on the slips. The entry of age was also omitted, as the necessary particulars for each family and sub-section by age were furnished in columns 12 and 13 in which, for the Regular Areas, particulars of birth-place and language had been recorded. As, too, subsidiary occupations and the occupations of dependents had not been recorded separately, the occupation returned for the head member was taken to represent the occupation of the whole family or sub-section and was entered in column 11. In column 8 the name of the tribe was recorded, in column 9 the name of the clan or section, and in column 10 the name of the sub-section.

In cases in which the entries for families or sub-sections did not differ from one another in material particulars, figures were added up in the schedules and copied out on a single slip.

On being completed the slips were sorted according to the entries for tribe and section, etc. The slips for each kind were tied in separate bundles. The figures on each slip were then counted separately for each sex and for adults and children and the results entered in a register.

P. 121, Appendix XXXIII.

This system, however, was not very successful. In almost every instance the numbers amounted to several thousands, and the Tabulators, when mentally adding the figures of each kind, forgot the various totals and had to do the work over again. It is doubtful, too, if any greater speed was gained in adopting the slip system for the abstraction and tabulation of the schedules of Administered Districts and Tribal Areas. It would have been easier to have compiled the statistics for these areas direct from the schedules.

Classification of Tribal groups.

In classifying the tribes, sections and sub-sections the lists sent to Multan with the Enumeration Books by each District Officer in accordance with Revenue Commissioner's Census Circular No. 67-C, dated the 9th January 1901, were taken as a guide.

I have referred in the Provincial Report to the difficulties attending the proper classification of tribal groups and the importance of recognising the tribe

as a political, not an ethnic, unit. At the present census much confusion has been caused by an attempt being made to classify results on a basis of ethnic affinity and to the failure in dealing with a tribe to refrain from going beyond the limits of the political entity known as such. It is the more important to deal with the tribes as a political entity in the census papers, because nearly all our administrative dealings are undertaken with the tribe as a whole under its recognized chief. If, therefore, units are incorporated in the Tribal tables who have no longer any political connection with that political unit, which is recognized by us as the tribe, there is a danger of the results becoming misleading. Thus, in addition to the Marri tribe occupying the Marri hills in the Thal-Chotiali district, there are Marris in Kalat and Marris in Las Bela, and it is most important for administrative purposes to keep the figures for each of these three units separate. As I have already said, it is to be hoped that the proposed Ethnographical Survey will render the task of the next Census Superintendent much easier.

It will be necessary for him to pay special attention to those minor independent tribes which the Enumerators, especially in Tribal Areas, were tempted to class as *miscellaneous* because full information regarding them was not obtainable and because they did not belong to any well-recognized tribe or group. Sections again which have relinquished the parent stock for ever have been classed under the original tribal name and not under the name of the tribe with which they have sought refuge and in whose good and ill they have become participators. With the precise data of the present census from which to work, another Census Superintendent will have little difficulty in issuing precise instructions to Enumerators and in providing for contingencies which at the present census, owing to our inadequate knowledge of the people, it was almost impossible to avoid.

Imperial Tables I, III and V.

156. These Imperial Tables I, III and V were left to the last as they were not to be compiled from the slips. Table I was prepared from the Index Register. The urban and rural population had been shown separately in this register, while the number of occupied houses had also been entered in the last column. The number of villages was taken from Imperial Table III. The figures were added up for tahsils and shown in a manuscript form for each district separately. Similar figures were compiled separately for the Administered Districts and Tribal Areas from the Tahsil and District Summaries and from the Section Register, and were amalgamated with the figures for the Regular Areas in the final Table.

The figures of areas were supplied by the various District Officers in accordance with the Revenue Commissioner's Census Circular No. 649-54, dated the 11th February 1901, but as they were considered unreliable I prepared a map showing the Political Agencies of scale, 1 inch = 8 miles, with the assistance of Political Agents, and this was sent to the officer in charge of the Computing Party at Dehra Dún for the calculation of areas. The figures supplied by that officer were entered in the final Tables.

Too great stress cannot be laid on the importance of starting the census with maps on a uniform scale on which all circles, blocks, etc., can be shown. The question of accurate maps was entirely neglected in the early part of the operations, a neglect which caused much delay at a later stage of the proceedings.

Imperial Table III.
P. 121, Appendix XXXIV.

157. The figures in the Circle Summaries for each village were entered in a register of the form given in the appendix. As will be seen, columns were provided in it for the population of the various Railway Stations along the line, and these figures were incorporated with those for the nearest village. Where there were no villages the population in such cases was shown as a separate item. Nomad immigrants from Afghanistan were classed as unspecified.

The Table was prepared first by tahsils and other similar divisions and the figures were then totalled for districts.

No provision was made in the Enumeration Books of the Tribal Areas for the record of villages. The result was that when the figures were exhibited in the form of the final Table they presented a very misleading picture of the country. Further enquiries were then instituted which took much time. The results, too, were unsatisfactory, and the numbers entered in the Imperial Tables are misleading. The matter, to which I have referred in an earlier part of this Report, is one which should receive special attention in 1911.

158. Table V was compiled from the Index Register in which figures for urban and rural areas had been entered separately.

Appendix XXVIII.

The Index Register. District_____ Tahsil_____

Serial Number of Book.	Musalmans.								Hindus.								Sikhs.								Others.								All Religions.								Total of both sexes for each block.	Number of occupied houses in each block.
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.					
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.		

N.B.—The paper used for this register and other working sheets was "Hináí Chárkháná," supplied to Patwáris in the Panjab. It is cheap and well suited for the rough work required.

Appendix XXIX.

Education by Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Tahsil_____ Religion _____

Name of Language.	0—9								10—14								15—19								20 and over.								
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	

N.B.—A similar statement was prepared for each main religion.

Appendices XXX and XXXI.

Appendix XXX.

Education. Tahsil_____ District_____

Age-Periods.	Civil Condition.	Total Population.			Literates in Provincial Vernaculars of the Punjab.																	
					English.			Urdu.			Hindi.			Gurmukhi.			Pashto.			and so on.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0—9 and so on.																						
	Unmarried ...																					
	Married																					
	Widowed																					
	Total ...																					
	and so on.																					

Appendix XXXI.

Occupation or means of livelihood by religion. Tahsil_____ District_____

Occupation.	Actual workers.						Partially Agriculturists.						Dependents.						Total.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	Total.	Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Others.

Appendices XXXII, XXXIII and XXXIV.

Appendix XXXII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality by Sex and Civil Condition (Regular Areas).

Name of Caste, Tribe, etc.	Muhammadans.				Hindus.				Sikhs				Others.				Total.	
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.				Males.	Females.
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.			

Appendix XXXIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality by Age and Sex (Administered Districts and Tribal Areas).

Name of			Numerical strength of															
Tribe.	Clan.	Sub-Section.	Sub-Section.								Clan.						Tribe.	
			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.
			12 & under.	Over 12.	Total.	12 & under.	Over 12.	Total.	12 & under.	Over 12.	Total.	12 & under.	Over 12.	Total.	12 & under.	Over 12.	Total.	

Note.—It would have saved much confusion and labour to have placed the columns for Total before instead of after the details to which it refers, thereby making it correspond with the form of the final Tables.

Appendix XXXIV.

Register for preparation of Imperial Table III.—Towns and Villages classified by Population.

Serial number.	Name of Tahsil.	Name of Village.	Population of villages.												Classification according to population.										Number of occupied houses in each village.
			In the Regular Areas.								In the Administered Areas.				Under 500.		500—1,000.		1,000—2,000.		2,000—5,000.		5,000—10,000.		10,000—20,000.	
			Civil limits.		Military limits.		Railway limits.		Total.		Total.															
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	

PART III—COMPILATION.

The process of Compilation.

159. Compilation is the process of bringing together by districts and States the figures for the various Tahsils, Sub-Tahsils and other Administrative Divisions which formed the units of tabulation in Baluchistan, and thus preparing the figures for the Imperial and Provincial Tables.

Time spent in Compilation.

160. This portion of the work was comparatively easy and did not require so large an establishment as was employed for Abstraction and Tabulation. Consequently it was decided to execute the work in Baluchistan, and the establishment deputed to Multan returned on May 1st to Sibi, and proceeded with compilation to the end of July. It was completed on the 31st of July. Details of the establishment employed will be found in Appendix XXXV.

P. 124, Appendix XXXV.

The establishment was broken up on the 31st of July pending the appointment of a European Superintendent, but as the Census Commissioner was anxious that the Imperial Tables should be completed without delay ; it was considered desirable to send the Tables, Imperial and Provincial, to Simla with a clerk from the Census Office.

In preparing the Imperial and Provincial Tables details for British and non-British territory in each Agency had been amalgamated. The Government of India, however, desired separate figures for these areas, and the revision of all the Imperial and Provincial Tables had to be undertaken.

When I arrived in Simla from England on the 24th of October 1901 I found that the Imperial Tables had been completed but had not been put in the final form in which they were to be printed. The forms of the Provincial Tables required for local use had not, however, been decided on, and the only Provincial Table which had been compiled required checking, the correction of the tribal names and arrangement in alphabetical order, the latter a process of no small difficulty. By the beginning of November 1901 the forms of the Provincial Tables were determined, and a new compilation establishment was being organised. The severity of the cold weather and the very rough material from which the new Provincial Tables had to be compiled within a limited space of time, with an establishment unacquainted for the most part with the nature of the work to be done, added considerably to the difficulties which had to be overcome in carrying it through. This, to some extent, also retarded the preparation of the Provincial Report. It is essential that at future Censuses the forms both for the Imperial and Provincial Tables and also for the more important Subsidiary Tables should be decided before abstraction is commenced. This will enable the Superintendent to employ the abstracting and tabulating establishments in preparing figures for the Subsidiary Tables, the compilation of which at a later stage necessitates much labour.

Spelling of tribal and other names.

161. When dealing with the Table of Indigenous Tribes which had been prepared by the Census Extra Assistant Commissioner, I found that no uniform system of spelling had been followed, and that in many cases the spelling was entirely erroneous. Local enquiries were made, where possible, with the object of correcting the mistakes, but they were not, I fear, very successful, and much attention should be given on future occasions to correct spelling.

Suggestions.

162. In future, too, considerable labour will be saved if the names of the tribes and sections, etc., for which figures are required separately are printed in vernacular in alphabetical order on one side of the working sheets, sufficient space being left after each name to admit of additional entries if required.

Printed working sheets for Table XV—Occupations or means of livelihood—are also necessary for the speedy completion of the table, which is necessarily a cumbrous one.

Specimens of working sheets prescribed for the various Imperial and Provincial Tables have been preserved for future reference. I have not thought it necessary to print them in all cases.

As the compilation of the Provincial Tables had been left over to so late a stage in the operations, it was not considered necessary to provide a separate establishment for compilation and for the Superintendent's Office after I had joined my appointment. In all probability the work will be considerably heavier at the next Census, and it will be advisable to employ a compilation establishment, composed of the best men from the Tabulation Office, under the supervision of a Gazetted Officer, which will be entirely separate from the remainder of the office.

Appendix XXXV.

Details of the Compilation Establishment.

Serial Number.	Designation.	Period for which engaged.		Rate of Pay.	Remarks.
		From	To		
				Rs. a. p.	
1	Head Clerk	1-5-1901	31-7-1901	90 0 0	Again from 28-8-1902 to 31-10-1902 at Rs. 105 per mensem.
2	Nazir	1-5-1901	31-7-1901	40 0 0	
3	Section Superintendent.	1-5-1901	31-7-1901	35 0 0	
4	Compiler	1-7-1901	31-7-1901	30 0 0	
5	Do.	1-7-1901	31-7-1901	30 0 0	
6	Do.	1-7-1901	31-7-1901	30 0 0	
7	Do.	1-7-1901	31-7-1901	30 0 0	
8	Do.	1-7-1901	31-7-1901	30 0 0	

CHAPTER IX.

BUDGETS AND ACCOUNTS.

Estimate of probable expenditure.

163. In his letter No. 14-T,* dated the 8th January 1900, the Census Commissioner for India asked to be furnished with an estimate, in the form enclosed with his letter, of the probable expenditure on the Census Operations during the year 1900-1901. To this letter was attached an explanatory note indicating the general lines on which the estimate was to be drawn up.

* P. 129, App. XXXVI.

Debit of charges.

164. In the explanatory note it was stated that the debit of charges on account of salaries and travelling allowances would be governed by the principles laid down in Financial Department Resolution No. 930, dated the 22nd February 1890. This principle was that the salaries of Government Officers deputed to duties in connection with the Census should continue to be debited to the heads of account to which they were previously debitable, and that their travelling allowance shall also be charged in the same way, while all other expenses which, but for the Census Operations would not have been incurred, including the extra cost, if any, involved in temporary appointments made at the bottom of the gradation lists to fill vacancies caused by the absence of officers deputed, should be debited as Census charges and counted as Imperial.

Supply of Census forms to Native States.

165. The question having been raised whether the forms required for Census purposes in Kashmir and the Native States of Rajputana should be supplied to them free of cost, the Government of India laid down the following principles regarding the supply of forms for Census purposes to Native States generally :—

Home Department Resolution No. 109-125, dated the 25th July 1900.

The Government of India will accept the charge for forms, etc., in the case of small Native States, including the States in Rajputana, which are unable or find it difficult to meet the expense, but if any of these States desire to defray their own charges the offer should be accepted. Most of the larger States, including the Kashmir State, will, it is understood, make their own arrangements for procuring the prescribed forms, but no invariable rule need be laid down for dealing with such cases, and it is left to the discretion of the Local Government, or Political authorities concerned, to forego recovery of such charges whenever it may seem desirable to do so. No demand should be made for payment except in cases where it has been ascertained that it will be willingly complied with.

Cost of census in Cantonments and Railway premises.

166. In paragraph 6 of Home Department Resolution No. 168-85, dated the 17th August 1900, it was ruled that Cantonment Funds should, as in 1881 and 1891, bear the cost of enumeration, but that the schedules would be supplied by Government which would also tabulate the results. Some doubt having arisen as to the exact meaning of these orders, the Government of India ruled :—

Home Department letter No. 193, dated the 7th September 1901.

(i) *That Cantonment Funds should bear all charges incurred in connection with enumeration*, but that Government would bear all charges in connection with abstraction, tabulation and compilation ; and (ii) that Government would bear all charges incurred on Railways in connection with enumeration, abstraction, tabulation and compilation.

Cost of Census Operations in Municipalities.

167. The following rules were prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 255-69, dated the 25th October 1900, for meeting the cost of Census Operations in Municipalities other than Presidency towns :—

(i) That Government should supply to Municipalities, free of all cost, including carriage from the Press, the schedules and enumeration books. (ii) That Municipalities should

provide at their own cost all the necessary agency for enumeration, supplemented, in such manner as the Local Government may direct, by the loan of Government officials to act as Census Officers. They would also meet such charges for contingencies as might be necessary. (iii) That abstraction and compilation would be carried out by Government agency, Municipalities contributing funds, the amount of which should be determined with reference to the charge for the Census of 1891, which was made at the rate of three months' salary of one abstracting clerk, on an average scale prescribed by the Provincial Superintedent of Census Operations for every ten thousand of the population dealt with, fractions of that total being paid for proportionately on the same scale. Special cases in which partial exemption of small Municipalities containing less than that number of inhabitants, it was suggested, should be considered by the Local Governments. (iv) That the tabulated registers when no longer required by the Provincial Superintendents would, in return for the assistance rendered, be made over to the Municipalities concerned, provided that the Municipal authorities undertook to preserve them in good order until the next general enumeration.

First Census Budget.

168. In October 1900, the Revenue Commissioner, after ascertaining the requirements of District Officers, submitted the Budget for 1900-1901. In forwarding it he observed :—

(i) That expenditure on account of the Census in the Kalat State (except the cost of forms) had been excluded. For this purpose His Highness the Khan of Kalat had decided to allot Rs. 3,500, of which Rs. 500 would be paid as a contribution towards the cost of the Census Extra Assistant Commissioner's office and tabulation establishment ; (ii) that provision had not been made in the Budget for Rs. 555 which had been estimated by the Political Agents, Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali as the cost of house-numbering, &c. This charge was to be borne by the Local Funds; (iii) that provision had only been made for forms for the Cantonments; other charges would be borne by Cantonment Funds; and (iv) that the requirements of the Railways had not been included as no estimate had been received from that Department.

The Census Commissioner allotted Rs. 15,100 to this Agency in 1900-1901. At first Rs. 4,000 were sanctioned for 1901-1902, but this sum did not include the cost of compilation and of printing the reports and tables. For this purpose the amount was subsequently raised to Rs. 22,000. The allotment for 1902-1903 was Rs. 4,800, but this amount was subsequently raised to Rs. 9,750. The difference between the original and revised budget estimates was due to the absence of previous actuals which might have been used as a basis of calculation.

Powers of Sanction.

169. On a reference made by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Government of India issued orders* regarding the arrangements in connection with the expenditure debitable to the Census grants and asked that copies of all orders sanctioning expenditure, with connected correspondence, should be sent to the Census Commissioner for information. The orders were as follow :—

*Home Department letter No. 90, dated the 5th July 1900.

Vide Article 283, Civil Account Code, Volume I.

Finance Department Resolution No. 3531-A, dated the 11th August 1897.

(i) The Local Government was authorised to exercise, in respect of Census expenditure, within the limits of the Budget allotment the same powers as it exercised in respect of Provincial expenditure; and (ii) the Local Government was permitted to empower the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations to sanction temporary appointments on a pay in each case not exceeding Rs. 100 a month for not more than six months.

170. Effect was given to these instructions in the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner's Order No. 10644, dated the 5th December 1900, which was subsequently modified by Order No. 10540, dated the 9th December 1901.

Note.—The two Notifications, which will be found at Appendix No. XXXVII, page 183, were issued in consequence by the Agent to the Governor-General.

171. The orders issued by the Census Commissioner for India and the Account Department are embodied in Appendix No. XXXVIII. **Procedure.** Pp. 134—138, App. XXXVIII.

172. On a question being raised as to whether the cost of forms printed at Government Presses in Bengal and Madras, for the Central Provinces, should be charged to the Central Provinces, the Census Commissioner wrote as follows:— Letter No. 301, dated the 22nd June 1901.

"In accordance with the rule of account prohibiting inter-provincial adjustments, the Presses concerned will be credited with the book value of the work done, and the same sum will be debited, not to the Census Budget of the Province which used the forms but to the Province which supplied them, *e.g.*, the Bengal and Madras Census allotments will be charged with the forms supplied to the Central Provinces.

"It has already been laid down in Circular letter No. 346, dated the 22nd December 1900, that the departmental account of Census expenditure, as distinguished from the financial account, is to show the actual cost of the Census apart from account technicalities. On this principle, the amounts now in question should be included in the departmental accounts of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Central Provinces, and excluded from those of Bengal and Madras, in order that the cost of Census Operations may be correctly shown in the Census reports of those Provinces."

Expenditure—Procedure.

On receipt of instructions from the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and the Census Commissioner for India, orders were issued to the various District and other disbursing officers to furnish monthly accounts of the actual expenditure in the first week of each month in the form given in Appendix XXXIX. From these accounts two consolidated statements were prepared in the Census Office for the whole of Baluchistan, the one showing only such charges as were debitable against the Imperial Census grant, and the other including every item of expenditure incurred in connection with the Census Operations, irrespective of the source of payment. The former, which was called the "Financial Account," was then forwarded to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for verification, and on its return the revised figures were amalgamated with those of the other, namely, the "Administrative Account."

Under the orders of the Comptroller-General this verification was to be made month by month, but the nature of the procedure prescribed proved, however, so intricate that notwithstanding all possible care and promptitude it was found impracticable to work with real success.

Some of the officials deputed on Census duty were borne on permanent establishments and some were recruited specially. The procedure for the adjustment of pay in the case of the latter was simple, but in the case of the former it was very complex and inconvenient owing to the large number of acting appointments involved and resulted in considerable delay in the preparation and verification of the accounts. It is doubtful whether the savings thus affected in the expenditure are commensurate with the amount of time and labour involved, and it is a matter for consideration whether it will not be simpler in future to debit to "Census" all charges connected with officials who are solely employed on this duty. The result of such a change will be the acceleration of the compilation of the final accounts and a considerable reduction in the extra work which is thrown on the District and other offices by the long chain of officiating appointments.

Total Outlay.

Appendix XL shows the total outlay as ascertained up to date on Census Operations in Baluchistan, including the Native States and Tribal Areas, under each of the 33 detailed heads. Appendix XLI shows the distribution of the

expenditure according to the sources from which it was met. The figures do not tally with those given in the Subsidiary Tables attached to the Introduction to the Provincial Census Report of Baluchistan, as some of the items have been revised.

In Appendix XLII are given the figures of expenditure incurred on enumeration in the various Districts and States and in the Military and Railway premises.

Cost of Census in the Districts and States and in the Military and Railway Premises, Kalat.

Appendix XLIII shows the sources from which expenditure on enumeration in the different Districts of Baluchistan was met.

Out of the sum of Rs. 3,500, which was placed at the disposal of the Political Agent, Kalat, by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, for expenditure in connection with the enumeration of the Kalat State, a sum of Rs. 500 was contributed towards the Imperial Census grant to meet part cost of the Census Extra Assistant Commissioner's establishment and of Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation, &c., and Rs. 2,700-15-1 out of the balance were expended by the Political Agent, Kalat, on account of pay of Enumerators and their escorts and contingencies, &c., a summary of which will be found below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contingencies of establishment	438	9	4
Travelling expenses of Census Officers	553	1	0
* Pay, &c., of Census Officers and rewards and remuneration.....	1,709	5	7
	2,700	15	11

It must be mentioned that the contribution of Rs. 500 made on the present occasion to meet the cost of Abstraction, &c., was inadequate, and at the next Census a considerably large sum, both for enumeration, abstraction and superintendence, including charges for printing the Report, will have to be provided.

Incidence of Cost.

In the Provincial Report for Baluchistan three different rates of the cost of the Census per 1,000 of the population have been worked out, *viz.*, Rs. 24·2, Rs. 42·5 and Rs. 67·2. The last rate appears, no doubt, to be excessive when compared with the average rate for the whole of India for 1891. But such a comparison is naturally misleading, firstly because the rules enforced at the present Census are different from those followed in 1891 inasmuch as the former required the total cost, including all direct and indirect charges, while the latter included the figures of the expenditure met from the Imperial Census grant only; secondly, because the local conditions in Baluchistan both as regards the vast area to be covered, the sparseness of the population, the attitude of the people and the absence of an indigenous Census Agency, are so different from those of Indian provinces that, strictly speaking, no reliable deductions can be drawn from a comparison of the figures of the one with those of the other; thirdly, because the cost of Superintendence, which forms one of the principal items of expenditure, has to be distributed on the total population of the Province, irrespective of the numbers involved, with the result that, as already pointed out in the Provincial Report, in the smaller Provinces the proportion of cost on this account works out considerably higher than that of Provinces having a large population; and, finally, because Abstraction and Tabulation have been conducted at the present Census on a system which is entirely different from the former one and is considerably cheaper.

* One Enumerator for Jhalawan on Rs. 55 per mensem for 10 months.
Levy escort for above for 10 months at an average cost of Rs. 80 per mensem.
One Enumerator for Sarawan on Rs. 35 per mensem for 7 months.
Three Enumerators for Kachhi on Rs. 30 each for about 4 months.

So long as Baluchistan stands out as the most uncivilized Province of the Indian Empire, so long as education is in its present backward condition, and so long as communications in the Western parts of the Agency remain undeveloped, the process of enumerating the population of the Country must necessarily be attended with a comparatively high rate of cost. At the same time none will, I think, deny that the results which have been attained in 1901 are a somewhat remarkable achievement and well worth the money which has been expended in achieving them.

The details of the expenditure as classified under the four main heads, prescribed by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, namely, (1) Salaries and allowances, (2) Establishment, (3) Travelling allowances, and (4) Contingencies, will be found in Appendix XLIV attached to this Chapter. In this statement the figures as shown in the books of the Census office have been placed side by side with those furnished by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and the differences have been indicated in a separate column. The figures are not final. The Comptroller's figures show only such amounts as are debitable to the Imperial Census grant.

Appendix No. XXXVI.

Estimate of the probable Expenditure on Census Operations during 1900-1901.

No. 14-T.

FROM

THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA,

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN.

Camp Shillong, the 8th January 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that I may be furnished, for inclusion in the Budget of the Government of India, with an estimate, in the form annexed to this letter, of the probable expenditure on Census Operations in during the year 1900-1901. The explanatory note attached indicates the general lines on which the estimate should be drawn up.

Appendix No. XXXVI.—(*continued.*)

Headings for Census Estimate, 1900-1901.

Main head.		Sub-head.
A.—Enumeration ...	I.—District Charges.	1. District office establishment. 2. Contingencies of establishment. 3. House-numbering. 4. Lights, ink, petty stationery, etc. 5. Freight of schedules. 6. Remuneration of Census Officers. 7. Travelling allowance of Census Officers.
		Total I.
	II.—Press Charges ...	8. Paper. 9. Carriage of paper to Press. 10. Printing. 11. Binding forms. 12. Despatching forms.
		Total II.
		TOTAL A.—(Enumeration).
B.—Abstraction and Compilation.	III.—Central, Divisional, and District Office Charges for Abstraction and Compilation.	13. Office rent. 14. Office furniture and repairs. 15. Record establishment. 16. Correspondence and Accounts establishment. 17. Menial establishment. 18. Working staff, including superintendence,—*Officials.* 19. Working staff, including superintendence *specially entertained.* 20. Travelling allowance. 21. Freight of schedules. 22. Petty stationery and contingencies.
		Total III.
	IV.—Press Charges for Abstraction and Compilation.	23. Paper for Abstraction slips. 24. Paper for Tabulation and Compilation. 25. Carriage of paper. 26. Printing of Tabulation and Compilation Registers. 27. Despatching charges.
		Total IV.
		TOTAL B.—(Abstraction and Compilation).
C.—Superintendence.	V.—Personal Charges.	28. Deputation allowance of Superintendent. 29. Pay of substitute for Suporintendent. 30. Travelling allowance of Superintendent.
		Total V.
	VI.—Establishment and Office Charges.	31. Superintendent's office establishment. 32. Office rent. 33. Contingent charges, postage, stationery, etc.
		Total VI.
		TOTAL C.—(Superintendence).
		GRAND TOTAL A, B & C.

Appendix No. XXXVI.—(*continued.*)

CENSUS CHARGES, 1900-1901.

Explanatory Note.

1. Main head I.—DISTRICT CHARGES. Sub-heads 1 and 2.—*District Office Establishments and Contingencies.*—The procedure will probably be simpler and the amount of correspondence consequently less than on the last occasion, so that the charges on account of district office establishment will not be so high as in 1891. A further reduction may perhaps be effected by giving an honorarium for the clerical work in district offices, if efficiently done without extra staff.

(*a*) Sub-heads 3 and 4.—*House-numbering, etc.*—The charges for house-numbering, lights, ink, petty stationery, etc., incurred in villages in connection with enumeration may properly be met from local or village funds, and it is proposed to take power in the Census Act to provide for this.

(*b*) Sub-head 5.—*Freight of Schedules.*—Here, again, a reduction of the cost incurred in 1891 may be looked for, as in most provinces the means of communication have improved during the last ten years.

(*c*) Sub-heads 6 and 7.—*Remuneration and Travelling Allowances of Census Officers.*—The number of educated persons has increased since the last census, and the number of salaried supervisors and enumerators may be reduced in proportion. The debit of charges on account of salaries and travelling allowances will be governed by the principle laid down in the Financial Department Resolution No. 930, dated the 22nd February 1890.

2. Main head II.—PRESS CHARGES. Sub-head 8.—*Paper.*—The exact size of the schedule cannot be finally settled until the Government of India have determined what particulars are to be recorded, but for the purposes of the present estimate, the following data will be sufficient. The block book, as at present drafted, consists of—

(*a*) (1) A cover of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a sheet of brown cartridge super royal (22″ × 29″) weighing 30 lbs., and costing 0-1-10½ per pound, or Rs. 3-8-2 per ream. The instructions, specimen schedule, and enumerator's abstract are printed on the inside of the cover. A ream of 480 sheets will give 720 covers, and one cover will be required for every block. The estimate, therefore, may be based upon the number of blocks at the last census, allowance being made (*a*) for increase of population; (*b*) for the probability that the increase in the number of educated persons will render it possible to reduce the size of the blocks.

(2) As many pages of schedules as there are houses in the block. Each *leaf* of the schedule measures 20″ × 8⅓″, and consists of $\frac{1}{3}$ of a sheet of half-bleached paper (20″ × 25″) weighing 16 lbs., and costing 0-2-7 per pound, or Rs. 2-9-4 per ream. It is printed on both sides and ruled so as to contain ten entries. As it is not proposed to take a fresh page for each house, but merely to leave one line blank after the entries for each house have been made, it seems likely that a page per house, or a leaf per two houses, will prove to be a liberal estimate. On this scale a ream of 480 sheets will furnish schedules (pages) for 2,880 houses.

(3) A block list of the same size and material as the schedule. One leaf, or two pages, of this ought to suffice for 25 houses, so that two leaves, or four pages, would be enough for the average block of 50 houses.

(4) Household schedules of the same size as the ordinary schedule. These are issued to Europeans and Eurasians and to natives of superior status and education. They differ from the ordinary schedule in that the instructions are printed on the back, and only one side is available for entries. A scale of two schedules per household seems to be a reasonable basis for the estimate.

Appendix No. XXXVI.—(*continued.*)

(*b*) Sub-head 9.—*Carriage of paper to Press.*—In some cases the ordinary contracts for the supply of paper are for delivery at the Press. Where special arrangements are made, it may be noted that the railway rates for carriage of plain paper are usually much less than for printed paper.

(*c*) Sub-head 10.—*Printing.*—Detailed figures cannot be given until the Government of India have decided where and by what agency the printing for each province is to be done, and the estimate must be based upon the actual expenditure incurred in 1891.

(*d*) Sub-head 11.—*Binding Forms.*—In respect of the binding of schedules the practice was not uniform at the last census. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab schedules and covers were issued from the Press unbound, and were bound up at district or tahsil head-quarters in sizes to suit the particular blocks. In all other provinces the schedules were bound at a Central Press in fixed sizes, and loose schedules were forbidden. The objection to the latter system is that the varying sizes of books give great trouble in preparing indents to suit the different blocks, and that wherever household schedules have to be inserted, the books must in any case be opened out by the enumerator or supervisor in order to insert the private schedule. Unless this is done, the household schedules are likely to be lost, as appears to have happened in many cases in the last census. It is urged, on the other hand, that books must be strongly bound to stand the wear and tear of being passed from hand to hand during the process of abstraction ; but on the system of abstraction by slips, which is explained under sub-head 23 below, the books will only be handled once, except for the purpose of occasional reference.

(*e*) If binding is done locally, the small cost involved might be charged to local funds.

Sub-head 12.—*Despatching Forms.*—In some provinces it was found necessary to attach to the Press a small temporary staff for this purpose.

3. Main head III.—OFFICE CHARGES FOR ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.—It was assumed in the general programme for the census of 1891 that abstraction would commence from the 1st of March, and provision was made for a portion of the pay of the establishment in the estimates for 1890-91. In fact, however, no abstraction was done before the first week of April. In 1901 the census will probably be taken on the 1st March, and with the best arrangements it will hardly be possible to commence abstraction much before the 1st April. The only charges, therefore, which will fall on the estimates of 1900-01 are those shown under sub-heads 14, 21, and 22—Office furniture, freight of schedules, and petty stationery and contingencies. As the stationery requirements will be large enough to materially affect the indents submitted by the Superintendents of Stationery to the Store Department of the India Office, it is desirable that Local Governments should furnish those officers, as early as possible, with a forecast of the probable demand for pencils, ink, ink-pots, pen-knives, scissors, blotting-paper, erasers, string, tape, sealing-wax, pens, etc. All other charges under main head III will fall on the estimates of 1901-02, not excepting 13 (Office rent), as it will probably not be necessary to hire accommodation earlier than some time in March. The charge for rent of the Office of the Provincial Superintendent is shown under sub-head 32.

4. Main head IV.—PRESS CHARGES FOR ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION. Sub-head 23.—*Paper for Abstraction slips.*—It is proposed to adopt in the next census the system of abstraction by slips, which was successfully used in the Bavarain census of 1871, and has since been followed throughout Germany. Under this system the particulars which are to be recorded in the final tables are entered on a number of separate slips of paper, each of which denotes by its colour and shape the religion, sex, and civil condition of the person enumerated. The other particulars, such as age, caste, occupation, birth-place, language, etc., are noted on the slips, and tabulation is effected for the village, tahsil, or thana by sorting the slips, according to the requirements of the table concerned, counting the number of slips in the groups thus formed, and entering the totals in the appropriate columns. As the correctness of the process can be tested

Appendix No. XXXVI—(*concluded.*)

at any stage, the work done can be paid for by the piece. Experiments tried with wholly untrained agency go to show that abstraction by slips is quicker by 20 per cent. than abstraction by abstraction sheets, while the cost may be taken at Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 per million, against Rs. 4,800, the corresponding figure in Bengal in 1891. This is exclusive of paper, which, for the purpose of the present estimate, may be taken at—

Rs.			
910	per million	for	Hindus.
1,040	„	„	Mussalmans.
1,365	„	„	Others.

Plain slips will be used and no charges will be incurred for printing.

Sub-head 24.—*Paper for tabulation and compilation.*—The estimate should be based on the actuals for last census. As tabulation will proceed concurrently with abstraction, the registers should be ready by April 1901.

Sub-head 25.—*Carriage of paper.*—This refers to the carriage to districts of the paper required for abstraction slips, and to the carriage to the Press of the tabulation and compilation registers. In the case of the former it may be assumed that 260 reams of royal (20″×25″) will be sufficient to abstract all the entries in the schedules for one million of persons. The remarks under sub-head 9 apply to the carriage of paper to the Press.

Sub-heads 26 and 27.—*Printing and despatching Tabulation Registers.*—The estimates of the last census will apply.

The remaining heads require no explanation.

H. H. RISLEY,
Census Commissioner for India.

SHILLONG,
The 8th January 1900.

Appendix No. XXXVII.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

QUETTA, THE 14TH FEBRUARY 1901.

No. 1746.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Census Act (X of 1900) the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased hereby to direct that the expenses incurred on—

(1) house-numbering,
(2) lights, ink, and stationery, and
(3) binding schedules,

shall be borne by the Local, Municipal or Bazaar Fund constituted for and on behalf of the area within which such expenses were incurred.

No. 1750.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Census Act (X of 1900), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan is pleased hereby to direct that the expenses incurred on—

(1) house-numbering,
(2) lights, ink, and stationery, and
(3) binding schedules,

shall be borne by the Local, Municipal or Bazaar Fund constituted for and on behalf of the area within which such expenses were incurred.

Appendix No. XXXVIII.

Copy of a letter No. T. A.—850, dated the 27th September 1900, from the Comptroller of India Treasuries, Calcutta, to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of the rules* drawn up by the Comptroller-General in consultation with the Government of India for the proper classification of census expenditure.

2. It is requested that the Census Superintendent of the Administration may be directed to consult this office in all points which are not covered by the instructions, or where further detailed instructions are found necessary.

3. The statement referred to in rule 10 should be submitted to this office by the 1st of the month next following that to which it relates, and should contain sufficient details to enable this office to check its correctness. A sample form showing the details required is herewith annexed.

No. 346.

Office of the Census Commissioner for India.

CALCUTTA, THE 22ND DECEMBER 1900.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS.

SIR,

It has been decided that the Treasury and other Financial Accounts of Government will show under the head of "Census" only the extra expenditure which but for the Census operations would not have been incurred. All other expenditure connected with the Census, such as the actual salaries and travelling allowances and ordinary contingencies of Government officers of the regular staff engaged on Census work, will be excluded from the special head in the Government Accounts. A copy of the rules issued by the Comptroller-General on the subject is attached to this letter for your information.

2. Your departmental reports, however, should show *actual charges* of all kinds incurred in connection with the Census operations. I have the honour to request, therefore, that you will obtain, from the District and other Disbursing Officers, monthly statements of all charges classified according to the 33 headings prescribed in the annexed statement, and compile them into a separate record in your office. The statements should contain the headings in separate lines.

3. You will observe from the Comptroller-General's rules (i) what charges in connection with the Census operations will be omitted from the head of "Census" in Government Accounts, which ought to be shown in your record, *e.g.*, salaries of Government officers deputed to Census work; (ii) what other charges will be included under that head in Government Accounts as extra expenditure, which ought to be excluded from your record as not being directly incurred on Census operations, *e.g.*, acting allowances in the regular staff consequent on the deputation of officers to Census duty, and pay of temporary men attached to the regular staff on account of the deputation of permanent men to Census work.

4. As to details, I have the honour to request that the amounts to be shown on account of printing charges against lines 8, 23 and 32 should, with the approval of the Local Government concerned, be the actual cost only without the addition of any indirect charges, commission

---

* *Vide* enclosure to Census Commissioner's letter No. 346 of 22nd December 1900.

Appendix No. XXXVIII—(*continued*).

or similar items. Similarly, the charge for stores supplied by the Stationery Department should be the actual cost of the articles supplied, without the additional 10 per cent. charged to public officers not entitled to a free supply of stationery.

5. On receipt of all the monthly returns from District and other Disbursing Officers you should compile a consolidated statement for the whole province in the form referred to in paragraph 2, for *your departmental report*. You should also re-classify the charges shown in this monthly Provincial Consolidated Statement according to the classification shown in the form annexed to the Comptroller and Auditor-General's rules sent herewith without distinction of the heads Enumeration, Abstraction and Superintendence, and place side by side with these figures the figures of the Monthly Account of Census charges which you should obtain from the Accountant-General of the province working out in a third column the difference between the two sets of figures.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
H. H. RISLEY,
Census Commissioner for India.

No. 347.

Copy forwarded to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, all Accountants-General and Comptrollers for information.

Copy also forwarded to the Home Department for information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Census Commissioner for India.

Rules for the proper classification and record of Census expenditure.

1. The salaries of Government officers deputed to Census work should continue to be debited to the head or heads of accounts to which they were taken before the deputation. Extra charges such as deputation allowances to the deputed officers, acting allowances consequent on the chain of promotions due to the deputation and the allowance of the persons, if any, without substantive Government appointments who are temporarily appointed to the lowest grade in the chain are to be taken as Census charges.

Note.—In the case of Government officers deputed to hold an appointment temporarily sanctioned in connection with Census operations the difference between substantive and temporary pay should be treated as deputation allowance for the purposes of the above rule.

2. Travelling allowances of the Provincial Superintendents and of the officials specially appointed immediately under him, such as Personal Assistant, Travelling Inspector or the like, are to be taken to the head "Census." For other officials the classification of travelling allowances will, as usual, follow that of salary.

3. Postage charges incurred in district and other offices for transmission of Census forms are chargeable to the Census grant, but postage charges on correspondence, even though it may be on Census matters, will be charged as contingent expenditure of the officer conducting it.

4. Charges for stationery and for printing work in Government Presses for the Census are to be considered as Census expenditure and are not to be taken to 30, Stationery and Printing.

5. All Census charges should be billed for separately and should not be mixed up with charges debitable to other heads of accounts.

Exception.—The salaries and deputation allowances of officers deputed to Census work, and the salaries and extra acting allowances of officers given in consequence of such deputations

Appendix No. XXXVIII—(*continued*).

need not, however, be separately drawn though they must be entered separately and described clearly in the bill to secure proper classification.

6. In all Census establishment bills the substantive appointments of officers deputed to the work should be shown.

7. In all bills of non-census establishments of which any member has been deputed to Census work, the name of the deputed officer should be entered with the remark "deputed on Census duty" against it and the leave statements should clearly show the chain of arrangements in consequence.

8. All Census contingent expenditure bills should be countersigned by the Provincial Superintendent.

9. All charges should be recorded under 26, Scientific minor department Census. The following detailed heads should be maintained.

(*a*) *Salaries and Allowances.*

1. Pay	For men without substantive Government appointments entertained for Census work.
2. Deputation allowances .	For Government officers deputed to Census work
3. Acting allowances .	Extra expenditure incurred in non-census offices on account of deputations.

(*b*) *Establishment.*

1. Pay	For men without substantive Government appointments entertained for Census work.
2. Deputation allowances .	For Government officers deputed to Census work.
3. Acting allowances .	Extra expenditure incurred in non-census offices on account of deputations.

(*c*) *Travelling allowances.*

1. Officers.
2. Establishment.

(*d*) *Contingencies.*

1. Office rent.
2. Purchase and repair of furniture.
3. Postage.
4. Telegram.
5. Stationery supplied from Government Stores.
6. Purchase of stationery.
7. Printing at Government Presses.
8. Printing at other Presses.
9. Freight.
10. Miscellaneous.

Note.—In support of (*a*) 3 and (*b*) 3 a consolidated statement showing all acting appointments made in consequence of Census deputations should be furnished.

Any other detailed head or heads may be opened at the request of the Local Government, or of the Provincial Superintendent with the previous sanction of the General Superintendent.

10. Provincial Superintendents should arrange to receive from Census disbursing officers monthly returns of bills cashed by them containing information similar to that to be supplied to you and from these prepare monthly statements of the extra cost due to the Census and forward them for verification with your books. The agreement should be made month by month and not be postponed until the close of the operations.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller-General.

Appendix No. XXXVIII—(*continued*).

Headings for Census Estimate, 1901-1902.

Main head.	Sub-head.
A.—Enumeration ...	
I.—District Charges ...	1. District office establishment. 2. Contingencies. (*a*) in District Office. (*b*) Lights. (*c*) Ink and petty stationery. (*d*) Postage. (*e*) Freight. (*f*) Miscellaneous. 3. House-numbering. 4. Remuneration of Census officers. 5. Travelling allowance of Census officers.
	Total I.
II.—Press Charges	°6. Paper. 7. Carriage of paper to Press. °8. Printing. (*a*) at Government Presses. (*b*) at other Presses. 9. Binding forms. 10. Despatching forms. (*a*) expenditure on postage. (*b*) expenditure of other kinds.
	Total II.
	Total A.—(Enumeration).
B.—Abstraction and Compilation.	
III.—Central, Divisional, and District Office Charges for Abstraction and Compilation.	11. Office rent. 12. Purchase and repair of furniture. 13. Record establishment. 14. Correspondence and Accounts establishment. 15. Menial establishment. 16. Working staff, including superintendence—*Officials.* 17. Working staff, including superintendence—*especially entertained.*
	18. Travelling allowance. 19. Contingencies. (*a*) Stationery. (*b*) Contingencies. (*c*) Postal charges. (*d*) Telegram. (*e*) Freight. (*f*) Miscellaneous.
	Total III.
IV.—Press Charges for Abstraction and Compilation.	°20. Paper for Abstraction slips. °21. Paper for Tabulation and Compilation. 22. Carriage of paper. °23. Printing. (*a*) at Government Presses. (*b*) at other Presses. 24. Despatching charges. (*a*) Expenditure on postage. (*b*) Expenditure of other kinds.
	Total IV.
	TOTAL B.—(Abstraction and Compilation).

° Show actual cost without addition of any indirect charges, commission or similar items.

Appendix No. XXXVIII—(*concluded*).

Heading for Census Estimate, 1901-1902—concld.

Main head.	Sub-head.
C.—Superintendence ... V.—Personal Charges ...	25. Pay of substitute for Superintendent. 26. Deputation allowance of Superintendent. 27. Travelling allowance of Superintendent.
	Total V.
VI.—Establishment and Office Charges.	28. Superintendent's office establishment. 29. Travelling allowance of establishment. 30. Office rent. 31. Purchase and repair of furniture. 32. Printing. (*a*) at Government Presses. (*b*) at other Presses. 33. Contingencies. (*a*) Stationery. (*b*) Contingencies. (*c*) Postal charges. (*d*) Telegrams. (*e*) Freight. (*f*) Miscellaneous.
	Total VI.
	TOTAL C.—(Superintendence).
	GRAND TOTAL A, B & C.

Copy of a letter No. T. A. 1396, *dated 8th January* 1900, *from the Comptroller of India Treasuries, Calcutta, to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Baluchistan.*

With reference to Circular No. 346, dated the 22nd December 1900, issued by the Census Commissioner for India, regarding the preparation of departmental accounts of census expenditure, I have the honour to say that it would simplify the preparation of these accounts and facilitate the agreement of expenditure as recorded therein with that borne in the books of this office if Census Disbursing Officers in your province are directed to maintain their Contingent Register (Arts. 79-80 C. A. Code) in the detail required for the departmental accounts and to prepare their contingent bills in the same detail. There is no objection also to the establishment being grouped in the Establishment bills in the detail required for the departmental accounts.

Copy of Comptroller, India Treasuries, No. T. A. 186, *dated 16th May* 1901.

No. T. A. 186, dated the 16th May 1901.

Copy forwarded to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Baluchistan.

(*Sd.*) *N. C. MITRA,*
Asstt. Comptroller,
India Treasuries.

Copy of a letter No. 226, *dated 26th April* 1901, *from the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Calcutta, to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta.*

In continuation of my letter No. 1306, dated 3rd August 1900, enclosing a set of rules for the proper classification and record of census expenditure, I have the honour to prescribe the following further rules on the subject :—

3 A. Charges for all telegrams sent on census business by officers other than special officers should not be taken against the Census Grant but treated as contingent charges of the office concerned.

3 B. Sale-proceeds of articles bought for census purposes, the cost of which was debited to the Census grant, should be credited to that grant by deduction from the head, which was originally debited.

Appendix No. XXXIX.

Account of Census expenditure of the _____ *District for the month of* _____

Serial No.	Details.	Voucher No.	Date of drawal.	Treasury from which drawn.	A. Enumeration.												and so on to C. Superintendence.
					District Office Establishment.	Contingencies.	House numbering.	Remuneration of Census Officers.	Travelling Allowance of Census Officers.	Paper.	Carriage of Paper to Press.	Printing.	Binding Forms.	Despatching Forms.	Office Rent.		

Appendix No. XL.

Showing total outlay on the Census Operations in Baluchistan.

Head and Sub-head of account.	Expenditure.			
	Total.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4	5
A.—ENUMERATION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—DISTRICT CHARGES.				
1. District office establishment ...	885 11 7	390 0 0	156 9 4	339 2 3
2. Contingencies of establishment.	916 3 11	874 2 10	42 1 1	.....
3. House-numbering	444 10 7	332 10 7	32 13 0	79 3 0
4. Remuneration...	7,862 4 0	6,927 4 0	885 0 0	50 0 0
5. Travelling allowance of Census Officers	1,046 3 6	763 4 0	.....	282 15 6
Total I, ...	**11,155 1 7**	**9,287 5 5**	**1,116 7 5**	**751 4 9**
II.—PRESS CHARGES.				
6. Paper	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Carriage of paper to Press ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Printing	417 2 0	417 2 0	.....	.....
9. Binding forms	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Despatching forms	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total II. ...	**417 2 0**	**417 2 0**	.....	.....
Total A. Enumeration ...	**11,572 3 7**	**9,704 7 5**	**1,116 7 5**	**751 4 9**
B.—ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.				
III.—CENTRAL, DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICE CHARGES FOR ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.				
11. Office rent	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Office furniture	27 14 6	26 0 0	1 14 6	.....
13. Record establishment... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Correspondence and Accounts establishments	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Menial establishments... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Working staff, including Superintendence—Officials...	1,032 11 10	.....	1,032 11 10	.....
17. Working staff, including Superintendence, specially entertained	1,832 5 3	.....	1,069 4 3	763 1 0
18. Travelling allowance	56 3 3	.....	56 3 3	.....
19. Contingencies	86 10 1	.....	82 12 7	3 13 6
19*a*. Military returns	110 0 0	.....	.....	110 0 0
Total III. ...	**3,145 12 11**	**26 0 0**	**2,242 14 5**	**876 14 6**

Appendix XL—(*continued.*)

Showing total outlay on Census Operations in Baluchistan.—contd.

Head and Sub-Head of Account.	Expenditure.			
	Total.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1	2	3	4	5
IV.—PRESS CHARGES FOR ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20. Paper for Abstraction slips ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
21. Paper for Tabulation and Compilation				
22. Carriage of paper	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Printing	99 13 0	.....	94 13 0	5 0 0
24. Despatching forms	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total IV. ...	**199 13 0**	**100 0 0**	**94 13 0**	**5 0 0**
Total B. Abstraction and Compilation	**3,345 9 11**	**126 0 0**	**2,337 11 5**	**881 14 6**
C.—SUPERINTENDENCE.				
V.—PERSONAL CHARGES.				
25. Pay of Superintendent ...	14,719 13 6	3,885 7 9	6,070 3 10	4,764 1 11
26. Deputation Allowance of Superintendent	2,590 5 2	706 7 3	1,083 13 11	800 0 0
27. Travelling Allowance of Superintendent	4,381 1 0	1,959 9 0	2,372 0 0	49 8 0
Total V. ...	**21,691 3 8**	**6,551 8 0**	**9,526 1 9**	**5,613 9 11**
VI.—ESTABLISHMENT AND OFFICE CHARGES.				
28. Superintendent's office establishment	8,004 11 0	3,715 14 5	1,915 9 11	2,373 2 8
29. Travelling allowance	1,817 9 3	513 15 9	1,009 9 6	294 0 0
30. Office rent	139 5 8	.....	.....	139 5 8
31. Purchase and repair of tents and furniture	3,396 14 9	803 13 0	2,581 12 9	11 5 0
32. Printing	10,263 0 0	.....	5,650 0 0	4,613 0 0
33. Contingencies	4,054 14 6	688 9 7	2,609 4 8	757 0 3
Total VI. ...	**27,676 7 2**	**5,722 4 9**	**13,766 4 10**	**8,187 13 7**
Total C. Superintendence ...	**49,367 10 10**	**12,273 12 9**	**23,292 6 7**	**13,801 7 6**
Grand Total ...	**64,285 8 4**	**22,101 4 2**	**26,746 9 5**	**15,434 10 9**
Deduct—Probable receipts of Census Property	**3,000 0 0**	.....	.....	**3,000 0 0**
	61,285 8 4	**22,101 4 2**	**26,746 9 5**	**12,434 10 9**

Appendix No. XLI.

Showing the different sources from which the Census expenditure was met.

Head and Sub-head of Account	Expenditure.							
	Total.	Different sources from which the expenditure was met.						
		Imperial Census Grant.	Imperial Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.	Railway.	Local Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A—ENUMERATION.								
I. District charges	11,155 1 7	6,760 14 1	.....	230 12 2	622 1 9	490 5 7	350 0 0	2,700 15 11
II. Press charges	417 2 0	417 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total A ...	**11,572 3 7**	**7,178 0 1**	.....	**230 12 3**	**622 1 9**	**490 5 7**	**350 0 0**	**2,700 15 11**
B—ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.								
III. Central, Divisional, and District Office charges for abstraction and compilation	3,145 12 11	3,090 6 3	.....	55 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV. Press charges for abstraction and compilation	199 13 0	199 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total B ...	**3,345 9 11**	**3,290 3 3**	.....	**55 6 8**	.....	.....	.....	.....
C—SUPERINTENDENCE.								
V. Personal charges	21,691 3 8	6,330 12 2	13,200 5 6	2,160 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI. Establishment and Office charges	27,676 7 2	25,603 1 7	.....	1,573 5 7	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
Total C ...	**49,367 10 10**	**31,933 13 9**	**13,200 5 6**	**3,733 7 7**	.....	.....	.....	**500 0 0**
Grand Total ...	**64,285 8 4**	**42,402 1 1**	**13,200 5 6**	**4,019 10 6**	**622 1 9**	**490 5 7**	**350 0 0**	**3,200 15 11**
Deduct—Probable receipts from sale of Census Property	**3,000 0 0**	**3,000 0 0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net Expenditure ...	**61,285 8 4**	**39,402 1 1**	**13,200 5 6**	**4,019 10 6**	**622 1 9**	**490 5 7**	**350 0 0**	**3,200 15 11**

Appendix No. XLII.

Total expenditure on Enumeration in Baluchistan.

No.	Heads of Accounts.	Quetta-Pishin	Thal Chotiali.	Zhob.	Southern Baluchistan.	Chagai.	Bolan.	Railway.	Military.	Central Office.	Kalat State.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	District office establishment.	.....	70 0 0	400 0 0	.....	76 9 4	.....	339 2 3	.....	.....	.....	885 11 7
2	Contingencies	208 9 6	41 13 6	65 0 9	8 0 0	42 1 1	4 5 0	.....	88 6 9	19 6 0	438 9 4	916 3 11
3	House-numbering	254 10 7	4 2 0	1 2 9	.....	32 13 0	2 4 0	79 3 0	70 7 3	.....	.....	444 10 7
4	Remuneration to Census Officers.	1,200 0 0	2,816 2 0	635 0 0	370 10 5	100 0 0	.....	.....	191 2 0	810 0 0	1,709 5 7	7,862 4 0
5	Travelling allowance of Census Officers.	44 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 11 0	282 15 6	.....	.....	553 1 0	1,046 3 6
	Total Rs. ..	**1,707 12 1**	**2,962 1 6**	**1,101 3 6**	**378 10 5**	**251 7 5**	**172 4 0**	**701 4 9**	**350 0 0**	**829 6 0**	**2,700 15 11**	**11,155 1 7**

Appendix No. XLIII.

Statement showing the sources from which expenditure on Enumeration in the different districts of Baluchistan was met.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Sources from which the expenditure on Enumeration was met.									Total	Remarks.
		Imperial Census grant.	Provincial Revenues.	Quetta Municipal fund.	Pishin Sadar and district bazar fund	Sibi Municipal fund.	Quetta Cantonment fund.	Other Cantonment funds.	Railway.	Kalat State.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Quetta-Pishin	1,259 14 0	.....	429 5 1	18 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,707 12 1	
2	Thal Chotiali	2,919 10 0	.....	.....	.....	42 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,962 1 6	
3	Zhob	1,042 11 3	53 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101 3 6	
4	Southern Baluchistan ...	378 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378 10 5	
5	Chagai	251 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251 7 5	
6	Bolan	.....	172 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 4 0	
7	Military premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....	350 0 0	* Approximate figures only.
8	Railway premises	79 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622 1 9	.....	701 4 9	
9	Cental Census Office	829 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	829 6 0	
10	Kalat State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700 15 11	2,700 15 11	
	Total Rs. ...	6,760 14 1	230 12 3	429 5 1	18 9 0	42 7 6	275 0 0	75 0 0	622 1 9	2,700 15 11	11,155 1 7	

Appendix No. XLIV.

Statement showing the expenditure on Census Operations in the Baluchistan Agency. 1900-1903.

ACCOUNT HEADS.	Expenditure according to the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.			Total.	Expenditure as shown in the books of this Office.			Total.	Difference.	REMARKS.
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.			
A.—SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Pay...	.....	75 7 9	.....	75 7 9	3,885 7 9	6,070 3 10	4,764 1 11	14,719 13 6	14,644 5 9	
2. Deputation allowances (for Government officers deputed to Census work).	706 7 3	1,083 13 11	768 0 0	2,558 5 2	706 7 3	1,083 13 11	800 0 0	2,590 5 2	32 0 0	
3. Acting allowances (extra expenditure incurred in Non-Census offices on account of deputations)	1,139 8 0	159 0 0	.....	1,298 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,298 8 0	
Total A.—Salaries and Allowances...	**1,845 15 3**	**1,318 5 8**	**768 0 0**	**3,932 4 11**	**4,591 15 0**	**7,154 1 9**	**5,564 1 11**	**17,310 2 8**	**13,377 13 9**	
B.—ESTABLISHMENT.										
1. Pay...	7,101 1 6	2,190 1 6	2,359 4 11	11,650 7 11	10,737 11 2	4,500 7 11	3,225 5 11	18,463 9 0	6,813 1 1	
2. Deputation allowances (for Government officials deputed to Census work).	395 7 3	567 11 2	270 0 0	1,233 2 5	395 7 3	568 11 5	300 0 0	1,254 2 8	21 0 3	
3. Acting allowances (extra expenditure incurred in Non-Census offices on account of deputations).	1,102 4 0	511 11 11	229 13 4	1,843 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,843 13 3	
Total B—Establishment ...	**8,598 12 9**	**3,269 8 7**	**2,859 2 3**	**14,727 7 7**	**11,133 2 5**	**5,059 3 4**	**3,525 5 11**	**19,717 11 8**	**4,990 4 1**	

Appendix No. XLIV—*concluded.*

Statement showing the expenditure on Census Operations in the Baluchistan Agency. 1900-1903.

ACCOUNT HEADS.	Expenditure according to the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.			Total.	Expenditure as shown in the books of this Office.			Total.	Difference.	REMARKS.
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.			
C—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Officers	.....	1,215 3 0	49 8 0	1,264 11 0	1,959 9 0	2,372 0 0	49 8 0	4,381 1 0	3,116 6 0	
2. Establishment	142 8 3	517 6 3	32 5 4	692 3 10	1,277 3 9	1,065 12 9	576 15 6	2,920 0 0	2,227 12 2	
Total C—Travelling Allowances ...	**142 8 3**	**1,732 9 3**	**81 13 4**	**1 956 14 10**	**3,236 12 9**	**3.437 12 9**	**626 7 6**	**7,301 1 0**	**5,344 2 2**	
D.—CONTINGENCIES.										
1. Office rent	.....				.....	.....	139 5 8	.....	.....	
2. Purchase and repair of tents and furniture.	829 13 0				829 13 0	2,583 11 3	11 5 0	.....	.....	
3. Postage	66 9 0				66 9 0	51 0 6	68 4 0	.....	.....	
4. Telegrams	204 2 0				204 2 0	343 1 0	280 0 0	.....	.....	
5. Stationery supplied from Government Stores.	23 5 9				23 5 0	45 5 6	47 9 11	.....	.....	
6. Purchase of Stationery...	17 3 9				17 3 9	112 9 6	5 3 6	.....	.....	
7. Printing at Government Presses.	.....	12,205 12 1	5,302 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8. Printing at other presses	421 2 0				421 2 0	5,744 13 0	4,618 0 0	.....	.....	
9. Freight	47 5 3				47 5 3	74 7 0	19 0 0	.....	.....	
10. Miscellaneous—										
a. Tour Charges ...	259 7 1				259 7 1	514 1 9	55 5 6	.....	.....	
b. Purchase of Books, &c	.....				.....	798 9 0	.....	.....	.....	
c. Rewards for Census services.	.....				.....	402 14 3	232 10 9	.....	.....	
d. Miscellaneous ...	120 8 9				1,273 6 11	424 4 10	131 15 1	.....	.....	
Military Returns...	.....				.....	.....	110 0 0	.....	.....	
Deduct—Probable receipts from sale of Census property.	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	
Total D—Contingencies ...	**1,989 7 10**	**12,205 12 1**	**2,302 8 6**	**16,497 12 5**	**3,142 6 0**	**11,095 7 7**	**2,718 11 5**	**16,956 9 0**	**458 12 7**	
Grand Total Rs. ...	**12,576 12 1**	**18,526 3 7**	**6,011 8 1**	**37,114 7 9**	**22,104 4 2**	**26,746 9 5**	**12,434 10 9**	**61,285 8 4**	**24,171 0 7**	