

सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
(HYDERABAD STATE)

Part II—Tabulation

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

TABULATION.

1. *General.*—Many people take it for granted that the work connected with decennial censuses terminates automatically with the completion of enumeration and the announcement of the provisional population figures immediately thereafter. But actually the work ahead is equally stupendous in magnitude and perhaps more arduous than the enumeration operations. Millions of census slips have to be sorted over and over again for extracting returns pertaining to diverse demographic characteristics; the sorting has to be checked and rechecked to eliminate all possible mistakes; the returns have to be compiled and tabulated according to prescribed forms; the tables have to be analysed to determine the pattern; the data of previous censuses have to be correlated, and in some cases adjusted to conform to subsequent territorial changes, in order to determine the trends; and the table and report volumes and other allied publications have to be drafted and their printing completed. All this work has to be attended to within an extremely limited period. Besides, though the staff recruited for the purpose numbers in hundreds if not in thousands during certain peak periods, it is composed almost exclusively of temporary and inexperienced hands.

2. *Setting up of Central Tabulation Office.* It was firstly proposed to set up Regional Tabulation Offices at Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Warangal and Hyderabad for the sorting of the slips pertaining to the different linguistic regions of the State. But on reconsideration this idea was given up. A Central Tabulation Office was established instead, at Hyderabad City for the sorting, compilation and tabulation work pertaining to the entire State. The advantages of centralisation in this regard considerably outweighed its disadvantages. Actually, as things stood in Hyderabad State in 1951, there were hardly any disadvantages. It was doubtful as to whether sufficient accommodation would have been available for setting up the requisite offices in any of the mofussil centres of the State however important they may have been. Besides, considering the fairly widespread demand for suitable candidates knowing the regional languages (due to the change-over in the system of Government in the State) and the comparative meagreness of the population of even the largest of the mofussil centres, it was doubtful as to whether sufficient number of hands acquainted with regional languages would have been available at any of the centres.

3. Among the various advantages which accrued from centralized tabulation were direct supervision of all sorting, compilation and tabulation work by the Superintendent of Census Operations and other Senior Census Officers; timely discovery of the defects and drawbacks in enumeration work in different tracts of the State and the prompt rectification of such defects by reference to the district or tahsil authorities concerned; proper and systematic training of the sorting staff by the Senior staff of the Census Office; issue of uniform instructions even in respect of minor issues; facility with which even the lowest cadres of the sorting staff could get their problems diagnosed and solved at the highest available level within the State; discovery of defective sorting early enough to permit resorting; economy in equipment, overhead expenditure, travelling allowance, etc; comparative facility in recruiting of sorters and other subordinate staff; availability of slips of the entire State at one central place to permit incidental study and sorting; and facility in procuring comptometers, typewriters cyclostyle machines, reference books, furniture, etc., on loan (often freely) from various offices and institutions. In fact, it is doubtful as to whether the sorting operations would have been an unqualified success, as they were from more than one point of view, if centralised sorting had not been resorted to. It is, therefore, recommended that this centralisation should be continued in

future censuses also at least for some decades to come.

4. *Building for the Tabulation Office.*—At the close of the enumeration work, the Census Office was located in a small bungalow which had been requisitioned on a monthly rental of O.S. Rs. 161*. But this building, with only six rooms, was hardly sufficient to accommodate even one regional section of the Tabulation Office. The question of finding a suitable and commodious building for the purpose, therefore, became a major problem. Very few buildings of the requisite dimensions were available for rent. The few that were available were situated in out-of-the way places. Besides, the rents at which they were offered were almost prohibitive. The only alternative appeared to be the renting out of two or three comparatively small buildings situated within a reasonable distance from the Census Office. Fortunately, just then it came to my notice that the huge building which had formerly housed the Headquarters of H.E.H.'s Regular Forces was being vacated by the Army Authorities and that its annexe, accommodating the Hyderabad Cantonment offices, was also about to be vacated. These two buildings were ideally situated. They adjoined the 'Fateh-e-maidan' grounds, were almost equidistant from Secunderabad and the Old City and were easily accessible from all parts of the city. There was a decent hotel adjoining the main building and a bus stand was located just opposite the annexe. The only office with which the Census Organization had something to do and which was situated at some distance from the building was the Government Press and the Stationery Depot. There were many claimants for these two buildings. They included the Police, Public Works, Education and Election Departments. Fortunately, the Chief Secretary (Shri L. C. Jain) considered the claims of the Census Organization to be superior especially as it was a temporary organization and the buildings could subsequently be allotted to any of the other claimants. The Army Headquarters building was taken over by the Census Organization on 30th March, 1951 and its annexe on 21st May, 1951. The latter was vacated on 19th April, 1952 to house the office of the Chief Electoral Officer and portions of the former were made over from time to time to the Nizam College authorities from 1953 onwards. A portion still continues to be in possession of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics for keeping the ten per cent Sample Enumeration slips of the entire State and all the slips pertaining to its bilingual and multilingual areas. The Census Organization is heavily indebted to Hyderabad Government for having placed these huge buildings for so long a time at its disposal *free of rental.* These two buildings contained in all about 50 rooms and some spacious verandahs and corridors. The overwhelming majority of these rooms were ideally suited for sorting purposes and were accordingly utilized. Most of the corridors and verandahs (after enclosing the latter with *thatties*) were also pressed into use for the same purpose when further accommodation was needed. The rest of the rooms were utilized for records, accounts, stores and other sections. I also moved into one of these rooms. The small building, hitherto containing the Census Office, was vacated on 17th May, 1951.

5. The advantages accruing to the Census Organization by housing the entire tabulation and sorting staff in a centrally situated building can hardly be exaggerated. Dispersal of various sections over different buildings in different localities will prove a serious handicap. All attempts must, therefore, be made at the future censuses to procure a spacious and centrally situated building sufficiently in advance of the termination of the Census Enumeration. I am afraid the Government of India may have even to request the State Government to vacate some suitable structure temporarily for this purpose. The Census Organization should on its side be prepared to meet an expenditure of about Rs. 1,500 per month on an average for about 18 months.

6. *Receipt of Enumeration Material from Mofussil Centres.*—The Census Enumeration terminated on 3rd March, 1951. The announcement of just the provisional population figures pertaining to the State and each of its districts took about a month more. The enumeration material, namely, the pads of

*O.S. Rs. 7=I.G. Rs. 6.

Enumeration slips and the National Registers, then started pouring into the Census Office from the mofussil centres, *i.e.*, the District Collectorates and in some cases the Tahsil Offices* where they had all been previously collected from individual villages and towns. In case of rural areas, the material had been bundled village-wise and in case of urban areas ward-wise or block-wise. This material was sent to the Census Office by rail or road according to convenience. In certain cases, it had to be despatched under proper Police escort—it may be mentioned here that even in 1951 in quite a few tracts of the State the situation in respect of law and order had not returned to normal.

7. In a majority of cases the cost of transport involved in despatching the Census enumeration material from mofussil centres to the Census Office was borne by the concerned district authorities. In case of others, the cost was either paid by the Census Office or recouped from it subsequently. The total expenditure borne by the Census Office in this regard was only about Rs. 484. In this connection, it may be mentioned that in some of the districts, vehicles belonging to the Police or other Government Departments had been requisitioned for the purpose. In future Censuses it would, however, be advisable to provide separately for this item of expenditure for each and every district of the State. In case of places connected only by road, if conditions then existing do not permit the requisition of other departmental vehicles, the R.T.D. lorries could be hired instead. Arrangements for this purpose could be centralised at the State headquarters itself in consultation with the R.T.D. authorities. Or alternatively, the departmental station wagon if purchased as recommended for the Census Office (*vide* paragraph 51 of Part I of this Report) should be utilized for the transportation of the material.

8. In accordance with prior instructions, a responsible employee was almost invariably deputed to Hyderabad from the mofussil centres to personally hand over the census material at the Census Office. It is to the credit of all concerned that the thousands of bundles involved, except for some from Kodangal Tahsil of Gulbarga District, were received in good condition. In the case of Kodangal Tahsil, some of the village bundles, especially the National Registers, had been damaged by white ants probably due to careless stocking either at the concerned tahsil or at the Railway station from which they were despatched. Fortunately, the damaged portions of the Registers could be re-written with the help of the concerned enumeration pads which were generally in tact.

9. *Preliminary Checking of Enumeration Material at the Census Office.*—The checking of the enumeration material, as and when it was received from mofussil centres, involved a rough counting of the enumeration slips and the pages of the National Registers with a view to ensuring that the material despatched from the mofussil centres conformed quantitatively to the provisional population figures as calculated earlier by the field staff, *i.e.*, the enumerators, etc. For this purpose, the available members of the Census Office were divided into separate teams and each team was entrusted with the material from specific districts, tahsils or towns. The mofussil representatives who brought the material to the Census Office were also associated with this work in so far as their respective areas were concerned. This checking was considerably facilitated because of the 'Despatch Notes' which had been prepared earlier by each tahsil or municipality and sent in triplicate to the Census Office along with the enumeration material. These notes gave, among other details, the provisional population of each census unit (*i.e.*, the village and in case of towns the wards or blocks), the number of pads (each pad contained 100 slips on the basis of a slip for each person enumerated), loose slips, *etc.*, relevant to it. Although the material received was generally found to tally with the provisional figures, in a few cases the enumeration pads of one village had been misplaced in the bundle pertaining to another—perhaps during

*The tahsils sending the material direct to the Census Office comprised mostly the tahsils situated much closer to Hyderabad City than the concerned district headquarters. The material pertaining to Secunderabad, Hyderabad and Aurangabad Cantonments and the Municipalities of Secunderabad and Hyderabad were, however, sent direct to the Census Office by the Cantonment or Municipal authorities, as the case may be.

the packing at the tahsils. Similarly, in a few cases the village code numbers were wrongly written or omitted altogether which was not surprising considering the fact that the adjustments, resulting from the vast territorial changes following the integration of the former feudal *Illaqas* in the State, had continued right up to the date of enumeration in 1951 (*vide* Chapter II of Part I of this Report for details). Simultaneously, the more conspicuous cases of the omission of names entered in the National Registers from the enumeration pads and *vice versa* and wholesale mistakes in the manner of recording of answers to particular Census questions were set right in the Census Office itself with the assistance particularly of the representatives sent by the district, tahsil or municipality concerned. In the more difficult of the cases (*vide* Appendix A) the material was returned to the mafussil centres for rectification. This checking eliminated much of the confusion which would have otherwise resulted in subsequent stages of sorting work. The office order issued in this regard is given in Appendix B of this Report.

10. *Record Room.*—There were contrary views in respect of the necessity of establishing a Record Room in the tabulation office for keeping the census material (namely the National Registers and Enumeration Pads) received from the mofussil centres. One view was that it was not at all necessary to set up such a room as all the material after the initial checking (*vide* paragraph 9) could be handed over straight away to the sorting teams for filling the omissions and sorting. The other view was that it would not be possible to have the requisite number of sorting teams immediately and a large portion of the records will have to be preserved for some time at least at a suitable place. The latter view prevailed finally.

11. The setting up of a record room was facilitated because of the huge wooden and steel racks left behind by the army authorities in the building. The Public Works Department was prevailed upon to permit the Census Office to utilise these racks temporarily for a year or two free of hire charges. These racks were arranged in two large rooms with sufficient space on all sides of the racks for persons to go round. Suitable ladders were also available in the furniture left by the army authorities for removing the material stored in the top shelves of the racks. The enumeration material, after the preliminary checking, was stocked carefully, village by village or (in case of towns) ward by ward in order of tahsils and districts. The whole arrangement was so systematic that the material pertaining to any of the thousands of the basic census territorial units in the State could be removed at a moment's notice according to their location code numbers. The despatch notes, as amended by the Census Office at the time of the preliminary checking of the enmueration material automatically constituted their stock registers. Separate issue registers were also maintained. Whenever the material pertaining to any unit or units was handed over to the Supervisors of any sorting team they had to sign in the issue registers in acknowledgement of the receipt of the material taken by them.

12. It was later felt advisable to withdraw all National Registers from the Supervisors and sorting teams immediately the stage of filling the omissions in the Census slips was completed (*vide* paragraph 19) and preserve them in a systematic manner in the Record Room. These registers were needed during the sorting stage itself for various other purposes like the Sample Verification of the Census Count, finalisation of the urban units on the basis of the economic and other characteristics of the population involved and the calculation of the numbers of literates, households, houses and houseless persons in each village and town for purposes of the Primary Census Abstracts and the District Census Hand Books. Besides, it was felt safe to keep the National Registers and the Census slips at separate places. In this event, if the National Registers or the Census slips of any village or block or ward of a town were lost, damaged or misplaced, it was always possible to re-write the register or slips, as the case may be, with the help of the other. It may be mentioned here that misplacement of Census slips by the sorting teams in the wrong bundle or box was not an entirely uncommon occurrence.

13. The Record Room thus actually became a sort of reference room, utilized from

time to time by various members and officers of the Census staff for diverse purposes. The Sorters themselves were trained to run up to the Record Room and check up vague entries on the slips from the relevant National Registers. The room was also utilized as a store and issue room for all the material needed by the Sorters, Compiler-Checkers and other tabulation staff. This material included printed instructions, booklets, forms, etc. These were also systematically arranged to expedite issue and facilitate checking of stock. Considering all these facts, it would be advisable to set up such a Record Room in the future Census also. If wooden or steel stands are not available or prove costly, the Record Room could be fitted with bamboo racks. But greater precaution will have to be taken in this event to prevent damage by white ants, etc., by painting the racks for about a foot from the ground level with tar and leaving sufficient space between the floor or the walls and the shelves of the racks. Besides, the Record Room should be improved and enriched with maps of various descriptions, reference books like telephone directories, railway guides, year books and gazetteers, publications containing indices of languages, castes, industrial and commercial and mining establishments, etc., all of which were found to be extremely useful in resolving doubts about the census entries and their proper classification.

14. *Recruitment and training of staff for sorting operations.*—At the 1951 Census the language used by the census enumerators, mostly recruited from among the village officers and taluq employees, in the enumeration slips, presented many problems. In the rural areas of the Marathi region, the enumerators generally wrote Marathi in Nagri script. But, in spite of instructions to the contrary, some of them used Modi script. This script could not be deciphered by the town or city bred Marathi speaker. In the rural areas of the interior Telugu or Kannada regions, especially in the former, though the enumerators generally wrote in the regional language concerned, they often used Urdu or Arabic words which could not be readily understood by persons knowing only Telugu or Kannada, as the case may be. Besides, in some stray cases, they used the Urdu numerals. In the villages of mixed Telugu, Kannada and Marathi regions, the problem was particularly acute. Some enumerators used one of the regional languages and some others, in the same or neighbouring villages, used a different regional langauge. Some even resorted to Urdu. Some others used the Telugu or Kannada script but used Marathi or Urdu Numerals. Aggravating this confusion was the fact that certain different numerals in the languages involved were written in the same manner. It may incidentally be mentioned here that numerals played a very important part in the recording of answers to the 1951 Census questionnaire. In order to avoid the writing of lengthy answers and bring about uniformity, numerical contractions had been specified for most of the answers commonly given in reply to the Census questionnaire. The enumerators had been trained to write down the answers strictly in terms of these prescribed numerical contractions. Fortunately, the Census Office had at the very early stages of Census enumeration laid particular stress on the use of Indian International Numerals irrespective of the script adopted. In fact, I had gone to the extent of asking the district officials to arrange for special classes to teach the Indian International Numerals to the village officers, etc. If all this had not been done, the confusion would have assumed serious proportions. In the urban areas throughout the State, the enumerators used the regional language, Urdu or sometimes even English.

15. Due to the factors mentioned in the preceding paragraph, great care had to be taken in the recruitment of Sorters, etc. Census sorting, in general, demands at least some basic educational standard. This was all the more necessary because of the vast improvements effected in the 1951 Census Questionnaire and schemes of tabulation and report writing. At first, the Census Office started by insisting on matriculates. But the standard had to be lowered subsequently because of the paucity of matriculates fulfilling also the regional language requirements. Sorting work of any tract in the State could hardly be entrusted to any person who did not have a working knowledge of English and of at least one of the regional languages and was besides well acquainted with the Urdu terms current in the rural areas of the State. The

only exception to this was perhaps the Municipality and Cantonment of Hyderabad. For sorting in this tract a sound knowledge of Urdu was essential. For the bilingual and multi-lingual areas of the State, a working knowledge of at least two of the three languages was necessary in addition to acquaintance with English and some of the common Urdu terms. As against this, in 1951 as in all the earlier years following the Police Action, there was acute demand for suitable candidates knowing the regional languages in all Government departments. Naturally, therefore, the Census Office, with the exacting nature of its work and the temporary employment it offered, did not attract such candidates.

16. The recruitment of sorters was done through the Employment Exchange. The sorters were recruited in batches from time to time. The recruitment was particularly slow in the earlier stages. It improved subsequently especially after some advertisements in the press and announcement of bonus to the sorters in addition to their emoluments which roughly corresponded to those of third grade clerks in the State employment. Factors like the approach or termination of the matriculation examination also affected the number offering themselves for employment or relinquishing the employment after having once accepted it. The Employment Exchange took considerable pains to meet the requirements of the Tabulation Office. The candidates were initially tested by the Assistant Superintendent of the Census Operations and one or two of the other senior employees of the Census Office. Quite a few had to be rejected at this test mainly because of their inability to make out the entries recorded by the Census enumerators. Those selected at this test had to undergo training for sorting work and to appear at a final test at its termination—*vide* paragraph 17. A heavy proportion of the persons who were deputed by the Employment Exhange did not report at all at the Census Office, failed in the initial test, left during the course of the subsequent training or could not get through the final test or deserted even after passing the final test. Thus, on 20th October, 1951, when the sorting work was in full swing, the attendance rolls indicated about 380 sorters and other allied staff. But the Employment Exchange had actually sent as many as 1,154 candidates to this office till that date. Of these, 1,045 had turned up for the initial test but only 733 had satisfied the requirements of the Census Office. And out of these 733 candidates, as many as 353 had either failed at the final test or left the office before or after successfully completing the training.

17. The initially selected candidates had to undergo a regular course of training lasting for about a fortnight. It is obvious that no sorting staff can work without acquainting itself thoroughly with the diverse sorting processes required for determining various demographic characteristics as well as the details of the enumeration work, namely the Census questionnaire, the various implications of each question and the method prescribed for recording the answer to it. These classes were held both in the forenoon and the afternoon in a spacious room set apart for the purpose in the Census Office. The furniture required for the class room was obtained on loan, free of all charges from the Assembly Office. The classes were conducted by the senior employees of the Census Office, including the two Assistant Superintendents. I used to address the classes on the last day. No payment was made to the trainees during the training period. The literature prescribed for this training included (*i*) Pamphlet No. 1 'Instructions regarding filling in the omissions and correcting of obvious mistakes in Census Enumeration slips' given at Appendix 'C' of this volume, (*ii*) Pamphlet No. 2 'Special Instructions regarding classification of slips into Nine Livelihood Classes from the description of the Principal Means of Livelihood recorded against Question No. 10' given at Appendix 'D' of this volume and (*iii*) all the Sorters' tickets which had the requisite instructions printed on the reverse in English. Suitable charts indicating the sequence of sorting operations and the division of the slips into various categories for purposes of the sorting were exhibited in the class room. At the end of this training each one of the trainees was individually tested and finally recruited only if he passed the test. The failed candidates were, however, not debarred from appearing at subsequent tests along with the next

batch of trainees. The finally selected included about a dozen lady candidates.

18. I had remarked in Part 1 of this Report that if I were to be given three weeks for Census enumeration, I would use the first two weeks for drawing up the Census Questionnaire and six out of the remaining seven days for training the Census enumerators. No Census organization can expect satisfactory results if the Census enumerators are not meticulously trained in enumeration work. And in the final analysis, this training would be of no avail if subsequently the sorting staff is not trained with equal care in both the enumeration and sorting operations. They must be able to size and make up the deficiencies in Census Enumeration and to appreciate the sanctity of the correct classification of each slip, *i.e.*, of each person, for every one of the demographic characteristics to be ascertained. The last is a very important psychological factor which is apt to be under-estimated. The attitude with which the sorters, most of whom are just teen-agers, approach the sorting operations is that all this fuss about classification is just sheer fastidiousness and it matters little if a few out of the thousands of slips are put in the wrong pigeon hole. Once this attitude is entrenched, it will not be long before the carelessness in respect of the few slips spreads to considerably larger numbers as the sorting operations progress. Thus, the proper training of sorters and the creation of the correct psychological approach to sorting operations among them is of paramount importance at all censuses. Recruitment of suitable hands, however, is not likely to be a problem in future because of the growing importance of regional languages and the accelerated increase in the number of the educated even in the rural areas of the State.

19. *Filling Omissions and Correcting Obvious Mistakes in Enumeration slips.*—The first important work undertaken in connection with the sorting operations was the filling in of the omissions and the correction of obvious mistakes in enumeration slips. In spite of unprecedented efforts to train the field staff in enumeration procedure prior to actual enumeration—this aspect has been fully dealt with in Chapter III of Part I of this Report—various types of mistakes and departures from the specified procedure, such as those detailed below, were found in the answers recorded on the enumeration slips:—

(*i*) Failure to enter, partly or wholly, the location code numbers (*i.e.*, the numbers of the district, tahsil, town or village, house and household wherein the person enumerated resided) on all slips except the first one, usually that of the paterfamilies, filled in for any household. Obviously, the enumerators concerned felt that it was meaningless to enter this detail in all subsequent slips belonging to the same household which were just below in the same bound pad. They had no idea that subsequently all the pads would be broken and their slips mixed up for sorting in the Census Office and the lack of Location Code numbers on the slips would be a serious handicap during the sorting for the various demographic characteristics.

(*ii*) Filling in slips for places such as temples, shops, etc. The enumerators concerned must have considered it essential to maintain unbroken the serial order of house numbers which, according to general principles of house-numbering followed all over the country, were given both for residential and non-residential structures. These enumerators had overlooked the basic fact that what they were conducting was a population and not a building census and that such non-residential places had been numbered for purposes other than the Census.

(*iii*) Entry of both the principal and secondary means of livelihood on the slips against the lines provided for the former. For example, where a person was engaged in both retail and wholesale trade in the same commodity, some enumerators felt it meaningless to class one of the trades as the principal and the other as the secondary occupation and recorded both of them together as the principal means of livelihood.

(*iv*) Omission of the entry of replies to particular questions in both the enumeration slips and the relevant columns of the National Registers, or the entry of unnecessary details —for example, the entry of 'Roman Catholic Christian' or 'Shiah Muslim' against the religion column.

(*v*) Recording of answers in local phraseology which was difficult for urban sorters to

comprehend—for example, entering of the principal or secondary means of livelihood for a person belonging to the Yerukala caste as 'Kula Vruthi'.

To start with, the slips along with the National Registers for a tract* used to be entrusted to a team of sorters as soon as sufficient numbers of sorters etc., were recruited, trained and tested. The more important of the instructions pertaining to this work were issued in the form of a printed pamphlet—*vide* Appendix C—to each member of the team. They were supplemented, from time to time, by orders issued by Administrative Assistants and other Senior Officers in the light of the peculiar defects noticed in each tract. Subsequently, however, it was found to be more effective to entrust the work exclusively to a few selected sorters who had exhibited a flair for such work. These sorters passed on the corrected records to the regular sorting teams for proceeding with the actual sorting operations.

In spite of all this, in some cases there was no other alternative but to refer the doubts or omissions for clarification to the field, *i.e.*, enumeration staff of the town or village concerned. The details of such cases are given in Appendix A. Wherever the enumeration records had to be sent back for this purpose, the practice was to send only the National Registers and on their return to rectify the slips in the Census Office on the basis of the corrections carried out in the registers by the field staff.

20. *Primary Sorting of the slips of Census Units for Livelihood Classes and Sex and their break-up into General, Sample and Displaced Populations.*—Except for certain minor departures made in view of local conditions or requirements, the sorting operations were conducted on lines prescribed by the Registrar-General in his printed pamphlet "Sorting and Compilation Instructions" as modified from time to time. These instructions prescribed that the slips pertaining to displaced persons should be separated and the rest split up for general and sample populations. The separation of slips pertaining to displaced persons from the rest enabled the final compilation and analysis of data pertaining to various demographic features separately for the displaced and indigenous populations. Similarly, as will be seen subsequently, the extraction of a ten per cent sample of the slips pertaining to the indigenous population permitted the presentation of certain demographic features on an economical but none the less reliable basis. Each of these three categories of slips—namely, the slips pertaining to displaced persons and the general and sample slips—was then sorted sexwise and each of the two resultant groups were further sorted according to the following nine livelihood classes:—

Agricultural Classes.—Livelihood Class 'O' representing persons (and their dependants) whose principal means of livelihood was unspecified agriculture. This class of unspecified agriculture was an addition made in so far as this State was concerned to cover persons in whose cases the enumerators had simply recorded agriculture as the principal means of livelihood without recording additional details as to whether it was owner or tenant cultivation or agricultural labour or agricultural rent. Incidentally, the institution of this additional agricultural category came in very handy for compiling and analysing data pertaining to employees of modern types of Agricultural Farms. Such employees, though technically agricultural labourers, had entirely different characteristics. Besides, their inclusion, without further elucidation was likely to present a wrong picture of the conditions of agricultural labourers in general in certain tracts of the State—particularly in respect of literacy. The slips pertaining to such employees were initially classified under 'Agriculture Unspecified' and, after extracting relevant data separately for these persons, these slips were treated as belonging to agricultural labourers.

Livelihood Class 'I' representing Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned, and their dependants.

Livelihood Class 'II' representing Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependants.

Livelihood Class 'III' representing Cultivating labourers and their dependants.

**Vide* paragraph 21 for the constitution of tracts.

Livelihood Class 'IV' representing Non-cultivating owners of land (agricultural rent receivers) and their dependants.

Non-Agricultural Classes.—Livelihood Class 'V' representing the persons who derived their principal means of livelihood from Production (other than cultivation) and their dependants.

Livelihood Class 'VI' representing the persons who derived their principal means of livelihood from Commerce and their dependants.

Livelihood Class 'VII' representing persons who derived their principal means of livelihood from Transport and their dependants.

Livelihood Class 'VIII', a residuary Class, representing persons who derived their principal means of livelihood from Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and their dependants.

This classification enabled the presentation and study of demographic features on an economic basis—in the earlier censuses such features used to be compiled and analysed on the archaic basis of religion and caste. A special set of printed instructions (*vide* Appendix D to this Report) had been issued to each member of the sorting team detailing the principles on which the slips were to be sorted into these livelihood classes. This was supplemented by office orders and memoranda issued in the light of particular problems that arose as the sorting operations progressed from tract to tract.

21. *Formation of Census Tracts.*—In 1951, Census tracts were constituted for presentation of census data pertaining to age, civil condition or marital status, language, religion, literacy and education, economic status, nationality and birth place or immigration and emigration. These 'tracts' were further classified into City Urban, Non-City Urban and Rural Tracts. It was considered too expensive to present such data for individual villages or, in case of urban areas, for wards or blocks. It was also very doubtful as to whether the usefulness of such detailed break-up would be commensurate with the cost involved. Besides, extraction of data for such small units was bound to delay considerably the release of census statistics, thus robbing them of much of their utility. It may be mentioned here that at the earlier censuses, the only demographic data released for individual villages or towns (or even tahsils) were the total population figures and—but not invariably—their break-up by sex and religion. Thus, at this Census, even with only the total population and its sex and livelihood class break-up (*vide* paragraph 20 above), more data were ultimately furnished in respect of individual villages, blocks or wards of towns, or tahsils than at the earlier Censuses.

22. As a matter of general principle, the Registrar-General had prescribed the formation of six tracts for every million population. On this basis, Hyderabad State was entitled to 112 tracts. But on my representation about local requirements, the Registrar-General permitted me to split up the State into 127 tracts as a special case. These 127 tracts included 11 city tracts. These consisted of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipalities and Cantonments (though all the four of them ultimately constituted the census unit of Hyderabad City), Warangal City and the towns of Gulbarga, Aurangabad, Nanded, Jalna, Nizamabad and Raichur. The population of the last six units varied between 50,000 and 80,000. Next to Hyderabad and Warangal cities, these six units represented the most important of the urban areas in the State with considerable potentialities of future development. All the other towns in the State were clubbed districtwise to constitute non-city urban tracts, the exceptions being the colliery towns of Kothagudem and Yellandu in Warangal District and the 18 Tungabhadra Project camps in Raichur District. It was considered advisable to club the two colliery towns and constitute them into a separate tract because of their special demographic features. Otherwise, it would not only have been impossible to make any demographic analysis of the colliery population but the normal features of the other towns in the district would have been coloured by their special characteristics. Similar reasons induced me to club all the Tungabhadra Project

camps in Raichur District as a distinct unit. An added advantage was the fact that by the next census these camps would have been disbanded and comparative study of the normal urban population of the district at the 1961, or subsequent censuses, with the corresponding population of the 1951 census could easily be made by ignoring the relevant 1951 population figures of the Tungabhadra Project camps. The rural tracts were constituted by clubbing all the villages in one or more tahsils. In grouping tahsils for this purpose, social, economic and administrative affinities besides contiguity were borne in mind. But it is felt that this aspect of grouping deserves greater attention in future. For example, at the present Census the villages in Adilabad District were grouped according to Revenue Divisions. It would perhaps have been advisable to group them according to the rice growing tahsils along the Godavari, the interior hilly tahsils and the northern tahsils along the Pen Ganga. A complete list of the 127 tracts constituted at the 1951 Census for this State is given at Appendix E.

23. *Preparation of Primary Census Abstract.*—As stated in paragraph 20, the first of the sorting operations pertained to the break-up of the slips of individual villages, or wards or blocks of a town or city into general, sample and displaced slips further sub-divided according to sex and livelihood classes. The results were incorporated by the Sorters concerned in the Sorter's Ticket 'O' and checked by the Compiler-Checkers and Supervisors. These tickets were passed on to the Technical Section after scrutiny by the Administrative Assistants. In this section, the Technical Assistant atfer satisfying himself about the 1 to 9 sample—general ratio, got the totals in the tickets checked by the Comptometer Operators. Faulty tickets were returned to the Administrative Assistants for rectification. On completion of this checking for all the villages and towns in a tahsil, the work of writing the draft Primary Census Abstract pertaining to the tahsil was taken up in the Technical Section. The forms for these Abstracts—which were printed on thick Azure Ledger paper to withstand careless and constant handling and eliminate the spreading of ink—contained 66 columns for entry of figures regarding name of the village or town, area, the number of residential houses, number of households, total population and its sex-wise break-up, inmates of institutions and houseless persons, numbers of male and female literates and the further break-up of the total population according to general, sample and displaced persons further split up sex-wise into nine livelihood classes. These Abstracts were sub-divided into two parts, rural and the urban. In the rural Abstracts, the names of villages (*i.e.*, the Revenue villages) were written in order of their location code numbers. While obtaining the location code lists from the tahsils, the Tahsildars had been asked to enter under each Revenue village the names of all the distinct hamlets, if any, within the limits of the Revenue village. These names were also copied out in the draft Abstract beneath the concerned village. But no figures were given in respect of such hamlets, the Revenue village as a whole being treated as the primary census unit in rural areas. If any Revenue village was not populated, the word 'Deserted' was written boldly across the relevant line. Similarly, if any Revenue village was included wholly in any urban area or constituted by itself an urban unit, the words 'Urban Unit' were written against it and no other entries were recorded. In case any Revenue village fell partly in a rural and partly in an urban area, the word 'Rural' was written in brackets after its name and only the data pertaining to its rural portion were indicated against it. In the urban Abstracts, names of the urban units were also recorded in order of their location code numbers and all corresponding figures were entered for the town or city as a whole as well for each of its constituent wards or blocks. The only exception in this connection was the omission of area figures for wards or blocks which were not available. To facilitate final checking, the figures were totalled under each column at the end of each page; and at the end of the rural or urban Abstracts for each tahsil, the page totals were re-written and the final tahsil totals were struck.

24. The figures for number of houses, households, inmates of institutions and houseless persons and male and female literates were all worked out independently with the help of the concerned National Registers. Comparison with the data available in the despatch notes

(*vide* paragraph 9) enabled rectification of mistakes. Most often when figures did not tally, it was the despatch note which was ultimately found to be faulty. The area figures were copied from lists obtained previously from the Settlement Comissioner in case of Revenue villages, and the Municipal authorities concerned in case of urban units. But as explained in detail in the Main Census Report, the area figures of urban units were extremely faulty in a majority of cases. In a few rare cases, the figures for Revenue villages were also not available as they had remained unsurveyed. In such cases, the letters 'U.S.' were written in the relevant column. The rest of the entries in the Primary Census Abstract were copied from the concerned Sorter's Ticket 'O'. It was originally intended to enter also certain details pertaining to Cottage and Small-Scale Industries in these Abstracts. But this idea was given up partly because of the fact that many villages, especially the small ones, did not have such industries and partly because of the increased cost in the printing of these Abstracts finally. Any peculiar or special feature about any particular village was also recorded in the last column of these Abstracts. For example, if the population of a village was swollen on account of an 'Irrigation Project', a remark was made to the effect that a labour camp of project 'X' was located in the village at the time of enumeration. Similarly, if a 'deserted village' was inhabited at the time of enumeration by casual agricultural labourers, it was endorsed 'Normally deserted but temporarily inhabited by agricultural labourers during the Census'. Jurisdictional changes made just before or during the enumeration were also mentioned in this column.

25. According to the original programme, the Compiler-Checkers of the different sorting teams were to have prepared these Abstracts. But it was observed that they were hardly able to cope with the cent per cent checking of the various sorting operations which had to be introduced with a view to eliminate faulty sorting. Some specially good sorters were, therefore, selected for compiling the draft Abstracts in the Technical Section. Later when the peak period of sorting operations terminated, the work was entrusted to Compiler-Checkers as originally planned.

26. These abstracts constituted the basic census records for every census unit, *i.e.*, village or ward or block of a town, in the State. In view of their importance, special care was taken to check the figures and the totals entered in them. One of the Comptometer Operators was asked to check the vertical columns and another the horizontal for each village or ward (or block). The senior of the two had also to see that the page totals and the final totals in the summary for the tahsil tallied both vertically and horizontally. Both the operators had to sign at the end of each Abstract in token of having checked it.

A few classification and counting mistakes remained undetected in spite of all checks at the stage of Sorter's Ticket 'O'. These mistakes were subsequently detected at the next stage of sorting operations, particularly at the time of tract checking (*vide* paragraph 32).

27. The final Abstracts were copied out of these draft Abstracts after they had been fully checked up. In order to avoid too many columns, make the statistics more readable, and minimise expenditure on subsequent printing, the break-up by sex and sample, general and displaced populations of the livelihood classes was discarded. Thus the main columns of the Abstracts were reduced to 20 comprising of the serial number, name of village or town, area in acres, numbers of houses and households, total population enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons) and its sex-wise break-up, inmates of institutions and houseless persons, male and female literates, the number of persons in each of the eight livelihood classes and lastly remarks. The relevant totalling was done by the Compiler-Checkers and checked up in the Technical Section. After this checking, five copies of the rural Abstracts for each tahsil and five copies of a consolidated urban Abstract for each district were typed on printed forms again of Azure Ledger paper and stitched separately. The typing was done on an Underwood Ex-Manifest typewriter specially purchased for the purpose. The entries in these typed copies were carefully scrutinized by the Administrative Assistants and all their totals, both horizontal and vertical, were checked once again by the senior Comptometer Operator and duly signed

by both of them. The stitched parts for each district were then bound neatly. Four out of the five volumes thus bound for each district were sent to the Registrar-General, India, Chief Secretary to Government, Hyderabad, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad State, and the Collector of the district concerned. The fifth volume, along with the draft Primary Census Abstracts, has been preserved in the Census Records. Such a distribution is recommended for adoption in the future censuses also. Howsoever efficient the Census and printing organizations may be, the final printing of such Abstracts is bound to take an appreciable time. It is, therefore, advisable to make such important primary statistics available to all those interested in manuscript form at suitable offices in the areas concerned as early as possible after final sorting. These Abstracts —along with tahsilwise maps on a scale of 1" to 6 miles prepared by the Settlement Department at the instance of the Census Organization and indicating the location of each and every Revenue village, whether populated or deserted, in terms of the location code numbers given to them in the abstracts—were later included in the District Census Hand Books published by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Hyderabad. In fact, it would not be wrong to say that these Abstracts, along with certain other tables prepared by the Census Office, covered almost the entire material furnished in these Hand Books.

28. The preceding paragraphs will make it obvious that these primary statistics were checked and re-checked at various stages. Some may feel that this process has been carried too far. I would like to sound a note of warning here. It is not realistic to assume that every individual concerned would have approached his task in this regard with cent per cent vigilance or without any idiosyncrasy. I think that under the existing conditions the danger lies not in overestimating but in under estimating the importance of repeated checks.

29. *Box making.*—As indicated in paragraph 20 above, after the initial sorting for Sorter's Ticket 'O,' the population of the village or ward was split up sexwise and according to nine livelihood classes with further break-up by sample, general and displaced populations. Fortunately only a few villages and towns of the State returned displaced persons or the livelihood class of unspecified agriculture. Consequently, without any slips for displaced population or for the livelihood class of unspecified agriculture, the slips of the normal village or ward were split up at the end of the sorting for Ticket 'O' not into 54 but 32 bundles. Each of these bundles was tied neatly with a form (called Miscellaneous Form No. 1) on the top containing information regarding the location code number of the village or ward, the sex, category, class and the number of the slips involved. All the bundles pertaining to the same village or ward, as the case may be, were in turn tied into neat packages. As indicated earlier, in the census scheme of sorting and tabulation specified by the Government of India, extraction of all census data beyond that contained in Sorter's Ticket 'O,' for example like those pertaining to age, civil condition, language and literacy was done not for individual villages or wards but for rural or urban tracts as a whole—for details *vide* paragraph 21. Thus, after sorting for Sorter's Ticket 'O', the bundles of each of the 32 categories mentioned above, had to be collected from the packages of all the villages or wards, as the case may be, in the same tract and made into convenient lots for purposes of allotment to individual Sorters for sorting of all other census data. This process was termed 'box making' as the bundles thus collected were handed over to the Sorters in dealwood boxes.

30. In this State, the following points were kept in view while making the boxes.

(*a*) A Sorter should not ordinarily have more than about 40,000 slips of agricultural livelihood classes or about 20,000 slips of non-agricultural classes.

(*b*) No Sorter should deal with the slips of both males and females pertaining to the same category.

In case the slips of any one sex of the same category fell particularly short of the numbers indicated above, the deficiency was made up by slips of the same sex belonging to other categories except that, as far as possible, slips of agricultural and non-agricultural classes were not allotted to the same sorter. Where the deficiency could not be made up by this process, the

Sorter was allotted categories from other tracts. Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that the better type of Sorters were picked up for the sample slips, not only because of the multiplicity of the sorting operations involved in case of such slips but also because the results obtained from them for the common sorting operations could be utilized to judge the correctness or otherwise of the sorting results of the general slips. Due to the fewer numbers involved, the Sorters dealing with sample slips had quite often to be allotted not only agricultural and non-agricultural categories but also sample categories of other tracts though again in no case were they allowed to sort for both the sexes.

31. In order to facilitate the actual box making operations, two or three huge almirahs were obtained from the Public Works Department Stores and were fitted with pigeon holes. Each pigeon hole was pasted with a sign board containing the name of one of the 32 categories. The 'box maker' was then asked to take up and untie the packages of village bundles, village by village in case of rural tracts or ward bundles, ward by ward, in case of urban tracts —the village or ward bundles having been previously arranged in serial order of location code numbers. The box maker was then asked to sort the bundles into the pigeon holes on the basis of the entries in the Miscellaneous Form 1 on the top of each of these bundles. At the completion of this sorting for the packages of all the villages (or wards, as the case may be) in the tract, the bundles in each pigeon hole were then allotted to one or more Sorters on the basis of the total number of slips involved. An idea of the numbers could be had either from the page totals in the draft Primary Census Abstract (paragraph 23) or a consolidated Sorter's Ticket 'O' prepared for all villages or wards in advance by the Administrative Assistants themselves with the help of the sorting staff. All these bundles were then tied again into a big package with an Identification Card (printed on thick yellow cover paper) on the top. This card indicated the name and number of tract, the sex, class and category and number of slips involved. The package, or when the slips involved were fewer in numbers, the packages allotted to each Sorter were kept in a dealwood box under lock and key and handed over to him subsequently. In case a Sorter was given packages of more than one tract, the packages of each tract were kept in distinct compartments made in the dealwood boxes with the help of spare planks which were kept ready for the purpose.

32. *Tract Checking and Final Population Figures.*—After the box making stage it was essential to ensure that all counting mistakes, if any, arising from wrong counting or classification during the preparation of Sorter's Ticket 'O' are eliminated. Otherwise, there would be discrepancies, however meagre they may be, between the totals of Primary Census Abstracts and the totals of all the subsequent sorter's tickets—it may be recalled here that according to the very nature of things, a Sorter, given any made-up box, would not have dealt with all the slips it contained during their sorting for Sorter's Ticket 'O.' With this end in view, the system of tract checking was introduced in this State which was a novel feature. For this purpose, the Sorter concerned was first made to untie his tract packages, and check up whether the slips in each of the village or wardwise bundles had been properly counted and entered in Sorter's Ticket 'O.' After this, he was made to check up whether each of these slips belonged to the sex and the livelihood classes to which the bundle pertained. The Compiler-Checkers and Supervisor concerned were also, among themselves, asked to make a cent per cent check up of the bundles and the mistakes detected by their Sorters. After the Administrative Assistant in charge of the section had satisfied himself about the wrong counting or classification, the results were entered in a printed form called the tract checking statement and the requisite corrections were also incorporated in 'O' tickets of the village or ward concerned—the main instructions issued to the sorting office in regard to this work are given in Appendix F. The tract checking statements and the corrected 'O' tickets were then passed on to the Technical Section for incorporating the corrections in the draft Primary Census Abstracts and finalising them once for all—vide last subparagraph of paragraph 26 above. These finalised figures were then treated as the final population figures for each village, town, tahsil and district of the State. All this did delay

sorting operations to some extent. But there was the great satisfaction of having eliminated all discrepancies which would have otherwise marred the Census results.

33. *Subsequent sorting operations.*—After the tract checking, the following sorting operations were conducted for each tract in the order mentioned below:—

(1) Sorting for self-supporting persons and earning and non-earning dependants, coupled simultaneously with the sorting for secondary means of livelihood for both self-supporting persons and earning dependants in terms of the same nine livelihood classes which were adopted for purposes of classifying the principal means of livelihood. A significant departure was made in this connection from the procedure adopted elsewhere in the country. In the rest of India, in general, in cases wher the Enumerators had recorded a person as an earning dependant but had failed to record the means through which he was earning, the earning dependant was treated only as a total dependant. But in Hyderabad in such cases, the Enumerator's entry in respect of earning dependants was taken as recorded but his means of livelihood was shown as 'unspecified'. This departure enabled the presentation of a comprehensive picture in respect of dependency.

(2) Sorting for various groups, subdivisions and divisions of all industries and services (vide Appendix D to this Report). This sorting was naturally limited to slips belonging to non-agricultural livelihood classes.

(3) Sorting for persons belonging to various age groups coupled simultaneously with the sorting for civil condition (*i.e.*, unmarried, married, widowed and divorced) in each age group. This sorting was, however, restricted only to the sample slips and the slips pertaining to displaced persons.

(4) Sorting for literates (*i.e.*, those able both to read and write) and for persons who were able only to read by age groups. This sorting was also restricted to the sample slips and the slips pertaining to displaced persons.

(5) Sorting for single year age returns. This sorting was again restricted to sample and displaced slips only.

(6) Sorting for religion coupled simultaneously with the sorting for special groups (*i.e.*, Listed Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Anglo-Indians, etc.). A significant departure was made in this sorting from the procedure first prescribed by the Centre. For this State, 32 specific castes are declared as Scheduled. But this list does not include terms like 'Harijan', 'Dhed', 'Panchama' and 'Adi-Dravida' perhaps for the reason that indigenous Scheduled Castes would suffer by the inclusion of such vague and general terms—in that event immigrant members of relatively advanced Scheduled Castes from the other parts of the country would claim the benefits extended locally to the indigenous Scheduled Castes. But in the pre-sorting stages of the scrutiny of slips, it was noticed that quite a large number (the number was later found to exceed 2.8 lakhs) of the indigenous Scheduled Castes had returned themselves in general terms, especially as Harijans or Dheds. In order not to reduce artificially the numbers of Scheduled Castes in this State, slips with such general returns were sorted under the group 'Unlisted Scheduled Castes'. Finally, under instructions from the Government of India, their numbers were added to the totals returned as belonging to one or the other of the 32 castes listed as scheduled for this State.

(7) Sorting for birth place* in terms of the country of birth if the person concerned was born in another country, State of birth if the person was born within this country but beyond this State, and district of birth if the person was born within this State itself but beyond the district of enumeration.

(8) Sorting for nationality.

(9) Sorting for mother tongue, coupled simultaneously with the sorting for bilingual returns, *i.e.*, for the other Indian languages, if any, most commonly spoken by the enumerated persons.

*Census statistics pertaining to immigrants from this State are based on the answers recorded to the Census question regarding place of birth. Similarly figures relating to emigrants are based on data supplied by the other Census Organisations in the country regarding persons born in this State but enumerated in the respective States.

(9-*a*) Sorting for mother tongue returns for Telugu, Marathi and Kannada, in so far as the bilingual and multilingual tahsils in the State were concerned, was undertaken in this State only, at the instance of the Government of Hyderabad but with the concurrence of the Government of India. The Government of Hyderabad paid Rs. 10,000 to the Government of India for this work.

(10) Sorting for literates coupled with the sorting for the following fourteen educational standards:—

1. Literate.
2. Middle School.
3. Matriculate or S.S.L.C. or Higher Secondary.
4. Intermediate in Arts or Science.
5. Graduates in Arts or Science.
6. Post Graduates in Arts or Science.
7. Teaching.
8. Engineering.
9. Agriculture.
10. Veterinary.
11. Commerce.
12. Legal.
13. Medical.
14. Others.

In addition to these fourteen standards prescribed by the Centre, considering the backwardness of this State in respect of literacy, the first of the standards, *i.e.*, the literates, were further sorted for (*a*) mere literates and (*b*) those who had passed the Primary School. This was also one of the significant departures made locally from the Central plan of operations.

(ii) Sorting for the unemployed according to educational standards*.

34. One would feel that with the selection of suitable hands as Supervisors, Compiler-Checkers and Sorters, their intensive training in all enumeration and sorting operations, detailed checking of census material as and when they are received from the mofussil centres, scrupulous filling in of all omissions in census slips, thorough tract checking, etc. one could expect sorting operations to progress smoothly and efficiently. But this was far from being the case. As stated elsewhere, myriad difficulties arise in sorting. An average Sorter may be honest and efficient but he has hardly a grasp of all the issues which are involved in making census sorting a thorough success. A Sorter from the urban areas is at a loss in over simple and day-to-day matters pertaining to rural areas. Similarly, a Sorter from the rural areas finds many things pertaining to cities rather confusing. When on a slip pertaining to a 'Madiga' or 'Yerukula', the words 'Kula Vrithi' were written as the principal means of livelihood, the rural Sorter knew exactly what was meant but the urban Sorter was absolutely lost. Similarly when an urban Sorter was faced with an entry of a worker in 'Hume Pipe Company' on a slip, he knew immediately what was meant. But the rural Sorter was perplexed and one Sorter actually thought it related to the sale of cigarette pipes. I remember that while I was once checking birth place sorting, the State of origin of a man born in Gwalior was taken as Bombay on the simple logic that Gwalior is a Maratha State and Marathas live in Bombay. Similar instances can be quoted in hundreds. But it would suffice here to state that in spite of all other things that may be done, the importance of constant checking of of all sorting operations be senior officers can hardly be exaggerated. On the one hand such checking keeps all the sorting staff alert and conscientious and on the other hand it enables the Sorters to obtain the constant and correct guidance which they badly need. Besides, it gives the officers an idea of the difficulties which a Sorter faces in sorting. It is because of these surprise checks that the office tried to make things easier for the sorting staff by supplying them with various types of literature. For example, Railway guides used to come in handy in determining whether the entry of a 'Hamal' in a small village meant railway or a general coolie. A telephone directory was useful for determining the exact nature of business done by some of the larger firms in Hyderabad city. It was a common sight to find the Sorters running up to the telephone booth to find out what exactly was the work done by firm 'X', 'Y' or 'Z' by ringing them up. Some survey maps were extremely helpful in finding out the exact

*This was the only sorting that was not finally made use of in the census publications for various reasons including the fact that the situation in respect of employment changed very rapidly after the census enumeration in March, 1951.

location of birth places in terms of present States of the Indian Union. Similarly, detailed lists of large scale industries compiled by the Commerce and Industries Department indicating labour strength, products manufactured, etc., lists of mines compiled by the Mining Department, lists of wholesale and retail merchants compiled by the Civil Supplies and Textiles Organizations, caste and language indices, etc. were all extremely useful in placing doubtful entries on the slips. I had made it a practice to check up sorting in each and every section of the census office at least once a day. My Assistants followed the practice with greater vigour. Some of the instructions issued as a result of these surprise checkings are given in Appendix G.

35. *Tabulation.*—The Sorter's Tickets 'O' to '10' (*vide* paragraph 33), Compiler's Posting statements 1 to 15, Sorter's ticket special and its posting statement and the Livelihood Group Abstracts were prepared more or less on the basis of the 'Sorting and Compliation Instructions' prescribed by the Registrar-General, India. In addition to these tickets and statements, Sorter's Ticket No. 11 pertaining to unemployment (Census Question No. 13) and the corresponding posting statement No. 16 were also prepared by the different sorting sections. After the Tickets and Posting statements were scrutinized by the Supervisors and the Administrative Assistants, they were sent to the Technical Section in lots for different tracts as and when they were ready, for purposes of further scrutiny and tabulation. It was the prime responsibility of the Technical Section to see not only to the arithmetical accuracy of each Ticket or Posting statement but also to detect and rectify inconsistencies, for example in sex ratio, livelihood classification, sample/general ratio or in the various totals for particular livelihood class in different Sorter's Tickets. Whenever any arithmetical errors or other inconsistencies were observed, the relevant tickets and posting statements were sent to the concerned Administrative Assistant and the necessary corrections were carried out after obtaining clarifications from him. A cent per cent checking of the tickets and posting statements was made by the Senior and two Junior Computors of the Technical Section. All these precautions were necessary to avoid mistakes and confusion. Though the sorting sections were instructed to compare the Sorter's Tickets with the corresponding posting statements to ensure that no copying mistakes had been committed while posting the figures from the tickets in the posting statements, it was felt advisable to get the tickets and the posting statements compared once again in the Technical Section. There were however, not many posting mistakes. But if the few that were detected,—which were mostly in the statements pertaining to Mother-tongue, Bilingualism, Birth place, etc.—had not been rectified, serious discrepancies would have crept into the census tables.

36. The forms and procedure about Census Tabulation were laid down by the Registrar-General, India in his 'Memoranda on Census Tabulation (Forms and Procedure) and Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme' issued as a booklet under the title 'Census, 1951 Tabulation Plan'; and Tabulation Instructions. The instructions contained in these pamphlets were generally followed. The main differences in the Tabulation procedure adopted at this Census and at the earlier Censuses were as follows:—

(1) Analysis of demographic data on the basis of economic characteristics of the population (*i.e.*, on the basis of livelihood classes) instead of religion as followed in the preceding censuses;

(2) The occupation or means of livelihood tables of the earlier censuses were recast in an entirely different way in the 1951 Economic Tables, *i.e.* Tables B-I, B-II and B-III and the District Index of Non-Agricultural occupations;

(3) Preparation of the age tables on a 10 per cent sample basis, the single year age returns being published as they were returned without applying any smoothing formula to this data. Tables C-II (Livelihood classes by age groups) and C-V (Single year age returns) were prepared for the first time at this Census;

(4) The presentation of data pertaining to household size and composition. In the preceding censuses only some characteristics of individuals were tabulated. The Registrar-General, India, had originally proposed that a

study of households should be made on the basis of a 4 per cent sample of households selected from the National Registers. It was, however, decided later that Table C-I relating to 'Household (size and composition)' should be prepared on the basis of the sample households selected for the 'Sample Verification of the 1951 Census Count—*vide* paragraph 2 at page 484 of Part 1-A of the 1951 Census Report.

(5) *Preservation of Census Records and Registers.*—In the earlier Censuses, the village lists giving the population of the village—sometimes with break-up by sex or religion or both—were the only basic records available. At times, even these records used to be published after a considerable lapse of time. For example, the 1941 village lists were being printed even after the 1951 Census work had started in right earnest and some are yet to be printed. At this Census, however, comprehensive village or town statistics were published in a separate volume (the District Census Hand Book—Part II) for each district. These hand books contained besides the Primary Census Abstracts (*vide* paragraph 27), a set of district census tables furnishing various demographic data with break-up for census tracts and in some cases tahsils. The cost of printing these hand books was borne by the Hyderabad Government.

37. The following tables which were prescribed by the Registrar-General, India for the 1951 Census were prepared districtwise for the State and published in the Census Reports.

A—General Population Tables.

I. Area, Houses and Population.
II. Variation in Population during Fifty Years.
III. Towns and Villages Classified by Population.
IV. Towns Classified by Population with Variation since 1901.
V. Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Livelihood Classes.

B—Economic Tables.

I. Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes.
II. Secondary Means of Livelihood.
III. Employers, Employees and Independent Workers by Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-Divisions.

C—Household and Age (Sample) Tables.

I. Household (size and composition).
II. Livelihood Classes by Age Groups.
III. Age and Civil Condition.
IV. Age and Literacy.
V. Single Year Age Returns.

D—Social & Cultural Tables.

I. Language I (*i*) Mother Tongue; and I (*ii*) Bilingualism.
II. Religion.
III. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
IV. Migrants.
V. Displaced Persons.
V (*i*) By year of arrival.
V (*ii*) By Livelihood Classes.
VI. Non-Indian Nationals.
VII. Livelihood Classes by Educational Standard.

E—Summary Figures by Districts and Tahsils.

38. The tables in the A-series were compiled from the Primary Census Abstracts except for the figures relating to district areas in Table A-I and population figures relating to previous Censuses in Tables A-II and A-IV. The area figures were supplied by the Surveyor-General, India. The population figures relating to previous Censuses in Table A-II were taken from the earlier Census Reports after adjusting these figures, where necessary, for subsequent changes in the district boundaries. There were many difficulties in making such adjustments because of the vast territorial changes that had taken place in the State as a result of the integration of the former feudal estates and the occurrence of totalling and other errors in the previous Census publications. This aspect has been dealt with fully in the fly-leaf note to Table A-II and in the Main Census Report. Similarly, the population figures relating to previous Censuses in Table A-IV were taken from the earlier reports or the State Gazetteers.

One of the distinct features of the 1951 Census publications was the detailed notes given in the fly-leaves to each of the Main Census Tables. In the fly-leaf to Table A-I, the terms involved were defined, the sources of the data given in the table were indicated, the discrepancies between the area figures as supplied by the Surveyor-General, India and the Settlement Commissioner, Hyderabad were explained and a Table was given analysing districtwise the differences between the total number of Revenue villages and the total number of Census villages arising from de-populated revenue villages, revenue villages falling wholly within town limits, etc. In the fly-leaf to Table A-II, among other things, brief notes and tables were given regarding the territorial changes effected during the preceding decade covering the changes arising not only from the abolition of feudal estates but also from the inter-State exchange of enclaves. The discrepancies in the corresponding tables of the previous Census were also indicated. The fly-leaf to Table A-IV contained, in addition to the usual definitions and explanations (*i*) the sources from which the previous population figures for the towns were obtained, (*ii*) a table indicating the rural population of such of the revenue villages which were partly within and partly beyond town or city limits, and (*iii*) a list of the places added to or deleted from the category of towns at the 1951 Census. The fly-leaf to Table A-V included a list of the constituents of each of the towns or cities in the State in terms of basic revenue villages and a detailed explanation of the principles governing the distribution of population according to the livelihood classes.

39. The three Economic tables were prepared from Compiler's posting statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. These tables correspond to the 'Occupation or Means of Livelihood Table' of the 1931 Census, though there are many departures in respect of form, contents and details. They embody "extensive revision and rearrangement designed to secure the following purposes, *viz*:—(1) to establish a comprehensive classification of the people as a whole and not merely of persons who are gainfully occupied; (2) to simplify and improve the method of presentation of census economic data; and provide additional data, and (3) to secure international comparability of data as recommended by the "Economic and Social Council of United Nations". These tables were based on the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme, 1951, prepared by the Registrar-General, India. The details of this scheme, with all the relevant particulars regarding the two economic characteristics which were analysed, namely the economic status and the means of livelihood of the persons enumerated were given in the form of an introductory note before the Economic Tables. The fly-leaf to Economic Table II specifically explained the fact that in the case of a large number of earning dependants the Census Enumerators had failed to record the particular occupation which provided the secondary means of livelihood to them. The numbers of such earning dependants, in each livelihood class were, however, given separately in the table itself. The fly-leaf to Economic Table III indicated the Divisions and Sub-Divisions of all Industries and Services corresponding to each one of the four non-agricultural livelihood classes; gave a table showing the districtwise distribution, with break-up both by sex and rural and urban areas, of the number of self-supporting persons deriving their principal means of livelihood from various types of unproductive activities; and, lastly, explained the limitations inherent in the classification procedure and the actual conduct of census enumeration which had to be kept in view in any analysis of the figures given in the table.

40. *Table C-I.*—Household (size and composition) is new and as already explained in paragraph 36, was compiled from the relevant details of sample households extracted from the National Registers. The other tables in the C-series were prepared from the Primary Census Abstracts and Compiler's Posting Statements 7, 8, 9, and 10. In Table C-IV, the literate population for each of the age groups was posted from the Compiler's posting statement No. 9 and the illiterate population was determined by deducting the literates from the sample population. The Compiler's posting statement also contained figures for persons who were only able to read. But such persons were classified as illiterates for purposes of this table. The fly-leaf to Table C-I contained an explanation of the distinction between the 'house' and

'household'; the method of selection of sample households in rural and urban areas; and a statement giving the comparison of the results pertaining to the distribution of population according to infants, non-adults and adults as obtained from Tables C-I and C-V which were based on different sources and similarly comparison of the distribution of population according to marital status as obtained from Tables C-I and C-III. The fly-leaf to Table C-II included a statement showing the close correspondence between the proportional distribution of both the total and sample populations in terms of the different livelihood classes. Two statements showing the number of divorced persons under each of the age groups and each of the livelihood classes respectively were given in the fly-leaf to Table C-III. The fly-leaf to Table C-IV contained a statement showing the number of persons who were able only to read, split up according to sex, age groups and rural and urban areas.

41. The language tables D-I (*i*) Mother Tongue and D-I (*ii*) Bilingualism were prepared from the Compiler's posting statement No. 14. This posting statement contained figures pertaining to the number speaking the language as mothertongue without any subsidiary language and as mother tongue with different subsidiary languages—the figures pertaining to the latter being indicated separately for each subsidiary language. The total number of persons speaking each of the languages returned as mothertongue was given in Table D-I (*i*). The languages were arranged in order of numbers returned for the State as a whole. The figures for each one of mothertongue languages as they had been actually returned during enumeration were to be tabulated separately. But when a dialect was definitely known to be a part of a main language, the figures for the dialect were combined with the figures of the main language. In spite of this, separate figures had to be given in the table for as may as 171 monthertongues. Table D-I (*ii*) furnished in respect of every mothertongue group, the number of persons who spoke any subsidiary language, the names of the subsidiary languages spoken as well as the number of persons speaking each of them.

Because of the large number of mother tongue and subsidiary languages involved, it was rather tedious to compile the requisite tables straight away from the posting statement. Intermediary statements had to be devised for the purpose. For example, for compiling Table D-I (*i*) pertaining to mother tongue, a sort of card system was introduced and separate cards were used for each of the mother tongue languages detailing the number returned in each district. These cards were then arranged in order of the numbers returned for the whole State and the final table was typed with the help of the cards so arranged. Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that such devices had to be adopted for many other tables also.

Tables D-II Religion and D-III Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were prepared from Compiler's Posting Statement 11. In the Religion table the figures for only the major religions were given separately with sexwise break-up. The returns for all the other religions were classified under 'Tribal' and 'Non-Tribal' and only the totals for each of these two classes were furnished in the table. The table relating to migrants, *i.e.*, Table D-IV was compiled from Posting Statement No. 12. This table was in the same form as the Birth place Table of the 1931 Census. An ancillary table was also prescribed by the Registrar General, India in this regard. This ancillary table, prepared for each district, furnished statewise the number of persons in each livelihood class, enumerated in the district but born in other states of India. A copy of this table was sent to the Registrar General, India, and an extract relating to each of the States concerned to the Census Superintendent of that State. Besides these, a set of statements were also prepared, one for each district with rural and urban break-up, relating to inter-district migration within the State. These statements were required for making a detailed analysis of immigration and emigration in connection with the drafting of the Main Census Report. Tables D-V (*i*) and D-V (*ii*) are entirely new tables relating to displaced persons from East and West Pakistan and giving their numbers split up according to the year of arrival and livelihood classes respectively. Tables D-VI and D-VII are also new. They relate to the number of Non-Indian Nationals and the distribution of literate and educated males and females

among the different livelihood classes, respectively. The former table was based on Compiler's Posting Statement No. 13 and the latter on statement No. 15.

In the fly-leaf to Table D-I (*i*) Mother tongue, the dangers arising from any hasty combination of the returns for any dialect with those of any main language were explained. The numbers returned for 67 languages which were combined with the returns for some main languages were also given with their districtwise and sexwise break-up. This was done with a view to permit any philologist to eliminate such combinations if he thought that they were not warranted or if any person desired to have separately the returns for such dialects. A statement showing the returns for the major mothertongue languages of the State at 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 Censuses, along with the percentage variation from the corresponding figure of the preceding census, and another statement indicating the returns for the tribal languages belonging to the Gondi and Kolami groups (namely, Gondi, Kolami, Koya, Manne Bhasha, Naikpodi and Gotte) and Bhili and Andhi for the State in 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 Censuses were also given in the fly-leaf. Similarly, in the fly-leaf to Table D-I (*ii*) Bilingualism, the differences in the approach to the enumeration procedure in respect of bilingualism during the 1931, 1941 and 1951 Censuses were explained with a view to permit philologists to keep in view the limitations of a comparative study. Again, with a view to stress the cumulative importance of the major languages of the State, a statement indicating the percentage of the number of their speakers, both as mother tongue and as subsidiary language, to the total population of the State as recorded during the present and the preceding three Censuses, was given. In the fly-leaf to Table D-II (Religion), the break-up for the group returns for 'Tribal' and 'Miscellaneous Non-Tribal' religions indicated in the main table was given according to the actual religions returned. The fly-leaf to Table D-III relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, contained, among other things, the lists of castes and tribes scheduled for this State, the returns for vague terms like Adi Dravida, Adi Hindu, Adi Karnataka, Adi Jana, Panchama, etc., which had been all clubbed along with the returns for 'Harijans or Dheds' in the main table. The inconsistencies of the previous Census returns for this group (differently termed as 'Depressed Classes,' 'Harijans,' etc.), were explained and the percentage variations of its population from Census to Census as emerging after the elimination (to a large extent) of these inconsistencies were indicated. Similarly, the inconsistencies in the preparation of list of Tribes and their population figures from Census to Census were also explained. Lastly, a statement was given in the fly-leaf indicating the number of Anglo-Indians in the State with its break-up districtwise and sexwise. In the fly-leaf to Table D-IV pertaining to Migrants, the countrywise break-up of the number of immigrants clubbed in the Main Table under the categories of miscellaneous countries in different continents like 'Elsewhere in Asia', 'Elsewhere in Europe', 'Elsewhere in Africa', and 'Elsewhere in America'—was given both sexwise and according to the district of this State in which they were enumerated. The fly-leaf to Table D-V (*i*) and (*ii*) pertaining to Displaced Persons contained various relevant information and explanations, including their percentage distribution by livelihood classes, year of arrival, the main districts in which they were enumerated, etc. Similarly, the fly-leaf to Table D-VI pertaining to Non-Indian Nationals explained the background of the census figures, especially the danger of treating them as legal evidence of Nationality and the distinction between Nationality and Country of Birth. The fly-leaf to Table D-VII, Livelihood Classes by Educational Standards, contained in addition to the usual explanations, etc., four very useful statements, namely the districtwise figures for the number of persons who had completed only the primary standard of education, *i.e.*, the Class IV with break-up both by sex and livelihood classes—the returns for such persons were clubbed in the main table together with the mere literates; the total male and female literacy percentages among the displaced persons from Pakistan according to livelihood classes; the returns for the educational standards of the employees of the large sugarcane farms in Bodhan and Banswada taluqs whose numbers had been included in the main table along with the returns for agricultural labourers in general; and lastly the break-up of the number of persons who were

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able only to read (as obtained from the ten per cent sample slips) according to livehood classes, the break-up for such numbers according to age groups having been indicated in Table C-IV.

42. Table E relating to Summary Figures by Districts and Tahsils could perhaps be termed as the Primary Population Statistics for the State. It gave in respect of the whole State and of each of the districts and tahsils as well as the rural and urban areas under each of them, figures pertaining to area, the 1941 population, the 1941 and 1951 densities; the percentage variations for the two decades of 1931-41 and 1941-51 and, lastly the 1951 population with its break-up sexwise and according to each of the eight livelihood classes. In so far as the tahsils were concerned, the 1941 population, the percentage variation for the two decades 1931-41 and 1941-51 and the 1941 density could not be given because of the impossibility of adjusting the figures of the preceding censuses to conform to present territorial jurisdiction. All the 1951 population figures in this table were obtained from the Primary Census Abstracts. The variations and density, however, had to be calculated with the help of the figures for previous censuses given in Tables A-II, A-IV, etc., and the area figures were as supplied by the Surveyor General, India, for districts, by the Collectors concerned for the urban units and by the Settlement Commissioner for the tahsils. This table was prepared with particular care by the Technical Section. Besides the usual explanations, the fly-leaf to this table contained a statement indicating the actual differences between the district area figures as supplied by the Surveyor-General, India and the Settlement Commissioner, Hyderabad.

43. In addition to the main tables described above, the Registrar General, Idian had prescribed the following subsidiary tables:—

First Series

1.1 Area and Population, Actual and Percentage, by Tahsil Density.

1.2 Variation and Density of General Population.

1.3 Mean Decennial Growth-Rates during Three Decades—General Population.

1.4 Immigration.

1.5 Emigration

1.6 Migration between the State and Other parts of India.

1.7 Variation in Natural Population.

1.8 Livelihood Pattern of General Population.

Second Series

2.1 Distribution of Population between Villages.

2.2 Variation and Density of Rural Population.

2.3 Mean Decennial Growth-Rates during Three Decades—Rural Population.

2.4 Livelihood Pattern of Rural Population.

Third Series

3.1 Distribution of Population between Towns.

3.2 Variation and Density of Urban Population.

3.3 Mean Decennial Growth-Rates during Three Decades—Urban Population.

3.4 Towns Classified by Population.

3.5 Cities—Chief Figures.

3.6 Number per 1,000 of the General Population and of each Livelihood Class who live in Towns.

3.7 Livelihood Pattern of Urban Population.

Fourth Series

4.1 Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of General Population—Number in each Class and Sub-Class of 10,000 persons of All-Agricultural Classes; and Comparison with Agricultural Holdings by Size.

4.2 Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of Land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class I in each Sub-Class; Secondary Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class I.

4.3 Livelihood Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants)—Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class II in each Sub-Class; Secondary Means

of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II.

4.4 Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers and their dependants)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III in each Sub-Class; Secondary Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III.

4.5 Livelihood Class IV (Non-Cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV in each Sub-Class; Secondary Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV.

4.6 Active and Semi-Active Workers in Cultivation (Actual Figures).

4.7 Progress of Cultivation during Three Decades.

4.8 Components of Cultivated Area per Capita during Three Decades.

4.9 Land area per Capita (1951) and Trend of Cultivation per Capita during Three Decades.

FIFTH SERIES

5.1 Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of General Population; number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of All Non-Agricultural Classes; and number of Employers, Employees and Independent workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of All Non-Agricultural Classes.

5.2 Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V of the General Population in each Sub-Class; Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V who are Employers, Employees and Independent Workers; and Secondary Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V.

5.3 Livelihood Class VI (Commerce)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI of the General Population in each Sub-Class; Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI who are Employers, Employees and Independent Workers; and Secondary Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI.

5.4 Livelihood Class VII (Transport)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII of the General Population in each Sub-Class; Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII who are Employers, Employees and Independent workers; and Secondary Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII.

5.5 Livelihood Class VIII (Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII of the General Population in each Sub-Class; Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII who are Employers, Employees, Independent Workers and Others; and Secondary Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII.

5.6 Comparison of the Classification of the Population by Livelihood Classes at the 1951 and 1931 Censuses.

5.7 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons of All Industries and Services (By Divisions).

5.8 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in Primary Industries not elsewhere specified (By Sub-Divisions).

5.9 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in Mining and Quarrying (By Sub-Divisions).

5.10 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles. Leather and Products thereof (By Sub-Divisions).

5.11 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof (By Sub-Divisions).

5.12 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified (By Sub-Divisions).

5.13 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in Construction and Utilities (By Sub-Divisions).

5.14 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in Commerce (By Sub-Divisions).

5.15 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in Transport, Storage and Communications (By Sub-Divisions).

5.16 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in Health, Education and Public Administration (By Sub-Divisions).

5.17 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in Services not elsewhere specified (By Sub-Divisions).

SIXTH SERIES

6.1 Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 100 square miles and comparison with past Censuses.

6.2 Number of households per 1,000 houses; and Distribution by Size of 1,000 Sample Households of Rural and Urban population.

6.3 Females per 1,000 Males (General, Rural and Urban Population); and comparison with previous Censuses.

6.4 Females per 1,000 Males in Agricultural classes and Sub-Classes.

6.5 Females per 1,000 Males in Non-Agricultural Classes and Sub-Classes.

6.6 Marital status of 1,000 of each sex of General Population and Comparison with previous Censuses.

6.7 Age distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex (and comparison with 1941 and 1931 Censuses).

6.8 Infants per 10,000 persons.

6.9 Young Children (aged 1-4) per 10,000 persons.

6.10 Boys and Girls (aged 5-14) per 10,000 persons.

6.11 Young Men and Women (aged 15-34) per 10,000 persons.

6.12 Middle Aged Persons (aged 35-54) per 10,000 persons.

6.13 Elderly Persons (aged 55 and over) per 10,000 persons.

SEVENTH SERIES

7.1 Progress of Literacy.

7.2 Literacy Standard of Livelihood Classes.

7.3 Educational Services and Research.

These Tables were mainly intended to present in a handy form the essential results of the Census. With these tables, it was easy to analyse and study the trends for presentation in the Main Census Report. These tables, therefore, represented an intermediate stage in between the preparation of the main tables and the drafting of the Census Report. The Registrar General also recommended that any tabular statement which the Census Superintendent might prepare for elucidating any points in the Report could also be included in the Subsidiary Tables along with the District-Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations. The following additional subsidiary tables were accordingly prepared for this State:—

1.4A Distribution of Immi grants according to Place of Birth and Livelihood Classes.

1.5A Distribution of Emigrants according to Place of Enumeration and Livelihood Classes.

1.8A Tahliswise Distribution per 1,000 Persons of General Population according to Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Classes.

2.4A Tahsilwise Distribution per 1,000 Persons of Rural Population according to Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Classes.

3.8 Distribution of Immigrants from outside the Districts in Urban Areas according to Place of Birth and Livelihood Classes.

5.1A Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of Rural Population; number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of All Non-Agricultural Classes; and number of Employers, Employees and Independent Workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of All Non-Agricultural Classes.

5.1B Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of Urban Population; number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of All Non-Agricultural Classes; and number of Employers, Employees and Independent Workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of All Non-Agricultural Classes.

5.2A Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V of the Rural Population in each sub-class; and Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V who are Employers, Employees and Independent Workers.

5.2B Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V of the Urban Population in each sub-class; and Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V who are Employers, Employees and Independent Workers.

5.3A Livelihood Class VI (Commerce)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI of the Rural Population in each sub-class; and Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI who are Employers, Employees and Independent Workers.

5.3B Livelihood Class VI (Commerce)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI of the Urban population in each sub-class; and Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI who are Employers, Employees and Independent Workers.

5.4A Livelihood Class VII (Transport)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII of the Rural Population in each sub-class; and Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII who are Employers, Employees and Independent Workers.

5.4B Livelihood Class VII (Transport)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII of the Urban Population in each sub-class; and Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII who are Employers, Employees and Independent Workers.

5.5A Livelihood Class VIII (Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII of the Urban Population in each sub-class; and Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII who are Employers, Employees, Independent Workers and Others.

5.5B Livelihood Class VIII (Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII of the Urban Population in each sub-class; and Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII who are Employers, Employees, Independent Workers and Others.

6.6A Marital Status of 1,000 persons of each sex in different Age Groups.

7.4 Literacy by Tracts—Number of Literates among the Total, Male and Female Population; and proportion of Literates per 1,000 of each category.

No particular difficulty was experienced in the preparation of these tables except in the case of 1.3, 2.3 and 3.3. Complete details could not be furnished in these Subsidiary Tables as reliable and complete data in respect of births and deaths were not available. The Inspector-General, Medical and Health Services, Hyderabad State, who supplied the figures for the total number of births and deaths during the decade 1941-1951 expressed the view that the data was "very incomplete and mostly unreliable". Further, the data furnished did not include figures for certain years for entire tracts or even districts. The figures for districts as taken from the 1941 and 1931 Census Reports were also not adjusted to conform to the 1951 territories of the districts or the State. They were as reported from year to year for the district concerned as it was then constituted. In view of all these defects, the Registrar General, India, directed, that no calculations should be based on these figures. Hence the columns pertaining to mean decennial birth and death rates (registered), decennial rate of natural increase (registered) and migration-*cum*-registration error, which are all based on figures for births and deaths were, therfore, left blank.

The District Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations, which gives the break-up of the number of self-supporting persons in non-agricultural livelihood classes, other than those who are economically inactive, according to each of the Divisions, Sub-Divisions and Groups of Industries and Services envisaged in the Indian Census Economic Classifiaction Scheme (*vide* page 104 of Part II-B Tables) was compiled from the Livelihood Group Abstracts prepared earlier. These abstracts were compiled on the basis of the Group Code numbers given in col. No. 1 of Sorter's Ticket 2 for various sub-groups of means of livelihood. After all the sorting operations for Sorter's Ticket 2 were completed and the Sorters had entered all the occupational details in the tickets, the group code numbers for the different occupations were to be given in Col. No. 1 of the tickets. It was the intention initially to get the group code numbering done in the different Sorting Sections by the Compiler-Checkers and the Supervisors. On further consideration of the importance of correct code numbering and to avoid confusion and inaccuracies in further tabulation work, this idea was subsequently given up and two or three senior clerks of the Technical Section were specially trained for this purpose and put on to this job. The preparation of the Livelihood Group Abstracts was taken up after the code numbering in Sorter's Ticket 2 was completed. The preparation of the District Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations was facilitated because of the correct code numbering in Sorter's Ticket 2.

44. A typed copy of each of the main and subsidiary tables was sent to the Registrar General, India for obtaining his approval before sending the tables to the press for printing. After his approval the tables were sent to the press and a copy of the final proof of the tables was again sent to the Registrar General, India who got them scrutinised and corrected by his staff and gave his final approval for publishing them. Only after Registrar General's approval, the ultimate strike order was given to the press. The main tables were published in two parts, Part II-A and Part II-B. Part II-A contained the tables in the 'A' and 'D' series and Table-E: Part II-B comprised all the tables in the ' C ' and ' B ' series and also the 'District Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations'. All the subsidiary tables were published in Part I-B. Further details regarding printing of these Parts of the Census Reports will be found in paragraph 56.

Almost all the main and subsidiary tables were prepared in the Technical Section. The Technical Section comprised the Technical Assistant, three Senior Tabulation Clerks, three or four Junior tabulation clerks and three Comptometer Operators. Though some additional staff (from other Sections of the Census Office) was deputed to work in the Technical Section as and when it was necessary, yet considering the huge amount of work involved in checking and scrutinising the Sorter's Tickets and Compiler's Posting Statements, the writing of the Primary Census Abstracts and in the regular tabulation, it would have facilitated expeditious and systematic disposal of work, if a few more Tabulation Clerks and Comptometer Operators were taken on the regular staff of the Technical Section. This aspect of the Tabulation Branch needs greater attention in future.

45. *Booklet regarding final figures of 1951 Census.*—Immediately after the completion of all sorting and tabulating operations, 500 copies of a booklet were brought out. This booklet described the important features of the 1951 Census, gave the main returns and analysed them Statewise and in some cases even districtwise. The appendices to this booklet contained among other things, the final population figures with sexwise break up for all the tahsils of the State and for all its towns populated by 20,000 or more persons. This booklet was distributed free of cost to Ministers, Senior Government Officials, other Census Superintendents, important organizations and institutions, the press, etc. It was very well received in all quarters. Its contents were widely published in the press and some of the papers also wrote editorials about it. There was a huge demand for this booklet but this office was not in a position to cope with it. To meet the situation, the Information Bureau brought out thousands of copies of the booklet not only in English but also in Urdu and all the regional languages. In view of the popularity of this publication, it would be advisable to make the production of such a booklet a regular feature of the future censuses. It is obvious that the publication of the table volumes would take from about six months to a year after the completion of sorting and tabulation operations, whereas a booklet such as the one referred to above can be released within a month of their termination. Besides, the table volume is likely to be too costly for an average person interested in such statistics.

This booklet was released along with a printed review of the sample verification of 1951 Census Count in Hyderabad State. The sample verification indicated that there was a slight under-enumeration of the total population and this under-enumeration ranged only between 0.30 and 0.77 per cent. This was indeed very flattering to the Census organization. The release of these two publications went a long way in creating an active interest among the educated in respect of the 1951 Census figures and publications.

46. *The Census Report.*—The Census Report for this State was brought out in four parts, namely (1) Part I-A Report; (2) Part I-B Subsidiary Tables; (3) Part II-A General Population, Social and Cultural Tables and Summary Figures by Districts and Tahsils; and (4) Part II-B Economic Tables along with the District Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations and Household and Age (Sample) Tables. The publications brought out apart from these four parts included (5) A Review of the Sample Verification of the 1951 Census Count—Hyderabad State; (6) Some figures from 1951 Census—Hyderabad State; (7) & (8) The Administration Report in two parts, namely Part-I Enumeration and Part-II Tabulation—none of the last four were, however, priced publications; (9) to (24) Sixteen District Census Hand Books, one for each district of the State; and (25) to (29) five Villagewise Mother Tongue Data Hand Books. The printing of the sixteen District Census Hand Books was attended to by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and was financed exclusively by the State Government. The expenditure on the preparation and printing of the five Villagewise Mother Tongue Data Hand Books was shared equally by the State and Central Governments. These five volumes, the first of their kind to be released in India, contained multicoloured Tahsilwise maps indicating the villages in different colours—each colour representing a major language of the State.

47. The form and contents of the main Census Report, *i.e.*, Part I-A were first prescribed by the Registrar General, India in a memorandum enclosed with his letter No. 51/1/51-RG, dated the 5th March, 1951, addressed to all the Superintendents of Census Operations. The brief outlines were as follows:—

(1) Introduction.
(2) Preliminary remarks.
(3) General Distribution and Density.
(4) The Growth.
(5) Movement.
(6) Briths, Deaths and Natural Increase.
(7) The Livelihood Pattern.
(8) The Forecast.

The frame finally adopted for the Report in this State partly as a result of subsequent

directives from the Registrar General, India and partly at the instance of this office is given below:—

CHAPTER I.

General Population.

Section I—Preliminary Remarks.

Section II—General Distribution and Density.

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CHAPTER II.

Rural Population.

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CHAPTER III.

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CHAPTER IV.

Dependency, Secondary Means of Livelihood and Employment.

Section I—Dependency.

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CHAPTER V.

Houses, Households; Sex and Marital Status Ratios and Principal Age Groups.

Section I—Territorial Distribution of Houses and Households and Size of Family Households.

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CHAPTER IX.

The Future Decades.

The Future Decades.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A—Review of the sample verification of the 1951 Census Count.

Appendix B—Review of the Inter-district Movement of Population.

Appendix C—Wardwise and Blockwise figures pertaining to No. of

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Houses, Households and Population in Hyderabad City.

Appendix D—Figures pertaining to the Mother tongue speakers of Telugu, Marathi, Kannada and all other Residuary Languages in certain Bilingual or Multi-lingual Areas in Hyderabad State.

Appendix E—Index of Languages and Dialects returned since 1901.

Appendix F—Irregularities in the Literacy returns at the 1941 Census.

A summary was given under each section. This novel feature in Census reporting was widely appreciated.

48. In this report all the relevant data were almost invariably analysed districtwise. This would be obvious from the contents given at pages ix to xviii of Part I-A. While drafting the report detailed comparisons were made, wherever possible, not only with the figures of the preceding Censuses but also with the corresponding data of other States in India more especially those of southern India. Certain discrepancies in the reports of the previous censuses were also examined and attempts made to present a truer picture in order to permit better comparisons. Special efforts were made to study the movement of population Statewsie, districtwise and sometimes even tractwise with a view both to assess the rate of growth of the natural population and the economic factors governing the movement. For the purpose of this study, the figures of emigrants from each district of the State in areas beyond the State had again to be estimated—it may be recalled that while figures pertaining to emigrants in this State were tabulated tractwise and districtwise those pertaining to emigrants were available only for the State as a whole. In the whole of India at this Census (as in the earlier censuses) during the enumeration stage, the enumerators ascertained and recorded in respect of all immigrants from areas beyond the State only the State of origin and not the district of origin. But an analysis of the figures pertaining to the movement of population, both from the economic and demographic points of view, can be perfected only if the district of origin of emigrants is also ascertained and tabulated in so far as the emigrants at least in the adjoining districts of other States are concerned. Another serious handicap in assessing the growth of population, natural or otherwise, of this State, was the non-existance of any statistics, even remotely reliable, pertaining to births and deaths. Things do not seem to have started moving in this direction as yet and it looks as if even in drafting the 1961 Census Report this handicap will continue to remain, more or less, in the same proportions.

49. The Census Report was illustrated with 22 maps, charts and diagrams. Of these, 4 maps pertaining to the Growth of Population, Livelihood Pattern, Religion and Languages respectively, were in multi-colours. Many difficulties were encountered in preparing the blocks for these maps and charts. Actually, those originally prepared by the staff of the Tabulation Office were found to be defective for printing processes. They had, therefore, to be re-drawn by a Draftsman of the Settlement Department. In future Censuses it would be advisable to obtain the services of at least one good Draftsman for about six months from the Settlement Department and to make requisite provision for the purpose in the Budget.

Another point which is to be considered at the future censuses is as to whether it is advisable to make a single Administrative Officer draft the entire Census Report covering all demographic aspects. The world now believes, and very rightly too, in specialization. It would be more in keeping with the growing importance of population censuses if at the future Censuses, demographers are entrusted with analysis of the more technical of the data even at the State level. Such analytical studies could be brought out as separate publications or treated as Annexures to the Main Census Report.

50. *Staff.*—One of the features of the 1951 Census Organization in Hyderabad State was the fact that no distinction was made between the Tabulation Office and the

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations. Both worked as one unit for all practical purposes. The broad outlines of the organizational set up would be obvious from the chart given below:—

Superintendent		
Sr. Assistant Superintendent.		
Assistant Superintendent (Telugu Section I)	..	Sorting staff of Nalgonda, Warangal and Mahbubnagar Districts.
Asst. Supdt. — Accounts Superintendent	..	Administration, Accounts and Stores and Record Room Branches.
Asst. Supdt. — Administrative Assistant	..	Sorting staff of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipalities and Cantonments.
Sr. Administrative Assistant *(Marathi Section)	.	Sorting staff of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts and portions of Bidar and Adilabad Districts.
Administrative Assistant (Telugu Section II)	..	Sorting staff of Karimnagar District.
Office Superintendent (Telugu Section III)	..	Sorting staff of Nizamabad, Medak, Hyderabad (excluding Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipalities and Cantonments) and parts of Adilabad District.
Administrative Assistant (Kannada Section)	..	Sorting Staff of Gulbarga, Raichur and portions of Bidar District.
Technical Assistant		Compilation & Tabulation. Comptometer Operator's section for checking of Sorter's Tickets, Compiler's Posting Statements, Primary Census Abstracts, final proofs of tables, etc.

51. The details of persons who worked in the Office of the Superintendent, Census Operations and the Tabulation Office (other than the Supervisors, Compiler-Checkers and Sorters) are given in Appendix H. The gazetted posts and the posts of all Administrative Assistants and Superintendents and some of even the second grade clerks were filled by persons whose services had been loaned from various departments of the State. I experienced considerable difficulty in recruiting suitable hands from other departments in spite of my undertaking to get them either a sizable allowance or a grade higher than the one they held. Obviously, service in a temporary organization, which was not likely to last for more than about a year and was noted for the exacting nature of the employment it offered, was at a great discount. And again, at the closing stages of the work there was almost a scramble to get back to the parent departments. It was no good to retain unwilling hands. The result was a heavy strain on persons who stuck to their posts in the Census Office during its last phases. It is impossible to run any organization, much less a responsible and exacting one like the Census Office, with all new recruits—who are not only inexperienced but have little to lose if they are removed from service for any negligence or misbehaviour. All heads of sections and all key posts should invariably be filled by permanent employees selected from other departments. The deputation must be made attractive by a suitable allowance—something beyond even the usual 20 per cent.

52. A statement indicating the total numbers of Supervisors, Compiler-Checkers and Sorters on the rolls on the last day of each month from June 1951 to March 1953 and the

**Note.*—Considering the volume of work in this section, a Junior Administrative Assistant was also posted to this section as a deputy to the Sr. Administrative Assistant.

remuneration paid to them per month is given in Appendix J. As detailed in paragraphs 15 and 16 above, there was considerable difficulty in recruiting suitable Sorters—the Supervisors and Compiler-Checkers were generally drawn from the more efficient of the Sorters. Attendance at the Tabulation Office was not as regular as one would have wished it to be. As stated elsewhere the proportion of those deserting was also heavy. This could not be helped because of various factors like inexperience, lack of acquaintance with official etiquette, anxiety to secure permanent employment and attempts to concentrate on studies especially as the examinations approached. At one stage and in order to minimise desertions, the question of getting from each sorter, at the time of his recruitment, a bond for serving the organization for a minimum period (say of about 3 months) was also under consideration. It was thought that this would produce some desirable psychological if not legal effect. But no action was taken in this respect, because of the apprehension that many candidates may refuse to serve the organization subject to this condition. If the organization is to be made efficient, attractive and 'fool-proof' in future, it would be advisable to arrange through the Government of India for the following:—

(*a*) The State Govt. must be directed to see that the Census Superintendent gets suitable hands from other Government Organizations (particularly from those with some statistical bias) to fill *each and every* post in his office (as distinguished from the Tabulation Office) with the exception of the post of the Accounts Superintendent). These appointments must be effected as transfers are generally made —*i.e.*, without any prior consultation or settlement of terms with the persons concerned.

(*b*) Similarly, at least 25 per cent of the posts of Supervisors in the Tabulation Office should be employees loaned by other State Offices. The Tabulation Office will consist of hundreds of temporary Sorters, Compiler-Checkers and Supervisors, the overwhelming majority of whom will be new to Government service and without any guarantee of subsequent employment. In order to preserve some order, discipline and continuity of interest in the staff at least 25 per cent of the Supervisors should be recruited from among permanent Government employees especially from among those who had worked as enumerators, etc. at the enumeration stage.

(*c*) The Accountant-General's Office must be asked to spare the services of a suitable person for appointment as Accounts Superintendent. An Accountant from the State Offices will not be equally useful as he is not likely to be fully conversant with Central Rules and procedures relating to administrative matters. It may be mentioned here that the Accounts Superintendent at this Census was a person deputed by the Accountant General's Office.

(*d*) The deputation to the Census and Tabulation Offices must be made attractive by increasing the Deputation Allowance, say from 20 to 30 per cent.

(*e*) Apart from this Deputation Allowance, grades of pay, Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, etc. must correspond as far as possible to scales current in the State. This point must be made clear to all the employees at the very outset.

(*f*) The State Government (or the Accountant-General's Office as the case may be) must see that the interests of the candidates deputed by them to the Census Office do not suffer in their parent departments in matters relating to promotions, seniority, etc. when they revert.

53. As mentioned elsewhere in this volume, particular care was taken to see that the Sorters, Compiler-Checkers and Supervisors were fully conversant with the regional language of the tracts entrusted to them. The same precaution was taken in respect of Administrative Assistants and Assistant Superintendents as well. Attempts were even made to see that the Administrative Assistants and Assistant Census Superintendents selected for the various regions had some experience of the region concerned. We did succeed in this regard in some cases, with very encouraging results finally. Each tract, if not each village or group of villages, has diverse local peculiarities in economic and social spheres. Entries on the Census Slips which are completely baffling to strangers, present no riddles to men with some knowledge of local affairs. I am, therefore,

more than fully convinced that an intimate knowledge of the respective regions, at least in so far as the senior Sorting and Tabulation Officers are concerned, is one of the prime requisites for an unqualified success of the sorting operations.

54. It may incidentally be mentioned here that in some States the sorting staff was paid on the basis of the number of slips sorted or checked. This procedure involved tedious calculations on the part of the administrative staff at a time when all their attention should be concentrated exclusively on supervising and checking of sorting operations. In addition to this, an indefinite remuneration at the end of the month was not conducive to attract suitable candidates especially in a place where there was considerable demand for such persons from various quarters. It was also likely to create certain psychological complexes. Besides, there was a possibility of this system leading to a high turnover at the cost of proper classification. Instead of this, it was felt that a fixed basic remuneration, payable monthly, coupled with some additional income by way of bonus, at the end of all sorting operations, would yield better all round results. In cases, where the number of slips sorted or checked was below a reasonable figure or the work turned out was faulty, warnings were issued, fines levied and the employees concerned were directed to make up the deficiency or set right the errors by working after office hours or during holidays or in extreme cases even removed from service. The bonus was paid only to those candidates whose work was of a reasonable standard. It was not paid to those candidates who left without proper notices or who failed to complete the work allotted to them. Compiler-Checkers or Supervisors were, however, not given any bonus.

Incidentally, another point to be impressed here is that water tight compartments are not always conducive for speedy and efficient completion of Sorting and Tabulation. Sorters had to be drafted some times to the Record or Technical section, or for proof-reading, etc. Sometimes, the more efficient of them belonging to one tract or section had to be deputed to another to make up qualitative or quantitative deficiencies. Similarly, Office Superintendents and clerks were made to work in the sorting sections. Even the Assistant Superintendent in charge of administration was entrusted with the overall supervision of sorting operations pertaining to Hyderabad Municipality and Cantonment.

55. *Working hours, Holidays, etc. for sorting staff.*—The working hours for the Tabulation Office were from 9-45 a.m. to 5 p.m. with half an hour's recess between 1-00 and 1-30 p.m. The first fifteen minutes were allowed for the employees to settle down to their regular work after signing the attendance registers, obtaining the requisite forms, stationery etc. The Government of India holidays, which in 1951 were fewer in number than the State holidays, were observed except that Saturdays were full working days. The sorting staff was not paid any salary (or bonus) for the days they were absent. It must, however, be acknowledged that on the whole the sorting staff and other employees of the Census Organization established a very high degree of devotion to duty, working quite often beyond office hours and even during holidays. The Census Organization in Hyderabad State in 1951 had become a byword for hard and enthusiastic work. For the convenience of the staff, a canteen and a cycle stand were set up in the compound of the Tabulation Office. In addition to these there were two or three good hotels situated closeby—including one run by the I.C.S.W. A separate lunch and tea room was allotted for the female employees of the Census Organization. At first, water jugs with tumblers were kept in each room of the building. But subsequently it was found advisable to arrange for the supply of drinking water at a central place beneath some banyan trees adjoining the main building. There were about half a dozen urinals and latrines within the compound itself.

56. *Printing.*—In the Tabulation stage printing work is no less important than in the enumeration stage. A comprehensive list of the various Tickets, Compiler's posting statements, pamphlets, publications etc., printed during the tabulation stage—other than the five villagewise mother tongue data hand-books—is given in Appendix K. Apart from these hand-books, the total expenditure on printing and binding during the tabulation stage was

Rs. 58,527 as against Rs. 40,129 during the enumeration stage. All printing work during the tabulation stage was attended to by the Government Press, Hyderabad, the only exception again being the twelve maps of the Adilabad district villagewise Mother-tongue Data hand-book the printing of which was entrusted to a private press because of the pressure of work in the Government Press. A second grade clerk from the Tabulation Office, with considerable experience of printing work, was posted at the Government Press not only to attend to the requisite liaison between the Press and the Census Office but also to expedite the work in the Press and help in proof-reading. During certain peak periods an additional second grade clerk was also deputed to the Press for the same purpose. As stated elsewhere in this Report, considerable pains were taken for reading the proofs. In this connection, it may be mentioned that in the earlier stages, figures in the proof tables used to be checked up by the Comptometer Operators also during the stage of reading the second proofs. But later it was found that certain entirely new errors crept into the tables at subsequent stages of printing due particularly to some of the types dropping down and remaining unfilled or filled wrongly in the proofs. It was, therefore, found advisable to get the imposed forms re-checked by the Comptometer Operators to avoid such mistakes. In spite of all this, printing mistakes could not be eliminated altogether. The finally printed publications were compared carefully and corrigenda covering the undetected or new mistakes were printed and pasted to each publication.

57. *Furniture, Comptometers, Typewriters and Duplicator.*—Details of furniture purchased during the early enumeration stages out of the State Budget, those purchased subsequently out of the Central Census Budget and those hired from the P.W.D. stores or from private contractors or loaned from other offices are given in Appendix L. These lists do not include the typewriters, comptometers, etc. borrowed for very short durations, from time to time from different offices. The total expenditure on purchase of furniture was Rs. 9,457. The Appendix referred to above will indicate that after the termination of tabulation work most of the furniture was sold to various offices of the Government of India or Hyderabad. The total amount realised by this sale was Rs. 2,824. I was approached by some dealers to dispose of the furniture by auction. But it was doubtful as to whether a reasonable amount would be realised by adoption of this procedure. I, therefore, made special attempts to contact other Government organizations with a view to selling the furniture to them. Ultimately, a reasonable price was realized by their sale. But even if it had not been, there was no cause for any regret. Some items of the furniture and office requisites, including two cycles and two typewriters, purchased at a total cost of Rs. 2,231 are still under disposal. A Baby Monroe calculating machine costing about Rs. 1,713 was sent to the office of the Registrar-General, New Delhi, and two wooden almirahs costing Rs. 300 and one steel almirah costing about Rs. 180 have been kept in the Central Records and the Chief Secretariat with some Census files, books, etc. It will thus be observed that more than fifty per cent of the expenditure on furniture, etc. was realized by their subsequent sale to other Government offices.

58. In addition to the expenditure of Rs. 9,457 on purchase of furniture, an amount of Rs. 908 was spent on the hire of furniture. Of this amount, Rs. 785 related to furniture obtained from the P.W.D. stores and only Rs. 123 to furniture obtained from a private contractor. Besides these, three comptometers had to be hired from the local representatives of M/s. Felt & Tarrant (India) Co., at the rate of Rs. 60 per month per machine during the peak period of tabulation, the two calculating machines borrowed from the Statistics Department and the one purchased from the Central Provision being hardly sufficient to cope with the work. The total expenditure incurred on hiring the three comptometers was Rs. 2,753.

59. There was a good deal of cyclostyling work to be attended to in the Tabulation Office in connection with the preparation of miscellaneous forms, sorting and tabulation instructions, etc., as well as for making up small deficiencies in the various printed forms and tables. This work was managed with the

Gestetner machines available in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Department of Information and Public Relations, Assembly or Election Offices. From all the above it will be evident that the Census Organization in the State was particularly lucky this time in reducing the expenditure on furniture and office requisites by borrowing or utilizing the necessary articles belonging to various other offices or obtaining them on hire at very reasonable rates from the Public Works Department. But the Census Office may not be equally lucky in this respect at the future Censuses also. It is, therefore, suggested that a considerably larger provision should be made for purchase of furniture and other office requisites. In this regard, apart from the usual furniture, a duplicator, a baby calculating machine, four comptometers, five typewriters (two of which at least being of Ex-Manifest size) and two steel almirahs should be deemed to be the bare minimum. It is further recommended that the duplicator, the baby calculating machine and at least three typewriters (one of which being of Ex-Manifest size) should be purchased at the enumeration stage itself.

60. *Stationery and other office materials.* Large quantities of stationery and other articles like paper, pencils, ink pots, pen holders and nibs, jute twine, locks, bricks, mats and wooden boxes were required for the Census Office during the enumeration and tabulation stages—details of items purchased in this connection are given in Appendix M. All these articles were purchased either from the Stationery Department or Stores Purchase Organizations of Hyderabad Government. Some articles like paper, cardboard, rexine and gold leaves were purchased from the Stationery Depot, Calcutta. Direct purchases from private concerns were resorted to only in exceptional circumstances and almost invariably with the prior permission of the State's Stores Purchase Organization or Stationery Depot. Again, most of the articles were indented for in lots. These bulk purchases resulted in some savings and also permitted the census work to run smoothly and the Census Officers to concentrate all their attention on more important items of work than meeting day-to-day requirements. Obtaining articles from the Stationery Organization at Calcutta was not, however, as convenient as from the Stores Purchase and Stationery Organizations at Hyderabad. This was partly due to distance and partly to the impossibility of establishing personal contacts. In fact, in some cases when material had been indented for from Calcutta, requisite quantities had to be obtained on loan from various offices locally in order to cope with pressing needs. The Registrar-General, India had specially authorised this office to obtain its requirements through or from the concerned State Organizations. Only in a few cases, this office was asked to get the supplies from Calcutta. It would be advisable in future Censuses to avoid such exceptions also. It may, incidentally, be mentioned here that in one or two cases the material obtained from the Stationery Depot, Calcutta under the same specifications but at different periods varied appreciably in quality.

61. For actual sorting, the original idea was to order for pigeon-holes made with deal-wood as was done in the earlier Censuses at Hyderabad. But this idea was given up and table-moulded bricks were ordered for instead. This not only resulted in considerable economy but also permitted the pigeon-hole arrangements to be varied from time to time to facilitate the sorting operations for different tickets. In this connection about 40,000 bricks were purchased in all at a cost of only about Rs. 2,500. After the completion of all the sorting operations, the bricks were handed over, with the consent of the Registrar-General, India, free of cost to the Nizam College authorities—the State Government had decided earlier that the buildings in which the Tabulation Office was housed should be utilized on completion of Tabulation work as the hostel for this College. It may be mentioned in this connection, that experiments to utilize ordinary bricks in order to further reduce the cost had to be given up. These bricks were found to be too brittle and their dust soiled the slips and made it difficult for the sorting rooms to be kept clean.

62. In the earlier Censuses, each of the sorting rooms or sheds was covered with palmyra mats. But it was felt that the adoption of this procedure would make it difficult to keep the rooms clean and the huge mats would be costlier and were likely to be torn soon. In fact, at the earlier Censuses such mats were one

of the causes for some of the enumeration slips being eaten away by white ants. In view of this, during the Census the sorting rooms were left bare, the brick pigeon-holes being arranged on Shahabad flooring. Each sorter was, however, given a small mat of about 3′×2′. About 700 mats were purchased in this connection. The total expenditure incurred on them was only Rs. 150.

63. At the earlier Censuses, the sorters were supplied with rectangular bamboo baskets (with lids) for keeping the Census slips. But it was felt that such receptacles though economical were not conducive to the safe custody and preservation of the slips. The ideal arrangement would have perhaps been the supply of metal boxes. But this had to be ruled out because of the prohibitive cost involved. The *via media* of deal-wood boxes was, therefore, adopted. In all about 1,425 deal-wood boxes had to be purchased, the total cost being only I.G. Rs. 3,920. To start with, the Central Stores Organization arranged for the boxes to be supplied at the rate of O.S. Rs. 5 and odd per box including the lock. Subsequently the cost was reduced to about O.S. Rs. 3 (without the lock) but this office had to allot a room in the Tabulation Office itself for the carpenter engaged to make the boxes. This arrangement came in very handy for repairing such of these boxes which were subsequently damaged—the carpenter attending to the repairs free of all charges. At the close of all sorting operations, 450 of these boxes were sold to the Government Stationery Depot, Hyderabad at a flat rate of O.S. Re. 0-9-0 per box covering both the damaged and undamaged ones. The remaining boxes were utilized either to preserve the sample slips and the slips pertaining to the bilingual and multilingual areas of the State (which were needed subsequently for various purposes) or to return the National Registers to the concerned tahsils.

64. It will be obvious from the preceding paragraphs that no effort was spared to combine economy with efficiency. In this connection, it may be mentioned that during the closing stages of the sorting operations an amount of about Rs. 6,000 was realised by transfer of unused stationery articles to the Central Excise Department and other Government Organizations (for details *vide* Appendix M). In addition to this amount a small sum was realised by auctioning old locks, empty ink bottles, etc. It may further be mentioned here that, with the permission of the Registrar-General, India, the Census slips (other than the sample slips or the slips relating to the bilingual or multilingual areas of this State which had to be preserved for extraction of various data) were sold to the Federation of Industrial Co-operatives, Hyderabad State at a nominal cost of about Rs. 1,000. The practice then prevalent in all Government Organizations in Hyderabad City was to hand over all waste paper to this body which, among other things, was connected with the making of desi paper.

Very rigid measures were adopted to see that the stationery articles were not wasted. In this connection, a deposit of Rs. 5 was taken from every sorter employed as a precautionary measure. The sorters were warned that any loss of the articles entrusted to them would be made good out of their respective deposits. These deposits were, however, returned subsequently to the sorters. The main purpose of taking these deposits was only to create the correct psychological attitude among the sorters in respect of the safe keeping of the articles entrusted to their care. In spite of this, petty thefts and pilferings could not be entirely eliminated but they would have assumed more destructive proportions but for these precautions. As it is they constituted only a minor nuisance.

65. *Cost of the 1951 Census and Economy Measures.*—The details of the actual expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the 1951 Census from the initial stages to the end of March 1956 are given in Appendix 'N'. It will be observed from the appendix that the total expenditure was Rs. 7.35 lakhs including the sum of Rs. 42,927 representing the fifty per cent share of the Government of India in the Villagewise Mother Tongue Data Scheme (for extracting villagewise figures pertaining to the speakers of the main mother tongue languages in the bilingual and multilingual areas of the State), but excluding the sum of Rs. 4,902 representing the cost of the Census Medals

supplied by the Registrar-General, India In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 18,357 was also spent by the State Government on the 1951 Census prior to Census becoming a Central subject. Including the pending bills of about Rs. 7,500 and the probable cost of printing this report the total expenditure on the 1951 Census would approximate to Rs. 7.25 lakhs. It is obvious that the Villagewise Mother Tongue Scheme referred to earlier cannot be deemed to be part of the main 1951 Census work.

66. If due allowances are made for (*a*) the amount realised by the sale of stationery and other office requisites after the completion of the 1951 Census work, (*b*) cost price less depreciation of the unsold but usable articles and (*c*) grant of Rs. 10,000 made by the State Government for the sorting of Tahsilwise Mother Tongue Returns (*vide* paragraph 33-9a), the net expenditure charged to the Government of India would be slightly lower than Rs. 7.00 lakhs. It was possible to keep the expenditure at this low level—in spite of heavy expenditure incurred on intensive and repeated checkings at all stages of Census work, upgrading of the remuneration payable to Sorters, Compiler-Checkers, Supervisors, etc.—because of the adoption of various economy measures. The more important of these measures included the securing of rent-free buildings from the State Government for housing the Tabulation Office; getting the National Registers written on a voluntary basis; treating the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations and Tabulation Office as one single administrative unit; the setting up of a Centralised Tabulation Office for the entire State; differentiating between the remuneration fixed for Matriculate and non-Matriculate sorters; purchase of stationery in lots and almost eliminating purchases from private concerns; obtaining various categories of furniture and office requisites including even Comptometers, Typewriters and Duplicators, from other organizations free of all charges; selling of furniture and other office requisites to various Government organizations on termination of census work; appointing more Ferrashes* than peons in the Tabulation Office; obtaining a station wagon from the State Government free of all charges and utilizing it for tours of Officials and Transport of materials; scrupulous care to avoid wastage of stationery and other stores and constant search for cheaper but equally efficient substitutes.

67. *Miscellaneous.*—Statements indicating (*i*) tours undertaken and the travelling allowances drawn by various Officers of the Census establishment during the 1951 Census, (*ii*) the districtwise expenditure and consumption of Sorter-Months, Compiler-Checker Months and Supervisor Months for various operations and (*iii*) the costing statements prepared on lines indicated by the Registrar-General, India, are given in Appendices 'O', 'P' and 'Q' respectively.

It may be mentioned here that prior to the disbandment of the main 1951 Census Establishment, all the reference books obtained on loan from various offices were returned to the respective organizations. But all those purchased out of the Census funds or sent to the Census Office on a complimentary basis from various Organizations (including the offices of the other Census Superintendents) have all been preserved in a separate steel almirah belonging to the Census Office in the library of the Chief Secretary at Hyderabad. The books so preserved include a complete set of the bound copies of the Primary Census Abstracts pertaining to the various districts of the State and five sets of the 1951 Census Publications pertaining to Hyderabad State for use at future Censuses. All the Sorter's Tickets, Compiler's Posting Statements and all other relevant files and records, including the bound volumes of the circulars issued, have been preserved in the Central Records Office of Hyderabad Government in almirahs belonging to the Census Organization. These books and records should be obtained by the next Census Superintendent as soon as he sets up an office at the 1961 Census. In the meantime, they can be referred to at the respective places by all those interested in Census work and data.

68. *Appointment of a nucleus inter-censal staff.*—In the preceding Census a nucleus Census staff was provided for post Census work which then almost exclusively consisted

*The salary paid to a Ferrash was Rs. 5 less than that paid to a Peon. Besides, in the Sorting Rooms, a Ferrash (unlike the Peon) who did all types of odd jobs, including the sweeping of the rooms and keeping the brick pigeon holes clean, was extremely useful.

of printing and publication of district-wise village lists. No doubt the printing of the village lists (Part II of the District Census Handbooks referred to in paragraph 46) has already been completed. But yet the creation of such a staff is all the more necessary now considering the retention of the sample slips and their utilization for various types of ancillary enquiries and analytical studies. Besides, such a nucleus staff will be of considerable help to the next Census Superintendents in setting up the forthcoming decennial Census Organizations. Further, if this nucleus staff is recruited from among persons possessing some basic statistical qualifications and is also trained in population studies during the inter-censal period, they could provide the requisite technical know-how for the decennial census organization—the lack of which was the chief draw-back of the 1951 Census Organization.

69. *Conclusion.*—It is a matter of great satisfaction to all the Census staff that in spite of many hurdles, which it is quite unnecessary to retail or recapitulate here, the 1951 Census work was completed in as thorough and satisfactory a manner as local conditions permitted. None of us had any experience worth mentioning of Census work. Only one or two of us had some statistical training. But all concerned went to their allotted jobs with a sincerity amounting almost to devotion and I think the Registrar-General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, will concede that we struggled on to success. Before I close I must once again express my deep gratitude and that of all the Census staff at this end to Shri R. A. Gopalaswami, I.C.S., Registrar-General, India, and to Shri Rajeshwari Prasad, I.A.S., Deputy Registrar-General, India, for their constant guidance in all spheres of our work. It is difficult to pick out a few names from the Census staff and express my particular indebtedness to them. I shall remember with pride, satisfaction and gratitude the many bright, eager and hard working youngmen—from among Sorters, Compiler-Checkers, Supervisors, Comptometer Operators, Typists, Administrative Assistants and Assistant Census Superintendents—who offered their best ungrudgingly to the Census Organization. But if I am to complete this formality also, as it is generally done, the foremost whom I recall in this connection are Sarvashri P. Gopal Rao, C. N. Reddy, G. G. Laulkar, Abdul Khader, P. S. R. Avadhany, Mohammed Karimulla, K. V. Joga Reddy, K. N. Venkatachalam, T. Brahmiah, Vyas Rao, Balchandra Kulkarni, A. R. Anantha Narayana, K. Krishna Murthy, D. V. Narayana, Syed Roshan Ali, Murlidhar Rao, N. Vishwanathan, B. Shyamal Rao, Ataur Rahman and K. R. Gupta.

Nizamabad.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
12-11-1956.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 'A'

List of National Registers sent back to various Districts on account of Faulty Enumeration

Sl. No.	District & Tahsil	No. of National Registers	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	*Hyderabad District.*		
	1. Hyderabad West	6	
	2. Shahabad	8	
	3. Ibrahimpatnam	1	
2.	*Mahbubnagar District.*		
	1. Makhtal Tahsil		Only clarification sought regarding the terms Kopulu Seela, "Byin Pani" & "Begari Pani" in Yadyelli.
	2. Kalvakurti		Only clarification sought regarding the terms "Sevakapu" and "Shri Jangam" in all villages
3.	*Raichur District.*		
	1. Raichur Tahsil		Details about a person in H. No. 2-6 where all other members were displaced in Potgal.
	2. Deodurg Tahsil	2	
	3. Gangawati	1	
	4. Raichur	1	
	5. Yelburga	4	
	6. Lingsugur	5	
	7. Alampur	2	
4.	*Gulbarga District.*		
	1. Gulbarga Tahsil		.. Only clarification sought of the term 'Mazdoori' in Kirni.
	Do		.. Only clarification sought of the term 'Mazdoori' in Harsoon and Farathabad.
	2. Jeevargi Tahsil		.. Only clarification sought of Principal Livelihood in Andola in 10 households.
	3. Yadgir	4	
	4. Shahpur	22	
	5. Shorapur	25	
	6. Jeevargi	1	
	7. Gulbarga	16	
	8. Afzalpur	6	
	9. Aland	18	
	10. Chincholi	2	
	11. Kodangal	3	
	12. Sedam	12	
	13. Shorapur	1	
	14. Yadgir	2	

APPENDIX 'A'—(*Contd.*)

List of National Registers sent back to various Districts on account of Faulty Enumeration

Sl. No.	District & Tahsil	No. of National Registers	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	Gulbarga District—(*Contd.*)		
	15. Shorapur	2	
	16. Gulbarga	..	Only clarification sought of caste and language details in village Nos. 12, 48, 75, & 78.
	17. Aland	..	Only clarification sought of language and Principal Livelihood in village No. 63.
5.	*Bidar District.*		
	1. Bidar Tahsil	30	
	2. Homnabad	24	
	3. Ahmedpur Tahsil	32	
	4. Santpur	4	
	5. Narayankhed	1	
	6. Bhalki	51	
	7. Nilanga	6	
	8. Zahirabad	126	
6.	*Osmanabad District.*		
	1. Osmanabad Tahsil	30	
	2. Tuljapur	16	
	3. Parenda	8	
	4. Omerga	3	
	5. Omerga	74	
	6. Kalam	5	
	7. Latur	16	
	8. Owsa	20	
7.	*Bhir District.*		
	1. Manjlegaon	6	
	2. Georai	7	
	3. Kaij	1	
	4. Patoda Tahsil	1	
	5. Ashti	3	
	6. Kaij	1	
8.	*Aurangabad District.*		
	1. Jalna Tahsil	17	
	2. Sillod	6	
	3. Ambad	14	
	4. Jaffarabad	11	
	5. Bhokardan	7	
	6. Vaijapur	2	
	7. Kannad	8	
	8. Khuldabad	1	
9.	*Parbhani District.*		
	1. Kalamnuri Tahsil	1	
	2. Kalamnuri Tahsil	3	
	3. Jintur	..	Only clarification sought of term 'Shati' in Bhangapur.
	4. Gangakhed	..	Clarification sought of the principal livelihood in Pimpri, Antawadi, Karli and Ukhali.

APPENDIX 'A'—(*Contd.*)

List of National Registers sent back to various Districts on account of Faulty Enumeration

Sl. No.	District & Tahsil	No. of National Registers	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	5. Jintur		.. Only clarification sought of Principal Livelihood in Marwadi, Hatta, Kupta, Adgaon, Ravli, Kanpur, Boath, Kudi and Chincholi.
	6. Kalamnuri		.. Only clarification sought of Principal Livelihood in Shirsam.
10.	*Nanded District.*		
	1. Nanded Tahsil		.. Only clarification sought of Principal Livelihood in Delup and Limbgaon.
	2. Mudhol		.. Only clarification sought of Principal Livelihood in Kamte and of the term 'Khati' in Kamsari.
11.	*Adilabad District.*		
	1. Adilabad Tahsil	2	
	2. Adilabad	53	
	3. Nirmal	21	
	4. Boath	1	
	5. Kinwat	8	
12.	*Nizamabad District.*		
	1. Armoor Tahsil		.. Only clarification sought of terms "Dhor" and "Dorapani" in Velpur.
	2. Yellareddi		.. Only clarification sought of term "Achukattu" in Lingareddy, Gaitanam and Gandaru.
13.	*Medak District.*		
	1. Medak	5	
	2. Narsapur	1	
14.	*Warangal District.*		
	1. Warangal Tahsil		.. Only clarification sought regarding absence of tenant cultivators and absentee landlords in Muripivala.
	2. Warangal Tahsil	1	Only clarification sought of entries in N.R.C in cols. 8, 11, 13, & 14 in Devalkipalli.
	3. Burgampahad	1	Only clarification of entries in N.R.C. in cols. 11, 13 & 14 in Chandragudem.
	4. Madhira Tahsil		.. Only clarification asked regarding entries in column 7 of N. R. C. of Narapanavipalli.
	5. Yellandu	1	Only clarification asked of entries in cols. Nos. 13 & 14.

APPENDIX 'B'

TABULATION

OFFICE ORDER No. 1. *Dated the 1st May, 1951.*

Checking of Despatch Notes and Census Material as they are received from Districts.

1. The clerk concerned (Mr. Koteshwar Rao, Mr. Harishchander or Mr. Vyas Rao, as the case may be) with the help of any of the other two clerks, or a probationer approved of by 1st A. C., must first check up the code numbers in the Despatch Note of the Tahsil (as soon as it is received here) with the *final* Location Code in this Office. The differences, if any, must be noted on the reverse of the Despatch Notes (or on a separate piece of white paper) and signed by the clerk. Minor spelling differences need not be noted. But major spelling differences, differences regarding omission of hamlets, declaration of any village as deserted, additional details of village names (like Sefi Faizabad for 'Faizabad' or 'Amrapur (Narsapur)' for 'Amrapur' should be noted as well as additions or deletions of villages, changes in numbering of villages, etc. In case there are no differences, the clerk concerned must certify and sign as follows:—

"Compared code numbers in Despatch Note with Location Code. No change."

The work must be done under the supervision of Mr. Laulkar (or Mr. Abdul Khader, if so desired by 1st A.C.) and he should also sign the note written by the clerk in attestation.

2. (1) Checking of material should be done by a team or teams each in charge of a second grade clerk working under the supervision of 1st A.C. or Mr. Laulkar or Mr. Abdul Khader, as may be directed by 1st A.C. (Mr. Venkatachellam and Mr. Murlidhar's services can also be requisitioned if needed for this purpose.)

(2) Each team should consist of a second grade clerk, a third grade clerk and one or two probationers nominated by 1st A.C.

(3) A peon each (including Shanker Reddy) may be allotted to the team if possible.

3. If material from more than one District or Tahsil is being checked at the same time, it should be done in separate rooms. The clerk concerned must keep his room (or rooms) carefully sealed and locked when not in use and till all census material is sent to the Record Room.

4. Within a Tahsil the checking team (or teams) should take up the census material village by village, and then town by town. Packages, or bags, or even village or block or ward bundles should be opened only when checking work relating to that package or bag or bundle is to be taken up. Unless the concerned part of the National Register of Citizens and the pads of the village (or the block or ward in a town, as the case may be) have been checked up and *retied* neatly and carefully in one bundle, the census material of the next village (or block or ward of a town) should not be opened.

5. It should first be checked whether both the name and code number of the District, Tahsil and Village or Town (as indicated in the Despatch Note) have been written on the concerned part of the National Register of Citizens, and the relevant pads, and enumeration slips. It should also be checked that Ward, Block and House Numbers have been written on the slips and the Register. If not, the matter should be brought to the notice of 1st A.C. who will give directions with a view to eliminating confusion later on.

6. The population as given in the Despatch Note should be compared with the numbers of pads and loose slips mentioned in the relevant columns. If there is anything contradictory, detailed counting of slips will have to be done to satisfy that they are O.K. (A typical case would be a village with 148 persons showing 1 pad and 10 slips). Such matter should be brought to the notice of the Officer-in-charge (1st A.C. or Mr. Laulkar or Mr. Abdul Khader).

7. (1) It should then be checked up whether numbers of (*a*) pads; (*b*) loose slips (whether stitched in bundles, or not); (*c*) parts of National Register of Citizens; and (*d*) *used* forms (title cover and unused forms should not be taken into account) of National Registers of Citizens received, tally with the respective entries in the Despatch Note. In case they tally, the tick mark (✓) should be made against the village (or block or ward) entries. If they do not tally, the actual number received should be written by one of the clerks on the top or side of the original entry after putting a circle round the original entry. (*Under no circumstances should original entries be scored or struck off.*) The clerk must then initial the entry.

Example.—If an entry of 18 is wrong and 16 is correct, then correction should be indicated as follows:—

16
(18)

(2) If unused *forms* of National Register of Citizens are found in any part of National Register of Citizens, they should be crossed on both sides by a single

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line drawn in ink from one top corner to the opposite bottom corner and signed by a clerk.

8. It should always be ascertained whether the first and the last four entries in a pad (or stitched or unstitched loose slips attached) have been recorded in the National Register of Citizens. Simultaneously it should also be verified whether the first four and the last four entries in any part of National Register of Citizens are on the slips.

9. If parts of National Register of Citizens or loose slips are unstitched or the stitches have given way, they should be set right. (A few spare covers of National Register of Citizens must be kept in the Record Room for the purpose).

10. Any contradictory, unusual or unexplainable point or feature should be brought to the notice of the Officer-in-charge.

11. The Officer-in-Charge should finally and after he is satisfied with the checking work (*a*) get the differences in the material received incorporated in the copy of the Despatch Note brought by the District Clerk, (*b*) endorse acknowledgment of the material sent at the end or on the back of the Despatch Note subject to the differences indicated in the main body of the Despatch Note, and (*c*) also make such further endorsements on it as may be necessary. The endorsements should be signed finally by 1st A.C. and should also be repeated in the draft copies of the Despatch Notes which should be handed over to the Record Keeper, Mr. Brahmiah. 1st A.C. should pursue his endorsements wherever necessary till requisite action is taken in the matter.

12. 1st A. C., can issue such further orders in this regard as he may deem necessary. But he and Mr. Abdul Khadar and Mr. Laulkar should make a regular *Note* of all defects, peculiarities, etc., they may find in the work of each town or tahsil and bring it to my notice wherever they feel the necessity to do so.

1st *May*, 1951.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
Census Commissioner.

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APPENDIX 'C'

PAMPHLET I

Instructions regarding Filling in the Omissions and Correcting of Obvious Mistakes in Census Enumeration Slips.

You must have already mastered the 'Instructions to Enumerators' issued for the 1951 Census enumeration. In case you have any doubt regarding any question or matter referred to in the 'Instructions' get it clarified by your Administrative Assistant before you take up this work. For facility of reference, a list of the questions set for the 1951 Census and a sample of the slips used for enumeration are given below:—

LIST OF QUESTIONS

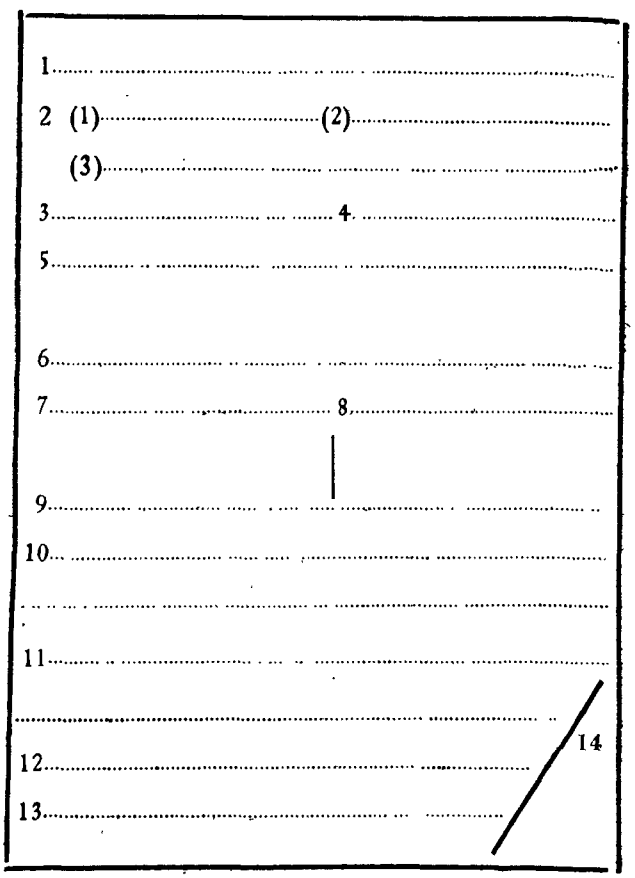
1. What is your name and what is the name of your father/husband?
2. What is your (1) nationality (2) religion and (3) do you belong to any special group?
3. Are you unmarried, married, widowed or divorced?
4. What is your age?
5. Were you born in this district? If not, in what district?
6. Are you a displaced person from Pakistan? If so, when did you come to the Indian Union and from which district?
7. What is your mother-tongue?
8. What other Indian language do you commonly speak?
9. Are you a self-supporting person, or an earning dependant, or a non-earning dependant? If you are a self-supporting person, do you earn your principal means of livelihood as an employer, or an employee, or an independent worker?
10. What is your principal means of livelihood?
11. What is your secondary means of livelihood?
12. Can you both read and write a simple letter or can you only read it? If you can both read and write, have you passed any examination, and if so, what is the highest examination you have passed?
13. Are you unemployed and in search of employment? If so, since when?
14. What is your sex?

The instructions issued to Enumerators regarding the numerical contractions that should be used by them for recording the answers to these Questions are given in Annexure 'A'.

Part I—Identification numbers for District, Tahsil and Village or Town and House Numbers.

1. The identification numbers (*i.e.*, the Location Code numbers) of the district, tahsil and village or town should have been written on the top left hand corner of each slip.

SAMPLE SLIP FOR CENSUS ENUMERATION.



Note:—The districts of Hyderabad State have been numbered within the State, and the tahsils have been numbered within the concerned district (these numbers are indicated in Annexure 'B'). Similarly, all the villages and towns have been numbered within the concerned tahsil. For example, if the person enumerated belongs to Anagundi village (code number 150) of Gangawati Tahsil (code number 4) of Raichur District (code number 3), then at the top of each slip pertaining to Anagundi village the numbers '3-4-150' should have been written.

2. In case of persons who live in houses, or in institutions (like hostels, hospitals, jails, etc.), the house numbers should have been written in brackets on the slips immediately after the district, tahsil, and town or village numbers. The house number includes, in addition to the actual house number, the numbers of the ward and the block, wherever they exist. In case of persons living in institutions, the letters 'Inst' or the word 'Institution' or its equivalent in any of our local languages should have also been written below the house numbers. *In case of houseless persons, i.e., persons like beggars, tramps, etc., who do not normally reside in houses, no numbers should have been written except the district, tahsil and village or town numbers.*

3. In case there is more than one household in a house, as is quite common in case of bigger towns, then the slips of persons pertaining to *each household* will be distinguished by an alphabet written outside the brackets containing the house numbers. Similarly, in case a member of the staff of an institution lives on the premises of the institution itself (with or without his family), then the slip belonging to him (and the slips belonging to the members of his family, if any) should have an alphabet written outside the brackets, in order to distinguish the member of the staff (and his dependants, if any) from the regular inmates of the institution. If a second member of the staff is also living on the premises of the institution (with or without his family), then the next alphabet should have been written on the slips pertaining to him (and his dependants, if any).

Note:—Houses in small villages are generally numbered in one series. Bigger villages would generally have been divided into blocks, and then houses numbered separately within each block. Towns would generally have been divided into blocks (or first into wards, and then into blocks) and then houses numbered separately in each block. For example, if Anagundi (the village referred to above) is a big village, it should have been divided into two or more blocks and if a particular person enumerated lives in house number 121 of block number 2 of the village, then the numbers appearing on the top of his slip will be as follows:—

'3-4-150 (2-121)'

If there are two households in this particular house No. 121, then for each of the persons belonging to the first household, the alphabet 'A' should have been written outside the bracket and for each of the persons belonging to the second household the alphabet 'B' should have been written.

4. Check up that *each* of the slips with which you are dealing has been properly numbered as indicated above. Sometimes you will find that the location code numbers and the house numbers have been written only on the top of the first slip pertaining to the house or household, and omitted in the case of all the remaining members of the house or household. You will have to carefully fill in all such omissions by referring to the National Register of Citizen, if necessary. In case of any doubt consult your Supervisor or Administrative Assistant.

Part II—Crossing out slips filled in for uninhabited Mosques, Temples, Shops, etc.

1. It is obvious that enumeration slips have to be filled only for human beings—one slip for each person. But sometimes due to ignorance, or merely to keep up the sequence of house numbers, some Enumerators have filled in slips for uninhabited mosques, temples, shops, etc. In such cases they have generally written the name, by which the place is locally known, at the top of the slip or against Question No. 1, and left the rest of the slip blank. If you come across any such slip, refer to the National Register of Citizens in order to be certain that your presumption is correct, and after obtaining the approval of the Supervisor cross out the slip boldly. These slips will have to be thrown out when you break the pads for sorting.

Part III—Filling in the Omissions in the Answers to Census Questions.

In case of omissions of answers on the enumeration slips to any of the census questions, the answers should be written in red ink by reference to the corresponding entries in the National Register of Citizens. If this procedure is not possible because of similar omissions in the National Register of Citizens, the following rules should be observed:—

Question No. 1—Name and father's/husband's name.

If there is no entry regarding name and the name of the father (or the husband) and the National Register of Citizens also contains a similar omission* leave the space blank.

2. (*a*) *Question No. 2 (1)—Nationality.*

If there is no entry regarding nationality, write the nationality of the other members of that particular household (the numerical contraction 1 has to be written for Indian Nationality). If the name, or other details given in the slip concerned, appear to conflict with the adoption of the above procedure, or if the nationality is not written in the case of any of the members of the particular household, then consult your Administrative Assistant.

(*b*) *Question No. 2 (2)—Religion.*

If there is no entry regarding religion, write the religion of the other members of that particular household. The numerical contraction 1 has to be written for Hindus, 2 for Muslims, 3 for Christians, 4 for Jains and 5 for Sikhs. If the name, or other details given in the slip concerned, appear to conflict with the adoption of the above procedure, or if the religion is not written in the case of any of the members of the particular household, then consult your Administrative Assistant.

* No entries are made in the National Register of Citizens regarding the answers to Question No. 2 (1)—Nationality; Question No. 5—Birth-place; Question No. 6—Displaced Persons; Question No. 7—Mother Tongue; Question No. 8—Bilingualism; and Question No. 13—Unemployment. In case, therefore, of omissions of answers to these questions, rules indicated above should be followed and it is useless to look into the National Register of Citizens for supplying the missing answers.

(c) *Question No.* 2 (3)—*Special Group (name of the 'backward' caste or tribe).*

If there is no entry regarding the caste, tribe, etc., (*i.e.*, o or 1 or 2 or the name of the caste or tribe has not been written), write the special group as written for the other members of the household. If the name, or other details given in the slip concerned, appear to conflict with the adoption of the above procedure, or if the special group is not written in the case of any of the members of the particular household, then consult your Administrative Assistant.

If you come across a slip where you find that '1' is written wrongly for persons belonging to any caste or tribe (the name and means of livelihood often give an indication of the caste, particularly in villages) *not* specifically mentioned in Annexure 'A' [Question No. 2 Part (3)], then report the matter to your Administrative Assistant.

If anywhere you find that '2' has been written for persons presumably not Anglo-Indians, then also report the matter to your Administrative Assistant.

3. *Question No.* 3—*Civil Condition (Marital Status).*

If there is no entry regarding the marital status, then treat males under 21 years of age and females under 16 years of age as unmarried. In other words, write '1' in such cases. If there is no entry regarding age also, then report the matter to the Administrative Assistant.

4. *Question No.* 4—*Age.*

Omission of age should be left alone (in case it cannot be filled in by reference to the corresponding entries in the National Register of Citizens) and should be treated as 'age not stated' for purposes of sorting and tabulation.

5. *Question No.* 5.—Birth Place.

If there is no entry regarding the birth-place treat the person as having been born in the district of enumeration. In other words, write '1' in such cases.

6. *Question No.* 6—*Displaced Person.*

If there is no entry in both the compartments of this question, treat the person as not being displaced and write '0' in both the compartments unless the person belongs to a household of displaced persons. In the latter case report the matter to your Administrative Assistant.

7. *Question No.* 7—*Mother-Tongue.*

If there is no entry regarding the mother-tongue, the predominant language of the village or town concerned should be entered, unless entries relating to other members of the same household provide a different indication specifically. (The numerical contraction 1 has to be written for Telugu, 2 for Marathi, 3 for Kanada, 4 for Urdu and 5 for Hindi). In the latter case consult your Administrative Assistant.

8. *Question No.* 8—*Bilingualism.*

If there is no entry regarding bilingualism, the person should be treated as having no subsidiary language, *i.e.*, '0' should be written against the question.

9. (a) *Question No.* 9 *Part I (first compartment)—Dependency.*

If there is no entry as to whether the person concerned is self-supporting, or an earning dependant, or a non-earning dependant (in other words the numercial contraction '1' or '2' or '3' respectively has not been written), the following procedure should be adopted for filling in the omission:—

Slips relating to males:

(*i*) Males of 21 years of age and above should be treated as self-supporting persons (in other words the numerical contraction '1' should be written).

(*ii*) Males under 21 years of age should be treated as earning dependants if a secondary means of livelihood is recorded against Question No. 11 (in other words the numerical contraction '2' should be written), and should be treated as non-earning dependants if *no* secondary means of livelihood is recorded against Question No. 11 (in other words the numerical contraction '3' should be written).

Slips relating to females:

(*iii*) All females should be treated as earning dependants if a secondary means of livelihood is recorded against Question No. 11 (in other words the numerical contraction '2' should be written), and should be treated as non-earning dependants if *no* secondary means of livelihood is recorded against Question No. 11 (in other words the numerical contraction '3' should be written).

(b) *Question No.* 9 *Part II (second compartment)—Nature of Employment.*

It may first be noted that the classification of a person as an employer (*i.e.*, '1'), *or as* an employee (*i.e.*, '2'), or as an independent worker (*i.e.*, '3'), applies only to self-supporting persons. (For a self-supporting person '1' would have been written in the first compartment of this Question). In case, therefore, of earning dependants or non-earning dependants, if there is any omission, you merely put '0' without any further scrutiny.

In case of self-supporting persons, however, any omission in the second part of this question should be supplied with reference to the answer to Question No. 10. If Question No. 10 indicates that the principal means of livelihood of the person is derived from agriculture (in which case *generally* the numerical contraction '1' or '2' or '3' or '4' would have been written), then also you merely put 'O'. But if Question No. 10 indicates that the person concerned belongs to a non-agricultural class, in that event, classify him as an employer or as an employee or as an independent worker (in other words write '1' or '2' or '3' respectively) after a careful study of the principal means of livelihood as recorded against Question No. 10. In this connection you must remember yet another point. There are many persons who are not economically active or gainfully employed,

like inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses; recipients of doles; beggars and vagrants; persons living principally on pensions, mansabs, remittances, scholarships and funds or on income derived from non-agricultural property or from non-productive activities. We are not interested in the classification of such persons as employers, or employees, or independent workers, simply because they cannot be classified as such. Therefore, if you come across such persons recorded as self-supporting, merely write 'O', and do not bother to classify them as employers or employees or independent workers.

10. *Question No.* 10—*Principal Means of Livelihood.*

In case of dependants (whether earning or non-earning), the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person in the household should be entered. If there are more self-supporting persons than one in that particular household with different means of livelihood, the matter may be referred to the Administrative Assistant.

In case of self-supporting persons the principal means of livelihood recorded for the dependants in the household should be entered. If different principal means of livelihood are recorded for the dependants, then consult the Administrative Assistant.

In case the principal means of livelihood is not recorded for any member of the household (whether self-supporting or dependant), then consult the Administrative A

NOTE.—In addition to correction of omissions, see if answers to this question are vague. If so, fill in full details, if available from the National Register of Citizens. For example, in case bare words like 'coolie' or 'mazdoor' are entered in the slips and '3' is entered in the Register, then strike off 'coolie,' etc., and write 3. Similarly, if in such a case, the entry in the Register is 'Mazdoor, Oil Mills' etc., copy the entry on the slip. This is a very important part of your work and pay careful attention to it.

In spite of instructions to record the principal means of livelihood in detail against Question N. 10, sometimes terms like 'Kula vruthi' (i.e., the profession of the caste) have been written for persons belonging to castes like 'Chakali' (Washerman), 'Mangali' (Barber), 'Padmashali' (Weaver), etc. In such cases the principal means of livelihood should be determined and written with reference to the answer recorded against **Question No. 2 (3)—Special Group.** If in such cases any new problem arises, or you have any doubt, or if the name of the caste is not recorded but the numerical contraction 'I' is used instead against Question No. 2 (3), then consult your Administrative Assistant.

11. *Question No.* 11—*Secondary Means of Livelihood.*

Where there is no entry, the person should be treated as not having any secondary means of livelihood.

12. *Question No.* 12—*Literacy.*

Where there is no entry the persons should be treated as illiterate, unless (*a*) in the case of self-supporting persons (*i.e.*, in the case of persons for whom '1' is written in the first compartment of Question No. 9), the answer to Question No. 10 clearly establishes that he is literate (for example, a self-supporting person, who earns his principal means of livelihood as Gumastha to an Advocate, must certainly be literate), and (*b*) in the case of earning dependants (*i.e.*, a person for whom '2' has been written in the first compartment of Question No. 9), the answer to Question No. 11 clearly establishes that he is literate.

13. *Question No.* 13—*Unemployment.*

No omission need be supplied for this question.

14. *Question No.* 14—*Sex.*

Where there is no entry the sex of the persons should be determined from the name entered against Question No. 1.

PART IV—GENERAL

15. If in the course of this checking or subsequent sorting any entry in any slip is found by you to be an obvious mistake, apparent on the face of the record, it should be brought to the notice of the Administrative Assistant concerned, who may authorise the case to be treated as if it were an omission.

16. If during the course of this checking you feel that any particular Enumerator has not at all understood any question properly or has confused the use of numerical contractions, the matter should be reported to your Administrative Assistant, who will refer the case to the Deputy Superintendent and issue requisite instructions in the matter.

17. In all cases where omissions have been supplied in accordance with these instructions, a corresponding entry should be made in the National Register of Citizens and initialled by the Supervisor in token of his having checked it.

ANNEXURE 'A.'

Instructions issued to Enumerators regarding the numerical contractions to be used by them for recording answers to Census Questions.

Question No. I: *Name and father's/husband's name.*

Write name in full. After the name write in full in brackets the father's name in case of a male or an unmarried woman or a divorced woman. Write in brackets the husband's name in full in case of a married woman or a widow.

Question No. 2: (1) *Nationality,* (2) *Religion, and* (3) *Special group.*

PART (1) Nationality. Write 1 for all Indian nationals; for all others write nationality in full.

PART (2) Religion. Write 1 for Hindu; 2 for Muslim; 3 for Christian; 4 for Jain; 5 for Sikhs; for all others write the answer in full as actually returned.

PART (3) Special group. Write 1 for Muslims, Christians (other than Anglo-Indian), Jains, Sikhs, Parsees, Buddhists, Jews and all persons belonging to castes (or sects) mentioned below:—

1. Velala.
2. Brahman.
3. Kayasth.
4. Gujrati (Gurjar).
5. Khatri.
6. Bhat (Bhatraj).
7. Komati (Vaishya).
8. Velama.
9. Marvari.
10. Kshatriya (Rajput).
11. Sunar (Ausala, Kamsala).
12. Viswabrahman.
13. Satani.
14. Rangrez (Rangari, Bhavasagar).
15. Lohar (Kammari, Kambara).
16. Bogam (Kasban).
17. Darzi (Simpi).
18. Gurav (Tambli).
19. Teli (Gandla).
20. Lingayat (Jangam).
21. Balija.
22. Arya Samajists.
23. Brahmo Samajists.

Write 2 for Anglo-Indians. For all persons belonging to other castes or tribes write the answer as actually returned in full. Write O for the persons who say that they do not belong to any caste or tribe.

Question No. 3: *Civil Condition.*

Write 1 for unmarried person; 2 for married; 3 for widowed; 4 for divorced.

Question No. 4: *Age.*

Write age last birthday, *i.e.*, the actual number of completed years. Write O for infants below 1 year.

Question No. 5: *Birth-place.*

Write 1 for every person born in your district. For persons born elsewhere within Hyderabad State, but outside your district, write the name of the district in full. For persons born outside the Hyderabad State, but within the Indian Union, write the name of the other State in full. For persons born outside the Indian Union, *i.e.*, in foreign countries, write the name of the foreign country in full.

Question No. 6: *Displaced person.*

If the person enumerated is not a displaced person write O in *both* compartments of this question. For a displaced person write the date in full of his arrival in India in the *first* compartment, and the district of his origin in Pakistan in the *second* compartment.

Question No. 7: *Mother-tongue.*

Write 1 for persons whose mother-tongue is Telugu; if Marathi write 2; if Kanada write 3; if Urdu write 4; if Hindi write 5. In all other cases write the mother-tongue in full.

Question No. 8: *Bilingualism.*

If a person commonly speaks, in addition to his mother-tongue, Telugu write 1; if Marathi write 2; if Kanada write 3; if Urdu write 4; if Hindi write 5. In case of all other Indian languages write the name of the language in full. In case of all persons who do not commonly speak any other Indian language in addition to their respective mother-tongues, write O.

Question No. 9: *Economic status.*

First Compartment—Dependency.—Write 1 for a self-supporting person; 2 for an earning dependant; 3 for a non-earning dependant. The answers should be written in the first compartment.

Second Compartment—Employment.—If a self-supporting person earns his principal means of livelihood as an employer write 1, as an employee write 2, as an independent worker write 3. For all other self-supporting persons and earning dependants and non-earning dependants write O. These answers should be written in the *second* compartment.

Question No. 10: *Principal means of livelihood.*

An answer to this question should be recorded on every slip. If the slip relates to a self-supporting person record his principal means of livelihood. If the slip relates to a dependant (whether earning or non-earning) record here the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he is dependant. The means of livelihood which provides the greater part of his income is the principal means of livelihood for a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood. In the case of other self-supporting persons it is the only means of livelihood.

Use the following contractions for means of livelihood dependent on Agriculture—Write 1 for a person who cultivates land owned by him. Write 2 for a person who cultivates land owned by another person. Write 3 for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land. Write 4 for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person.

For all other means of livelihood write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it.

Question No. 11: *Secondary means of livelihood.*

For a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood write the means of livelihood next in importance to his principal means of livelihood. For an earning dependant write the means of livelihood which provides him with his earnings or the greater part of his earnings. Use the contractions indicated in Question 10 for means of livelihood dependent on agriculture.

For a self-supporting person who has only one means of livelihood write O. In the case of non-earning dependant also, write O.

Question No. 12: *Literacy and Education.*

Write O for a person who can neither read nor write: write 1 for a person who can read but can not write; write 2 for a person who can read and write. If a person who can read and write also has passed any examination note the highest examination passed, instead of writing 2.

Question No. 13: *Unemployment.*

If the person is in employment write O in *both* compartments of this question. If he is unemployed but is not seeking employment, or happens to be a child (who has not completed 14 years), student, housewife or is permanently disabled, then write 1 in the *first* compartment and O in the *second* compartment. If the person is unemployed and is also seeking employment write 2 in the first compartment and the period (in years and completed months, or completed months, or days only, as the case may be) during which he has been unemployed and in search of employment in the *second* compartment.

Question No. 14: *Sex.*

Write 1 for a male 2 for a female.

ANNEXURE 'B'

Districts and Tahsils of Hyderabad State with their respective Location Code Numbers.

(vide Note under para 1 of Part I).

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Hyderabad West.
2. Hyderabad East.
3. Shahabad.
4. Medchal.
5. Ibrahimpatnam.

2. MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Mahbubnagar.
2. Wanparti.
3. Atmakur.
4. Makhtal.
5. Pargi.
6. Shadnagar.
7. Kalvakurti.
8. Achampeth.
9. Nagarkurnool.
10. Kollapur.

3. RAICHUR DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Raichur.
2. Manvi.
3. Sindhnoor.
4. Gangavati.
5. Koppal.
6. Yelburga.
8. Kushtagi.
8. Lingsugur.
9. Deodurg.
10. Gadwal.
11. Alampur.

4. GULBARGA DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Gulbarga.
2. Chitapur.
3. Yadgir.
4. Shahpur.
5. Shorapur.
6. Andola (Jeevargi).
7. Afzalpur.
8. Aland.
9. Chincholi
10. Tandur.

4. GULBARGA DISTRICT—(*cont.*)

11. Kodangal.
12. Seram.

5. BIDAR DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Bidar.
2. Zahirabad.
3. Homnabad.
4. Bhalki.
5. Nilanga.
6. Ahmadpur.
7. Udgir.
8. Santpur (Aurad).
9. Narayankhed.

6. OSMANABAD DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Osmanabad.
2. Tuljapur.
3. Parenda.
4. Bhoom.
5. Kallam.
6. Latur.
7. Owsa.
8. Omerga.

7. BHIR DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Bhir.
2. Patoda.
3. Ashti.
4. Georai.
5. Manjlegaon.
6. Mominabad.
7. Kaij.

8. AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Aurangabad.
2. Paithan.
3. Gangapur.
4. Vaijapur.
5. Kannad.
6. Khuldabad.
7. Sillod.
8. Bhokardan.
9. Jaffarabad.
10. Jalna.
11. Ambad.

9. PARBHANI DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Parbhani.
2. Gangakhed.
3. Pathri.
4. Partur.
5. Jintur.
6. Hingoli.
7. Kalamnuri.
8. Basmath.

10. NANDED DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Nanded.
2. Biloli.
3. Deglur.
4. Mukhed.
5. Khandhar.
6. Hadgaon.
7. Bhokar
8. Mudhol.

11. ADILABAD DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Adilabad.
2. Utnoor.
3. Khanapur.
4. Nirmal.
5. Boath.
6. Kinwat.
7. Rajura.
8. Sirpur.
9. Chinoor.
10. Lakshattipet.
11. Asifabad.

12. NIZAMABAD DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Nizamabad.
2. Kamareddy.
3. Yellareddy.
4. Banswada.
5. Bodhan.
6. Armur.

13. MEDAK DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Sangareddy.
2. Vikarabad.

13. MEDAK DISTRICT—(*cont.*)

3. Andole.
4. Medak.
5. Siddipet.
6. Gajwel.
7. Narsapur.

14. KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Karimnagar.
2. Sirsilla.
3. Metpalli.
4. Jagtiyal.
5. Sultanabad.
6. Manthani. (*Mahadevpur*).
7. Parkal.
8. Huzurabad.

15. WARANGAL DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Warangal.
2. Pakhal.
3. Mulug.
4. Burgampahad.
5. Paloncha.
6. Madhira.
7. Yellandu.
8. Khammam.
9. Mahbubabad.

16. NALGONDA DISTRICT.

Tahsils:—

1. Nalgonda.
2. Miryalguda.
3. Devarkonda.
4. Ramannapet.
5. Bhongir.
6. Jangaon.
7. Suryapet.
8. Huzurnagar.

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APPENDIX 'D'

PAMPHLET No. 2.

Special Instructions regarding classification of slips into Nine Livlihood Classes from the description of the Principal Maans of Livelihood recorded against Question No. 10 (*vide* para 5 of Instructions Sorter's Ticket 0).

1. *General.*—In previous Censuses, census slips were, at the very outset sorted on the basis of religion. The figures of population by religion thus obtained were the basis of village statistics and most of the census tables. A big step in the rationalisation of census tabulation has been taken in the first census of Free India. We are no longer interested in splitting a village (or block or ward in a town) on the basis of religion or caste. It serves no purpose, administrative or statistical, to ascertain, for example, the Hindu literates or the Muslim literates in any area, so long as we know the total number of literates therein. It has now been decided instead to adopt the division of persons (*i.e.*, the slips) on the basis of the following 9 livelihood classes, of which 5 are agricultural and 4 non-agricultural.

The 5 Agricultural Classes

'O'—representing the persons (and their dependants*) whose principal means of livelihood is unspecified agriculture, *i.e.*, the agricultural class without sufficient details to enable its classification under classes I or II or III or IV noted below.

'I'—representing 'Cultivators of land wholly or mainly *owned*', and their dependants.

'II'—representing 'Cultivators of land wholly or mainly *unowned*', and their dependants.

'III'—representing 'Cultivating labourers', and their dependants.

'IV'—representing 'non-Cultivating owners of land (agricultural rent receivers)', and their dependants.

The 4 non-Agricultural Classes

'V'—representing the persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from '*Production other than cultivation*', and their dependants.

'VI'—representing the persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from '*Commerce*', and their dependants.

'VII'—representing the persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from '*Transport*', and their dependants.

'VIII'—representing the persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from '*Other services and miscellaneous sources*', and their dependants.

You have, therefore, at the very outset (*i.e.*, during the fifth operation of Sorter's Ticket O) to decide carefully to which of these 9 livelihood classes each of the slip belongs, and deal it in the relevant pigeon hole, marked with the Roman numerical contractions as specified above. The whole success of your work and census tabulation *primarily* depends on the successful manner of this initial classification by you. Any careless classification, which is bound to be detected in other sorting operations, will cause considerable headache to you and others. You should, therefore, master these instructions carefully and resolve all your doubts by reference to your Administrative Assistant.

2. *The 5 Agricultural classes.*—(1) It is very easy to determine the classification as amongst the 5 Agricultural Classes. If the answer on any slip to Question No. 10 is not expressed in terms of numerical contractions, but contains entries like 'Zirayath', 'Vyavasayam', etc., then the slip goes under livelihood class 'O'. Such an entry definitely indicates that the principal means of livelihood is agriculture, but is too vague to indicate the exact type of agriculture. It is, therefore, 'agriculture unspecified'. Generally you will find the numerical contraction '1', or '2', or '3', or '4', written against this Question, particularly in rural areas. These numerical contractions respectively represent the livelihood classes 'I (Cultivation of owned land)' 'II (Cultivation of unowned land)', 'III (Employment as cultivating labourer)' and 'IV (Rent receivers from agricultural land)'.

(2) For your information it may be noted that under class 'I' will fall all persons (and their dependants) like Pattedars, Shikmidars, Arazi Maqtadars and Inamdars, etc., who themselves cultivate the lands owned by them. Under class 'II' will fall all persons (and their dependants) like Kauldars, Battaidars, etc. Under class 'III' will fall all agricultural labourers (and their dependants), and under class 'IV' will fall all persons (and their dependants) like Pattedars, Shikmidars, Arazi Maqtadars and Inamdars, etc., who have leased out their lands.

* The word 'Dependants' in these Instructions covers both earning as well as non-earning dependants.

(8) You may some times come across slips with an entry like 'Vyavasayam Cooli'. This entry is clear enough, though the enumerator should have written '8' instead. Such a slip ought to go under livelihood class 'III (Employment as cultivating labourer)'.

NOTE.—You may come across slips with words like 'cultivation of vegetables' *without* any numerical contractions. The presumption in such cases should be that such persons earn their principal means of livelihood by a specialised cultivation of vegetables and not by ordinary field cultivation or agriculture. They should go under livelihood class V, *i.e.*, 'Production (other than cultivation)'. Similarly, a slip with an entry like 'Rent Collector of Deshmukh Rang Rao', would go under livelihood class 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources'.

8. *V. Production (other than cultivation).*—You should remember that 'V Production (other than cultivation)' means the making or repairing of *movable* property of some kind or the other. For our purposes there is no difference between the making and the repairing of movable property. Both come under production. Similarly,' 'making' (production) includes raising or rearing of stocks or animals or insects; plantation; industries; hunting of animals; fishing; mining and quarrying; processing; and manufacturing. You will frequently come across people who not only produce things but also sell them. Such people come only under 'Production'.

NOTE.—There is, however, an important point which you must always bear in mind that the making or repairing of *immovable* property like houses, roads, bridges, etc., is not production. It is construction, *i.e.*, a service. It, therefore, goes under livelihood class 'VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources)'. Similarly, the generation of electricity is not production but it comes under utilities (*i.e.*, it is also a service) and thus goes under livelihood class VIII. Production (and distribution), of motion pictures (films, etc.) goes under 'Recreation Services', *i.e.*, under livelihood class VIII. Photographers go along with artists, sculptors, etc., under 'Arts, Letters and Journalism, which is also livelihood class VIII.

4. *VI. Commerce.*—You should remember that 'VI Commerce' means buying and selling of movable or immovable property. You should particularly note that lending and borrowing of money, insurance, banking, etc., are also commerce.

NOTE:—As stated in para 3 above, people who produce things and also sell them do not go under 'Commerce'. They go under livelihood class V, *i.e.*, 'Production (other than cultivation)'.

5. *VII. Transport.*—The term 'VII Transport' needs no explanation. It is movement of people or goods from one place to another.

6. *VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.*—The term 'VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources' represents the residuary livelihood class, *i.e.*, the class under which the slips, which do not pertain to any of the other 8 livelihood classes, go. But if you do not take very great care you will put many people into class VIII who really ought to go under class V, VI, or VII. *Therefore, think twice before you put a slip into class VIII.* If you follow carefully the three working rules noted below you are not likely to commit a mistake.

Firstly, if the entry against Question No. 10 shows that the work which the person earning the livelihood does is 'Production (other than cultivation)', or 'Commerce', or 'Transport', put the slip into livelihood class V, or VI, or VII, as the case may be, without any further thought. (It is immaterial whether the person is an employer, employee or independent worker).

Secondly, even where this is not so, if he is an employee and it is clear from the entry that the factory company or person who employs him is engaged on 'Production (other than cultivation)', or 'Commerce', or 'Transport', then also put the slip into livelihood class V, or VI, or VII, as the case may be.

NOTE:—This rule does not apply to persons employed as domestic servants. Such persons should go under livelihood class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources).

Thirdly, all other cases go under livelihood class VIII. This will apply to domestic servants *without any exception* whatever they do.

7. Go through Appendix 'A' at the end of this pamphlet, which will further clarify the classification of the various means of livelihood classes as between 'V Production (other than cultivation)', 'VI Commerce', 'VII Transport', and 'VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources'. Also master Appendix 'B' which gives the illustrations with reference to some sample entries. Once again remember that the success of your sorting depends upon the proper classification of each slip into one or the other of the nine livelihood classes mentioned above and take all precautions not to inflate unnecessarily livelihood class 'VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources'.

ANNEXURE 'A'

This list of non-agricultural means of livelihood is meant only for sorting purposes. The list (and the numbering in it) is based on the division, sub-divisions and groups as contained in the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme but it has been rearranged (in some places) in order to keep together the various means of livelihood falling under each of the four non-agricultural livelihood classes. This explains the reason as to why there is break in numberings at pages 57 and 58).

V—PRODUCTION (OTHER THAN CULTIVATION)

Primary Industries not elsewhere specified

0.1 *Stock Raising.*

0·11 Herdsmen and shepherds.

0·12 Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes.

0·10 Breeders and keepers of other large animals including transport animals.

0.2 *Rearing of small animals and insects.*

0·21 Poultry farmers.

0·22 Bee-keepers.

0·23 Silkworm rearers.

0·24 Cultivators of lac.

0·20 Rearers of other small animals and insects.

0.3 *Plantation Industries.*

Owners, managers and workers in—

0·31 Tea plantation.

0·32 Coffee plantation.

0·33 Rubber plantation.

0·30 All other plantations but not including the cultivation of special crops in conjunction with ordinary cultivation of field crops.

0·4 *Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified and wood-cutting.*

0·40 Planting, replanting and conservation of forests (including forest officers, rangers and guards).

0·41 Charcoal burners.

0·42 Collectors of forest produce and lac.

0·43 Woodcutters.

0·44 Cow-dung collectors and cow-dung-cake makers.

0.5 *Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation).*

0·6 *Fishing.*

0·60 Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries.

0·61 Gatherers of chanks and pearls.

0·62 Gatherers of sea-weeds, sea-shells, sponges and other water products.

MINING AND QUARRYING

1·0 *Non-metallic mining and Quarrying not otherwise classified—including* mining and quarrying of such materials as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt, bitumen.

1.1 *Coal mining.*—Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bitumenous, sub-bitumenous and legnite.

1.2 *Iron ore mining.*

1.3 *Metal mining except iron ore mining.*

1.31 Gold.

1.32 Lead, silver and zinc.

1.33 Manganese.

1.34 Tin and wolfram.

1.30 Other metallic minerals.

1.4 *Crude, Petroleum and Natural Gas.*

Oil Well and Natural Gas, well operations (including drilling) and oil or bitumenous sand operations.

5 *Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits.*

Extraction from the earth of stone, clay, sand and other materials used in building or manufacture of cement.

1.6 *Mica.*

1.7 *Salt, Saltpetre and saline substances.*

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—FOODSTUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF

2.0 *Food Industries otherwise unclassified.*

2.01 Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.

2.02 Canning and preservation of fish.

2.03 Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat.

2.00 Other food industries.

2.1 *Grains and pulses.*

2.11 Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and all types of flour grinding.

2.12 Millers of cereals and pulses.

2.13 Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations.

2.10 Other processes of grains and pulses.

2.2 *Vegetable oil and dairy products.*

2.21 Vegetable oil pressers and refiners.

2.22 Manufacturers of hydrogenated oils.

2.23 Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products.

2.3 *Sugar Industries.*

2.31 Gur manufacture.

2.30 Other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets.

2.4 *Beverages.*

2.41 Brewers and distillers.

2.42 Toddy drawers.

2.43 Ice manufacturers.

2.40 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages.

2.5 *Tobacco.*

2.51 Manufacture of bidis.

2.50 Manufacture of tobacco products (other than bidis) such as cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and snuff. Stemming, re-drying and other operations connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacturing are also included.

2.6 *Cotton Textiles.*

2.61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.

2.62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.

2.63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging.

2.7 *Wearing appareal (except foot wear) and made up textile goods.*

2.71 Tailors, miliners, dress makers and darners

2.72 Manufacturers of hosiery, embroiderers,, makers of crepe, lace and fringes.

2.73 Fur dressers and dyers.

2.74 Hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles.

2.75 Manufacture of house furnishing of textiles.

2.76 Tent makers.

2.70 Makers of other made-up textile goods including umbrellas.

2·8 *Textile Industries otherwise unclassified.*

2·81 Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving.

2·82 Woolen spinning and weaving.

2·83 Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving.

2·84 Hemp and flax spinning and weaving.

2·85 Manufacture of rayon, weaving of rayon fabrics and production of staple fabric yarn.

2·86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from coconut, aloes straw, linseed and hair.

2·80 All other (including insufficiently described), textile industries, including artificial leather and cloth.

2·9 *Leather, leather products and footwear.*

2·91 Tanners and all other workers in leather.

2·92 Cobblers (and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs.)

2·90 Makers and repairers of other leather products.

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—METALS, CHEMICALS PRODUCTS THEREOF.

3·0 *Manutacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified.*

3·01 Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements including horse shoes.

3·02 Workers in copper, brass and bell metal.

3·03 Workers in other metals.

3·04 Cutlers and surgical and veterinary instrument makers.

3·05 Workers in mints, die sinkers, locksmiths, etc.

3·06 Makers of arms, guns, etc., including workers in ordinance factories.

3·1 *Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture).*

Maunfacture of iron and steel, including all processes such as smelting and refining; rolling and drawing; and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of ferrous metals.

3·2 *Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture).*

Smelting and refining, rolling, drawing and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of non-ferrous metals.

3·3 *Transport Equipment.*

3·31 Building and repairing of ships and boats.

3·32 Manufacture assembly and repair of Railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles.

3·33 Manufacture of aircraft.

3·34 Coach builders and makers of carriages, palki, rickshaw, etc., and wheel wrights.

3·30 Manufacture of all other transport equipment.

3·4 *Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies.*

3·41 Manufacture of electric lamps.

3·42 Manufacture of electric fans and other accessories.

3·43 Manufacture of electric wire and cable.

3·40 Manufacture of electrical generating transmission and distribution apparatus; electrical household appliances other than lights and fans; electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft and railway

locomotives and cars ; communication equipment and related products, including radios, phonographs, electric batteries, X-Ray and therapeutic apparatus ; electronic tubes, etc.

3·5 *Machinery (other than electrical machinery including Engineering Workshops.)*

3·51 Engineering workshops engaged in producing machine and equipment parts.

3·52 Mechanics unspecified.

3·6 *Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertilisers and Powers Alcohol.*

3·61 Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkali salts.

3·62 Dyes, explosives and fireworks.

3·63 Synthetic resins and other plastic materials (including synthetic fibres and synthetic rubbers.)

3·64 Chemical fertilisers.

3·65 Power Alcohol.

3.7 *Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations.*

3.8 *Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified.*

3.81 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations.

3.82 Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds.

3.83 Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes.

3.84 Ink.

3.85 Matches.

3.86 Candle.

3.87 Starch.

3.80 Other chemical products.

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

4.0 *Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified.*

4.01 Manufacture of professional scientific and controlling instruments (but not including cutlery, surgical or veterinery instruments).

4.02 Photographic and optical goods.

4.03 Repair and manufacture of watches and clocks.

4.04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments.

4.05 Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances.

4.06 Stationery articles other than paper and paper products.

4.07 Makers of plastic and celluloid articles other than rayon.

4.08 Sports goods makers.

4.09 Toy makers.

4.00 Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries, bone ivory, horn, shell, etc.

4.1 *Products of petroleum and coal.*

4.11 Kerosene and petroleum refineries.

4.12 Coke ovens.

4.10 Other manufactures of products from petroleum and coal.

4.2 *Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products.*

Structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc.

4.3 *Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products.*

Manufacture of cement, cement pipes and cement concrete products.

4.4 *Non-metallic mineral products.*

4.41 Potters and makers of earthenware.

4.42 Makers of porcelain and crockery.

4.43 Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc.

4.44 Makers of other glass and crystal-ware.

4.40 Makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products including lime burners.

4.5 *Rubber products.*

4.6 *Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures.*

4.61 Sawyers.

4.62 Carpenters, turners, and joiners.

4.63 Veneer and plywood makers, match veneer and splint makers.

4.64 Basket makers.

4.60 Other industries of woody materials, including leaves, but not including furniture or fixtures.

4.7 *Furniture and fixtures.*

Manufacture of household, office, public building, professional and restaurant furniture; office and store fixtures, screens, shades, etc., regardless of material used.

4.8 *Paper and paper products.*

Manufacture of paper and paper board and articles of pulp, paper and paper board.

4.9 *Printing and Allied Industries.*

4.91 Printers, lithographers, engravers.

4.92 Book binders and stitchers.

VI—COMMERCE

6.0 *Retail trade otherwise unclassified.*

6.01 Hawkers and Street vendors otherwise unclassified.

6.02 Dealers in drugs and other chemical stores.

6.03 Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.

6.00 General Store-keepers, shop-keepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified.

6.1 *Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics).*

6.11 Retail dealers in grain and pulses; sweetmeats, sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry; animals for food; fodders for animals; other foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits.

6.12 Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops.

6.13 Retail dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja.

6.14 Hawkers and street-vendors of drink and foodstuffs.

6.15 Retail dealers in pan, bidis and cigarettes.

6.2 *Retail trade in fuel (including petrol).*

6.21 Petroleum distributors.

6.20 Retail dealers (including hawkers and street-vendors) in firewood charcoal, coal, cow-dung and all other fuel except petroleum.

6.3 *Retail trade in textile and leather goods.*

Retail trade (including hawkers and street-vendors) in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, wearing apparel, made-up textile goods, skin, leather, furs, feathers, etc.

6.4 *Wholesale trade in foodstuffs.*

Wholesale dealers in grains and pulses, sweetmeats, sugar and spices; dairy products, eggs and poultry animal for food, fodder for animals, other foodstuffs, wholesale dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja.

6.5 *Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs.*

6.6 *Real Estate.*

House and estate agents and rent collectors except agricultural land.

6.7 *Insurance.*

Insurance carriers and all kinds of insurance agents and other persons connected with insurance business.

6.8 *Money-lending, banking and other financial business.*

Officers, employees of joint-stock banks and co-operative banks, Munims, agents or employees of indigenous banking firms, individual money-lenders, exchangers and exchange-agents, money-changers and brokers and their agents.

VII—TRANSPORT

7.0 *Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services.*

7.1 *Transport by road.*

Owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other vehicles (excluding domestic servant) palki, etc., bearers and owners, pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers, porters and messengers, persons engaged in road transport otherwise classified, including freight transport by road, the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as toll roads, highway bridges, terminals and parking facilities.

7.2 *Transport by water.*

Owners and employees, officers, mariners, etc., of ships plying on the high seas, ships and boats plying on inland and coastal waters, persons employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots, shipbrokers.

7.3 *Transport by Air.*

Persons concerned with airfields and aircraft other than construction of airfields and airports.

7·4 *Railway Transport.*

7·41 Railway employees of all kinds *except* those employed in manufacture, assembly and repair of railway equipment and those employed on construction works.

7·42 Railway porters.

VIII.—OTHER SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

Construction and Utilities

5·0 *Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unlcassified.*

5·1 *Construction and maintenance of Buildings.*

5·11 Masons and bricklayers.

5·12 Stone-cutters and dressers.

5·13 Painters and decorators of house.

5·14 Persons engaged in construction of buildings with bamboo or other materials.

5·10 Other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar material.

5·2 *Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works.*

5·3 *Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines.*

5·4 *Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works including contour bunding, terracing and land reclamation operations.*

5·5 *Works and Services—Electric powers and gas Supply.*

5·51 Electric supply (generation and distribution).

5·52 Gas-supply (generation and distribution).

5·6 *Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply.*

5·7 *Sanitary Works and Services—Including Scavengers.*

STORAGE

7·5 *Storage and warehousing.*
The operation of storage facilities such as warehouses, cold storage safe deposits when such storage is offered *as an independent service.*

COMMUNICATIONS

7·6 *Postal Services.*

7·7 *Telegraph Services.*

7·8 *Telephone Services.*

7·9 *Wireless Services.*

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

8·1 *Medical and other Health Services.*

8·11 Registered medical practitioners.

8·12 Vaids, Hakims, and other persons practising medicine without being registered.

8·18 Dentists.

8·14 Midwives.

8·15 Vaccinators.

8·16 Compounders.

8·17 Nurses.

8·18 Veterinary Surgeons and veterinary doctors.

8·10 All other persons employed in hospitals or other public or private establishments rendering medical or other health services but not including scavengers or other sanitary staff.

8·2 *Educational Services and Research.*

8·21 Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions.

8·22 All other professors, lecturers and teachers.

8·20 Managers, clerks and servants of educational and research institutions, including Libraries and Museums, etc.

8.3 *Army, Navy and Air force.*

8.31 Army.

8.32 Navy.

8.33 Air Force.

8.4 *Police (other than village watchmen).*

8.5 *Village officers and servants, including village watchmen.*

8.6 *Employees of Municipalities and Local bodies (including Panchayats).*

—But not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division.

8.7 *Employees of State Government* (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).

8.8 *Employees of the Union Governments* (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).

8.9 *Employees of Non-Indian Governments.*

SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

9.0 *Services otherwise unclassified.*

9.1 *Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)*

9.11 Private motor drivers and cleaners.

9.12 Cooks.

9.13 Gardeners.

9.10 Other domestic servants.

9.2 *Barbers and beauty shops.*

Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers, tattooers, shampooers, bath houses.

9.3 *Laundries and Laundry services.*

Laundries and laundry services, washing and cleaning.

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9.4 *Hotels, restaurants and eating houses.*

9.5 *Recreation services.*

Production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of cinemas and allied services, Managers and employees of theatres, opera companies, etc., musicians, actors, dancers, etc., conjurers, acrobats, recitors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, radio broadcasting studios.

9.6 *Legal and business services.*

9.61 Lawyers of all kinds, including qazis, law agents and mukhtiars.

9.62 Clerks of lawyers, petition writers, etc.

9.63 Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and their employees (not being State Servants).

9.64 Public Scribes, Stenographers, Accountants, Auditors.

9.65 Managers, clerks, servants and employees of Trade Associations, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Labour Organisation and similar organisation of employers and employees.

9.7 *Arts, letters and journalism.*

9.71 Artists, sculptors and image makers.

9.72 Authors, editors and journalists.

9.73 Photographers.

9.8 *Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services.*

9.81 Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, Religious mendicants and other religious workers.

9.82 Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors and circumcisers, etc.

9.83 Managers and employees of organisations and institutions rendering charitable and other welfare services.

ANNEXURE 'B'

Illustrations regarding the classification of non-agricultural livelihood classes as between 'V-Production (other than cultivation)'; 'VI-Commerce'; 'VII-Tranport'; and 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources' (*vide* para 7 of the Instructions Appendix D).

1. (*a*) '*Weaver of Cotton Dhoties, etc.*'—The work which the person does for earning his livelihood can directly be identified as production of cotton dhoties, etc. He therefore, goes under 'V-Production*' (No. 2.62 of Appendix 'A') under Rule 1 of para 6. *It is not at all necessary for you to examine as to whether he is a employer, employee or an independent worker.*

(*b*) '*Clerk-Ramgopal Spinning and Weaving Mills*'.—The work which the person does for earning his livelihood is not Production, nor is it Commerce or Transport. *Therefore, think again.* You see that he is an employee of a factory which is engaged in production of cotton textiles. He, therefore, also goes under livelihood class 'V-Production' (No. 2.62 of Appendix 'A') under Rule 2 of para 6.

(*c*) *Cook of Mr. Ramlal, Manager, Ramgopal Spinning and Weaving Mills.*—Obviously the person is a domestic servant. You have no other alternative but to put him in livelihood class 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources' (No. 9.12) under Rule 3 of para 6.

2. (*a*) '*Gowli*'.—Gowlis in Hyderabad State both 'produce' and sell milk.—In accordance with para 3 *when a person both produces and sells any commodity, he has to be treated only as a producer.* The person, therefore, goes under livelihood class 'V-Production' (No. 2.23) under Rule 1 of para 6.

(*b*) '*Cartman-Ramnarayan Dairy Farm*'—The work which the person does for earning his livelihood is Transport. (*There is no necessity at all for you to further find out whether he is an employee, and if so what his employer does*)—He, therefore, goes under livelihood class 'VII-Transport (No. 7.1) in accordance with Rule 1 of para 6.

(*c*) '*Watchman—Ramnarayan Dairy Farm*'.—The person neither produces nor is he engaged in Commerce or Transport. But he is an employee of an establishment producing dairy products. He, therefore, goes under livelihood class, 'V-Production' (No. 2.23) in accordance with Rule 2 of para 6.

3. (*a*) '*Gardener—Raja Rangarao's Fruit Garden (or Amrai)*'.—The person raises garden produce. He, therefore, goes under 'V-Production' (0.30).

(*b*) '*Gardener in Raja Rangarao's Bungalow*'.—The person obviously is a domestic servant. You have no other alternative but to put him under 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources' (9.13) under Rule 3 of para 6.

4. (*a*) '*Radio Repairer*'.—In accordance with para 3 *there is no difference for our purposes between the making and the repairing of movable property.*—This person, therefore, goes under 'V-Production' (No. 3.40) under Rule 1 of para 6.

*Production here always means production other than cultivation i.e., other than the 5 agricultural livelihood classes.

(*b*) '*Salesman-Phillips Radio Company*'.—The person is himself engaged in retail trade *i.e.*, Commerce. He, therefore, directly goes under 'VI-Commerce' (No 6.00) under Rule 1 of para 6.

(*c*) '*Radio Artist*', *or* '*Musician*', *or* '*Acrobat*' *or* '*Pahalwan*'.—In accordance with the note under para 8, *recreation services have to be put under class* '*VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources*'.—All these persons belong to recreation services, and, therefore, they go under 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources' (No. 9.5).

5. (*a*) '*Taxi Driver—Ambika Motor Taxi Company*'.—The person works on Transport. In accordance with Rule 1 of para 6 he goes under 'VII-Transport' (No. 7.1).

(*b*) '*Proprietor Ambika Motor Taxi Company*'.—The person obviously owns and runs motor taxies, *i.e.*, he belongs to Transport. He, therefore, goes under 'VII-Transport' (No. 7.1).

(*c*) '*Mechanic—Ambika Motor Taxi Company*'.—The person repairs motor vehicles. *A repairer is a producer.* He, therefore, goes under 'V-Production' (No. 3.32).

(*d*) '*Manager—Hormusji & Co., Chevrolet Motor Agents*'.—He is obviously a Commerce man. He goes under 'VI-Commerce' (No. 6.00).

(*e*) '*Clerk* (*or servant*)*—Hormusji & Co., Chevrolet Motor Agents*'.—You may not in some cases be able to classify such a person as being directly engaged in Commerce (or Production or Transport). But he is an employee and his company is undoubtedly a commercial retail concern. He, therefore, goes under 'VI-Commerce' (No. 6.00).

6. '*Mechanics*'.—A mechanic helps in the repair, etc., of mechanical equipments. He is therefore, a producer. He goes under 'V-Production' (No 3.52, which is for unspecified Mechanics).

7. '*Shepherd*', *or* '*Fisherman*', *or* '*Teli*' *or* '*Toddy Drawer*', *or* '*Mochi*', *or Potter*'.—These men raise or catch or produce or make or draw, sheep or fishes or vegetable oils or toddy or chappals or earthenware respectively, as the case may be. All this is Production—you also know that *if a person both produces and sells he goes under Production.*—They, therefore, go under 'V-Production' (Nos. 0.11, 0.60, 2.21, 2.42, 2.92, and 4.41 respectively of Appendix 'A').

8. (*a*) '*Salesman* (*or servant, or clerk*), *Government Cottage Industries Depot., Fateh Maidan*'.—Such persons would go under 'VI-Commerce' (6.00). They are all no doubt Hyderabad Government servants, *but State or Union Government servants should be classified under livelihood class* '*VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources*' (*Nos.* 8.7, *or* 8.8, *as the case may be*) *only if they are not classifiable elsewhere.*

(*b*) '*Accountant, State Life Insurance Office*', would go under 'VI-Commerce' (No. 6.7).

(*c*) '*Clerk in Post Office*'; '*Accountant, Telegraph Office*'; '*Operator, Telephone Department*'; '*Peon, Tele-Communication Department*', are persons working on Communications, *i.e.*, Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless services respectively and, therefore, they do not fall under the classification of Union Government servants. But in this particular case it so happens that the particular branches they are connected with (Nos. 7.6, 7.7, 7.8 and 7.9 respectively), as well as Union Government servants unclassifiable elsewhere (No. 8.8) all go under livelihood class 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources.'

(*d*) '*Daftari, Accountant-General's Office*', is a servant of the Union Government. He cannot be classified elsewhere. He goes under 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources (No. 8.8).

(*e*) '*Supervisor, P.W.D., Osmania University Buildings*,' would go under 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources' (No. 5.10) because 'Construction and Utilities' also go under livelihood class 'VIII'.

Similarly, '*Engineer, P. W. D., Tungabhadra Irrigation Project*', would also go under 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources' (No. 5.4).

(*f*) '*Lorry Driver, P.W.D. Workshop.*'—He is a State Government servant but he can be classified elsewhere. He goes under 'VII-Transport' (No. 7.1).

(*g*) '*Cartman—Hyderabad Municipality*'.—Though a municipal servant, he will *not* go under livelihood class 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources (No. 8.6), but he will go under 'VII-Transport' (No. 7.1).

(*h*) '*Director, Commerce and Industries Department*', is not engaged in Commerce nor does he work as an employee of a commercial organisation. He would, therefore, go as an unclassifiable Hyderabad State servant under 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources' (No. 8.7).

(*i*) '*District Forest Officer*', '*Clerk, Forest Department*', *or* '*Ranger, Forest Department*', would all go under 'V-Production' (No. 0.40) as they are all concerned with the conservation, etc., of forests, which is Production.

9 (*a*) '*Contractor-P.W.D.*'.—The person is engaged obviously in the construction (or maintenance) of P.W.D. works. You recall that as stated in the note under para 8, such '*Construction*' *is a service which falls under* '*VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources.*—The person, therefore, goes under livelihood class 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources' (No. 5.0).

(*b*) '*Contractor—Osmania University Buildings*'.—This person will also go under 'VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources' (No. 5.10).

(*c*) '*Meter Readers—Electricity Department*'.—As stated in the note under para 8, *the generation* (*and distribution of Electricity*) *is again a service going under*

'*VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources*' (No. 5.51).

(*d*) '*Mehtar*'; or '*Government services, Sanitary Inspector, 'Parbhani Municipality' or Government service—Peon, Office of the Engineer, Drainage Division, P.W.D.*'. They all represent 'Sanitary works or services'. They all belong to 'Utilities' which also goes under livelihood class 'VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources' (No. 5.7).

10. '*Barber*'; '*Servant in Barber's Shop*'; '*Washerman*'; '*Proprietor, Taj Hotel*'; '*Cook, Ananda Bhojanalaya*'; '*Vakil*'; '*Gumastha of Advocate*' '*Clerk, Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce, 'Artist*'; '*Poet*'; '*Editor, Golconda Patrika*'; '*Servant, Raja Deen Dayal Photographic Studios*'; '*Priest*' or '*Secretary, Anathalaya Orphanage*'. All these go under the sub-division 'Services not elsewhere specified (*vide*, Nos. 9.2; 9.2; 9.3; 9.4; 9.4; 9.61; 9.62; 9.65; 9.71; 9.72; 9.72; 9.73; 9.81; and 9.83 respectively of Appendix A.)'

11. (*a*) '*Person living on rent from buildings*'.—It is obvious that such a person works neither on 'Production' (because he is not connected with the making or repairing of any movable property) nor is he engaged in 'Commerce' or 'Transport'. Nor he is an employee whose employer works on 'Production', 'Commerce' or 'Transport'. You have, therefore, no other alternative than to throw him under livelihood class 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources'. You may, however, note that the services, etc., listed under livelihood class VIII *vide*, Annexure 'A' page 54 do not contain any category under which such a person goes. You need not bother about this. You may note for your information that Annexure 'A' lists economic activities. 'Economic Activity' may be defined as an activity the result of which is the production of useful commodities or the performance of useful services, excluding of course the performance of personal or domestic service by *any member of a family to the other member of the same family*.

You, therefore, throw the person living on rental from buildings in livelihood class 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources'.

(*b*) '*Government Pensioner*'; '*Mansabdars*'; *Mawaiza*' (compensation) 'Jagirdar'; '*Scholarship holders*', etc.—Such persons are also economically inactive. They all go under livelihood class 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources'.

(*c*) '*Inmates of Jails or Lunatic Asylums or Orphanages or Poor Houses or Houses for the Old and Disabled, etc.*'; *or Persons living on doles* (*or grants*) *made for refugees*'.—Such persons are also economically inactive and go under livelihood class 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources'.

(*d*) '*Beggars*', '*Vagrants*', etc.—Such persons are also economically inactive and go under livelihood class 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources' at this stage.

12. Illustrations regarding various means of livelihood and the respective livelihood classes under which they go:

(1) 'Railway Fitter' (is himself a sort of Mechanic)	.. *V-Production* (8.32)
(2) 'Bus Driver' or Ticket Collector or Clerk-Road Transport Department'	.. *VII-Transport* (7.1)
(3) 'Tonga Driver not being a domestic servant' ..	.. *VII-Transport* (7.1)
(4) 'Tonga Driveer being a domestic servant' ..	.. *VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources* (9.10)
(5) 'Clerk or Accountant or Station Master, or Goods Clerk, Railways'	.. *VII-Transport* (7.41)
(6) 'Railway Hamal	.. *VII-Transport* (7.42)
(7) 'Oil Hawker'	.. *VI-Commerce* (6.01)
(8) 'Cool Drink Hawker, Railway Station' ..	.. *VI-Commerce* (6.12)
'Servant-Book Stall, Railway Station' ..	.. *VI-Commerce* (6.03)
'Proprietor-or Servant, Hotel, Railway Station'	.. *VIII- Other services and miscellaneous sources* (9.4)

NOTE:—Proprietors, servants, and other employees of Hotels, Restaurants and eating houses in Railway Stations, persons similarly engaged in other places, all go under livelihood class 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources (9-4). It may be noted that such persons are not employees of 'Railway Department'. They are only permitted to car on their trade in Railway premises.

(9) 'Agents, Taj Footwear Shop'	.. *VI-Commerce* (6.8)
(10) 'Munim, Rangilal Cotton Broker'	.. *VI-Commerce* (6.5)

(11) 'Munim, Cotton Ginning Factory'	.. *V-Production* (2.61)
(12) 'Munim or Shroff, Rangilal Banker' ..	.. *VI-Commerce* (6.8)
(13) 'Worker or Accountant, Hyderabad Tanneries'	.. *V-Production* (2.91)
(14) 'Cycle Repairer'	.. *V-Production* (8.32)
(15) 'Tailor or Assistant, Tailoring shop' ..	.. *V-Production* (2.71)
(16) 'Servant, Flour Mills'	.. *V-Production* (2.12)
(17) 'Prostitute'	.. *VIII-Other services and miscellaneous*

'Persons living on interest from Promissory Notes'

NOTE:—These persons will go under livelihood class 'VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources' as they are not economically active.

(18) 'Snake Charmer'	.. *VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources* (9.5)
(19) 'Servant-Caltex Petrol Pump'	.. *VI-Commerce* 6.21)
(20) 'Pujari, Temple'	.. *VIII-Others services and miscellaneous sources* (9.81)
(21) 'Palmist' or 'Astrologer'	.. *VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources* (9.0)

APPENDIX 'E'

List of Census Tracts in Hyderabad State with their Population—1951 Census.

No.	District/Tract	Population
1.	*Hyderabad District*	
1·1	Hyderabad West and Shahabad Tahsils Rural	120,070
1·2	Hyderabad East, Medchal & Ibrahimpatnam Tahsils Rural	256,064
1·3	Hyderabad District Non-City Urban	69,480
1·4	Hyderabad Municipality—City	803,048
1·5	Hyderabad Cantonment—City	57,318
1·6	Secunderabad Municipality—City	161,807
1·7	Secunderabad Cantonment—City	63,549
2.	*Mahbubnagar District*	
2·1	Mahbubnagar Tahsil Rural	122,329
2·2	Wanparti and Atmakur Tahsils Rural	205,982
2·3	Makhtal Tahsil Rural	101,183
2·4	Pargi and Shadnagar Tahsils Rural	204,435
2·5	Kalwakurti Tahsil Rural	140,522
2·6	Achampet and Nagarkarnul Tahsils Rural	200,931
2·7	Kollapur Tahsil Rural	95,592
2·8	Mahbubnagar District Non-City Urban	115,522
3.	*Raichur District*	
3·1	Raichur Tahsil Rural	93,578
3·2	Manvi & Deodurg Tahsils Rural	176,921
3·3	Sindhnur, Kushtagi and Lingsugur Tahsils Rural	238,016
3·4	Koppal*, Yelburga and Gangavati Tahsils Rural	236,412
3·5	Gadwal and Alampur Tahsils Rural	168,810
3·6	Tungabhadra Project Non-City Urban	34,669
3·7	Manvi, Lingsugur and Koppal Division Non-City Urban	120,012
3·8	Raichur Division Non-City Urban	29,587
3·9	Raichur City Urban	54,032
4.	*Gulbarga District*	
4·1	Gulbarga Tahsil Rural	109,257
4·2	Chitapur Tahsil Rural	105,077
4·3	Yadgir Tahsil Rural	127,999
4·4	Shahpur and Shorapur Tahsils Rural	212,088
4·5	Jeevargi (Andola) Tahsil Rural	91,214
4·6	Afzalpur Tahsil Rural	68,125
4·7	Aland Tahsil Rural	118,917
4·8	Chincholi Tahsil Rural	87,088
4·9	Tandur and Kodangal Tahsils Rural	202,680
4·10	Seram Tahsil Rural	74,601

* Excluding Tungabhadra Project.

		Population
4·11	Gulbarga City Urban	77,189
4·12	Gulbarga District Non-City Urban	174,714
5.	*Bidar District.*	
5.1	Bidar, Zahirabad and Narayankhed Tahsils Rural	312,808
5.2	Humnabad Tahsil Rural	116,235
5.3	Bhalki and Udgir Tahsils Rural	247,365
5.4	Ahmedpur and Nilanga Tahsils Rural	247,172
5.5	Santpur Tahsil Rural	91,857
5.6	Bidar District Non-City Urban	157,765
6.	*Osmanabad District*	
6.1	Osmanabad and Parenda Tahsils Rural	162,665
6.2	Tuljapur Tahsil Rural	90,582
6.3	Umerga Tahsil Rural	112,801
6.4	Latur and Owsa Tahsils Rural	178,988
6.5	Bhoom and Kallam Tahsils Rural	149,478
6.6	Osmanabad District Non-City Urban	117,988
7.	*Bhir District*	
7.1	Bhir Tahsil Rural	104,744
7.2	Georai Tahsil Rural	107,676
7.3	Patoda and Ashti Tahsils Rural	163,935
7.4	Manjlegaon Tahsil Rural	110,631
7.5	Mominabad Tahsil Rural	129,090
7.6	Kaij Tahsil Rural	123,464
7.7	Bhir District Non-City Urban	86,506
8.	*Aurangabad District*	
8.1	Aurangabad Tahsil Rural	98,444
8.2	Paithan and Gangapur Tahsils Rural	170,089
8.3	Vaijapur Tahsil Rural	94,462
8.4	Kannad and Khuldabad Tahsils Rural	131,036
8.5	Sillod Tahsil Rural	119,194
8.6	Bhokardan and Jafferabad Tahsils Rural	127,603
8.7	Jalna Tahsil Rural	122,838
8.8	Ambad Tahsil Rural	149,123
8.9	Aurangabad District Non-City Urban	41,501
8.10	Aurangabad City Urban	66,636
8.11	Jalna Town Urban	58,478
9.	*Parbhani District*	
9.1	Parbhani Tahsil Rural	107,414
9.2	Gangakhed Tahsil Rural	131,531
9.3	Pathri and Partur Tahsils Rural	203,460
9.4	Jintur Tahsil Rural	100,902
9.5	Hingoli Tahsil Rural	106,065
9.6	Kalamnuri Tahsil Rural	101,646

		Population
9.7	Basmath Tahsil Rural	105,524
9.8	Parbhani District Non-City Urban	154,322
	10. *Nanded District*	
10.1	Nanded Tahsil Rural	92,276
10.2	Biloli Tahsil Rural	104,276
10.3	Deglur and Mukhed Tahsils Rural	194,270
10.4	Kandhar Tahsil Rural	136,188
10.5	Hadgaon Tahsil Rural	90,719
10.6	Bhoker and Mudhol Tahsils Rural	167,237
10.7	Nanded District Non-City Urban	90,946
10.8	Nanded Town Urban	65,024
	11. *Adilabad District.*	
11.1	Adilabad, Utnoor, Kinwat and Boath Tahsils Rural	254,667
11.2	Nirmal, Khanapur and Lakshattipet Tahsils Rural	230,062
11.3	Rajura, Asifabad, Sirpur and Chinnoor Tahsils Rural	304,688
11.4	Adilabad District Non-City Urban	113,105
	12. *Nizamabad District*	
12.1	Nizamabad Tahsil Rural	114,522
12.2	Kamareddy and Yellareddy Tahsils Rural	189,636
12.3	Banswada and Bodhan Tahsils Rural	170,140
12.4	Armoor Tahsil Rural	165,498
12.5	Nizamabad District Non-City Urban	78,167
12.6	Nizamabad Town Urban	55,195
	13. *Medak District*	
13.1	Sangareddy Tahsil Rural	127,395
13.2	Vikarabad Tahsil Rural	115,952
13.3	Andol Tahsil Rural	138,810
13.4	Medak Tahsil Rural	132,638
13.5	Siddipet Tahsil Rural	186,776
13.6	Gajwel Tahsil Rural	134,699
13.7	Narsapur Tahsil Rural	103,961
13.8	Medak District Non-City Urban	87,062
	14. *Karimnagar District*	
14.1	Manthani and Parkal Tahsils Rural	225,471
14.2	Karimnagar Tahsil Rural	266,599
14.3	Sirsilla Tahsil Rural	205.476
14.4	Metpalli Tahsil Rural	105,552
14.5	Jagtiyal Tahsil Rural	178,253
14.6	Sultanabad Tahsil Rural	232,284
14.7	Huzurabad Tahsil Rural	233709
14.8	Karimnagar District Non-City Urban	134,323

	14· *Warangal District*	Population
15·1	Warangal Tahsil Rural	382,016
15·2	Pakhal Tahsil Rural	101,002
15·3	Mulug Tahsil Rural	62,406
15·4	Burgampahad, Palvancha and Yellandu Tahsils Rural	212,201
15·5	Madhira Tahsil Rural	160,732
15·6	Khammam Tahsil Rural	206,827
15·7	Mahbubabad Tahsil Rural	217,747
15·8	Warangal District Non-City Urban	91,141
15·9	Kothagudem and Yellandu Towns Urban	64,124
15·10	Warangal City Urban	133,130
	16· *Nalgonda District*	
16·1	Nalgonda Tahsil Rural	226,538
16·2	Miryalguda Tahsil Rural	119,423
16·3	Devarkonda Tahsil Rural	156,814
16·4	Ramannapet Tahsil Rural	167,294
16·5	Bhongir Tahsil Rural	156,494
16·6	Jangaon Tahsil Rural	274,531
16·7	Suryapet Tahsil Rural	204,019
16·8	Huzurnagar Tahsil Rural	118,993
16·9	Nalgonda District Non-City Urban	119,869

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APPENDIX 'F'

CENSUS TABULATION OFFICE.

OFFICE ORDER No. 14. *Dated the 1st October,* 1951.

Procedure for checking 'slip counting' and 'sex and livelihood classification' at box making stage and filling in of the Checking Statement.

PART I.

1. This work has to be done by the Sorter *immediately* the Supervisor gives the Sorter his 'made up' boxes containing the livelihood class bundles, and *before* the Sorter mixes up the bundles of all villages (or wards or blocks of a town) to form tract bundle.

2. If the Sorter is given more than one tract, he should take up for this work one tract after another. If he is given more than one livelihood class within the same tract, he should take up one livelihood class after another. Within each livelihood class, he should first take up male and then female bundles.

3. The Sorter should first arrange the livelihood class bundles in serial order of Location Code Numbers. If during the course of this arrangements he finds that the running series of code numbers is broken, he should consult his Supervisor and satisfy himself that the village (or ward) concerned is deserted, or is included in an urban tract or that particular 'sex *and* livelihood class' does not exist for that missing number. He should then replace the bundles in the concerned compartment of the box and take up one bundle after another. *Under no circumstances should he open a bundle, unless he has already carefully retied the previous bundle. In other words, at no time should the Sorter have more than one open bundle.*

4. The Sorter, before he starts counting of slips or checking the sex and livelihood classification, should first take a copy of the Checking Statement from his Supervisor. The Sorter should then fill in all entries at the top of the Statement, except the one about 'Statement No. . . . . ' which will be filled by the Supervisor.

5. (1) The Sorter should then carefully count slip after slip in each bundle, and see whether the number of slips as written on Miscellaneous Form 1 is correct. If the number is wrong, he should fill in columns 1 and 2 of the Statement, write the correct number of slips under column 3 and the wrong number as previously entered, in column 4. After this the Sorter should carefully go through the answers to Questions 10 (Principal means of livelihood) and 14 (sex) of *each* slip in the bundle. If the Sorter finds any slip has been wrongly classified he should remove the slip and keep it separately in a pigeon hole. After the Sorter has gone through all the slips in the bundle, he should keep the correctly classified slips in another pigeon hole. He should then take up the wrongly classified slips and first sort them according to their correct sex and livelihood class. He should then fill in columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Statement (if not already done), and carefully count and enter the number of wrongly classified slips in the concerned column (out of columns 5 to 22) of the Checking Statement.

Note.—(*a*) In case in any livelihood class bundle, only the counting of slips is wrong and there is no mistake in the sex or livelihood classification of slips then columns 1 to 4 of the Checking Statement should be filled in and a line drawn across columns 5 to 22.

(*b*) In case in any livelihood class bundle, only the sex or livelihood classification is wrong and there is no mistake in counting the number of slips, then columns 1 to 4 of the Checking Statement as well as the concerned columns out of columns 5 to 22 of the Checking Statement should be filled in. In this case column 4 should be marked with a cross.

(*c*) In case in any livelihood class bundle, both the counting of slips and the classification of slips are wrong, then all columns 1 to 22 will have to be filled in on lines indicated above.

(*d*) In case there is no counting or classification mistake for an livelihood class bundle, no entries will be made in the Checking Statement.

2. In case of livelihood class bundles where there is no mistake either in counting of slips or in their classification, the Sorter should write on the top of the concerned Miscellaneous Form 1 the letters 'O.K.' and initial it. In case of bundles where there is only wrong counting, the Sorter should write and initial on the top of Miscellaneous Form 1, the words 'wrong counting'. In case of bundles where there is only wrong classification, the Sorter should write and initial on the top of Miscellaneous Form the words 'wrong classification'. In case there are both wrong counting and wrong classification, the Sorter should write and initial on the top of the Miscellaneous Form 1 the words 'wrong counting and classification'.

3. After checking the counting and classification of slips, and filling the entries in the Checking Statement and Miscellaneous Form 1, the Sorter should carefully tie up the bundles once again as before, except that in case of those livelihood class bundles in which classification mistakes have been made the Sorter should, while trying the bundle, keep the slips wrongly classified on the top of Miscellaneous Form 1—in other words in such bundles Miscellaneous Form 1 should divide the correctly classified slips from the wrongly classified ones.

4. The Sorter should then sign and date his Checking Statement (or statements) and, hand it over to his Compiler—Checker for checking.

5. In case there is no mistake for a livelihood class of the same sex for the whole of a tract even then the Sorter should prepare a Checking Statement, fill in all entries at the top, write boldly 'Nil' in the body of the statement, sign it and hand it over to his Compiler-Checker.

6. The Sorter should after the Administrative Assistant and the Supervisor concerned have given him permission to do so, proceed with sorting operations for Sorter's Ticket 1. *But he should carefully bundle all Miscellaneous Forms* 1 *and then hand them over to his Supervisor and obtain a receipt for them and preserve it with him.*

PART II.

7. The Supervisors and Compiler-Checkers should first check up carefully that all villages or wards or blocks of towns in their tract and as well as all sex and livelihood class bundles for each of them have all been handed over to their Sorters. For this purpose they should make a cent per cent check of the Despatch Notes, S. Ts. O., and Miscellaneous Form 1. *The Supervisor should also with the help of his Compiler-Checkers check up that the entries in Miscellaneous Form* 1, *the S.T.O., and the P.C.A. tally with one another.*

8. The Supervisor should see that *all* village (or ward) bundles wherein the slips have been either wrongly counted or wrongly classified are checked up cent per cent by his Compiler-Checkers. Each Compiler-Checker should for this purpose be allotted an equal number of Sorters in the team. He should himself further check up one-fourth the number of such bundles looked into by each of his Compiler-Checkers. If there is again a mistake, he should report the matter at once to his Administrative Assistant.

9. The Supervisor and Compiler-Checkers should also among themselves check up at least one-fourth the number of 'bundles' (covering also one-fourth the number of slips in all) reported to be correct (*i.e.*, 'O.K.'ed) by their Sorters both with regard to number and sex or livelihood classification. If there is again any mistake, the matter should at once be reported to the Administrative Assistant.

10. The Supervisor should then sign all the Checking Statements, make the Compiler-Checker concerned also sign the Statements and submit them to Administrative Assistant with a draft statement regarding the correction of entries in S. T. O. The Supervisor should thereafter with the approval of his Administrative Assistant correct the entries in S. T. O. in red ink. He should then obtain the permission of the Administrative Assistant and the Technical Assistant and proceed with sorting operations for Sorter's Ticket 1.

11. All corrected Miscellaneous Form 1 should be lodged by the Supervisor finally with the Technical Assistant.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
Census Commissioner.

APPENDIX 'G'

Instructions issued by Census Commissioner as a result of surprise checking. (Office orders and memos.

OFFICE ORDER No. 5. *Dated the 30th July,* 1951.

During my inspection on 27th July 1951, I came across a particular S.T.O. of District No. 16, wherein about 40 persons were put under Livelihood Class O—Agriculture Unspecified. I took up the slips, compared them with the corresponding entries in the concerned National Register of Citizens and I found that all the slips without any exception were entered in the Register either as '1' or as '3'. I got the slips (the entries against question No. 10), corrected accordingly. Apart from setting right the carelessness of the Sorter, the Compiler-Checker and the Supervisor in this regard, this correction saved them a lot of unnecessary sorting and totalling later on.

2. This particular oversight makes me feel that we cannot be over careful with regard to our filling in of Commissions. The A.A. must be constantly checking up this work and see that the Supervisors and the Compiler-Checkers also do so. This is the most intelligent portion of work in all the sorting operations. If correctly attended to it solves almost all of our sorting problems. Many villages or areas may present some peculiar interpretation of our instructions. These peculiarities should be properly analysed and mistakes rectified without misinterpreting in turn the enumerator.

3. Apart from careful and intelligent filling in of omissions, we must also impress upon the Sorters that they should not hesitate to look up the corresponding entries in the Registers whenever they have any doubt—*at whatever stage of sorting operations it may be.* In fact, the best procedure would be for the sorter to keep aside all slips about which he may have any doubt as incomplete, and to take up such slips finally for detailed examination in the light of the relevant entries in the Registers. He should always be encouraged to get his doubts clarified by reference to his superiors, whether it be the Compiler-Checker, Supervisor or the A.A. or even if necessary the 1st A.C.

4. I also noticed that a Sorter while looking into omissions was automatically putting '3' against entries of 'Vividha Mazdoori'. This is not the correct procedure. The correct interpretation of vague terms like 'Cooli' or 'Mazdoori' particularly in rural areas is going to be one of our biggest headaches. Entries on the slips like 'Kheti Mazdoori' or 'Zirathi Imdad or 'Vyavsayam Cooli'* can all automatically be converted into '3' without any further examination. If an entry on the slip is 'Cooli' or Mazdoor', but the corresponding entry in the Register is No. '3' or terms like 'Kheti Mazdoori' or 'Zirathi Imdad' or 'Vyasvsayam Cooli'*, then also the numerical contraction '3' should be written against the entry of 'Cooli' or Mazdoori' on the slip. And again if by reference to the slip and the Register, it is found that the particular enumerator is not differentiating the term 'Cooli' (or Mazdoori) from the numerical contraction '3' or terms like 'Agricultural Cooli', Vyavsayam Cooli'* or 'Kheti Imdad', etc., and uses for the same person the former on the slip and any of the latter in the Register, even then the term 'Cooli' can be constructed as being No. '3'. But if in a village we have got sufficient number of 3, or sufficient number of 'Vyavsayam Cooli' or 'Zirathi Cooli' or Zirathi Imdad', etc., and in between entries are made consistently both in the slip and the Register as 'Cooli' or 'Vividha Cooli', then it is obvious that the enumerator is clearly distinguishing the agricultural labourer from the miscellaneous labourer. In such a case the 'Cooli' is not '3', but he goes under Livelihood Class VIII—Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources. If all such logical deductions fall and if the Administrative Assistant decides that the village is absolutely Agricultural with no commerce or production and if it is not situated close to any producing or commercial centre and if the National Register of Citizens or slips do not indicate that any construction is going on nearby, coolies can be construed as agricultural labourers. The Administrative Assistant will have to pay particular attention to this aspect when they along with their Supervisors study Registers or slips in advance for finding out general defects in enumeration in their villages, etc. I may once again impress that such studies should be 'enumerator-wise' and not village-wise.

5. I have also noticed that in a few slips the enumerator writes '3' or 'Vyavsayam Cooli' or 'Zirathi Cooli' or 'Zirathi Imdad' against Question No. 10 and writes merely 'Cooli' against Question No. 11. In such ceses the presumption should generally be that the principal means of livelihood of the person is agricultural labour, and the secondary means of livelihood of the person is miscellaneous labour. I am putting all this on paper by way of loud thinking. I trust that the 1st A.C. and the A.As. concerned will look into these aspects of the question very carefully and take all steps necessary to see that the filling in the omissions is attended to with the greatest amount of care and intelligent thinking.

6. The 1st A.C. and A.As. (including 2nd A.C.) should not hesitate to discuss with me at any time any of their doubts with regard to any matter connected with sorting, tabulation, etc.

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* This term means 'Agricultural Labourer' in Andhra Districts. I understand that in Marathawada the term 'Vyavsaya' would mean business in general. Mr. Laulkar may check up.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
Census Commissioner.

OFFICE ORDER No 6. *Dated the 3rd August, 1951.*

In some rare cases, the enumerator has written two distinct and separate means of livelihood against Question No. 10, whereas he should have entered only the more important of the two. The procedure indicated below for correcting such slips should be adopted, *unless the 1st A.C. or the A.A. concerned thinks that the particular entry calls for a different approach.*

2. *Self-supporting persons.*—(1) In case of a self-supporting person *without* an entry against Question No. 11, the first entry should be treated as the principal, and the second struck off and rewritten against Question No. 11.

Examples.—(*a*) In case the entry for a self-supporting person against Question No. 10 is '4 and' School Teacher' and there is no entry against Question No. 11, the words School Teacher' should be struck off, and written against Question No. 11.

(*b*) In case the entry against Question No. 10 is 'Hotel-keeper and Malgi Kiraya', then 'Hotel-keeper' should be retained against Question No. 10 and 'Malgi Kiraya' transferred to Question No. 11.

(*c*) In case the entry against Question No. 10 is 'Furniture-maker and Seller' (with or without an entry against Question No. 11) then no correction in the slip is needed. These are not two distinct entries. (According to our rules the entry is one, *i.e.*, 'Production of Furniture').

(2) In case of a self-supporting person *with* an entry also in Question No. 11 (thus indicating in all three distinct means of livelihood), we are not concerned with the third one. The first should be retained against Question No. 10; the second entry against Question No. 10 should be transferred to Question No. 11; and the third entry against Question No. 11 should be struck off.

3. *Earning departments.*—(1) In case of earning departments *without* any entry against Question No. 11, the following procedure should be adopted:—

(*a*) If the double entry is common to all members of the household, only the first entry against Question No. 10 should be retained (on the basis of similar corrections made in the slip of the self-supporting person in the household) and the second entry should be struck off, and *no* entry should be made against Question No. 11 (*i.e.*, the earning dependant should continue to be treated as one with an unspecified means of livelihood against Question No. 11).

(*b*) If the double entry is found only in the slip of an earning dependant, what is common to the household should be retained against Question No. 10 and the second entry should be passed on to Question No. 11.

(2) In case of earning dependants *with* an independent entry against Question No. 11, also, the following procedure should be adopted:—

(*a*) If the double entry against Question No. 10 is written alike for all members of the particular household irrespective of whether they are self-supporting earning or non-earning dependants, then the 2nd entry against Question No. 10 should be struck off (on the basis of similar correction made in the slip of the self-supporting persons in the household) and the existing entry against Question No. 11 should be retained as the means of livelihood through which the earning dependant earns his livings.

(*b*) If the double entry is found only on the slip of the earning dependant, then the entry not common to other members of the household should be struck off against Question No. 10 and the entry so struck off written against Question No. 11 in place of the existing entry therein. I do not think there will be any slips like this and if any, should be passed to 1st A.C. for decision.

4. In case of non-earning dependants we need not bother to correct any entry against Question No. 11 and only the entry against Question No. 10 should be corrected according to the correction made in the slip of the self-supporting person in the household.

5. These instructions are only for general guidance and separate treatment may be necessary in individual cases. In the later cases the A.As. and 1st A.C. should then see how far this order is to be modified and if necessary consult me also. The A.As. may also acquaint the Supervisor with these general principles, but the Compiler-Checkers and Sorters need not be bothered in this regard unless the A.A. or 1st A.C. feel that the nature of enumeration in any area demands that all concerned sorting staff should be posted with these priciples *Instrucions, however, should be issued to all Sorters to bring cases of the entries of more than one distinct means of livelihood against Question No.* 10 *or* 11 *to the notice of their Administrative Assistants.*

6. It is obvious that this office order is to be followed only when the concerned National Register of Citizens, does not itself correct such irregular entries.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
Census Commissioner.

OFFICE ORDER No. 7. *Dated the 7th August,* 1951.

During my inspection on 6th August 1951, I found from the relevant Sorter's Tickets that village No. 16, Rajura, of Tahsil No. 2, Gangakhed, of District No. 9, Parbhani, had a population of about 3,000 made up almost entirely of 'Agricultural Labourers' and 'Owner Cultivators'. This was rather surprising to me that a village of this size should have no 'Production' and 'Commerce'. I then looked into the Register. I found the entries of principal means of livelihood in column 13 of the Register generally plausible but the Supervisor (or some one other than the person who made the original entries) had affixed incorrect numerical contractions particularly for non-agricultural means of livelihood.

He used '3' recklessly. I asked Mr. Laulkar, A.A. (Marathi), to re-examine the Register and the pads and correct the slips on the basis of the full answers entered in the Register. I have further asked him to look up the Registers and pads round about the village in cases there are similar errors.

2. This incident should make us all the more particular about the careful preparation of our guide sheets. Not only the slips but also the Registers should be examined carefully during the preparation of the sheets in order to detect all such errors other than casual. I do not mind if the assistance of an intelligent Supervisor or Compiler-Checker is also given to the Administrative Assistant for this work. This work must be done very intelligently and before S.T.O. is taken up. I trust that 1st A.C. and all the Administrative Assistants will pay particular attention in this regard.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
Census Commissioner.

1st A.C.—

Extra 6 copies are sent herewith for information of 2nd A.C., all A.As., and T.A.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
Census Commissioner.

MEMO No. 43. *Dated the 31st August,* 1951.

1ST A. C.,

During my inspection today I found that a Sorter, Mr. M. David, working on Kamareddy Tahsil, Nizamabad District, had hopelessly bungled in sorting for Livelihood Classes. A large number of slips for ' Assami lain-dain, ' Chillar dukan ' had been thrown in the Livelihood Class VIII—other services and miscellaneous sources—whereas they should have gone under Commerce. Similarly, I found that many slips with 'Khangi mulazamat ' had been thrown by him under Livelihood Class VIII without looking up as to whether the National Register of Citizens, gave further details. On looking up the National Register of Citizens, I found that the Register gave details in a number of cases as ' Khangi mulazamat—Beedi Factory ', etc. Slips with such entries ought to have gone under Production.

2. This indicates that the Sorter is not only ignorant of the basic principles of division into the Livelihood Classes but is also careless. We cannot afford to have this combination in our office. I have no other alternative but to dismiss him from service in the Tabulation Office.

3. The Supervisor concerned should take up the previous villages sorted by Mr. David and set right similar mistakes, if any.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
Census Commissioner.

MEMO No. 55. *Dated the 15th September,* 1951.

(*1st A.C. with 5 extra copies for the information of all A.As., and T. A.*).

During the course of my inspection today, the Sorter's Ticket 0 for a village in Mahbubnagar District appeared to me rather unbalanced with predominant agriculture ' 1 ' and some solitary slips each under agriculture ' 2 ' and ' 3 '. On a detailed examination of the slips and the Register, it was obvious that the enumerator had written ' 1 ' for dependants in many houses as a sort of ditto to the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting persons in the house. Mr. Narayana Reddy is now getting the slips resorted after requisite corrections. I would once again impress upon all A. As., the necessity for a correct preparation of the guide sheets. If the Sorter's Ticket 0 is wrong, the whole of census sorting and tabulation falls through.

2. In another case I found that some member of the sorting staff had written a house number at the end of the Register and then copied it on the relevant slips. *The house numbers cannot be manufactured in this Office.* The house number can be copied by us on the slip (if it has not been written by the enumerator) from the Register if it gives the house numbers. If the Register does not also contain any house number we should treat the persons concerned as houseless. Insertion of artificial house numbers by the sorting staff would seriously upset the subsequent collection of statistics regarding the houseless persons. The A. As, should issue requisite instructions to their subordinate staff not to ' manufacture ' house numbers here.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
Census Commissioner.

MEMO No. 87. *Dated the 27th November,* 1951.

1st A.C., 2nd A.C., and all A. As.,

A sorter in Nizamabad had put two slips of Kathiawar in Bombay. The other day a sorter in Marathi Section (Nanded) had put about twenty slips of Kathiawar in Rajasthan. Kathiawar goes under Saurashtra. It was the duty of the Sorters to consult the Supervisor whenever in doubt and the Supervisor's duty to consult the Administrative Assistant in turn for proper classification of the slips. The concerned Sorters should each be fined Rs. 2/- (two) for this mistake and the fact may be brought to the attention of all the teams. The Supervisors and Compiler-Checkers should also be warned that in case similar mistakes are found they will also be fined for not checking properly.

2. I should like all Administrative Assistants and 1st A.C., and 2nd A.C., to take care in this regard. The Sorters are likely to commit mistakes particularly where entries are of States other than Bombay, Madras, Mysore and C.P. or Madhya Pradesh.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
Census Commissioner.

OFFICE ORDER No. 17, *dated the 7th December* 1951.

I find that detailed means of livelihood lists for S. T. 2 are not being prepared in *every sub-district separately for City, Non-City and Rural areas, as decided.* This is leading to considerable waste of time and confusion. For example in Production (other than cultivation) vague entries are being made in Sorter's Ticket 2, like 'Girni Mazdoor', 'Mechanic Factory', etc., without specifying the nature of the Girni or the Factory. Similarly, in Commerce, retail trade and wholesale trade are not entered separately, and where entered separately, the retail trade or wholesale trade is not further subdivided according to the category of the commodity dealt with. (Entries should actually be like 'Retail Kirana merchant', 'Retail cloth merchant', 'Wholesale cloth merchant', 'Wholesale castorseed merchant', 'Wholesale cotton merchant', and so on). Again in Transport, 'Railway Porters, Hamals' etc., are not differentiated from ordinary 'Hamals' or from 'Hamals in R.T.D. or other Bus Depots'. Similarly, in Miscellaneous, P.W.D. employees are not classified according to the work they are engaged on, namely 'buildings', 'roads', 'bridges', 'irrigation projects', etc. Further Water Works and Well Sinking employees are not indicated separately. Similar details are also not given about P.W.D., Contractors and their employees. Further 'masons and bricklayers', 'Stone-cutters and dressers', 'painters and decorators of houses', 'persons engaged in construction of buildings with bamboo or other materials' and 'other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials' are not all indicated separately under Contractors and their employees or independant workers working on buildings. Again persons engaged on the construction and maintenance of Telegraph and Tlephone lines (like, Linemen, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, Phone Inspectors, Engineering Supervisors, Battery Men, Wiremen, Maistries, Repeater Station Assistants, etc.) are not differentiated from persons engaged on routine running of Telegraph or Telephone services (like Peons, Clerks, Operators, etc.). Yet again, 'Professors, Lecturers, Teachers or Research Workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions', 'all other Professors, Lecturers and Teachers' in Schools; Managers, Clerks and Servants of Educational and Research institutions; and 'administrative employees of the Educational Department' (like, Divisional Inspector of Schools, etc.) are not entered separately. Further, sufficient care is not being taken to separate State Government servants from Central Government Servants like, Central Excise, Income Tax employees and so on.

2. I trust that 2nd A.C., A.C. (Accounts), and all Administrative Assistants will immediately devote their attention to this aspect of sorting. The list could be prepared right away for all tracts without waiting for the actual work to be taken up with the help of intelligent Supervisors and Compiler-Checkers. The sorting for Sorter's Ticket is one of the most important items of sorting and the preparation of a proper list of the means of livelihood is the very essence of the successful sorting for this ticket. I trust that 1st A.C. will also look into this matter.

3. In order further to safeguard that sorting is done properly for this ticket, it will be advisable to instruct all Sorters to take up Sorter's Ticket 3 or 6, as the case may be, only after Sorter's Ticket 2 for that particular sex and livelihood class has been approved of by the Administrative Assistant concerned. In the case of Hyderabad, the A.C. (Accounts) and A.A. (Hyderabad) could distribute the work involved among themselves. The sorters could in the meantime be asked to proceed with sorting for the other sex. It should further be impressed on all Sorters that in case any entry is found not already provided for in the means of livelihood list, they should enter it separately and not try to shove it into one or the other of the items given in the list.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
Census Commissioner.

MEMO No. 10, *dated the 24th January* 1952.

1st A.C./A.C. (Accounts.) A.A. (Hyderabad).

Yesterday in Hyderabad Section I observed that one Sorter (Mr. Shaik Rahim) had while sorting for Sorter's Ticket 7 hopelessly mixed up slips. For example, I found slips of Indore in Madhya Pradesh. These ought to have been in Madhya Bharat. I found slips of Agra also in Madhya Pradesh. These ought to have been in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, I found slips of Vellore in Mysore. These ought to have been in Madras. The sorter, Mr. Shaik Rahim, is fined Rs. 5—(five) for not keeping doubtful slips separately and for not having obtained his Supervisor's decision before finally sorting them. I am also making a token fine of Re. 1-(one) each on the Supervisor, Mr. Manoher Rao, and the Compiler-Checker, Mr. Venkat Rao, for not insisting on all their Sorters for keeping doubtful cases separately and obtaining clarification before they actually sort them. The fine will be very severe in case such mistakes are repeated again. Copies of this must be circulated amongst all the Supervisors and Compiler-Checkers.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
Census Commissioner.

Copy to 2nd A.C., and all A.As., except A.C. (Accounts) and A.A. (Hyderabad) for information and necessary action.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMO No. 20, *dated the 13th February* 1952.

2nd A.C. and all A. As.

I must once again draw attention to the fact that Administrative Assistants and Supervisors are not checking the sorting work as they were doing in the earlier stages. Our efforts made hitherto would be rendered useless if this slackness is not eliminated forthwith. Census is held once in 10 years and all future planning will be marked if the Administrative Assistants do not

take care that sorting work is done properly and carefully. I would like the 2nd A.C. and all the Administrative Assistants to be constantly on the move and to check up the slips of each and every sorter during the process of sorting, point out mistakes, impose suitable penalties in case of mistakes and see that a feeling is created in every Sorter that his work is liable to be checked up at any time and is actually checked up. They must see that Supervisors also follow suit.

(Sd.) C. K. MURTHY,
Census Commissioner.

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APPENDIX

SENIOR STAFF EMPLOYED IN CENSUS OFFICE OTHER THAN SUPERVISORS,

THIS ALSO EXCLUDES SUPERVISORS, COMPILER-CHECKERS

Sl. No.	Names of Officers with Qualifications	Designation	Date of appointment in Census Organisation	Date of relief in Census Organisation
1	2	3	4	5
	I. Officers.			
1.	(*a*) Shri C. K. Murthy, B.A., LL.B., I.A.S.	.. Superintendent of Census Operations.	1-4-1950	15-10-1950
1.	(*b*) Do do ..	.. do ..	16-10-1950	31-12-1953
2.	(*a*) Shri Mir Mohd. Ali Khan, B.A.	.. Dy. Superintendent of Census Operations.	1-4-1950	22-1-1951
2.	(*b*) Shri Abdul Khadar, B.A. ..	.. Asst. Superintendent of Census Operations.	23-1-1951	31-8-1953
3.	(*a*) Shri M. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., M.L.	.. do ..	1-4-1950	15-5-1950
3.	(*b*) Shri P. Gopal Rao, M.A. ..	.. do ..	3-10-1950	1-2-1953
4.	(*a*) Shri D. Jaganath Rao ..	.. do ..	1-4-1950	2-3-1951
4.	(*b*) Shri C. Narayan Reddy, B.A., LL.B.	.. do ..	1-7-1951	21-10-1952
5.	Shri G. G. Laulkar, M.A. ..	.. Senior Administrative Assistant.	1-7-1951	31-10-1953
	II. Staff.			
1.	(*a*) Shri G. G. Laulkar, M.A. ..	.. Superintendent (General) ..	1-4-1950	30-6-1951
1.	(*b*) Shri M. Prakash Rao, B.A., LL.B.	.. Superintendent	18-7-1951	15-5-1953
2.	Shri K. N. Venkatachallam, B.A.	.. Superintendent (Accounts) ..	1-4-1950	31-10-1953
3.	(*a*) Shri Hamza Ali ..	.. II Grade Clerk	1-4-1950	14-2-1951
3.	(*b*) Shri Cyril Emmanual ..	.. do	18-3-1952	9-10-1952
4.	(*a*) Shri Malleshappa, B.A., LL.B.	.. do	1-4-1950	31-5-1950

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'H'

COMPILER CHECKERS, SORTERS AND CLASS IV ESTABLISHMENT.

AND SORTERS POSTED TO WORK OTHER THAN SORTING.

Parent Department (if any)	Pay and Allowances (other than D.A.) drawn initially prior to absorption in Census Office in O.S. Currency	Emoluments in Census Organisation in O.S. Currency	Remarks
6	7	8	9
Statistics Department, Hyderabad.	900+200 Sp. Pay	200	Superintendent of Census Operations drew O.S. Rs. 200/- as Special Pay from Census.
do	.. 900+200 Sp. Pay.	900+200 Sp. Pay	Shri C. K. Murthy, was absorbed in IAS. Cadre from 1-6-1951 and drew salary in I.G. Currency and worked as Ex-Officio Superintendent of Census Operations from 1-1-1954 to 15-9-1954.
..	.. ..	200 Local Allowance.	
do	.. 360	360+100 Sp. Pay.	That post of Dy. Superintendent was abolished and that of an Asst. Superintendent created.
Revenue Department	.. 400+100 Secretariat Allowance.	425+100 Local Allowance.	
Osmania University	.. 400	425+100 Sp. Pay.	Shri Gopal Rao, continued to draw Special Pay Rs. 100/- till 30-6-1953.
Information Department	..277/8	300+100 Sp. Pay.	
Revenue Department	.. 300	300+ 20% Deputation Allowance.	
do	.. 220	300	
Statistics Department	.. 210	210	
Labour Department	.. 140	200	
Accountant-General, Office	200	200	
Statistics Department	..177/8	177/8	
..	.. ..	125	
..	.. ..	125	

APPENDIX

SENIOR STAFF EMPLOYED IN CENSUS OFFICE OTHER THAN SUPERVISORS,

THIS ALSO EXCLUDES SUPERVISORS, COMPILER CHECKERS

Srl. No.	Names of Officers with Qualifications	Designation	Date of appointment in Census Organisation	Date of relief in Census Organisation
1	2	3	4	5
4.	(*b*) Shri T. Brahmiah ..	.. II Grade Clerk	.. 21-9-1950	28-2-1953
4.	(*c*) Shri Balchandra Kulkarni B.A. ..	do	.. 1-3-1953	30-9-1953
4.	(*d*) Shri T. Brahmiah	do	.. 16-2-1955	30-4-1955
5.	(*a*) Shri Vidyasagar, B.COM.	do	.. 1-4-1950	11-8-1950
5.	(*b*) Shri Harishchander, B.A.	do	.. 18-10-1950	30-9-1952
6.	(*a*) Shri A.R. Koteshwar Rao, B.A., B.L. ..	do	.. 17- 6-1950	7- 8-1951
6.	(*b*) Shri Ramchander Rao, Tavergiri B.A. ..	do	.. 1- 5-1952	2- 3-1953
7.	(*a*) Shri Srinivasa Chari, B.SC. (Hon.) ..	do	.. 21- 7-1950	18-12-1950
7.	(*b*) Shri Vyas Rao	do	.. 22-12-1950	28- 2-1953
7.	(*c*) Shri A. R. Ananthnarayana B.A. ..	do	.. 1- 3-1953	16- 3-1953
8.	(*a*) Shri Murlidhar Rao ..	.. Stenographer ..	.. 1- 4-1950	2- 3-1953
8.	(*b*) Shri N. Viswanathan	do	.. 3- 3-1953	5- 1-1954
9.	(*a*) Shri J.L.N. Sastry ..	.. III Grade Typist	.. 17- 8-1950	30- 9-1950
9.	(*b*) Shri J.C.S. Sastry	do	.. 25-10-1950	9- 6-1951
9.	(*c*) Shri Sita Ramchandram	do	.. 10- 8-1951	7- 4-1952
9.	(*d*) Shri Narayan Rao Kulkarni ..	do	.. 1-10-1952	16-11-1952
9.	(*e*) Shri Narasimha Murthy	do	.. 1- 2-1953	4- 7-1954
9.	(*f*) Shri B. Syamal Rao	do	.. 5- 7-1954	8-12-1954
10.	(*a*) Shri Sultan Mohiuddin	do	.. 1- 4-1950	31- 3-1953
10.	(*b*) Shri K. Krishna Murthy	do	.. 26- 4-1953	31- 7-1953
10.	(*c*) Shri Syed Roshan Ali	do	.. 1-10-1954	31- 3-1956
11.	Shri Ahmed Ali Khan	do	.. 1- 4-1950	31- 3-1953
12.	(*a*) Shri T.S. Murthy	do	.. 1- 4-1950	31- 5-1952

'H'—(*Contd.*)

COMPILER CHECKERS, SORTERS AND CLASS IV ESTABLISHMENT.

AND SORTERS POSTED TO WORK OTHER THAN SORTING.

Parent Department (if any)	Pay and Allowances (other than D.A.) drawn initially prior to absorption in Census Office in O.S. Currency.	Emoluments in Census Organisation in O.S. Currency.	Remarks
6	7	8	9
Statistics Department ..	78	125	
.. ..		125	
Mother Tongue Data Scheme	I.G. 124	I.G. 124	
Statistics Department ..	155	125	
.. ..		125	
.. ..		125	
Revenue Department ..	79	125	
.. ..		125	
Statistics Department ..	84	125	
.. ..		125	
Statistics Department ..	150	150	
.. ..		150	
.. ..		65	
.. ..		65	
.. ..		65	
.. ..		65	
.. ..		65	
.. ..		65	
Statistics Department ..	67	67	
.. ..		55	
.. ..		50	I.G.
Statistics Department ..	64	64	
.. ..		55	

APPENDIX

SENIOR STAFF EMPLOYED IN CENSUS OFFICE OTHER THAN SUPERVISORS,

THIS ALSO EXCLUDES SUPERVISORS, COMPILER CHECKERS

Sl. No.	Names of Officers with Qualifications	Designation	Date of appointment in Census Organisation	Date of relief in Census Organisation
1	2	3	4	5
12.	(*b*) Shri Syed Roshan Ali	III Grade Clerk ..	1- 6-1952	21- 9-1953
13.	(*a*) Shri M. Jaganathan	do ..	25-10-1950	31- 7-1951
13.	(*b*) Shri Gulam Rabbani	do ..	1- 9-1951	30- 9-1951
13.	(*c*) Shri K.K. Joseph	do ..	1- 6-1952	28- 2-1953
13.	(*d*) Shri K. Rajeshwar Gupta	do ..	1- 3-1953	31- 5-1953
14.	(*a*) Shri Akhlaq Hussain	do ..	8-12-1950	2- 9-1951
14.	(*b*) Shri Bhogeshwar Rao Akbar. ..	do ...	1- 7-1952	30- 9-1953
15.	Shri Shaik Ahmed Ansari	do ..	1- 3-1953	31- 3-1953
16.	Shri D.V. Narayana	do ...	1- 3-1953	19- 4-1954
17.	Shri V.N. Deva Sahayam	do ..	1- 3-1953	31- 3-1953
18.	Shri V.K.V. Eshwaran ..	.. Comptometer Operator ..	1-12-1954	10-12-1954
	III. Tabulation Staff.			
1.	Shri R.M. Chelgiri ..	.. Administrative Assistant ..	1- 5-1951	31- 8-1953
2.	Shri R.V. Pophale, M.A. ..	.. do do ..	20- 8-1951	30- 4-1952
3.	Shri K.V. Jogareddy, B.A. ..	.. do do ..	12- 8-1951	28- 5-1952
4.	Shri Ranga Rajan, M.A. ..	.. do do ..	19-10-1951	24- 3-1952
5.	Shri P.S.R. Avadhany, B.A. .	.. Technical Assistant ..	17- 6-1951	31-10-1953
6.	Shri Mohd. Kareemullah ..	.. Comptometer Operator ..	10- 7-1951	30- 9-1953
7.	Shri Athaur Rahman ..	.. II Grade Typist	23-10-1951	31- 8-1953
8.	(*a*) Shri T. Gopala Chari ..	.. II Grade Clerk	11- 7-1951	19-10-1951
8.	(*b*) Shri Balchandra Kulkarni	do ..	1-11-1951	28- 2-1953
9.	Shri Anantha Padmanabha Murthy B. COM.	do ..	1-11-1951	2- 7-1952
10.	Shri A. R. Anantha Narayan B. A. ..	do ..	1-11-1951	28- 2-1953

'H'—(*Contd.*)

COMPILER CHECKERS, SORTERS AND CLASS IV ESTABLISHMENT

AND SORTERS POSTED TO WORK OTHER THAN SORTING.

Parent Department (if any)	Pay and Allowances (other than D.A.) drawn initially prior to obsorption in Census Office in O.S. Currency.	Emoluments in Census Organisation in O.S. Currency.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	90	
Education Department ..	235	235+50	Local Allowance.
Information Department	195	225+25	do
do ..	135	200	
Education Department ..	155	200	
Statistics Department ..	225	225+50	Local Allowance.
do ..	141	200	
do ..	77	150	
..		125	
..		125	
..		125	
..		125	

APPENDIX

SENIOR STAFF EMPLOYED IN CENSUS OFFICE OTHER THAN SUPERVISORS,

THIS ALSO EXCLUDES SUPERVISORS, COMPILER CHECKERS

Sl. No.	Names of Officers with Qualifications	Designation	Date of appointment in Census Organisation	Date of relief in Census Organisation
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Shri Mir Kamaruddin Ali	II Grade Clerk (Accounts). ..	1-10-1951	23-11-1951
12.	(*a*) Shri M.K. Mathai	Tabulator ..	12- 9-1951	9- 8-1952
12.	(*b*) Shri C.A. George	do ..	22-12-1952	31- 1-1953
13.	Shri Mathew John	do ..	19-10-1951	31- 1-1953
14.	(*a*) Shri G.M. Ghous Jafari	III Grade Typist ..	21- 7-1951	13-12-1951
14.	(*b*) Shri Narayan Rao Kulkarni ..	do ..	1- 1-1952	30- 9-1952
14.	(*c*) Shri B. Pandu Rangam	do ..	25-10-1952	28- 2-1953
15.	Shri Ramchandra Murthy	do ..	22-10-1952	12- 2-1953
16.	(*a*) Shri K.S. Akolker	III Grade Clerk ..	1- 6-1951	22- 7-1951
16.	(*b*) Shri A.R. Anantha Narayan B. A. ..	do ..	24- 7-1951	31-10-1951
17.	(*a*) Shri Ananth Rao Joshi	do ..	1- 6-1951	22- 7-1951
17.	(*b*) Shri Abba Rao	do ..	19-10-1951	1- 2-1952
18.	(*a*) Shri Syed Abdul Khadar	do ..	22-10-1951	30-11-1951
18.	(*b*) Shri Sridhar Rao	do ..	1- 3-1952	30- 4-1952
19.	(*a*) Shri Bhogeshwar Rao Akbar ..	do ..	1-11-1951	30- 6-1952
19.	(*b*) Shri K. Rajeshwar Gupta	do ..	1- 8-1952	28- 2-1953
20.	(*a*) Shri K. Rajeshwar Gupta	do ..	1-11-1951	29- 2-1952
20.	(*b*) Shri Vijay Rao	do ..	1-10-1952	28- 2-1953
21.	Shri Govind Rajulu	do ..	1- 3-1952	3-10-1952
22.	Shri Mir Yawar Ali	do ..	1-11-1951	31- 1-1952

'H'—(*Contd.*)

COMPILER CHECKERS, SORTERS AND CLASS IV ESTABLISHMENT

AND SORTERS POSTED TO WORK OTHER THAN SORTING.

Parent Department (if any)	Pay and Allowances (other than D.A.) drawn initially prior to obsorption in Census Office in O.S. Currency	Emoluments in Census Organisation in O.S. Currency	Remarks.
6	7	8	9
Accountant-General's Office Hyd.	86	125	
..	..	90	
..	..	90	
..	..	90	
..	..	65	
..	..	65	
..	..	65	
..	..	65	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
Accountant-General's Office Hyd.	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	
..	..	55	

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APPENDIX 'J'

Number of Supervisors, Compiler-Checkers and Sorters on the rolls on the last day of each month from June 1951 to March 1953 in Sorting and Tabulation Office, Hyderabad.

Month	Year	Number of		
		Supervisors	Compiler-Checkers	Sorters
1	2	3	4	5
June	1951	..	..	12
July	1951	..	..	71
August	1951	4	15	170
September	1951	9	26	211
October	1951	21	48	221
November	1951	21	43	400
December	1951	20	40	411
January	1952	26	68	303
February	1952	28	71	275
March	1952	17	42	160
April	1952	11	22	88
May	1952	2	..	30
June	1952	2	..	18
July	1952	1	..	25
August	1952	..	..	22
September	1952	..	..	7
October	1952	..	..	8
November	1952	..	..	8
December	1952	..	..	8
January	1953	..	..	7
February	1953	..	..	6
March	1953	..	..	2

Note.—The monthly remuneration paid to the different categories of sorting staff is given below :—

Designation ..	Monthly emoluments including H.R. and D.A. in O.S. Rs.
Non-matriculate Sorter	70
Matriculate Sorter	80
Non-matriculate Compiler-Checker ..	90
Matriculate Compiler-Checker	100
Junior Supervisor	148
Senior Supervisor	172

APPENDIX 'K'

Statement regarding material printed with details about number of copies printed, type and quality of paper consumed and cost of printing.

Sr. No.	Description of material printed	Number of copies printed	Type and Quality of Paper consumed	Cost of printing in O. S. currency	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a. p.	
1.	Sorters Ticket No. '0' ..	40,000	Double Royal 48 lb. ..	968 13 3	
	Do ..	30,000	do	209 7 10	
2.	Sorters Ticket (Special) ..	1,000	do	48 8 9	
	Do ,, ..	300	do	57 4 10	
3.	Do No. 1 ..	10,000	do	102 4 4	
	Do do ..	10,000	do	104 0 11	Re-printed
	Do do ..	3,000	do	78 8 10	with additional Col.
4.	Do No. 2 ..	10,000	do	98 10 11	
	Do do ..	15,000	do	145 13 1	
5.	Do No. 3 ..	10,000	do	76 10 1	
6.	Do No. 4 ..	10,000	do	68 12 1	
7.	Do No. 5 ..	8,000	do	69 7 6	
8.	Do No. 6 ..	10,000	do	99 7 7	
9.	Do No. 7 ..	10,000	do	80 3 5	
10.	Do No. 8 ..	10,000	do	74 12 4	
11.	Do No. 9 ..	12,000	do	110 7 0	
	Do No. 9A ..	1,500	Double Super Calendar 28 lb.	66 14 0	
12.	Do No. 10 ..	10,000	Double Royal 48 lb. ..	71 6 6	
13.	Do No. 11 ..	10,000	Double Super Calendar ..	108 5 2	
14.	Compiler's posting statement. No. 1 ..	10,000	Double Royal 48 lb. ..	80 8 9	
	Do do ..	5,000	do	48 5 6	
	Do (Special) ..	2,500	do	197 1 3	
15.	Do No. 2 ..	10,000	Foolscap 24 lb. ..	91 13 10	
	Do do ..	10,000	do	117 8 10	Re-printed
	Do do ..	2,000	Double Royal 48 lb. ..	92 5 1	with additional Col.
16.	Do No. 3 ..	1,200	do	421 13 5	
	Do do ..	500	do	299 9 2	

APPENDIX 'K'—(*Contd.*)

Statement regarding material printed with details about number of copies printed, type and quality of paper consumed and cost of printing.

Sr. No.	Description of material printed	Number of copies printed	Type and Quality of Paper consumed	Cost of printing in O. S. currency	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. A. P.	
17.	Compiler's posting statement No. 4 ..	1,200	Double Royal 48 lb. ..	86 1 5	
18.	Do No. 5 ..	1,200	do	66 13 2	
19.	Do No. 6 ..	1,200	do	234 15 4	
20.	Do No. 7 ..	5,000	do	62 12 11	
21.	Do No. 8 ..	1,500	do	206 0 7	
22.	Do No. 9 ..	1,500	do	94 14 8	
23.	Do No. 10 ..	1,500	do	259 15 4	
24.	Do No. 11 ..	1,500	do	99 4 3	
25.	Do No. 12 ..	1,500	do	97 10 11	
26.	Do No. 13 ..	1,500	do	69 2 11	
27.	Do No. 14 ..	1,500	do	661 14 0	
	Do No. 14A ..	250	Double Super Calendar 28 lb.	56 1 0	
28.	Do No. 15 ..		Double Royal 48 lb. ..	68 5 2	
29.	Do No. 16 ..	1,200	Double Super Calendar 28 lb.	99 11 8	
30.	Census Pamphlet No. 1 ..	1,000	Semi Bleached 24 lb. ..	155 6 0	
	Do do ..	1,000	do	811 13 6	
31.	Do No. 2 ..	1,500	do	873 1 0	
	Do do ..	1,500	do	589 15 5	
32.	Miscellaneous sorting Form No. 2 ..	15,000	Yellow Cover Paper ..	44 6 6	
33.	Livelihood Group Abstract	10,000	Double Royal 48 lb. ..	94 13 1	
34.	Draft Primary Cnesus Abstract	5,000	Azur Ledger 80 lb. ..	555 13 9	
35.	Counting and Classification Checking Forms	15,000	Cream Laid 24 lb. ..	132 5 8	

APPENDIX 'K'– (*Contd.*)

Statement regarding material printed with details about number of copies printed, type and quality of paper consumed and cost of printing.

Sr. No.	Description of material printed	Number of copies printed	Type and Quality of Paper consumed	Cost of printing in O. S. currency	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. A. P.	
36.	Sample Verification 1951 Census	300	Double Royal 48 lb. ..	623 14 5	
	Do	100	do	593 11 0	
37.	C. II and D. VII Draft Forms (for compilation) ..	1,000	Rupkari 24 lb.	27 9 8	
38.	Economic Table II ..	500	do	20 0 11	
39.	Final P.C.A. Forms ..	10,000	Double Royal 48 lb. ..	210 14 10	
40.	Do Covers ..	1,000	Azur Ledger 80 lbs.		
	Do Forms ..	2,000	Double Royal 48 lb. ..	70 7 8	
41.	Printing and Binding for some figures from 1951 Census ..	600	Double Royal 48 lb. ..	528 2 8	
42.	Binding of P.C.A.	.. 6 Books	..	133 2 8	
	Do ..	.. 5 Books	..	81 6 6	
	Do ..	..12 Books	..	110 5 1	
	Do ..	.. 8 Books	..	61 11 7	
	Do ..	.. 9 Books	..	139 13 4	
	Do ..	.. 8 Books	..	108 12 8	
43.	Administration Report Part I of 1951 Census ..	100	Double Royal 48 lb. ..	2,716 9 6	
44.	Printing of Title Cover P.C.A.	6	Azur Ledger 80 lb.	13 11 0	
	Do	4	Do ..	4 8 0	
	Do	4	Do ..	6 9 0	
45.	Census Abstract Form of Sample Households ..	3,000	Double Royal 48 lb. ..	53 13 8	
46.	Binding of Letters, Circulars, etc.	6 Books	..	30 0 0	
47.	Complimentary slips ..	1,000	Glazed Rupkari	12 7 6	
48.	Census Report Part II-A ..	800	Crown Paper 40 lb.	9,114 10 11	
49.	Corrigendum to Part II-A ..	800	do	21 8 5	
50.	Tables of Census 1951 D-*i*—I D-*i*—II ..	3,000	do	740 13 0	

APPENDIX 'K'—(*Contd.*)

Statement regarding material printed with details about number of copies printed, type and quality of paper consumed and cost of printing

Sr. No.	Description of material printed	Number of copies printed	Type and Quality of Paper consumed	Cost of printing in O.S. currency	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a. p,	
51.	Census Report Part II-B ..	800	Crown Paper 40 lb.	13,027 3 10	
52.	Census Report Part I-B ..	797	do ..	8,089 15 4	
53.	Census Report Part I-A ..	800	do ..	23,026 6 3	
54.	Binding of Registers Acquittance Rolls ..	5	.. .. ..	31 4 6	
55.	Binding of Books ..	2	.. .. ..	7 7	
56.	Binding and Gilding ..	1	.. .. ..	38 14 10	
57.	Statement showing the details of persons enumerated	500	Double Super Calendar 28 lbs. ..	36 9 8	
58.	Verification Forms ..	2,000	Rupkari 24 lbs.	63 10 10	
59.	Forwarding Charges ..		.. .. ..	185 10 8	
			Total O.S. Rs. ..	68,281 1 4	
			I.G.Rs ..	58,526 10 3	

APPENDIX 'L'.

(Vide *paragraph* 57.)

A. Furniture and Office Requisites Purchased out of State Census Budget and Central Budget.

Srl. No.	Years.	Items.	Number.	Cost of purchase.	Method of final disposal.	Price realised by disposal.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				(*A*) *State Census Budget*			
1	1949-50.	Officer's Tables size $5\frac{1}{2}/\times 3/\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ with a drawer and coupboard..	2	O.S. Rs. a. p. 190 0 0	Disposed off to the Secretariat, Central Stores through the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Special Division, Hyderabad.	O.S. Rs. a. p. 63 9 0	
2	1949-50.	Staff Tables size $4/\times 3\frac{1}{2}/\times 2\frac{1}{2}/$ with drawers	4	172 0 0	do do ..	102 0 8	
3	1949-50.	Chairs	10	110 0 0	do do ..	47 3 0	
4	1949-50.	Underwood Typewriters ..	2	2,059 14 4	Under disposal	..	
5	1949-50.	Cycles	2	542 0 0	Under disposal	..	
			Total ..	O.S. Rs. a. p. 3,073 14 4	..	O.S. Rs. a. p. 212 12 8	
				I.G. Rs. a. p. 2,634 12 3	..	I.G. Rs. a. p. 182 6 3	
				(*B*) *Central Census Budget*			
1	1950-51.	Officers Tables	2	O.S. Rs. a. p. 112 10 0	Disposed off to the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad. ..	O.S. Rs. a. p. 55 12 0	
2	1950-51.	Staff Tables	14	532 0 0	do	266 0 0	
3	1950-51.	do	6	228 0 0	Disposed off to the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Special Division Hyderabad.	153 1 0	

APPENDIX 'L'—*cont.*

(Vide *paragraph* 57)—contd.

A. Furniture and Office Requisites Purchased out of State Census Budget and Central Budget—contd

Srl. No.	Years	Items	Number	Cost of purchase	Method of final disposal	Price realised by disposal	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
4	1951-52.	Staff Tables	10	170 0 0	Disposed off to the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad	85 0 0	
5	1950-51.	Staff Chairs	16	167 12 0	Disposed off to the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Special Division Hyd.. .	58 12 0	
6	1951-52.	do	70	769 2 9	Disposed off to the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad	326 4 0	
7	1950-51.	Wooden Almirahs	4	349 14 0	Two Almirahs were sent to Central Records Office for preserving records and two under disposal. ..	..	
8	1951-52.	Typewriter Machine ..	1	1,710 0 0	Disposed off to the Collector, Central Excise,Hyderabad	1,282 8 0	
9	1952-53.	do	1	1,710 0 0	Disposed off to the Chief Secretary, GAD., Hyderabad. (I.G. Rs. 732-13-9).	855 0 1	
10	1951-52.	Steel Almirah (I.G. Rs. 182-5-0)	1	212 11 2	Sent to the Chief Secretary, GAD. Hyderabad for preserving Records. ..	..	
11	1951-52.	Baby Monro Calculating Machine (I.G. Rs. 1,712-10-0).	1	1,998 1 0	Sent to the Office of the Deputy Registrar-General, India, New Delhi. ..	..	
				O.S. Rs. a. p.		O.S. Rs. a. p.	
		Total :— ..	..	7,960 2 11	..	3,082 5 1	
				I.G. Rs. a. p.		I.G. Rs. a. p.	
				6,828 0 3	..	2,641 15 9	

Note.—14 Chairs were lost and the remaining 72 Chairs were disposed off.

APPENDIX 'L'.—*cont.*

(*b*)—*Furniture and Office requisites Borrowed or Hired.*

Srl. No.	Items	Number	Date on which obtained	Date on which returned	Total hire charges if any	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Staff Tables	7	1-10-1949	Returned by Instalments in 1954-'55. ..	..	Have been borrowed from Statistics Department.
2.	Chairs	14	do	do ..	..	do
3.	Wooden Almirahs ..	2	do	do ..	..	do
4.	Wooden Racks ..	3	do	do ..	..	do
5.	Wooden Stools ..	4	do	do ..	..	do
6.	Typewriter Machines ..	2	do	do ..	..	do
7.	Comptometer Machine ..	1	do	do ..	..	do
8.	Clock	1	do	do ..	..	do
9.	Iron Safe	1	do	do ..	..	do
10.	Benches cane bottom ..	10	21-7-1951	15-3-1952 ..	..	Have been borrowed from the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Hyderabad.
11.	Almirahs different size ..	20	1- 4-1951	Returned by instalments in 1952 and 1954. ..		Taken on hire from the Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Special Division, Hyd.
12.	Wooden Rack ..	1	do	do	O.S. Rs. a. p 915 8 0	do
13.	Wooden Ladders ..	2	do	do	I.G. Rs. a. p. .. 784 11 5	do
14.	Steel Rack	1	do	do	..	do
15.	Wooden Table Big ..	1	do	do	..	do
16.	Almirah Wooden ..	1	18-12-1951	do	..	do
17.	Tables	11	1-3-1952	16-9-1952.	O.S. Rs. a. p .. 143 11 8 I.G. Rs. a. p. 123 3 $1^5/_7$	Taken on hire from Karam Singh furniture maker and Contractor.
				Total	I.G. Rs. a. p. .. 907 14 6	

Note.—Out of the ten benches borrowed from Electoral Office one bench was lost and the cost of O.S. Rs. 70 was paid.

APPENDIX

IMPORTANT ITEMS OF STATIONERY, OFFICE REQUISITES, ETC. (OTHER THAN

Sl. No.	items.	QUANTITY OR NUMBER			
		1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Semi Bleached Paper (Reams, quaries and sheets.)	3,109 15 7	1 0 13	..	..
2.	Cream Laid Paper „ ..	134 0 0	50 0 0	5 0 0	..
3.	Azure Ledger Paper „ ..	11 0 0	0 10 13	6 0 0	..
4.	Kraft Paper „ ..	65 10 0	..	..	..
5.	Double Royal Paper „ ..	50 18 4	3 15 18	2 0 0	..
6.	Rubkari Paper „ ..	15 6 15	..	..	2 1 0
7.	Brown Paper .. „ ..	4 9 17	..	..	..
8.	White Printing Paper „ ..	593 0 0	..	300 0 0	..
9.	Bank Paper .. „ ..	..	..	..	0 10 0
10.	Ruled Paper .. „ ..	8 0 0	5 0 0	4 2 0	..
11.	Cover Paper .. „ ..	60 0 0	..	..	3 4 4
12.	Cotridge Paper „ ..	..	..	..	3 4 4
13.	Blotting Paper ..	1 0 0	..	..	..
14.	Duplicating Paper „ ..	181 11 15	57 0 0	..	..
15.	Manufolding Paper (Reams) ..	37	66	..	..
16.	Carbon Paper Small Size (Boxes) ..	10	37	24	10
17.	Carbon Paper, Big Size (Boxes) ..	5	22	12	..
18.	Lead Pencils (Gross, Dozen and pieces)	1 0 0	7 0 0	0 9 0	..
19.	Copying Pencils „ ..	0 1 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	..
20.	Red & Blue Pencils „ ..	0 2 0	3 9 0	..	..
21.	Pencil Erasers .. „ ..	..	2 4 0	..	..
22.	Ink & Pencil Erasers „ ..	0 2 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	..

"M'

FURNITURE PURCHASED DURING CENSUS (CENTRAL BUDGET).

Total	Price paid	Quantity or number un-expended.	Method of disposal.	Amount realised.
7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
3,110 15 20	41,970 15 9	136 7 6	Transferred to the Office of the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad and Mother tongue data scheme.	2,818 2 6
189 0 0	3,464 5 11	25 6 0	Transferred to the Office of the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad.	425 0 0
17 10 3	1,225 15 2	2 3 1	Do.	160 5 0
65 10 0	3,039 8 8	4 0 0	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme. ..	160 0 0
56 13 22	2,421 15 8	10 0 0	Transferred to the Office of the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad.	415 0 0
17 7 15	354 5 6	..	..	..
4 9 17	318 5 10	..	..	..
893 0 0	19,175 11 2	90 0 0	Under disposal	
0 10 0	7 10 6	..	..	..
17 2 0	185 0 8	9 7 4	Transferred to the Office of the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad & M.T.D. Scheme, Hyderabad.	85 6 3
63 4 4	2,613 6 7	48 7 19	Do.	1,965 10 8
3 4 4	204 7 4	..	..	..
1 0 0	35 0 0	0 5 7	Do.	9 3 10
238 11 15	1,663 5 11	7 0 0	Transferred to the Office of the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad.	42 12 0
103	773 8 0	..		
81	352 1 1	..	..	..
39	387 3 1	..	..	..
8 9 0	179 6 0	0 0 8	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme, Hyderabad.	1 10 3
1 1 0	63 4 8	..	..	..
3 11 0	197 0 0	..	..	..
2 4 0	13 14 6	0 9 7	Do.	2 11 5
1 4 0	63 15 9	0 0 5	Do.	0 15 5

APPENDIX

IMPORTANT ITEMS OF STATIONERY, OFFICE REQUISITES, ETC. (OTHER THAN

Srl. No.	Items	QUANTITY OR NUMBER			
		1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Typewriter Erasers (Gross, Dozen and Pieces.)	0 1 0	0 3 0	..	..
24.	Pen Holders .. „ ..	0 1 0	7 0 0	..	..
25.	Nibs (Relief) .. „ ..	1 0 0	28 0 0	..	..
26.	Nibs (Hinkwel) „ ..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
27.	Typewriter Ribbons „ ..	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 2 3	0 0 1
28.	Blue Black Ink Bottles „ ..	0 1 0	1 1 0	..	..
29.	Scarlet Ink „ ..	0 0 6	0 10 0	..	..
30.	Rubber Stamp Ink „	0 0 6	1 1 9	..	..
31.	Gum Arabic (Lbs.)	22	104	5	29
32.	Gum in Bottles..	6	24	3	2
33.	Blotter Iron	12	..	..	..
34.	Pen Stand	6	..	..	..
35.	Tray Wooden	6	..	..	..
36.	Correcting Fluid (Bottles)	12	6	..	..
37.	Typewriter oil (Bottles).. ..	6	12	..	..
38.	Brushes	12	..	6	..
39.	Tumblers	..	48	6	1
40.	Bulbs	..	126	18	..
41.	Electric Wire (Yards)	..	35	200	..
42.	Holders	..	22	..	..
43.	Switches	..	16	..	..
44.	Wall Plugs & Clips	..	8	..	..

FURNITURE) PURCHASED DURING CENSUS (CENTRAL BUDGET)—*Cont.*

Total	Price paid	Quantity or number un-expended	Method of disposal	Amount realised
7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
0 4 0	26 11 0	0 0 6	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme, Hyderabad.	3 11 10
7 1 0	82 1 4	0 3 9	Do.	4 3 6
29 0 0	139 9 9	2 0 10	Do.	13 3 1
2 0 0	11 14 0	0 6 6	Do.	2 14 7
1 0 10	383 7 4	0 2 6	Do.	59 11 0
1 2 0	243 11 0	0 2 5	Transferred to the Office of the Collector, Central Excise and M.T.D. Scheme.	47 11 8
0 10 0	161 5 6	0 5 0	Transferred to the office of the Collector, Central Excise Hyderabad.	82 8 0
1 2 3	80 4 0	0 5 3	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme ..	46 3 6
160	169 8 3	27	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme ..	21 4 7
35	18 0 10	..	..	..
12	8 12 0	..	..	..
6	2 14 0	..	..	..
6	9 0 0	..	..	..
18	42 4 0	8	Transferred to the office of the Collector Central Excise, Hyderabad & M.T.D. Scheme.	14 0 0
18	8 14 10	13	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme ..	7 0 10
18	22 11 0	9	do ..	11 5 0
55	41 11 0	19	Transferred to the office of the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad & M.T.D. Scheme.	11 0 8
144	263 12 11	6	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme ..	9 1 0
236	78 11 0	..	..	..
22	28 2 0	..	..	..
16	25 1 8	2	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme ..	1 9 10
8	7 13 0	..	..	..

APPENDIX

IMPORTANT ITEMES OF STATIONERY, OFFICE REQUISITES, ETC.. (OTHER THAN FURNITURE)

Srl. No.	Items.	Quantity or Number			
		1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Stensils (Ream & Quires)	7-0	13-0	..	..
46.	Duplicating Ink Tube	26	28	..	..
47.	Office Twine (Bundles)	32	108	16	..
48.	Rubber Stamp Pad	8	..	..	..
49.	Sutli (Mds.)	1	99	..	..
50.	Mats		700	..	..
51.	Deal Wood Boxes		1.427	..	..
52.	Planks		1,300	..	..
53.	Locks	9	1,900	1	..
54.	Bricks		40,050	..	..
55.	Scissors	3	28	..	..
56.	Wooden Rulers..	6	18	..	..
57.	Pin in Sheets (Gross)	2	3 2 L.B.	..	..
58.	Pin Cushions		12	..	..
59.	Pen-Knives & Table Knives		30	2	..
60.	Jem Clips (Boxes)		..	14	..
61.	Punching Machines	2	2	..	..
62.	Bostich Machine & Pins	..	..	1	..
63.	Ragzine & Card Boards		..	..	..
64.	Gold Leaves		..	88 Books	..
65.	Card Board		..	48	12

'M'—(*Contd.*)

PURCHASED DURING CENSUS (CENTRAL BUDGET).

Total	Price paid	Quantity or number un-expended	Method of disposal	Amount realised
7	8	9	10	11
20 0	244 12 5	2 18	Transferred to the office of the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad & M.T.D. Scheme.	29 9 8
54	175 14 6	4	Transferred to the office of the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad.	11 10 8
156	65 10 0	7	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme ..	8 1 0
8	13 0 0	2	do	4 8 0
100	3,112 6 4	21 Mds. 8½ Sr.	Transferred to the office of the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad & M.T.D. Scheme.	598 18 8
700	175 0 0	..	..	..
1,427	4,574 2 0	..	..	..
1,800	81 4 0	..	..	..
1,910	1,958 5 8	..	..	..
40,050	2,942 7 0	40,050	Transferred to Nizam College free of cost.	
31	44 4 0	21	Transferred to the office of the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad.	22 7 4
24	21 12 6	8	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme. ..	11 8 8
5 2 L.B.	105 1 2	1 2 6½	Transferred to the office of the Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad & M.T.D. Scheme.	10 1 4
12	4 8 9	1	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme. ..	0 6 1
82	80 15 6	5	do ..	6 2 4
14	5 0 0	..	..	..
4	10 3 8	..	..	..
1	29 3 8	..	..	..
..	523 15 8	..	..	..
88 Books.	702 8 10	..	..	..
60	27 13 5	..	..	..

APPENDIX

IMPORTANT ITEMS OF STATIONERY, OFFICE REQUISITES, ETC., (OTHER THAN FURNITURE)

Srl. No.	Items	Quantity or Number.			
		1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Comptometer Machine on hire	..	3	3	..
67.	Chain & Free-wheel ..	..	..	1 Pair	..
68.	Cycle Bells	2	..	..	..
69.	Carriers	2	..	..	..
70.	Paddlas	1 Pair.	..	..	..
71.	Cycle Tubes & Tyres ..	..	6 Pairs.	..	..
72.	Cycle Pump	1	..	..	..
73.	Cycle Lamps	2	..	..	..
74.	Alaram Time Piece ..	1	..	..	..
75.	Chalk-White (Boxes) ..	1	12	..	..
76.	Wire Waste Paper Baskets	6	..	..	..
77.	Nafthaline Balls ..	..	63 Lbs.	..	..
78.	D.D.T. Powder ..	..	6 Boxes.	..	..
79.	Phenyal (Gallons) ..	1	8	..	..
80.	File Boards	..	600	250	..
81.	File Covers	48	168	..	..
82.	File Tags	2,000	10,000	1,000	..
83.	Bamboo & Tatties ..	..	..	..	..
84.	Calico	..	..	..	275 Yds
85.	Bodklin with Eyes ..	6	48	..	..
86.	Glass Ink Pots ..	6	936	..	..
87.	Bastas	25	50	..	50
88.	Hinges, Pataks etc	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..

4156—14*

'M'—(*Concld.*)

PURCHASED DURING CENSUS (CENTRAL BUDGET).

Total	Price paid	Quantity or number unexpened	Method of disposal	Amount realised
7	8	9	10	11
3	3,211 11 0	..	..	..
1 Pair.	14 4 0	..	..	..
2	11 6 0	..	..	..
2	7 12 0	..	..	..
1 Pair.	6 0 0	..	..	..
6 Pairs.	49 12 0	..	..	..
1	3 14 0	..	..	..
2	8 0 0	..	..	..
1	23 8 0	..	..	..
13	12 8 6	..	..	..
6	21 0 0	..	..	..
63 Lbs.	78 11 8	..	..	..
6 Boxes	4 8 0	..	..	..
9	38 1 4	3	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme ..	12 4 11
850	356 8 8	6	do ..	2 12 2
216	61 3 10	54	do ..	14 9 5
13,000	48 15 11	..	..	..
..	412 12 4	..	..	..
275 Yds.	601 9 0	..	..	..
54	13 8 0	8	Transferred to M.T.D. Scheme ..	2 0 0
942	157 6 10	142	do ..	22 6 10
125	114 9 4	..	..	..
..	72 15 2	..	..	..
O.S. Rs	1,00,740 10 11		O.S. Rs.	6,674 6 8
I.G. Rs.	86,349 2 6		I.G. Rs.	5,920 14 10

APPENDIX N.

Expenditure Statement for 1951 *Census—Hyderabad State.*

Particulars	Actual Expenditure.						
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Superintendence							
A. 1 Pay of Officers	9,445 2 9	18,621 6 9	18,483 9 6	19,616 13 6	..	2,260 4 6	68,427 5 0
A. 2 Pay of Establishment	15,988 1 6	16,038 10 6	16,974 4 3	7,799 15 0	1,102 2 6	1,273 1 0	59,176 2 9
A. 3 Allowances and Honoraria ..	16,756 9 6	16,907 10 6	16,212 10 3	4,816 15 6	843 0 0	1,247 1 6	56,783 15 3
A. 5 Other charges..	11,951 4 6	5,006 11 3	7,905 3 3	1,969 15 6	83 3 0	128 14 0	27,040 3 6
Total A. Superintendence ..	54,141 2 3	56,574 7 0	59,575 11 3	34,203 11 6	2,028 5 6	4,904 5 0	2,11,427 10 6
B. Enumeration							
Total B. Enumeration ..	15,248 10 9	2,266 10 0	..	..	..	..	17,515 4 9
C. Abstraction and Compilation							
C. 1 Pay of Officers	..	12,057 2 3	3,085 11 6	2,057 4 0	..	9,821 3 4	17,021 5 1
C. 2 Pay of Establishment	..	1,35,584 0 6	38,895 3 6	5,062 3 0	..	16,584 5 11	1,96,075 12 11
C. 3 Allowances and Honoraria	..	68,408 9 6	19,132 7 0	7,208 3 3	235 2 6	8,966 7 0	1,03,950 13 3
C. 4 Other charges	1,714 4 6	20,908 11 9	..	..	..	631 13 9	23,254 14 0
Total C. Abstraction and Compilation	1,714 4 6	2,26,908 8 0	61,113 6 0	14,327 10 3	235 2 6	36,003 14 0	3,40,302 13 3
E. Printing and Stationery.	85,953 12 3	10,407 5 3	9,757 9 0	2,881 2 6	50,134 12 0	6,713 13 8	1,65,848 6 8
Grand Total ..	1,57,057 13 9	2,96,156 14 3	1,30,446 10 3	51,412 8 3	52,398 4 0	47,622 0 8	7,35,094 3 2

Note.—The Expenditure for the year 1955-56 includes the expenditure of Rs. 42,927-5-5 on Mother-tongue scheme shared by the Central Government.

APPENDIX 'O'.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Travelling Allowance

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Period of Tour	Places toured	Expenditure in O.S. Currency	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			State Budget			
1.	Shri C. K. Murthy, I.A.S.	Census Commissioner	1 day	1949-50 Pargi and Faruqnagar	66 8 0	
2.	Do	do	10 days	Delhi	753 6 7	To discuss with the Registrar General, India.
3.	Shri Murlidhar Rao	Steno Typist	18 days	Delhi	199 3 0	Accompanied Census Commissioner.
				Total O.S. Rs.	1,019 1 7	
			Central Budget—1950-51			
1.	Shri Jagannath Rao	Asst. Census Commissioner	8 days	Jangaon, Kazipet, Narasampet & Karimnagar	53 5 2	Enquiry Reg : the Scheduled Castes.
2.	Shri P. Gopal Rao	do	11 days	Hanumkonda, Narasampet, Mulug, Mahbubabad, Kazipet, Kothagudem Burgampahad, Paloncha, Yellandu, Khammam and Madhira	102 7 4	Training of Census Staff in District.
3.	Do	do	5 days	Sangareddi, Jogipet, Medak, Narsapur, Siddipet, Gajwal and Vicarabad	52 6 6	do
4.	Do	do	8 days	Karimnagar, Jagtial, Metpalli, Sirsilla Sultanabad, Manthani, Huzurabad, Parkal, and Kazipet	82 6 0	do
5.	Do	do	7 days	Mahbubnagar, Nagerkarnool, Achampet, Kulwakurthi, Badepalli, Narsampet, Atmakur, Wanparthi, Shadnagar, and Pargi	72 14 8	do
6.	Do	do	3 days	Shahbad, Ibrahimpatem and Medchal	15 0 0	do

APPENDIX 'O'.—(*Contd.*)

Statement showing the Expenditure on Travelling Allowanace

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Period of Tour	Places toured	Expenditure in O.S. Currency	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Shri P. Gopal Rao	.. Asst. Census Commissioner.	5 days	Sangareddi, Osmanabad, Latur, Mominabad, Bhirand Bidar	41 0 0	Training of Census Staff iu District.
8.	Do	.. do ..	2 days	Hanumkunda, Jangaon and Bhongir	15 0 0	do
9.	Do	.. do ..	6 days	Nizamabad, Armoor, Bodhan, Nizamsagar and Yellareddi, Banswada, Mohamadnagar and Kamareddi	78 10 4	do
10.	Shri C. K. Murthy, I.A.S.	.. Census Commissioner.	2 days	Nalgonda, Warangal	29 12 8	Census Lectures.
11.	Do	.. do ..	6 days	Parbhani, Aurangabad and Nanded	198 14 8	do
12.	Do	.. do ..	5 days	Delhi	737 0 9	To discuss with the Registrar General, India.
13.	Shri P. Gopal Rao	.. Asst. Census Comsioner.	2 days	Hanumkonda and Kazipet ..	33 9 0	Census Lectures.
14.	Shri C. K. Murthy, I.A.S.	.. Census Commissioner. ..	1 day	Sangareddy	42 9 6	do
15.	Do	.. do ..	2 days	Gulbarga and Yadgir	233 4 8	do
16.	Do	.. do ..	1 day	Mahbubnagar	84 9 7	do
17.	Do	.. do ..	5 days	Sangareddy, Osmanabad, Latur, Mominabad, Bhir and Bidar	82 6 8	do
18.	Do	.. do ..	4 days	Karimnagar, Adilabad	348 1 5	District Census Conference.
19.	Do	.. do ..	2 days	Nizamabad and Bodhan ..	162 14 4	do

20.	Shri C.K. Murthy, I.A.S.	Census Commissioner.	2 days	Gulberga and Bidar	288	8	9	Census arrangement.
21.	Do	do	2 days	Hanumkunda, Jangaon, and Bhongir	142	12	8	do
22.	Do	do	4 days	Mahbubnagar, Raichur and Sindhnur	210	1	5	Dist. Census Conference.
23.	Shri Venkati s/o Baliah	Farrash	4 days	Karimnagar	14	0	0	Accompanied the Census Commissioner.
24.	Shri Vidyasagar Rao	2nd Gr. Clerk	4 days	Patancheru and Ibrahimpetam	16	4	0	Enquiry reg. scheduled castes.
25.	Shri Murlidhar Rao	Steno Typist	8 days	Sangareddi, Sadasivpet, Vikarabad, Bidar and Gulberga	13	2	0	Accompanied the Census Commr. in connection with House Numbering instructions.
26.	Shri Venkati s/o Baliah	Peon	9 days	Sangareddy, Bidar and Gulberga	20	7	10	do
27.	Shri G. G. Laulker	Superintendent	4 days	Parbhani and Nanded	36	3	2	do
28.	Shri Venkati s/o Baliah	Peon	4 days	do do	19	1	0	do
29.	Shri G. G. Laulkar	Snperintendent	8 days	Bidar, Zahirabad, Hominabad, Bhalki, Udgir, Ahmedpur, Nilanga and Narayankhed.	41	4	0	Training of Census Staff in District.
30.	Shri Shanker Reddy	Driver	8 days	do do	8	4	0	Accompanied Shri G. G. Laulkar
31.	Shri Gulam Abdur Rahman	Cleaner	8 days	do do	8	4	0	do
32.	Shri Shanker Reddy	Driver	11 days	Hanumkonda, Narsampet, Mulug. Kothagudam, Burgampahad, Palvancha, Yellandu, Khammam and Madhira.	11	4	0	Accompanied Shri P. Gopal Rao, Asst. Census Commissioner.
33.	Shri Ramuloo s/o Lingiah	Peon	11 days	do do	14	4	0	do
34.	Shri G. G. Laulkar	Superintendent	7 days	Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Omerga, Parenda, Bhoom Kalam, Latur and Ausa.	124	8	6	Training of Census staff in District.
35.	Shri Abdul Rahman Khan	Driver	7 days	do do	41	3	9	Accompanied Shri G.G. Laulkar, Supdt.

APPENDIX 'O'.—(*Contd.*)

Statement showing the Expenditure on Travelling Allowance

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Period of Tour	Places toured	Expenditure in O.S. Currency	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Shri Pochiah ..	.. Peon	.. 13 days	Sangareddy, Jogipet, Medak, Narsapur, Siddipet, Gajwel, Vikarabad, Karimnagar, Jagtial, Metpalli, Sirsilla, Sultanabad, Manthani, Huzurabad, Parkal and Kazipet.	26 3 8	Accompanied Asst. Census Commr.
37.	Shri Pochaih ..	.. Peon	.. 7 days	Mahbubnagar, Nagarkurnool, Achampet, Kalvakuri, Badapalli, Narsampet, Atmakur, Wanaparthi, Shadnagar and Pargi.	11 5 0	do
38.	Shri Murlidhar Rao	.. Steno Typist	2 days	Nalgonda and Warangal.. ..	8 0 0	Accompanied Census Commissioner.
39.	Shri Shanker Reddy	.. Driver	.. 2 days	do do ..	2 4 0	do
40.	Shri Venkati ..	.. Peon ..	.. 2 days	do do	2 4 0	do
41.	Shri Murlidhar Rao	.. Steno Typist	.. 6 days	Parbhani, Aurangabad and Nanded ..	48 8 4	do
42.	Shri Venkati ..	.. Peon	.. 6 days	do do ..	27 6 6	do
43.	Shri T. Brahmiah	.. 2nd Gr. Clerk	.. 2 days	Nalgonda ..	8 0 0	For taking enumeration Pads.
44.	Shri Shanker Reddy	.. Driver	.. 2 days	do ..	2 4 0	Accompanied Shri T. Brahmiah
45.	Shri Ramloo ..	.. Peon ..	.. 1 day	do	1 2 0	do
46.	Shri Gulam Abdul Rahman	Cleaner	.. 1 day	do ..	1 2 0	do
47.	Shri Shanker Reddy	.. Driver	.. 10 days	Sanga reddy, Bidar, Gulberga, Mahbubnagar, Raichur, Osmanabad Bhir, Siddipet, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad	12 0 0	For taking Enumeration Pads.

48.	Shri Gulam Abdul Rahman	Cleaner	..	10 days	Sangareddy, Bidar, Gulberga, Mahbubnagar, Raichur, Osmanabad, Bhir, Siddipet, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad.	12	0	0	For taking enumeration pads.
49.	Shri Pochiah ..	.. Peon ..	..	5 days	Mahbubnagar and Raichur ..	85	5	0	Despatching of Census material.
50.	Shri Abdul Rahman	.. Cleaner	..	2 days	Nanded.	20	12	0	do
51.	Shri Ramuloo (A)	.. Peon ..	..	2 days	Nizamabad and Adilabad ..	34	9	2	do
52.	Shri Habibuddin Haqani	.. Daftari	..	5 days	Parbhani and Aurangabad ..	67	2	8	do
53.	Shri Ramulu (B)	.. Peon ..	..	2 days	Hanumkonda, Jangaon and Bhongir	2	4	0	Accompanied Census Commr. in connection with training of Census staff in District.
54.	Shri Venkati ..	.. Peon ..	..	5 days	Sangareddy, Osmanabad, Latur, Mominabad, Bhir & Bidar.	6	0	0	do
55.	Shri Pochaiah	.. Peon ..	..	6 days	Nizamabad, Armoor, Bodhan, Banswada, Nizamsagar, Yellareddy and Kamareddy.	13	8	0	Accompanied the Asst. Commr. in connection with training of Census Staff in District.
56.	Shri G. G. Laulkar	.. Supdt.	..	7 days	Aurangabad, Khuldabad, Kannad, Gangapur, Vaizpur, Paithan, Jalna, Jafferabad, Bhokerdhan and Sillod.	158	8	2	Delivery of Census pads.
57.	Shri Ramulu (B)	.. Peon ..	..	7 days	do do ..	88	7	6	do
58.	Shri Jaganna	.. Farrash	..	1 day	Chitapur	10	6	6	do
59.	Shri Ramulu (B)	.. Peon ..	..	1 day	Gulberga	12	8	6	do
60.	Shri Pochiah	.. Peon ..	..	3 days	Aurangabad	44	12	0	do
61.	Shri G. G. Laulkar	.. Supdt.	..	11 days	Nanded, Khandar, Biloli, Deglur, Naegaon, Mudkhed, Hadgaon, Basar, Madhol, Bhoker, Jalna, Bhir, Georai, Manjlegaon, Patoda, Ashti, Kaij Mominabad and Parli.	135	15	0	Training to the Census staff in the district.
62.	Shri Ramulu (B)	.. Peon ..	..	11 days	do do	38	1	8	Accompanied Shri G.G. Laulker.

APPENDIX 'O'.—(*Contd.*)

Statement showing the expenditure on Travelling Allowances

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Period of Tour	Places toured	Expenditure in O.S. Currency	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
63.	Shri Shaik Dade	.. Peon ..	.. 1 day	Nizamabad	8 7 0	Delivery of urgent letter to Collector.
64.	Shri Habibuddin Haqqani	. Daftari	.. 1 day	Mahbubnagar	6 15 0	do
65.	Shri Venkati ..	.. Peon ..	.. 1 day	Nalgonda	10 10 0	do
66.	Shri Pochiah ..	.. Peon	.. 1 day	Shadnagar	5 12 0	do
67.	Shri Shanker Reddy	.. Driver	.. 2 days	Warangal, Karimnagar ..	2 4 0	Delivery of Census pads.
68.	Shri Abdul Rahman	.. Cleaner	.. 2 days	do do ..	2 4 0	do
69.	Shri Shanker Reddy	.. Driver	.. 3 days	Bidar, Gulberga, Osmanabad, Bhir, Zahirabad.	3 6 0	do
70.	Shri Ramulu (B)	.. Peon ..	.. 3 days	do do ..	3 6 0	do
71.	Shri Shanker Reddy	.. Driver	.. 2 days	Nalgonda, Gundlerampalli ..	2 4 0	do
72.	Shri Shaik Dade	.. Peon ..	.. 2 days	Sangareddy and Mahbubnagar ..	1 8 0	do
73.	Shri Pochiah ..	.. Peon ..	.. 1 day	Kazipet and Hunamkunda ..	9 15 8	do
74.	Shri Ramulu (B)	.. Peon ..	.. 1 day	Gulberga	21 7 10	do
75.	Shri Pochiah ..	.. Peon ..	.. 1 day	Kazipet	15 8 0	do
				Total O.S. Rs...	4,275 1 8	

76.	Shri C.K. Murthy, .A.S.	.. Census Commissioner.	..	4 days	Nagpur	211	15	0	To attend the Census-tabulation Conference.
77.	Shri P. Gopal Rao	.. Asst. Census Commissioner.		4 days	Nagpur	147	11	4	do
78.	Shri C. K. Murthy, I.A.S.	.. Census Commissioner.	..	3 days	Delhi	503	11	0	..
79.	Shri C.N. Reddy	.. Asst. Census Commissioner		1 day	From Suryapet to Hyderabad ..	169	2	0	On transfer to Hyderabad as a Asst. Census Commr.
80.	Shri Abdul Khader	.. do		1 day	Kazipet	43	10	0	For selection of candidates for census organisation.
81.	Shri C. K. Murthy, I.A.S.	. Census Commissioner	..	1 day	Patancheru, Sangareddy ..	37	1	6	Clarification reg. the coverage of certain villages.
82.	Shri Ramulu (B)	.. Peon ..	..	1 day	Nalgonda	8	12	0	
83.	Shri Pochiah ..	.. Peon ..	..	2 days	Parbhani	19	8	0	
84.	Shri Shanker Reddy	.. Driver	..	1 day	Nalgonda	8	12	0	
85.	Shri G.G. Laulkar	.. Supdt.	..	2 days	Nagpur	128	3	0	To attend Tabulation Conference.
86.	Shri Pochaiah	.. Peon	..	31 days	Mahbubnagar, Parbhani, Nanded, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Raichur, Warangal, Sangareddi, Adilabad, Aurangabad, Gulberga, Bidar, and Osmanabad	256	7	6	Taking N.R.C's. for correction.
87.	Shri Gulam Jeelani	.. Peon ..	..	15 days	Raichur, Karimnagar, Siddipet, Aurangabad, Gulberga, Bidar and Warangal.	145	0	0	do
88.	Shri Shanker Reddy	.. Peon ..	..	2 days	Jalna and Bhir	41	1	6	do
89.	Shri R. Pochiah	.. Peon ..	..	1 day	Sangareddy	4	0	0	do
90.	Shri Ramulu ..	.. Peon ..	..	10 days	Jalna, Bhir, Humnabad, Osmanabad Nizamabad & Adilabad	92	4	0	do
91.	Shri Habibuddin Haqqani	. Daftari	..	8 days,	Bidar	11	1	0	do
92.	Shri Pochiah ..	.. Peon ..	..	1 day	Sangareddi	10	4	0	do
93.	Shri Vyas Rao	.. 2nd Gr. Clerk	..	5 days	Patancheru, Sangareddy ..	16	10	8	Accompanied Census Commr.
					Total O.S. Rs. ..	1,854	2	6	

APPENDIX 'O'.—(*Concld.*)

Statement showing the expenditure On Travelling Allowanace

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Period of Tour	Places toured	Expenditure in O.S. Currency	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(1952-53)		1962-53			
94.	Shri C. K. Murthy, I.A.S.	Census Commr.	5 days	Delhi	651 3 11	To discuss with Registrar General, India.
95.	Shri Gulam Jeelani	Peon	13 days	Bidar, Raichur, Udgir and Ahmedpur	58 13 0	Delivery of N.R.Cs.
96.	Shri Shaik Abdullah	Peon	5 days	Mahbubnagar, Jalna, Bid & Warangal	59 0 0	do
97.	Shri Pochiah	Peon	3 days	Khammam	19 11 0	do
98.	Shri Ramchander Tawargiri	2nd Gr. Clerk	2 days	From Koppal to Hyderabad	85 5 11	Transfer from Tahsil Koppal to Hyd. in Census Office.
				Total O.S. Rs.	874 1 10	
				Grand Total O.S. Rs.	7,003 6 0	
				I.G. Rs.	6,002 14 3	

APPENDIX 'P'

(*vide* Paragraph 67)

Statement showing the districtwise consumption of sorter Months, Compiler-Checker Months and Supervisor Months for the various operations and expenditure incurred

Sl. No.	Districts	Sorter-months	Expenditure (O.S. Rs.)	Compiler-checker months	Expenditure (O.S. Rs.)	Supervisor months	Expenditure (O.S. Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Aurangabad ..	155.27	11,715.84	25.48	2,498.15	10.87	1,632.86
2.	Parbhani ..	133.08	10,041.63	21.84	2,136.87	9.32	1,399.52
3.	Nanded	125.06	9,436.38	20.52	2,008.08	8.76	1,315.16
4.	Bidar	154.39	11,649.27	25.33	2,478.98	10.81	1,623.58
5.	Bhir	108.75	8,205.69	17.85	1,746.19	7.62	1,143.65
6.	Osmanabad ..	106.30	8,020.98	17.44	1,706.88	7.45	1,117.90
7.	Hyderabad ..	198.97	15,013.15	32.65	3,194.33	13.93	2,092.42
8.	Mahboobnagar ..	156.20	11,786.29	25.63	2,508.14	10.94	1,642.68
9.	Raichur ..	151.66	11,443.49	24.89	2,435.19	10.62	1,594.90
10.	Gulbarga ..	190.76	14,393.37	31.30	3,062.94	13.36	2,006.04
11.	Adilabad ..	118.32	8,965.38	19.50	1,907.85	8.32	1,249.52
12.	Nizamabad ..	101.79	7,680.32	16.70	1,634.39	7.13	1,070.42
13.	Medak	135.24	10,204.32	22.19	2,171.60	9.47	1,422.27
14.	Karimnagar ..	208.23	15,711.80	34.17	3,343.50	14.58	2,189.79
15.	Warangal ..	208.18	15,708.41	34.16	3,342.78	14.58	2,189.32
16.	Nalgonda ..	203.27	15,337.38	33.35	3,263.32	14.24	2,137.60
Total Hyderabad State ..		2,455.97	1,85,314.19	403.00	39,435.19	172.00	25,827.63

APPENDIX 'Q'

Copy of the Demi-Official Letter No. 48-24-52-RG, dated the 22nd July 1952, from the Registrar-General, India, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi-2, to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Hyderabad State.

SUBJECT.—*Costing Statement for the 1951 Census.*

1. I mentioned at our study group that it is necessary to prepare costing statements for the 1951 Census *i.e.*, statements showing the actual cost of the 1951 Census, and the allocation thereof to the end-products of the Census, namely—

I.—The National Register of Citizens;

II-A.—The District Census Handbook

II-B.—State Census Reports and other State Census Publications (if any); and

III.—The All-India Census Publications.

I have been considering this matter further and I think the method of settlement and allocation of total cost, which is explained below might be adopted.

2. I am limiting the costing process to the stage at which the Census Reports are handed over to the Press for printing and publication. The additions required to be made in respect of this last stage (for which responsibility cannot be accepted by the Census Organisation) can be settled, if necessary, separately after the relevant figures become available.

3. I have used the following symbols to represent the various items of cost required to be taken into account by us.

A.—Expenditure on pay of Superintendents, their office Establishments, Allowances, Honoraria and office contingencies. (This is booked expenditure under A—Superintendence for each State Superintendent under the Census grant).

B.—Expenditure on pay of Registrar-General, his establishment, allowances and office contingencies. (Booked expenditure under A in the Census grant, less one half of the pay of the Registrar-General).

C.—Expenditure on Enumeration other than the scriptory charges for the National Register of Citizens paid from the Census Budget. (This is booked expenditure under B—Enumeration—except B-4.—National Register of Citizens—and D-Miscellaneous Staff in the Census grant).

D.—Scriptory charges for writing up the National Register of Citizens paid from the Census Budget. (This is booked expenditure under B-4.—National Register of Citizens in the Census Budget).

E.—Printing charges of Enumeration pads. (This should be assumed to be Rs. 1-2-0 for 1,000 slips supplied centrally).

F.—Other Enumeration printing and stationery charges. (Booked expenditure under E in the Census Budget).

G.—Scriptory charges of the National Register of Citizens borne by the State Government. (Booked expenditure).

H.—Enumeration charges actually paid by the State Government. (Booked expenditure).

I.—Enumeration charges actually paid by local bodies. (Booked expenditure).

J.—Cost of paper used for the National Register of Citizens. (The paper was supplied free by the Controller of Printing and Stationery. But the cost of paper should be taken into account for estimating the cost of production of the National Register of Citizens at the rate of Rs. 20 per ream supplied free).

K.—Cost of Census Medals. (This should be assumed to be Rs. 13-15-6 for each silver medal and Rs. 6-9-6 for each bronze medal).

L.—Expenditure on Abstraction and Compilation. (Booked expenditure under C—Abstraction and Compilation in the Census grant).

M—Value of articles purchased for use in offices during the 1951 Census. [Booked receipts in respect of articles sold; plus actual purchase price (less estimated depreciation) of unsold articles]

A statement showing the amounts of Items A and C to M should be prepared for each State as Costing Statement No. 1.

4. PROVISIONAL ALLOTMENT OF COST OF PRODUCTION:

(*i*) *National Register of Citizens.*—(*a*) A costing statement for the State showing particulars by district should be prepared in the following form:—

COSTING STATEMENT NO. II.

Name of District.	Number of parts of the N.R.C.	Cost of production.	Average cost per part.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

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(*b*) The total cost of production for the entire State should be taken to be ¼A+D+G+J.

(*c*) In order to determine the cost of production of National Register of Citizens for each district, items D and G should be first allocated to each district according to actuals. The ½A+J should be allocated to the district in the proportion which the population of that district bears to the population of the State.

(*ii*) *District Census Handbooks and State Census publications.*—(a) The total cost of all the District Census Hand books issued under the authority of the State Government, as well as of all the State Census Publications issued under the authority of the Central Government should be settled jointly by the formula that it is equal to ¾A+C+E+F+H+I+K+L—M.

(*b*) The cost should then be apportioned among the individual hand books, reports and other publications separately, according to the proportion which the number of pages of the publication concerned bears to the total number of pages of all the publications.

(NOTE:—The pages reckoned for this purpose should be the number of printed pages, as received in proof. Where proof-print is not received in time, an estimate of the number of printed pages corresponding to the typescript sent for printing may be adopted).

A statement showing the cost thus allocated should be prepared in the form given below:—

COSTING STATEMENT NO. III (IN TWO SECTIONS A AND B.)

Name of publication.	Number of pages.	Cost of production.	Average cost per 100 pages.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SECTION A—DISTRICT CENSUS HAND-BOOKS.			
District Census Hand-book of—			
..... District.			
..... District.			
SECTION B—STATE CENSUS PUBLICATIONS.			
State Census Report, Part 1.			
Subsidiary Tables.			
State Census Report, Part II*.			
Other State Census Publications (If any).			

5. FINAL ALLOTMENT OF COST OF PRODUCTION.

(*i*) *All-India Census Publications.*—An All-India average will be struck for the cost per 100 pages from the average cost figures provisionally settled for the State Census Publications. This All-India average cost figures will be applied to the All-India Census Publications also and the total cost of production of All-India Census Publications will be provisionally settled.

(*ii*) The total cost of the All-India Publication thus provisionally settled may turn out to be either larger or smaller than the actual expenditure on the Registrar-General and his establishment, etc. (item B in paragraph 3). The excess/deficit, if any, will be distributed among the All-India Publications and all the State Census Publications (but not the District Census Handbooks) so as to reduce/increase the cost of production of all of them.

6. I shall be glad if you would arrange to get Costing Statements Nos I to III prepared on the basis explained above. The Statements may be got prepared at your convenience and need not be hurried to the prejudice of more urgent work.

* If part II is published in different sub-parts the cost of production of each sub-part should be given.

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APPENDIX Q—(*Contd.*)

COSTING STATEMENT NO. 1—SHOWING AMOUNTS OF ITEMS A & C TO M

		Amount. Rs. A. P.
A.	Expenditure on pay of Superintendent, his office establishment, allowances, honoraria and office contingencies	2,09,795 5 3
C.	Expenditure on enumeration other than the scriptory charges for the National Register of Citizens paid from the Census Budget	17,515 4 9
D.	Scriptory charges for writing up of the National Register of Citizens paid from Census Budget	..
E.	Printing charges of enumeration pads	22,619 6 9
F.	Other enumeration, Printing and Stationery charges	1,28,248 15 2
G.	Scriptory charges of the National Register of Citizens borne by the State Government	..
H.	Enumeration charges actually paid by the State Government	1,07,206 10 3
I.	Enumeration charges actually paid by the local bodies	..
J.	Cost of paper used for the National Register of Citizens	11,342 4 10
K.	Cost of Census Medals	4,902 1 6
L.	Expenditure on abstraction and compilation	3,04,941 2 9
M.	Value of articles purchased for use in Offices during 1951 Census ..	26,069 6 0

APPENDIX 'Q'—(*Contd.*)

COSTING STATEMENT No. II,—NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS.

Srl. No.	Name of Districts	Numbers of parts of National Register of Citizens	Cost of production	Average cost per part	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Aurangabad	2,158	4,032 15 7	1 13 11	
2.	Parbhani	1,578	3,456 10 4	2 3 1	
3.	Nanded	1,468	3,248 4 11	2 3 5	
4.	Bidar	1,523	4,010 0 10	2 10 1	
5.	Bhir	1,107	2,824 10 8	2 8 10	
6.	Osmanabad	883	2,761 1 4	3 2 0	
7.	Hyderabad	965	5,168 0 3	5 5 8	
8.	Mahbubnagar	1,264	4,057 3 7	3 3 4	
9.	Raichur	1,687	3,939 3 6	2 5 4	
10.	Gulbarga	1,616	4,954 10 7	3 1 1	
11.	Adilabad	1,855	3,086 2 9	1 10 8	
12.	Nizamabad	783	2,643 12 11	3 6 0	
13.	Medak	1,142	3,512 13 3	3 1 2	
14.	Karimnagar	1,252	5,408 8 2	4 5 1	
15.	Warangal	1,085	5,407 7 6	4 15 9	
16.	Nalgonda	1,271	5,279 10 0	4 2 5	
	Total ..	21,637	63,791 2 2	2 15 2	

APPENDIX 'Q'—(*Contd.*)

COSTING STATEMENT No. III,—SECTION 'A'—DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOKS.

Srl. No.	District Census Hand Book Part I of District	Number of pages	Cost of production	Average cost per 100 pages	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Aurangabad	125	14,110 11 3		
2.	Parbhani	125	14,110 11 3		
3.	Nanded	125	14,110 11 3		
4.	Bidar	125	14,110 11 3		
5.	Bhir	125	14,110 11 3		
6.	Osmanabad	125	14,110 11 3		
7.	Hyderabad	125	14,110 11 3		
8.	Mahbubnagar	125	14,110 11 3	11,228 9 0	
9.	Raichur	125	14,110 11 3		
10.	Gulberga	125	14,110 11 3		
11.	Adilabad	125	14,110 11 3		
12.	Nizamabad	125	14,110 11 3		
13.	Medak	125	14,110 11 3		
14.	Karimnagar	125	14,110 11 3		
15.	Warangal	125	14,110 11 3		
16.	Nalgonda	125	14,110 11 3		
	Total ..	2,000	2,25,771 4 0		

APPENDIX 'Q'—(*Contd.*)

COSTING STATEMENT No. III, SECTION A—DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Srl. No.	District Census Hand-Book Part II of District	Number of pages	Cost of production	Average Cost per 100 pages	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aurangabad	180	20,319 6 6		
2.	Parbhani	180	20,319 6 6		
3.	Nanded	180	20,319 6 6		
4.	Bidar	180	20,319 6 6	11,288 9 0	
5.	Bhir	180	20,319 6 6		
6.	Osmanabad	180	20,319 6 6		
7.	Hyderabad	180	20,319 6 6		
8.	Mahbubnagar	180	20,319 6 6		
9.	Raichur	180	20,319 6 6		
10.	Gulberga	180	20,319 6 6		
11.	Nizamabad	180	20,319 6 6		
12.	Medak	180	20,319 6 6		
13.	Adilabad	180	20,319 6 6		
14.	Karimnagar	180	20,319 6 6		
15.	Warangal	180	20,319 6 6		
16.	Nalgonda	180	20,319 6 6		
	Total ..	2,880	3,25,110 8 0		

APPENDIX—'Q'—(*Concld.*)

COSTING STATEMENT No. III, SECTION B.—STATE CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

Sl. No.	Name of publication	Number of pages	Cost of production	Average cost per 100 pages.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Census Report Part I-A ..	550	62,087 1 4	
2.	State Census Report Part I-B ..	215	24,270 6 6	
3.	State Census Report Part II-A ..	240	27,092 8 8	
4.	State Census Report Part II-B ..	351	39,622 13 7	11,288 9 0
5.	State Census Administration Report Part I	90	10,159 11 2	
6.	Sample Verification	17	1,919 0 10	
7.	Some Figures from 1951 Census ..	6	677 5 0	
	Total; ..	1,469	1,65,828 15 1	

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