DEPARTMENT.

Branch. File No. 13- F Report

CORRESPONDENCE. 19

ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
BALUCHISTAN

_____ Report for Baluchistan.

Administration _____ for Baluchistan.

Administration Report for _____ . 1941

F.13. Report.

315.4915
1941
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S. 161 (Pink).
MFP—182 S&P—(M-304)—5-8-40—100,000.

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CENSUS 1941.

BALUCHISTAN.

ADMINISTRATION NOTE.

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# CHAPTER I.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

It was originally intended that Superintendentsof Census Operations should take up their appointments during December 1 939 but the outbreak of War on the 3rd September prevented the Government of India from deciding until the beginning of February 1940 whether there was to be a Census in 1941 or not and therefore I was unable to reach Quetta and study Census files and problems until the 28th February which was after the conclusion of the very helpful Census Conference held at New Delhi on the 20th - 22nd of that month. This delay meant that I had a very serious handicap of three months in the Census Race, and that in a Province where peculiar conditions prevail and where previously the application of the Standard Census Schedule had been considered both impracticable and impolitic in more than half the area. Until the 20th March 1940 my office staff was my Head Clerk (H.Ghulam Hussain) who, luckily for me, had worked in the 1931 Census as Accountant and Second Clerk and who was thus able to assist me in some aspects of the work and its implications. It was not until then that the local Administration kindly allowed me the services of Lala Sundar Dass (efficient and well experienced from the 1921 and 1931 Censuses) as my Deputy (later designated as General Assistant), and so, with a small inexperienced staff, Census arrangements were set in train. I record here my deep

appreciation of the most helpful Administrative Report left by predecessor the late K.B. Gul Muhammad Khan (he was killed in the 1935 Earthquake) in Part III of the 1931 Census of India Volume IV-Baluchistan and hope these notes of mine will be useful to my successor in the next Census.

2. There was no accommodation available in the tin-hutted Secretariat and so three small Swiss Cottage tents were gratefully accepted on loan and erected in a small clearing adjoining the Secretariat hutments and so my staff and I baked in these small tents under the Baluchistan Sun until the end of June 1940 when we were thankful to be able to move into one of the long corrugated iron huts happily vacant on account of the absence of the staff in Ziarat, the Summer Headquarters. But these difficulties must have disappeared by 1951 for surely ample permanent and Earthquake-proof buildings will have been erected by then!

3. On the 11th March the Local Administration was apprised of the Scheme for the 1941 Census and all its changes and its blessings accorded on the 23rd March, and on the 15th and 16th April, at a Conference of all Political Agents and State Census Officers as well as Military and Railway representatives, the important decisions were reached that real attempts should be made to (1) apply the all India questionnaire to all Baluchistan

(2) make individual enquiries of Tribesmen instead of the "family" enquiries of previous Censuses,

(3) obtain real ages of individual men, women, and children in the whole Province instead of merely recording "adult" and non-adult" to the interesting Tribal half of the population, and

(4) complete the Enumeration itself within

(a) ten days (19th February to 1st March (1941) in Urban areas;

(b) three months in the Rural areas of States of Kalat, Las Bela and Kharan and in both the Marri and Bugti Tribal areas;

(c) two months in the remaining Rural areas of Baluchistan;

work which incidentally included a Cattle and Livestock Census in addition to the Human one (except in the Kalat and Las Bela States where this Cattle Census had been done early in 1940).

These decisions were approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan on the 21st April 1940.

4. In the rest of India estimates of the 1941 population were being based on the 1931 Census figures of "Census Charges" and "Census Villages" but neither of these was available to me as they, and nearly all the 1931 Census compilations and documents, had not survived the destruction of the Secretariat Records during the Earthquake of the 31st May 1935. It was thus imperative that "House" and "Village" Lists and "Town Registers" should be urgently prepared and all areas were addressed therefore on the 1st April 1940. This population estimate was essential as on it alone had to be based my indent for Coded Enumeration slips. My provisional and preliminary Indent was sent off to the Census Commissioner for India on the 4th May 1940 and was followed by a firm indent on the 4th June on which very day I was asked to increase the estimated population of Quetta Cantonment by 10,000 from 8,000 to 18,000! Then on the 15th July the Military authorities warned me of an expected War expansion of 15,000 persons or so - troops, families, followers, construction coolies etc etc.- which would affect all the six Cantonments in Baluchistan, but for this increase I was permitted to have uncoded enumeration slips printed locally. The expansion in Military areas also affected my supply of Census Handbooks (English 4,000 Urdu 3,000) for at the time of Training it was discovered that Urdu reading Military Enumerators for whom I had catered had

had been replaced by units with English-reading personnel and I was able to supply the extra English copies only after recalling all unwanted English editions from all over Baluchistan and then having an additional hundred printed at the last moment and at some expense. I found that in Quetta Town itself there had been a similar underestimation of the number of English reading Supervisors and Enumerators and I had some difficulty in providing sufficient English manuals for those not able to use the Urdu Handbooks prepared for them. Appendix C shows the estimated and actual populations and the number of Enumeration slips supplied and in this connection I reported to the Census Commissioner that the following main reasons were responsible for the large variations:-

"The Las Bela State seems to have produced the most accurate House List estimates as the variation is only -.07% of the final total. The Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts show respectively an overestimation of 1.3% and an underestimation of 6.8% of the final total. In the Loralai Distt: the difference is 8.4% which I think is due to a great extent to winter movements of the tribesmen especially Powindahs from Afghanistan who were prevented from coming into this District by the absence of grazing for their flocks although I am not yet able fully to account for it. Similarly the

the variations in Chagai (-8.7%) and Sibi (+11.9%) can be attributed for the most part to the movement of nomads. In the Bolan District the variation -29% would seem to be high but the actual figure is 1,079 which represents the coolie gangs which were working on the Quetta-Sibi road during the Enumeration period. In the Kharan State the underestimation of 10.9% (actual 3,676) relates to one or two localities not covered by the original House List as these were under dispute between the Kharan and the Kalat States but had, by the time actual Enumeration began, been restored to the former State.

"In the case of the Kalat State the large overestimation of 67,286 (26.5% of the final total) seems to be inexplicable at the present stage but the drop since 1931 is apparently due to the mass migration (seasonal and a great extent permanent too) of the Kalat State Brahuis to Sind, and the difference with the House List estimate is probably assignable tp two main reasons:-

(1) The inaccuracy of the House List estimates made by the Kalat State authorities in the first instance. (This inaccuracy may have been due to the many erroneous answers given to the State officials by Tribesmen who feared an ulterior motive to the Enquiry);

(ii) the return to Sind etc., of these tribesmen who had taken up a quasi-permanent sojourn in these area in search.....

search of employment but who temporarily returned to their homes in the Kalat State during the sowing season of 1940 (when House Lists were being prepared. By the time Enumeration began, these tribesmen had again gone back to Sind etc., after cultivating their lands.

Kalat State tribesmen have been attracted both by the Canal barrage area in the Nasirabad Sub-division of the Sibi District, but more so by the work to be found in the frontier districts of Sind. I understand from the Superintendent of Census Operations Sind that according to provisional figures now available, some 44,000 "houseless" persons were censused in four of the frontier districts of Sind and that at least 30,000 of such emigrants may be our Brahuis and Balochis. These people regularly visit Sind in search of labour etc., and as stated above, the news of favourable rains in the Kachhi plains and the consequent flood-irrigation brought them back to their homes for their sowing season (account of which was taken in the House Lists) but they didi not stay on during the Enumeration period". I ended up by saying "it will still be difficult to assess the real "loss" to Baluchistan by permanent Settlement in Sind".

5. In May 1940 I received the Census Commissioner's peremptory order to surrender Rs. 9,850/- and to examine my Budget and exercise my real economy. I had already consulted my colleagues in

in Sind and the N.W.F.P. as to their Superintendence staffs etc. and was able to make a genuine cut in my establishment and its expenses which had been budgetted on the lines of the 1921 and 1931 Censuses and to offer to surrender at least Rs. 20,000 from my 1940-41 allotment of Rs. 76,000 instead of the Rs.9,850 demanded. This was a real sacrifice and was possible only because my reduced staff accepted the need for economy during the War and to themselves working longer hours in consequence of the reduction of clerks from the 7 of 1931 to only 2?( one Head Clerk and one Junior Assistant) for 1940-41. The total actual surrender which I was able to make upto the end of the financial year 1940-41 was Rs. 29,890.

6. The Census Commissioner's final instructions on Enumeration were received on the 25th June and on the 4th July my English and Urdu "Enumeration" Chapter (X-B of the Baluchistan Census Handbook) went to the printers. The English copies were finally checked and printed and distributed on the 29th July to be followed by the 3,000 odd Urdu editions on the 8th August, just in time for distribution and perusal by District and Tahsil Census officers before my own Training Tours which began on the 19th August and ended on the 27th November and embraced the whole of the Zhob, Loralai, Sibi, Quetta-Pishin, Chagai Districts and the Las Bela and Kharan States and the Sarawan and Kachhi Divisions of the Kalat State. The remaining part (Niabats

and as...

of Jhallawan and Makran) of the vast State of Kalat and the further training of State Census Officers was left perforce to the Kalat State Census Minister (Mir Abdul Aziz Khan, Kurd).

7. It was during my training tours that I realised the danger and futility of burdening Census officers (especially Enumerators) with unnecessary instructions (which they would never even read let alone digest) and determined to prepare my Census Handbook chapter by chapter and issue them only to those directly concerned and then only at the proper time. This indubitably saved a great deal of money for of the fourteen Chapters and two appendices of the Baluchistan Census Handbook an Enumerator received only :-

(a) Chapter X-B-Enumeration. English or Urdu

(b) Appendix B-Memorable Local Events (for the District or State concerned) ,, ,,

(c) Appendix B-Local Codification Scheme (for the District or State concerned). ,, ,,

(d) Chapter VIII-B-Cattle Census. ,, ,,

(e) Chapter X-C-Post Enumeration. ,, ,,

(f) Chapter XII-Enumeration Report ,, ,,

(which were all affixed inside the covers of Chapter X-B-) and also

(g) Letter of Appointment as Census officer. ,, ,,

(h) Index of Baluchistan Races and Tribes.Urdu

and of course a sufficiency of Enumeratic slips and English or Urdu Cattle/Live-stock Census Schedules.

(8) The Enumeration Chapter (X-B) was most carefully prepared with a view to giving the Enumerators the greatest information

and as

and as many practicle examples as possible of the problems likely to confront them. I am glad to be able to record that the majority of these forms reached the addresses in good time and order. Only those for the large Mekran division of the Kalat State were lost on the way, whilst the thirty enumeration pads and forms from a village in the Bori Tehsil of the Loralai District were dropped and lost by a mounted Levy during his cross-country trek. Both these losses were made good in time.

8. I find that my General Assistant and I gave over seventy separate training lectures, mostly in Urdu and some in English, to over 1,250 out of the 2,000 Census Officers viz. District Census Officer, Charge Superintendents, Circle Supervisors and Enumerators. To this number must be added all those taught by the Kalat State Census Minister during his tours in Jhallawan, Mekran and other areas of that State. (See Appendix A). A second and most useful tour of the Quetta-Pishin, Zhob, Loralai, Sibi and Chagai Districts was made by my Generl Assistant, my Head Clerk and myself, all working separately from the 13th January to the 20th, 20th and 27th January respectively during the first three weeks of the actual Enumeration in Rural areas. This tour enabled us to nip in the bud any small mistakes and correct mis-

misapprehensions (e.g. whether a suckling baby girl of under twelve months was really a female or not!?) and also to learn at first hand the actual practical difficulties confronting the Census army.

9. During my first tour the Political Agents Zhob, Quetta-Pishin and their Sub-Divisional officers were consulted and their arrangements ~~xxx~~ for the making of a separate and special count of all Afghan Powindahs entering Baluchistan from Afghanistan during the seasonal migration which extends from the 1st September to the end of December were approved. This special and very difficult enquiry linked up with that made in the N.W.F.P. and consisted of a chain of both fixed and mobile controls extending along Chaman in the West to Kapip (near Fort Sandeman) in the North near the N.W.F.P. border and is described in paragraph 2 of Chapter V.

10. In 1931 there were no Newspapers in Baluchistan but I availed myself of the four Quetta "Weeklies" and gave them many Census publicity articles which they kindly published. Incidentally the "Istiqlal" (Aziz Press) had the best Urdu lithographer and I had almost all my Urdu work done there.

11. Legislation. The Census Act (XXIV of 1939) was applied to Baluchistan and 50 copies in English and 80 in Urdu were purchased from the Government of India, Central Publication Branch Delhi and distributed to District Officers.

Under its provisions, the local Administration issued the following Notifications-

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Notification No. 9046-G, dated 13.9.1940. | List of Questions to be asked of the public, and general instructions to Enumerators. |
| 2. Notification No. 9048-G, dated 13.9.1940. | Liability of Municipal and Local Funds to share of cost of the Census. |
| 3. Notification No. 9050-G, dated 13.9.1940. | Authority to District Magistrates, in British Baluchistan to sanction the institution of prosecutions under the Act. |
| 4. Notification No. 1155-A/4-Cen., dated 30.11.40. | Authority to certain officer to (i) Appont certain individuals as Census Officer for the conduct of the Census, and (ii) to issue letters of appointment to persons so named. |

The Local Administration were requested to declare the 1st and 3rd March 1941 as General Holidays for the Census, and they included these dates in the list of Gazetted Holidays for 1941 published under Notification No. Z-279/28-Mis-10438-P., of the 3rdd October 1940. It is essentia that similar Notifications should be issued as early as possible in the pre-enumeratio period of the next Census, and also perhap something to make people stay at home and get enumerated during the Census Holidays especially on the Census day which will probably be the 1st March 1951. It is satisfactory to report that as in 1931 there were no progecutions under Section

Section 9 of the Census Act - even the "Urdu for Muslims" and "Hindi ~~and~~ for Hindus" language controversy was never really near to becoming a nuisance needing drastic remedy by prosecution.

12. Acknowledgement of Census Service. After previous Censuses it was customary to acknowledge exceptionally good work by Census Officers by the issue of "Certificates" of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class and also to distribute small sums in Cash to compensate for especially onerous duties performed. I discovered that although these "Certificates" had been issued "by order of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan" they were not considered worthy of full recognition by entry in a Government Servant's Service Book though that the reasons for this distinction were not traceable. Reference to my colleagues in the Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Sind showed me that they inteded to issue "Sanads" of which entry would be made in Service Books, and that they agreed with my views that in order to emphasise the voluntary nature of an Indian Census no cash rewards should be made this year. The Baluchistan Administration promptly accepted my representation and apporved of the issue to exceptionally good workers of a one class Sanad based on their Second class one and to its printing in red lettering and they also authorised its entry in a Government official's Service Book. 1,500

(A) CHAPTER II.

PRE - ENUMERATION.

1. The 1941 Census Scheme meant many innovations for Baluchistan. Firstly, there was the application of the entire all-India questionnaire to the whole Province instead of only to the British Administered areas and to Kharan State as was done in 1931 when the Province was divided into "Regular" and "Tribal" areas therefor. Secondly there was the decision to make individual entries in lieu of the family enquiry of previous years, (though maintaining the Indian custom of addressing the make head-of-the-house on all matters especially those relating to the female members of the household). Thirdly (and historically the most imporant to Baluchistan for its true scientific usefulness) it was decided to make a real attempt to get the "ages" of men, women and children and to scrap the old and useless "adult" or "non-adult" enquiry. The employment of local Calendars of Memorable Events (an excellent suggestion made by the Tonk State and most happily circulated by Captain A.W.T. Webb, the Superintendent of Census Operations in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara) alone made this possible and was highly successful and our illiterate and age-ignorant tribesmen and women and children were delightfully surprised and pleased to have their ages worked out for them so quickly and easily. Fourthly - the Civil Condition of each individual was recorded i.e. whether

whether unmarried, married, widowed or divorced. These specific questions had never been put to the tribesmen in previous censuses. Fifthly there was the change from a "one night convulsion" to a real "de jure" count of the household aspect. This allowed provinces to suit the special needs of special localities and in Baluchistan meant that where ten days (19th February to 1st March 1941) was considered ample for the enumeration in Urban areas in the few Towns and Military Cantonments and Civil stations, three months was allowed for the vast thinly populated Rural areas of the Kalat, Las Bela and Kharan States and the Marri and Bugti Tribal areas of Sibi District while two months was given for the Rural areas of all other British administered Districts, and Sixthly and lastly the Census Commissioner's decision to cut out the irksome slip-copying process by recording answers directly on to Enumeration "slips" and thus avoiding the cumbersome and expensive printed "Schedules" of past enumerations. This innovation, though truly affecting the Tabulation period, meant even harder pre-enumeration training for the Census army but it succeeded in reducing both printing and paper costs.

2. Census Divisions. - The divisions of the Province into Census Districts followed precedant and Code numbers for the Codification Scheme were allotted as under :-

Code No. 1. Quetta-Pishin District.
2. Loralai District.
3. Zhob District.
4. Chagai District.
5. Sibi District including Mari and Bugti Tribal areas.
6. Bolan, Pass, Kachhi-Nushki Railway District.
7. Kalat State.
8. Kharan State.
9. Las Bela State.

As before these Census Districts were again divided into Census Charges (usually a Municipality or Cantonment or Tehsil) and these again into Census Circles (equivalent to Revenue Circles) of a number of Census Blocks. (See Appendix A). In Rural areas these Census Blocks were actually Villages and their hamlets, but in Urban areas they were suitably-sized blocks of Houses, between Streets etc. Thus the House was reached, for it was in these Houses that we had to look for our population, and, in Baluchistan in addition to covering the dwelling place of a commensal family and dependents etc. feeding from the same hearth, bungalows, servants and coolies quarters, Barracks, Serais, Hotels, the term "House" included mud-huts, "Kizhdi" or "Gidans" (tents made of goat-hair blankets), shelters made of dwarf-palm matting, Juniper bark or tree-branches, and also caves and the many types of newly erected earthquake-proof shelters. Thus with the elimination of the 1931 local division of the Province into "Regular" and "Tribal" areas

(See para. 1 of this chapter ) there only remained the universally understood differentiation between "Rural" and "Urban" areas. This classification was essential, as thereby any movement from the "Rural" to "Urban" areas during the past decade could be spotted at once, and, as remarked in "fifthly" in paragraph 1 the period allowed for the enumeration in Rural areas was longer than that in Urban areas because it is in the Urban areas that the "floating" population was met and the shorter the time allowed from the beginning to the end of the count the better and the less the risk of omission.

3. House-Lists, Village Lists and Town Registers.

On the 1st April 1940 all Tehsildars were asked to have (1) House Lists and (2) Village Lists and (3) General Town Registers prepared in triplicate and submitted to me by the end of that month as on the population estimate therein my indent for Enumeration Slips was to be based, The Proforma were in the following style :-

Proforma I - House List.

House List of Village/Block Tehsil/Sub-Division.
District/State.

1. Serial Number.
2. Name of householder.
3. Description of each house or shop etc., as defined in para 1, Chapter III-B.
4. Whether inhabited or unhabited.

Further details as regards roofs, walls and living rooms in a house.

ROOFS.

5. Terrace.
6. Tiled.
7. Thatch.
8. Iron.
9. Other materials.

WALLS.

10. Stone.
11. Bricks.
12. Wood.
13. Mud.
14. Other materials.

ROOMS.

16. Living rooms.
16. Bed-rooms.
17. Dining rooms.
18. Habitable attics.
19. Servant's rooms.
20. Kitchens.
21. Other habitable spaces separated by walls
22. Total number of rooms.
23. Rough estimate of present population in each house.
24. Remarks.

Instruction for preparation of house list.

(1) First of all the House List is to be prepared carefully by the Patwaris etc in the Rural areas in the Districts and States and by Enumerators and Supervisors in the Urban areas such as Municipalities District and Tahsil Headquarters, Railways and Cantonments etc under the guidance of Charge Superintandents concerned who should see that the list is complete in all respects. It is a primary document and its preparation needs every care.

(2) It should be prepared in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the official concerned to serve him as a guide when enumeration starts in his village/Block on receipt of detailed instructions. The other copy after being checked and signed by the resposible officials should be sent direct to the Census Office with Village List and General Town Register Proformas II, III and IV.

(3) These house lists shpuld be arranged according to Villages/Blocks and for each Charge or Tehsil etc separately.

(4) In the case of Roofs and Walls a tick should be entered in the relevant column and a cross in all the remaining columns.

(5) Under "Rooms" the total No. of rooms in a house should be entered in column 22, and details of this No. in the preceding columns. Where there is only one room in a house, as is the case in the majority of villages in the Tribal Areas, the figure "1" should be entered both in column 22 and column 15. It will be assumed in such cases that the single living room is also used as Dining room, Kitchen, Servant's room etc.

(6) The definition of "House" is :-

(a) Among the Indian population a house is the dwelling place of a commensal family including its resident dependents such as widows, servants, guests etc who live together and are fed from the same chullah or hearth.

(b) In the case of Europeans the Bungalow will be treated as a house and each tenement in a row of servants quarters will be treated as another one,

(c) In coolie lines and the like each tenement will be treated as a house and given a separate number.

(d) In the case of Military lines etc. if there are separate dwellings or

tenements such as married quarters occupied by distinct families, each of these dwellings will be treated as a separate house. Large buildings not so divided such as the quarters of unmarried sepoys will be treated as one house only and given one number. The term "House" will include Hotels, serais, religious places, mosques, temples etc., shops, godowns garrages, where in the majority of cases a single person may be found at the time of enumeration.

(e) In the case of houses built in the form of serais, dak bungalows, katras, or large compounds where each room is rented independently of others, each such room will be treated as a house.

(f) In rural areas the term "House" as defined above will have a much wider application. It will include not only the houses made of sun-dried and baked bricks as defined above but also mud-huts of a primitive type, the "Kizhdi" or "Gidan" (the common goat-hair blanket tent of the nomad and semi-nomad tribesmen), shelters made of dwarf, palm, mats dug-outs covered with conical roofs of juniper bark and branches "Jhuggis" and "Bhungis" or mat -huts shelters, caves and also earthquake -proof shelters.

PROFORMA II.

Village List by Tahsils and Sub-Tahsils in Rural areas of Administered Territories

CIRCLES.

1. Serial Number of Circle.(Field Kanungo's)
2. Name of Circle.
3. Headquarters of Circle.

Persons qualified to act as Supervisors.

4. Name.

5. Designation.

VILLAGES.

6. Serial Number of Village.
7. Revenue Number of Village.
8. Name of Village.
9. Names of hamlets included in each Village.

Persons qualified to act as Enumerators.

10. Name.
11. Designation.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH VILLAGE.

12. Occupied.
13. Un-occupied.
14. Total.
15. Rough estimate of total population of each village.
16. Remarks.

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Instructions for preparation of the Village List.

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1. Definition of "House" is given in para 6 of the instructions for the preparation of House Lists (Proforma I).

2. Names of Villages and Hamlets to be written clearly and legibily.

3. Columns 6 to 9 to be filled in by the Patwari from the upto date list of Revenue paying villages for 1939-40 which is kept with him for annual assessment purposes and should be compared with the similar registers of Muhasib kept at each Tahsil headquarters. The list should be as complete as possible. All uninhabited mauzas and mahals should also be entered

and.....

and the word "uninhabited" written against them in the remarks column. Distinction should also be made between a "permanently" and "temporarily" inhabited villages. If a place is visited by Nomads for cattle grazing only for a part of the year, the following remarks should be given.

"Temporarily inhabited by nomads of.....
during summer/winter."

4. The increase or decrease in the number of villages now recorded and as compared with those existing at the time of last Census (1930-31) to be explained in the remarks column.

5. Columns 12 to 15 to be completed t. from the entries taken from the relevant columns of the House List marked Proform 1.

6. In columns 10-11 name of the Patwari in charge of the Circle should be entered. If in a Patwari's Circle a Levy Muharrir or a Village Teacher are to conduct the enumeration their names should also be entered and names of mauzas to be enumerated in each Circle by each Patwari, Levy Muharrir or Villa Teacher should be entered against the name of each.

7. All entries in the Village to be checked, scrutinised and initi by the Revenue Officials concerned

8. The name of the likely add Supervisor should be given for ea Circle and in addition to each Enumerator at least one additiona

Enumerator for each Village so that in case of difficulty there may be no delay in appointments.

9. The list should be prepared in triplicate, one copy to be kept by the Patwari, one to be sent to this office and the third to go to the District Officer (in the case of administered Area) to enable them to allot Code numbers of Charges, etc., vide para. 13 of Circular Memorandum No. 78 dated the 1st April 1940.

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PROFORMA III.

GENERAL TOWN REGISTER (Urban Areas).

1. Name of Tahsil or Sub-Division or Niabat.
2. Serial Number of Town or headquarters station.
3. Name of Revenue Mauza or Circle in which situated.
4. Name of Town or headquarters station.

CHARGES.

Persons qualified to act as Charge Superintendents.

5. Serial Number.
6. Name of Charge.
7. Name.
8. Designation.

CIRCLES.

9. Serial Number.
10. Name of Circle or Ward.

Persons qualified to act as Supervisors

11. Name.
12. Designation.
13. Serial Number.
14. Name of Block or Mohalla, street, etc.

Persons qualified to act as Enumerators.

15. Name.
16. Designation.
17. Number of houses in each block (occupied or un-occupied).

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF POPULATION.

18. Circle.
19. Block.

1. The name of one likely additional Supervisor should be given to each Circle, and in addition to each selected Enumerator, at least one additional Enumerator for each Block so that in case of difficulty there may be no delay in appointment.

2. After the District Census Officer has nominated Charge Superintendents the latter will proceed in the case of large towns and District Headquarters to define clearly the boundaries of the respective Charges in consultation with the Railway and Military authorities where necessary to avoid overlapping or ommission Boundaries of Urban and Rural Areas also to be defined clearly. After this preparation of Census maps for the large towns and District Headquarters stations should be put in hand. The Military and Railway authorities will also adopt this procedure wherever necessary. In small areas no elaborate maps are required. Rough traces will suffice and should be prepared.

3. The next step is to settle the number of Blocks into which each Urban Area is to be divided, to group the Blocks by Circles and Circles by Charges. For this purpose it is very necessary to do the preliminary counting of houses very carefully as the formation of Circles and Blocks and the estimates for slips and connected forms depend upon correct counting. 100 houses in a Block should be considered as maximum and 50

50 houses as a minimum according to the circumstances prevalent at the time.

4. The Blocks should next be grouped into Supervisors Circles. The Circle must be of such a size that the Supervisor can exercise effective supervision over all the Enumerators. Ordinarily the Circle should contain 8 to 10 Blocks or 500 to 800 houses. The Charge Superintendent should than number on the Census map the houses in each block beginning with a fresh serial number for each Block. Each Block will be enclosed on the map with blue pencilling. The numbers of Blocks and Circles should also be shown in the map. Instructions for house numbering on the buildings will issue later on.

5. In towns, etc., maps are almost indispensable. As a rule such places have already been surveyed for Municipal purposes and there may be such maps in Bazar Fund Areas as well which can generally be adopted for Census use.

6. Copies of General Town Registers (Proforma III), when completed, should be forwarded to the Superintendent of Census Operations at Quetta as early as possible along with copies of maps showing the division of Charges into Circles and Blocks and the house-numbering shown therein along with a copy of the complete House List in Proforma I which will give information for completion of columns 17 and 18 of Proforma III.

PROFORMA IV.

LIST OF VILLAGES AND HAMLETS IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE KALAT POLITICAL AGENCY BY CIRCLES AND SUB-DIVISIONS.

---

1. Name of State.
2. Name of Sub-Division.
3. Name of Circle.

Number of villages and hamlets at the Census of 1931.

4. Name, of Village.
5. Name of hamlet.

Number of villages and hamlets to be censused in 1941.

6. Name of Village.
7. Names of hamlets and localities where nomads encampments are to be found at any time of the year.

Number of houses in each Village.

8. Occupied.
9. Un-occupied.
10. Total.
11. Reasond for increase and decrease in the number of villages and hamlets between the last and the present Census.

Charge Superintendent.

12. Name.
13. Designation.

Supervisor.

14. Name.
15. Designation.

Enumerator.

16. Name.
17. Designation.
18. Rough estimate of presant population of each village.
19. Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. The General Town Register for Urban Areas in the States will be in the form of (proforma III).

2. House is defined in paragraph 6 of the instructions to the preparation of House Lists (Proforma I).

3. The name of Villages and Hamlets should be written clearly and legibly.

4. Columns 4 and 5 to be filled in as far as possible from the Revenue Registers for 1930-31 kept at each Niabat Headquarters and with the Saddar Muhasib attached with the Head Office of the State concerned and compared with the similar Registers for 1939-40 for completion of the entries in columns 6 and 7

(These remarks will not apply in the case of Kharan where Kharan chief will be able to prepare the list from his own record).

5. Columns 8 to 10 and 18 will be filled in from the entries in the House List vide Proforma I.

6. All entries in the Village List to be checked, scrutinised and initialled by the responsible State officials.

7. Additional Supervisors and Enumerators shouls also be nominated for emergencies.

8. The list should be prepared in triplicate, one copy to be kept by the Patwari or the State official concerned, one copy to be sent to this office and the third one to the State Census Officer.

The first House List came in on the 1st May 1940 from the Bori Tahsil of the Loralai District, whilst those from Quetta Town only started coming in on the 5th February 1941 and the last one arrived on the 6th March after the close of the Census! In fairness I must admit that Quetta Town was still under reconstruction after its total destruction in 1935 and that there were no House Numbers nor House Lists as such and only some not completely helpful Municipal records of House Owners (not tenants). It was not until October 1940 that the Committee decided that as funds were available advantage should be taken of the preparation of my House Lists to give permanent numbers to all

all the buildings, as the contract for the preparation and fixing of the number plates was not placed till December. This work meant considerable delay to the actual preparation of the Census House Lists. In connection with this permanent house-numbering I trust that full advantage of it will be taken by the Post and Telegraphs Department, Quetta Municipality and Local Boards elsewhere to encourage residents in all Urban areas to use their house-numbers in their correspondence and so cut out the delays that must follow the present practice of vague addresses. Here I must add that I trust the Local Administration will agree to the Census Commissioner's urgent recommendation that these House and Village Lists, Town Registers will be kept up to date and not allowed to lapse during the coming years. Their maintenance in Urban and Rural areas of Baluchistan would be a simple matter and of real value to all District, State, Municipal officials concerned and also to my successor in the next Census. Appendix C shows at a glance the variation between the popula tion as calculated by the House Lists during 1940 and 1941 and as actually enumerated by the 1st March 1941.

## (B) ENUMERATION.

/. As already mentioned there was only one stage and no "preliminary" and "final" Enumerations. This one stage was spread over different periods in different areas viz (1) 3 months in Kalat, Las Bela and Kharan States. (2) 2 months in Rural areas in British Baluchistan and British Administered and leased areas and (3) 10 days in Towns, but in all cases the Census Date was the 1st March 1941 after which there was no Census but only the necessary adjustment of Births and Deaths which had occured during the Enumeration period itself. Because there was only this one stage and because the record was made directly on to the "slips" and if this system is employed in 1951 I think these same periods must be allowed, as these are necessary in view of the dearth of literate men and the distances to be covered by all in Rural areas and especially in the three States. Even greater emphasis must be put on the preliminary systematic training of both Enumerating and Supervisory Census Officers, for there is no time for the reference to headquarters of difficult problems and they must be decided on the spot by the Enumerator who will only be able to consult his Supervisor during the latter's inspections of the work as it is in progress. Thus both Enumerator and Supervisor must be made to realise

just....

just what is behind each and every Census question and be ready to convince the primitive and illiterate tribesmen that no harm has followed nor will follow the Human nor the Cattle Censuses ~~not~~ nor the vital enquiries into the ages and fertility of their families, and, naturally these points need tactful exposition (especially in War time) and this takes time and patience and that personal contact I have emphasised in para 8 of chapter I I am glad to say that every one of the 1,200 odd Census officers met by me entered keenly and enthusiastically into the work after having grasped the essentials during my training tours and I have most pleasant recollections of their cooperation.

2. Progress Reports. I record my conviction that in 1951 fortnightly Progress Reports must be insisted upon and that they should be sent by Enumerators direct to the Superintendent of Census Operations with separate copies to the District Census Officer and to the Charge Superintendent concerned, and not, as in 1941, through offices where they cannot but be delayed during the most important and rushed Enumeration period.

## (C) POST-ENUMERATION.

1. PROVISIONAL TOTALS. I planned that Provisional District/State Totals should be posted to the Census Commissioner on or before the 10th March 1941 and issued detailed instructions therefor well in advance - (Chapters XI and X-C of the Handbook were distributed on the 23rd and 30th December respectively) and the result was excellent and a credit to all concerned as Provisional Totals left District/State Census Officers as under :-

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Las Bela State. | 6-3-1941. |
| 2. Bolan Pass District. | 8-3-1941. |
| 3. Zhob District. | 9-3-1941. |
| 4. Kharan State. | 10-3-1941. |
| 5. Sibi District. | 10-3-1941. |
| 6. Loralai District. | 10-3-1941. |
| 7. Chagai District. | 10-3-1941. |
| 8. Quetta-Pishin District. | 11-3-1941. |
| 9. Kalat State. | 12-3-1941. |

My consolidated Provisional Totals were posted to the Census Commissioner on the 14th March and were later tabulated and printed by Tehsils and distributed to all Superintendents of Census Oporations on the 7th April 1941.

(Only in the case of the Lahri Charge of the Kachhi Division of the Kalat State was there a slight hitch and that was due to a breakdown in the State organisation in one Circle only and the incompletion of the Enumeration. In order to avoid delay I estimated the figures for this area and telegraphed them to the Census Commissioner on the 12th March in correction of the pro-

provisional totals telegraphed by the State on the 10th, but it was not until th 16th that I received the correct Provisional figures for Kalat State and saw that I had underestimated the population by some 3,000, an error which was remedied in the final totals after sorting. This one breakdown in the organisation was due to one incompetent Enumerator being insufficiently and inofficiently supervised during the three months allowed for the count. It proved the necessity for regular Progress Reports and for their intelligent inspection and use by the supervisory Census staff).

2. Transfer of Enumeration pads to the Census Office.

In Chapter X-C of my handbook I gave very detailed instructions as to how Census Officers should check and counter-check the totals given in Enumerator's Abstract, Circle and Charge Summaries and also the Enumeration slips themselves and then, when everything appeared to be in order, transfer the pads with copies of the Summaries and Abstracts and the Cattle and Livestock Census Schedules all neatly arranged by Blocks, Circles and Charges to my office by the 12th March at the latest.

Actually pads were received as under :-

| Date of receipt. | Units from which pads received. |
|---|---|
| 3-3-1941. | Dhadar Niabat (Kachhi, Kalat State). |
| 5-3-1941. | Mastung Niabat (Sarawan, Kalat State). |
| ,, | Gandawahh Niabat (Kachhi, Kalat State). |
| 6-3-1941. | Mir Pur Niabat (Kachhi, Kalat State). |
| ,, | Hindubagh cantonment (Zhob District). |
| 7-3-1941. | ,, Tahsil (Zhob District). |
| 9-3-1941. | Pishin Tehsil (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| 10-3-1941. | Quetta Cantonment - Non-Military- (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| ,, | Chaman Cantonment (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| 11.3.1941. | Quetta Tehsil (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| ,, | Quetta Cantonment - Military - (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| ,, | Shorarud Sub-tehsil (Quetta-Pishin District: |
| ,, | Kharan State. |
| ,, | Mand Niabat (Makran, Kalat State). |
| 12-3-1941. | Bori Tehsil (Loralai District). |
| ,, | Barkhan Tehsil (Loralai District). |
| ,, | Nushki Tehsil (Chagai District). |
| ,, | Bolan Tehsil (Bolan and Kachhi-Nushki Railway District). |
| 13-3-1941. | Duki Tehsil (Loralai District). |
| ,, | Shahrig Tehsil (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Khhlu Sub-Tehsil (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Mari area (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Bugti area (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Chaman Tehsil (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| ,, | Sinjawi Sub-tehsil (Loralai District). |
| ,, | Railway Areas (Baluchistan, excluding Zhob District). |
| ,, | Turbat Niabat (Makran, Kalat State). |
| ,, | Bump Niabat (Makran, Kalat State). |
| ,, | Panjgur ,, (Makran, Kalat State). |
| ,, | Las Bela State. |

contd.-

| Date of receipt. | Units from which pads received. |
|---|---|
| 14-3-1941. | Jhatpat Tehsil(Sibi District). |
| ,, | Usta Tehsil (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Sherani sub-division (Zhob District). |
| ,, | Killa Saifulla Tehsil (Zhob District). |
| 15-3-1941. | Quetta Town (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| ,, | Shellabagh Cantonment. ( -do- ). |
| ,, | Loralai Cantonment (Loralai District). |
| 17-3-1941. | Railway Zhob to District. |
| 18-3-1941. | Sibi Tehsil (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Dalbandin Tehsil (Chagai District). |
| ,, | Fort Sandeman Town (Zhob District). |
| 20-3-1941 | Fort Sandeman Cantonment (Zhob District). |
| 25-3-1941. | Fort Sandeman Tehsil (Zhob District). |
| 27-3-1941. | Musakhel Tehsil (Loralai District). |
| 28-3-1941. | Bhag Niabat (Kachhi, Kala t State). |
| ,, | Lahri Niabat (Kachhi, Kalat State). |
| 29-3-1941. | Surab, Zahri, Mashkai, Mula, Khozdar, Karkh and Ornach circles of Jhallawan (Kalat State.) |
| ,, | Dasht, Kolwah and Jiwni Circles of Makran (Kalat State). |
| 16-4-1941. | Pasni Urban and Rural Circles and Kulanch Circle of Makran (Kalat State). |

(D) CONTD.

(1) British Administered Areas.

Rural.

In Rural areas the imperativeness of personal contact between the Census Office and the Census Officers i.e. (1) The Enumerators, who were invariably the Patwaris assisted by the occasional School Master, (2) Circle Supervisors and (3) the Charge Superintendents (Tahsildars and Niab Tahsildars) was very apparent. This contact can best be made during the first Training Tour when reactions to the training classes can easily be seen and noted. As anticipated by the Census Commissioner there was ~~muc~~ much inertia to be overcome but it was not from the Enumerators who were to do the actual and difficult tracking down of the villagers and nomadic tribesmen! There was some hearthburning in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts when it was realised that the revenue estab lishment would not have the assistance of the Village Schoolmasters during the winter vacation and annual training period, but that could not be helped and therefore in future districts should not count on the educational staff between January to March.

## (2) British Administered Areas.

### Urban.

There is only one Town in Baluchistan and that is Quetta itself and that is where I saw the greatest muddle and where I was opposed by the greatest inertia from the subordinate officials. Perhaps it was not so much inertia as the desire to "pass on the baby" but it was very disappointing. To start with the division of the Town into Census Circles by Wards was satisfactory but the allocation of these Circles to Supervisors was not a happy one and needed a complete overhaul for I found that residents in one Circle were not working in their own Circle but in one far distant and where they had no contacts and where they were strangers. This muddle delayed the preparation of House Lists from April 1940 until February 1941 (as already recorded some were not received in my office till after the completion of the Enumeration itself !). My successor will be well advised to impress on the next Quetta Town Charge Superintendent (the City Magistrate?) and his Assistant Charge Superintendents (I had three) at a very early stage the seriousness of their task and of the need for real organisation of the ~~prim~~ preliminary and final tasks involved. He should also insist that enumerators are chosen to work in their own residential areas and only in exceptional cases should they be called upon to assist by working outside their

their own neighbourhood. Again continuity is essential and I suffered from transfers and changes. To bring to a successful end the enumeration work in the Quetta Town it is essential that a special clerk paid for from the Municipal Funds should be deputed to do the Census work exclusively under the guidance of the Municipal Secretary. Other points for consideration at the next Census would be (1) the appointment of a Charge Superintendent for the Quetta Town and whether the City Magistrate would be suitable or not, and (2) whether some of the Municipal Commissioners should not be appointed as Census Supervisors in their respective Wards and Muhallas as in 1941 they were not even asked to help.

A matter for the next Census Commissioner to decide will be the best manner for conducting Urban Enumeration. Here our Enumerators experienced real difficulty in catching their men and often had to revisit a house three or more times before meeting the male householder, even having to waiting till 10 or 11 at night before being successful in making contact with the large number who were kept a work (or at play) till late and in Quetta Town that meant real cold and discomfort for the Census officials. Perhaps a modified "curfew" order would be justified?

## (3) Railway areas and Cantonments and Defence Services.

The Census Commissioner's arrangements with the Railway Board and the Defence Department that no statutory rules need be issued worked admirably and I received whole-hearted cooperation and assistance from all concerned.

(a) Railway areas.

Mr. H.C.S. Bennett, the Assistant cum Personnal Assistant to Personnel Officer of the Superintendent of the Quetta Division, made most efficient and excellent arrangements from beginning to end. i.e. for the preparation of House Lists and Town Registers and the division of the railway areas into Census Divisions, the training of the Census Officers (and incidentally the provision of a whole time clerk of the Railway Divisional Office as a trainer able to tour the whole system at no cost to Census funds), and eventually the collection and despatch of Provisional Totals to the District Census Officers (Political Agents) concerned. Mr. Bennett worked in direct communication with me in the matter of the supply of forms and training of the Census staff and with District Census Officers as regards boundary delimitation and the submission of Provisional Totals. The abolition of the old attempt to make a " de facto" count of running trains and platform population was a great blessing.

(b) Cantonments and Defence Services.

The war and its implications made the organisation of the Census in Cantonments and Defence Services a really difficult matter and I record my appreciation of the whole hearted cooperation accorded by the hard woked staff concerned. The Western (Independent) District placed the staff Captain "A" in charge of the census of the whole of the Military forces in Baluchistan, and I was lucky to have only one change of Officer but frequent changes (there were 5 !) in the Military Census Officer for Quetta Cantonment itself made it extremely difficult to obtain that continuity which is so essential to the smooth running of a Census. The War expansion and the continual movements of whole formations and individuals no doubt were to be expected but they were very upsetting, especially as it was impossible to attempt to train the 17 Officer Circle Supervisors and 221 Military Enumerators in Quetta Cantonment until the actual fortnight immediately preceding the enumeration itself. The whole of the Quetta Cantonment Board staff rendered invaluable assistance and brought their intimate knowledge of the Cantonment highways and byways to the aid of the Military Census Officer.

As in previous years the instructions to distinguish the civil from the military population in Cantonments meant extra work for the enumerators who had to write "civil" on the Enumeration Slip of each and every person not subject to Military Law. The

The result of this classification is to be found on the flyleaf of Imperial Table V. For the next Census I must record that continuity in the organising staff is essential - for (1) Western (Independent) District itself and (2) Quetta Cantonment proper for without it muddles and extra work must be expected. The War upheaval made continuity impossible but for 1951 steps should be taken early in 1950 to ensure that there will not be changes in the Officers allocated to the important posts of (1) Military Census Officer Western (Independent) District and (2) Military Census Officer, Quetta Cantonment. For the two periods i.e. (1) the preparation of House Lists, Census divisions and estimates of population and then, 9 months later, (2) the training of Census Officers and the actual enumeration with its constant supervision, the Military Census Officer, Quetta Cantonment should have no task other than Census. An example of the disadvantage of non-continuity was the erroneous omission by the Military Census Officer Western (Independent) District of Quetta Cantonment from the distribution of Enumeration Pads. As this was discovered only 20 days before the enumeration was due to begin and as I was unable to replace these pads from my store their recall from distant Military Stations was essential and only achieved after much labour and anxiety.

## Special Areas.

Mari and Bugti Tribal areas. As in 1931 the Mari and Bugti Tribal areas had to have special treatment in the form of assistance by paid enumerators. This was found necessary because both areas were under minority administrations and without any existing revenue machinery capable of doing the Human and Cattle Censuses. As both Administrations were directly under the Political Agent Sibi it was considered opportune to make genuine Human and Cattle censuses in 1941 for it was apparent that the 1931 figures were highly suspect and had been prepared from a distance in the two principal Mari and Bugti villages without the essential house-to-house visits. It was also certain that both the late chiefs had vied with each other in fictitiously augmenting their respective tribal strengths. In these special circumstances I sanctioned Rs. 3,360/- in all for :-

1. Eight Enumerators @ 60/- per mensem each for the Mari Tribal area, and
2. Six Enumerators @ 60/- per mensem each for Bugti Tribal area, both for the

period 16th November 1940 to 15th March 1941 - as the preparation of true House and Village Lists was as necessary as the actual Enumeration, and I am confident that this expenditure has been justified by results.

As it is suspected that a considerable number of both Mari and Bugti tribesmen were not enumerated in the mountainous Tribal territory of the Dera Ghazi Khan District it is suggested for the consideration of my successor that he should endeavour to get his Punjab colleague to allow more than the 1941 Consus's 4 days for the enumeration of those elusive persons in this difficult border tract. The Political Agent Sibi would render the Dera Ghazi Khan Consus Officer great assistance if he would indicate the movements of his nomads during the three or four months immediately preceding the Census day.

## (6) KALAT STATE.

Paragraphs 60 and 61 of part III (Administration Report) of my predecessor's 1931 Census Report showed a most unhappy state of affairs between him and the Kalat State officials. I am glad to record that I received every courtesy and complete cooperation from the Government of H.H. Beglar Begi Sir Ahmed Yar Khan, who at once nominated the expert Census Officer K.B. Mirza Sher Muhammed as State Census Officer, until this officers' promotion to Wazir-i-Azam in July 1940 when Mir Abdul Aziz Khan Kurd took his place and worked energetically and harmoniously with me till the completion of the Census. The State was divided into four Divisions i.e. (1) Sarawan (2) Jhalawan (3) Kachhi and (4) Makran, instead of five of 1931, the change being due to the absorption of the Dombki-Kaheri country into the Kachhi Division. House and Village Lists from the Jhallawan division had to be returned for correction more than once but eventually after having given comprehensive initial training classes in Sarawan and Kachhi I confidently left the further training of these and all of the remaining ~~State~~ State Census Officers i.e. of Jhalawan and the vast Makran, to Mir Abdul Aziz Khan Kurd who tpured the whole area and employed two Naib Mastaufis to assist him in his task. These Officers made detailed inspection

during the three month enumeration and sent in excellent reports showing errors noted and remedied on the spot, and except for the slight hitch in the Lahri charge of the Kachhi Division (due to the incompetence of one Enumerator) succeeded in completing the Census to time though the last minute transfers of trained Census Officers from Jhalawan did delay the start of the Census there. The transfer of completed Enumeration Pads was also sucdessfully accomplished (except that the Pads from the Pasni area were received as late as 16th April 1941 owing to misinterpretation of the excellent instructions issued by the Kalat State Census Officer) thanks to careful and timely warning and organisation. As remarked elsewhere this Census proved that continuity in the personnel is of paramount importance for the organisation stage and that fortnightly Enumerator's Progress Reports are essential and should be sent in direct to the Superintendent of Census Operations with copies to the Charge Superintendents and State Census Officers concerned.

The expenditure incurred by the Kalat State was reported to be Rs. 8,476/12/- as detailed in appendix E, and in addition their share of the modified Tabulation was calculated to be Rs 3,302/- [vide chapter IV para: 10 (3)]

## (7) Las Bela State.

Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan Jam of Las Bela was equally helpful and interested in the Census. Hir Wazir, K.B. Sheikh Nabi Bakhsh M.B.E., well and practically experienced from the 1931 Census, gave his personal attention to the whole organisation and detailed a whole time Revenue Official, Wasil Baqi Navis Malik Khuda Bakhsh, as State Supervisor and I was able to see the result of this officer's tuition during my own training tour in November 1940. No special census staff was necessary and the total expenditure incurred by the State was Rs. 795/2/ as detailed in Appendix E, and in addition to their share of the modified Tabulation was calculated to be Rs 897/.
[vide chapter IV Para : 10(3)]

## (8) Kharan State.

As in 1931 S.B. Nawab Sardar Habibullah Khan, Chief of Kharan took a really personal interest in the Census and kindly placed his son Mir Tahir Jan directly in charge of the arrangements in the State. During my Training Tour I was so much impressed by the efficiency and keenness shown by the State Census Supervisors and Enumerators in all Rural areas of Baluchistan to complete 100 slips in practice with a view to using them in due course as the actual slips. I found there was no appreciable wastage of paper but much gain in efficiency and confidence in the Enumerators. It was during the pre-enumeration period that Kharan was declared to be a State. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 405-9/5/ as detailed in Appendix E, and in addition to their share of the modified Tabulation was calculated to be Rs 442/- [vide chapter IV para: 10(3)]

## C H A P T E R  III-TABULATION.

1. Appointment of Deputy Superintendent in charge of Tabulation office.

In accordance with the suggestions contained in the previous Administrative Reports I was able to secure the services of L.Sundar Das, a permanent hand of the Local Administration on March 17,1940 on account of his experience of the past two Censuses was appointed as my Deputy Superintendent with effect from the above date and held that post upto 31st May 1940 when it was converted into that of a General Assistant on Rs. 350/- p.m. as ti was not considered necessary to have a Deputy Superintendent in the first year of the operations. L.Sundar Dass worked in this capacity from 17th March 1940 to 28th February 1941 and ably assisted me in drafting and translating the Census Handbook and other instructions. He remained in close touch with all the preliminary arrangements for about a year and assumed charge of the appointment of Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Tabulation office on the First March 1941 when that branch was actually opened in one of the corrugated iron huts adjacent to my own. His pay as Deputy Superintenent Tabulation was fixed at Rs.430/- though his predecessor in 1931 received Rs. 540/-.

2. Purchase of furniture. The Tabulation office was opened on the 1st March 1941 in anticipation of the Government of India orders for starting the limited Tabulation(which arrived on the 5th March) and tables and chairs were hired for the three months and only 30 partitioned ply-wood sor' ~~xxxx~~ boxes were made locally. Three vacant corrugated iron office buildings were kindly put at my disposal by the Secretary to the Agent to the .....

the Governor General in the Public Works Department.

3. Establishment. Non-officials were employed as sorters and compilers and no effort was made to secure the services of Government servants for the short period of 8 months at my disposal.

Of two trained sorters available from the special sorting of Afghan Powindahs, one was appointed as supervisor in the Tabulation branch and the other put in charge of the Tabulation Records. The Supervisor, Record Keeper and sorters were given a thorough coaching by the Deputy Superintendent before the work was commenced.

Our efforts to enlist suitable men for work in this branch were made against the following local difficulties:-

(1) Quetta being very cold in January February and March people who are unemployed move down into India and only come back at the end of April.

(2) Owing to the limited funds the pay fixed for each sorter was from Rs.25/- to Rs.35/- p.m. and this added to the fact that the work was for only 2 or 3 months, made it quite unattractive.

(3) Then owing to the war expansion, the type of man we wanted got work in Military offices on higher pay and with better concessions than those I could offer.

(4) Tabulation of results. The results were sorted and tabulated in accordance with the Sorting and Compilation instructions issued by the Census Commissioner for India which were received on the 24th February 1941 and

modified.....

modified in accordance with the curtailed Tabulation programme. Copies of these instructions have been preserved in the proper files.

As mentioned above the Census Commissioner orders for the limited Tabulation were received on the 5th March 1941 and on the same day a telegraphic indent for the necessary forms of Sorters and Compilers tickets was placed with the ~~Controlling~~ Controller of Printing at Calcutta. These printed tickets were received on the 15th March 1941 but to avoid delay some sorters tickets for table XIII were printed locally at a nominal cost and work began. The limited Tabulation programme consisted of the sorting and compilation of the following tables:-

I- Area. Houses and population

II- Variation in Population during 50 years

III- Towns and Villages classifi~~cation~~ed by Population.

V- Towns arranged territorrally by Communitie

XIII-Community

XIV -Variation in selected tribes

Provincial table I

Provincial table II

Thus equipped and having no stage for slip-copying work, the sorting office was opened on the 12th March 1941 with 8 sorters at the start and number of sorters was gradually raised according to necessity.

Sorting was finished on the 14th April 1941 except for the slips for the parts of Kalat State which was completed on the 21st April 1941. The erasure of names from each enumeration slip took a great time & labour (171 man-days) but was satisfactorily completed

Samples of sorters' tickets have been

preserved in a separate file.

Sortingfor Table XIV was done on the lines of Table XVII of 1931 with full Racial and Tribal details for which the Local Government paid Rs. 900/- from the Agency Budget . The sorting of this table took considerable time to extract the intricate details of the various local tribes

4. Some delay in the sorting was caused by the non-receipt of enumeration pads from the Pasni area of the Kalat State till the 16th April owing to defective communications and misinterpretation of the instructions issued by the Census Officer Kalat State on the subject of despatch of pads to the Control Census office at Quetta, but the situation was handled in time and the pads were dealt with suitably.

5. Sorting of Community details at Tahsil Headquarters.

It was not found possible to do any sorting at Tahsil headquarters owing to the late receipt of orders and the fact that the enumeration pads had already begun to arrive in the Control Office at Quetta before the receipt of the Census Commissioner's suggestions on the 3rd March 1941.In order to take advantage of the great preliminary sorting that can easily be done by Enumerators before sending in their Enumeration pads/slips I feel that in future the Enumerators' abstracts should be devised to cover much more than the (1) number of occupied houses(2)number of persons -males and females,(3)number of literates- male and female of the 1941 Abstract and suggest that they should show all the

additional .....

additional items:-

1. number of persons -by Communities- male/female.
2. number of persons -unemployed-male/female
3. number of persons-permenently resident in the Tahsil of enumeration-male/female

6. Compilation. Compilation was begun simultaneously with sorting and was completed on the 15th May 1941.

The sorting and Tabulation work was done in English. Various tests were employed to discover and remove errors or mistakes

7. The Census Commissioner hoped that in addition to the 8 Tables sanctioned time and funds might allow for the complete sorting and tabulation of :-

1. House details
2. Fertility and mortality.
3. Unemployment
4. 1 in 50 Sample sorting.

though funds were available for some of the above works I regret that time did not allow me to undertake more than the sort for Table VII (Age and Civl condition) for the 1/50 sample. This work was commenced on the 30th April 1941 and completed on the 21st May 1941.

8. Special statistics. In addition to the 8 Imperial Tables sanctioned a few special statistics for the Quetta Municipality were collected and compiled in the form required by the Municipal Secretary and the cost recovere was Rs. 200/- and it was paid to the staff doing this special item.

## CHAPTER IV - ACCOUNTS.

1. System of Accounts. - The accounts system at the Census of 1941 was similar in principle to that followed in 1931. The control of budget and expenditure lay with the Census Commissioner for India and all expenditure directly connected with Census was debited to the Central demand" Census ". A separate receipt head was opened by the Auditor General to account for receipts and contributions etc. towards the cost of the Census Operations. Monthly accounts were submitted in two forms separately to the Local Administration and to the Census Commissioner for India. The former account was submitted in the usual form B as is done by all Drawing Officers in Baluchistan. The second account which showed particulars of expenditure for each month as well as progressive totals under each detailed head, was forwarded in duplicate to the Accountant General, Central Revenues who after verification passed the Statement on to the Census Commissioner for India.

All expenditure on account of Census including Pay and Deputation Pay and T.A. of District Census staff was charged to the Census budget. T.A. bills of District Census staff were prepared by the District Census Officers concerned and were countersigned by the Census Superintendent and returned for encashment at the District Headquarters. The cost of stationery and type-writers supplied by the Government Stationery Office was, unlike the practice in 1931, however not charged to Census Funds and the

articles.....

articles were supplied free of cost.

2. Permanent advance.- A permanent advance of Rs. 200 was sanctioned for the Census office. The advance was drawn from the Quetta Treasury on the 5th March 1940 i.e. immediately after the office was opened and was refunded on closing of the office at the end of May 1941.

3. Budget.- The Census expenditure ran into three financial years namely 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42. It was considered that it would be better to open the office within 1940 i.e. from the 1st December 1940 in uniformity with other provinces and the Government of India sanctioned the creation of the post of the Census Superintendent with a small establishment from 1st December 1940 and allotted a lump sum provision of Rs. 9,200 in 1939-40. The regular budget estimate for the Enumeration year 1940-41 was prepared by the Baluchistan Secretariat on the basis of the actuals for 1930-31 and accordingly a provision of Rs. 76,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India in February 1940. As I have said in my General remarks in Chapter I, owing to the absence of a decision regarding the holding of the Census, although I assumed office as Census Superintendent in Baluchistan on the 8th December 1940, I was unable to engage any staff until the afternoon of the 12th February 1940 on which date the Head Clerk was transferred from the Baluchistan Secretariat to the Census establishment and proceeded on duty with me for the Conference of Census Officers at New Delhi. Thus the office was formally opened only on my return from the Delhi

Conference .....

Conference on the 1st March 1940 and there was no expenditure during 1939-40 on account of pay of establishment except for the few days' pay of the Head Clerk. On allotment of the budget grants for 1940 -41 instructions were received for observing strictest economy and avenues were explored in order to make all possible savings with the result that by drastically retrenching my office establishment and controlling expenditure in all branches I was able to surrender during the year Rs. 29,890. out of the sanctioned budget of 76,000. As even towards the end of 1940 it was still not decided whether the Tabulation of Census results would be taken up, two alternative budgets estimates for 1941-42 were submitted to the Census Commissioner for India , one covering the full tabulation scheme and the other providing for a windingup period of one month after the close of the Enumeration. It was however decided that a limited Tabulation (as detailed in Chapter III-Tabulation) should be carried out and I was allotted a sum of Rs. 12,780/- in all for 1941-42 for three months ending on 31st May 1941 on which date the office was scheduled to close down.

4. Expenditure. - Owing to the particular circumstances and the curtailed programme of the 1941 Census, a clear comparison of the expenditure with the previous Census cannot be drawn up. The following st tement however shows the original and final estim tes and actual expenditure for the Enumeration and Tabulation.....

Tabulation stages of the two Censuses :-

| YEAR | Original budget estimated Rs. | Finally revised budget. Rs. | Actual Expend-ture. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Enumeration. | | | |
| 1929-30. | - | - | - |
| 1939-40 (3 months) | 9,200. | 9,000. | 8,975. |
| 1930-31. | 79,471 | 60,435. | 60,293. |
| 1940-41. | 76,000 | 46,110. | ~~45,825~~ 45,938 |
| Total Enumeration period- | | | |
| 1931 Census-79,471. | | 60,435. | 60,293. |
| 1941 Census-85,200 | | 56,110. | ~~64,800~~ 54,913 |
| Tabulation. | | | |
| 1931-32 | 76,871. | 55,500. | 55,443. |
| 1941-42 (3 months) | 12,780. | 11,320. | ~~11,200.~~ 11,097 |
| 1932-33. | 20,840. | 20,000. | 19,528. |
| 1933-34. | 3,200. | 3,200. | 3,172. |
| Total cost of Census. | | | |
| 1931. | 180,382. | 139,135. | 138,436 |
| 1941. | 97,980 | 66,430 | ~~66,000~~ 66,010 |

The general comparison afforded by the above statement will indicate of how expenditure was limited at the Census of 1941 , but the actual reductions in expenditure were still larger in size as they were counterbalanced by the excess in expenditure under "Superintendence -Pay of Officers". At the 1931 Census , the Census Superintendent who was a Provincial Service Officer on a consolidated rate of pay of Rs. 1,200/- p.m. was engaged on the 1st March 1930, whereas at this occasion I was appointed to the Census Department on the 8th December 1939 i.e. 3 months earlier in the season and drew my basic pay(without any special pay) in the Political Department time-scale at Rs. 2000/- to 2,100/- during the tenure of this appointment. This item alone accounts for an excess of Rs. 16,200/- over the expenditure...

expenditure during the 1931 Enumeration period under this head, and therefore if this item were excluded from the comparison it would be apparent that I actually spent Rs.21,693 less during the Enumeration period of the 1941 Census when compared with the actual expenditure for the corresponding period of the 1931 Census. Full details of expenditure by sub-heads and detailed heads are given in Appendix D. Some of the more important items are discussed in the following paragraphs.

5. Superintendence office establishment.-

The office strength in 1931 was as under:-

1. Deputy Superintendent(Gazetted) on 540/-p.m.
2. Head Clerk. on 250/-.
3. Accountant on 120/-.
4. Head Copyist on 100/- .
5. Sarishtadar on 100/- .
6. Record Keeper on 80/-.
7. Copyist on 70/- .
8. Daftri on 35-2-45.
9. Levies Jemadar on 65/-.
10-13. Four Jowars on 35/- each.
14. Jemadar of Peons on 20/-.
15-21. Seven peons on 20/-.
22-23. Two Khalasis on 20/-.
24. Chowkidar on 20/-.
25. Sweeper on 20/-.

The same scales were provided in the sanctioned budget for 1940-41, but after consulting the Census Superintendents of Sind and N.W.F.P. and with the approval of the Census Commissioner most of the appointments were retrenched and the following was the reduced establishment

employed .....

employed during 1940-41 and the three months of 1941-42. As I have said before , there was no establishment during 1939-40 except the Head Clerk for 17 days during that financial year.

1940-41.

1. General Assistant on 350/-(Non-gazetted)
2. Head Clerk on 250/-(allowed 125-10-175 plus 30/-)
3. One Junior Assistant on 55-5-75/7-110.
4. Duty Pay for cash work. Rs. 20/-
5. Duty Pay for short hand work Rs.15/-/-

6-8.Three peons on 16/- each.

9. Chowkidar on 18/-
10. Sweeper on 16/-(allowed part time allowance which was raised to the full pay of 16/- with the expansion of the office.)

1941-42.

1. Head Clerk on 250/-(includin short hand allowance of 15/-)

2-3. Two Junior Assistants on 55-5-75/7-110.

4. Duty pay for Cash work Rs. 20/-.
5. Daftri on 24-2-40.
6. Jemadar of peons on 25/-.

7-8. Two peons on 16/- each.

9. Chowkidar on 18/-.
10. Sweeper on 16/-.

I was able with consistent hard work and extra hours to carry on with the above establishment and to finish the work on due date, but I would suggest for the next Census that if the consideration of funds is not as pressing as it was in 1940-41, the office should be better equipped and one clerk and one peon extra to my scales would be justified. I noticed that

at .....

at the past censuses the Baluchistan Census office had a much larger establishment than it should proportionately have had in comparison with the other Indian Provinces, and I achieved a model uniformity with these provinces but in fact the peculiar conditions obtaining in Baluchistan and the fact that much correspondence has to be done in both English and Urdu direct with District Census Officers and even Charge Superintendents and instructions etc. have to be issued in Urdu (these instructions I see are not translated into local vernaculars by the Census office proper in certain other provinces), seem to offer a justification for the Baluchistan office being not so under-manned as mine was .

6. Tabulation office establishment. -

The Tabulation office was opened in 1941-42 on the 1st March 1941 and closed on the 31st May 1941. Numbers and scales of the sorting and compilation establishment were restricted to a minimum and payment was regulated on a strictly daily out-turn basis. The numbers of sorters etc varied from month to month within the following scale.

1. Deputy Superintendent(gazetted) on 430/- for 3 months.
2. Record Keeper on 55/- for 3 months.
3. Supervisor on 45/- for 3 months.
4. 40 Sorters on 25/- to 35/- for 1½ months
5. 20 Compilers on 35/- to 40/- for 1 month.
6. 2 Peons on 16/- , for 3 months.

7. Office contingent expenditure. I was able to make substantial savings by economy in expenditure in all branches. A saving of about Rs.1,500/- was due to the free supply of two typewriters and all my requirements of stationery

from the Government Stationery Office, Calcutta, in accordance with the arrangement made by the Census Commissioner with the Controller of Printing and Stationery.

8.T.A. of District Census staff. - In accordance with the Census Commissioner's instructions I issued in May 1940 a Circular to all District Officers asking for due economy in this matter. An extract from the Circular is appended:-

" As has already been explained in previous
" communications issued from this office, work
" in connection with the ensuing census is
" to be carried out by the existing official
" agency in addition to their own duties, and
" should be combined with the ordinary work
" of the officers and establishment concerned.
" Occasional touring by District Officers and
" staff may be necessary in connection with
" Census instructions, training etc., but
" I have received orders from the Census
" Commissioner for India to the effect that
" Census work in districts should be done by
" the officers concerned when on tour in
" discharge of their usual functions and
" travelling allowance for such journeys should
" not be charged to the Census grant. In
" bringing these orders to your notice, I
" am to request that necessary instructions
" may be issued to your subordinate staff."

Due control was exercised on T.A. claims and those in respect of journeys performed purely on Census duty were scrutinised and passed on the basis of "reasonable out-of pocket expenses"

My.....

My total expenditure under this head was Rs.690/- against Rs. 1,485 of 1930-31.One difficulty however was experienced as some of the claims on account of post-enumeration journeys by some of the District staff were received by me in May 1941 when I had no funds in the 1941-42 budget to meet the charges.Had the claims been made without delay they could have reached me before the 31st March 1941 to be paid out of the Enumeration budget wherein I was keeping a reserve on this account. As ordinarily these bills are delayed in the District for a month or so,I think it would help matters if in future a small grant for T.A. of Enumeration staff is made in the second year of the Census so that any arrears or delayed claims pertaining to the Enumeration period can be met.

9. Printing. - The expenditure of Rs.1207 on printing shown in Appendix D does not include the cost of 10,400 Enumeration pads which were printed at the Government of India Press Calcutta and the cost of which at Rs. 1100/- per 10,000 was paid centrally out of the allotment surrendered by me to the Census Commissioner for this purpose. Except for this single item all my printing of forms and circulars and the handbook of instructions was done at the local presses at competitive rates and the arrangement worked very smoothly and saved expenses of time and money.

Taking into account the cost of the pads supplied from Calcutta, my total expenditure on printing for the enumeration period came to Rs.2,351/- against the similar expenditure of Rs. 2,444 in 1931. As I have explained in

Chapter II.....

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Chapter II.....

II -Enumeration, there was a large wastage of Enumeration slips and were these to have been printed locally I think I would have had enough time to ascertain the actual requirements and to arrange the printing and distribution in October or November 1940 instread of having had to send an indent for all Baluchistan as early as the 4th June 1940 and also I would have saved a sum of Rs.200 on account of freight on the enumeration pads from Calcutta. Such an arrangement however was not possible as the printing of pads for all India had already been entrusted to the Government of India Press and the mass printing in fact meant cheaper costs- only it did not suit Baluchistan mainly because of the distance from Calcutta. For the next Census I would suggest a previous consideration of the possibility of the printing of the slips etc. locally.

10. Receipts and recoveries.- These consist of three items:-

(1) sale proceeds of office furniture etc. disposed of on closing of office.

(2) Recoveries from Indian States on account of cost of enumeration slips supplied to them. This demand was made for the first time on the principle that any state running its own show should pay for its Census. The Las Bela and Kharan states duly paid their shares of Rs. 120/- and 55/- respectively. The Kalat State who were due to pay Rs. 770/- on this account first represented for an exemption on grounds of their "limited" funds, but in the end made the payment .

(3) .....

(3) Recoveries from Municipalities and local funds and Indian States on account of shares of cost of Tabulation. A total amount of Rs.990/- was recovered from the Municipalities and local funds. The shares payable by the States of Kalat, Las Bela and Kharan amounted respectively to 3,302, Rs.897 and Rs.442 and although claims for the amounts had been put up, recoveries had not been made by the time the Census office closed.

Full details of the receipts and recoveries are shown in Appendix F.

11. Financial Powers.- The same financial powers were exercised by the Census Commissioner, the Local Administration and the Provincial Census Superintendent as were vested in the them in 1931.

Local Administration. Powers to create Census appointments upto a pay limit of Rs.250 p.m. and powers to sanction re-appropriations in the Census budget.

Census Commissioner. (1) Powers of a Head of Department including powers to certify T.A. bills under Supplementary Rule 31.

(2) Powers to sanction appropriation and re-appropriation of Census funds.

(3) Powers to sanction Census appointments with pay above Rs.250/- p.m.

(4) Powers to sanction special contingencies

Provincial Census Superintendent.-

(1) Powers under rules 15,18 and 23 ~~of the~~ of the book of Financial Powers and to create Census appointments upto a pay limit of Rs. 75/- p.m. except for his own office.

(2).....

(2) Powers to sanction recurring and non-recurring honoraria upto a limit of Rs.75/- in each case to clerks, other those in his office, for work done in connection with the Census Operations.

(3) Full powers with regard to Contingent expenditure subject to the provisions of the C.A.C. Vol. I, and to sanction purchase for his office, of books, newspapers and other publications without reference to the Government of India.

(4) Powers of controlling officer in respect of his own and of his establishments t.a claims.

(5) Powers to sanction expenditure on printing at Government and private presses, subject to the condition that where each item of char e exceeded Rs.20/- the printers' bills(with original quot tions and samples of work done) were sent to the Controller of printing for scrutiny and counter-signature before payment.

For all special charges the sanction of the Census Commissioner forIndia was obtained.

## CHAPTER V.

## PROVINCIAL STATISTICS.

1. As in 1931 the local administration desired me to collect statistics relating to:-

1. Afghan Powindahs entering Baluchistan.
2. Cattle and Livestock Census,
3. Revision of the "B" (Statistical)Volumes of District/State gazetteers.
4. Revision of the 1921 Tribal analysis, and
5. The Economic Conditions-agricultural and pastroral- in Baluchistan.

Owing to the war, of these five important items funds were only available for the completion of the Cattle Census and the Afghan Powindahs count, though material for the rest was collected and left ready for compilation in less distressing times. The statistics collected for Item (3) and (5) were transferred to the newly appointed Settlement Officer for compilation and for use by him in his operations.

2. Census of Afghan Powindahs.

In normal years well over 50,000 Afghan Powindahs pass through Baluchistan to and from their grazing-grounds and work areas inside and outside the Province and then return to Afghanistan six months later and it was agreed that efforts should be made to enumerate them for Provincial purposes. In May 1940 the Census Commissioner approved of a combined N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan scheme to cover the international aspect of this huge annual migration by ascertaining details of the tribes affected and also the destinations and purpose of journey of the individuals. In consultation with the Political

Agents .....

Agents Quetta-Pishin, and Zhob a flexible line of checking posts and patrols was stretched from Chaman in the west to Gulkach on the Gomal (the Zhob-South Waziristan border) to cover the likely routes used by the Nomads and their grazing herds. The actual controls were at Chaman (Police Passports Control), Dobandi, Borchah, Sabura and Injinai in the Quetta-Pishin District and at Loeband, Siri Jibrail, Sharan Jogezai, Shaighalu, Sur Kach, Fort Sandeman, Kapip, the great Dhanasar Gorge route to Mohghalkot (N.W.F.P.) was closed for road-making ; Sambaza and Gulkach in the Zhob District and linked up with the N.W.F.P. chain of examination posts. Arrangements were made that the regular District Revenue Staff entrusted with the collection of grazing tax (Tirni) from the flock-owners should record the answers to the six simple individual ques ions e.g. (1) Name (2) Tribe, clan, section (3) Sex (4) Age (5) Destination and (6) Purpose of journey, and that they should cover the ~~three~~ four months period from the 1st September to 31st December 1940. For certain difficult areas of the Zhob District (i.e. Loeband, Siri Jibrail, Shaighalu and Sambaza) the additional assistance of four enumerators was found to be essential and they were engaged at 35/- p.m. plus a small travelling allowance at a total cost of Rs.498/4/-.

65,000 special enumeration slips were provided for these scattered posts and although these Powindahs made their usual endeavours to escape the grazing tax and took their herds

by .....

by remote tracks, the enumerators accounted for 19743 persons. This numbers falls far sort of the normal ~~normal~~ 50,000 or more migrants but can be shown to be exceptional and due mainly to the serious dearth of grazing in both Baluchistan and the Derajat which prevented the movement of the herds of sheep and camels , but also to the forcible enrolment of men in Afghanistan by the Afghan authorities- who, incidentally, cleverly let it be known that in India there was even severer War recruitment of all able-bodied persons irrespective of nationality and the fact that many Powindahs therefore wilfully avoided our patrols who incidentally were asking the very same hateful age and tribe questions as were their own Afghan military authorities! The results of this Powindahs enquiry were tabulated at a cost of Rs. 175/- to the Census budget, and the six Tables prepared showed most clearly the interesting and important nature of this age-old migration. These Tables and a short note thereon were sent to the Census Commissioner for printing along with that from the North West Frontier Provinces.

Cattle and Livestock Census.

3. The all-India Cattle and Livestock Census of 1940 was postponed in Baluchistan till the 1941 Human Census and was taken simultaneouly therewith except in Kalat and Las Bela States where through an oversight it had already been made in January 1940. No real difficulties were experienced by Enumerators though tribesmen naturally asked whether this counting of their flocks and herds presaged an increase in the Provincial grazing Tax (Tirni). The cost of

compilation .....

compilation was Rs. 650/-. In view of the increased interest in sheep and cattle breeding in Baluchistan, I see no reason why the next Cattle and Livestock Census should not be made in 1946 and the one after that in 1951 (along with the Human Census) in conformity with the quniquennial all-India Enquiry.

4. Revision of "B" Volumes of District/State Gazetteers.

In 1931 some material was collected with the object of revising the very important 1921 "B" (Statistical) Volumes but shortage of funds necessitated the postponment of the work. The above material was then destroyed during the 1935 Earthquake and the existing compilations were thus 20 years out of date when advantage was again taken to collect statistics over the 1921-41 period.

As mentioned above, the war prevented the completion of these "B" Volumes and all material collected was transferred to Settlement Officer in Baluchistan for further completion of the data and keeping it ready for being printed when funds allowed.

5. Revision of the Statistical Analysis of the tribes of Baluchistan.

This most important compilation was first prepared by Mr. (later Sir Denys) Bray in 1913 in amplification of Imperial Table XIII of the 1911 Baluchistan Census and was revised in 1926 by D.B.D. Jamiat Rai on material collected during the 1921 Census. Owing to financial stringency no revision was undertaken after the 1931

Census .....

Census but it was hoped that this would be possible this time . With the help of Urdu Indices of the Baluchistan Races with their Tribes, Clans, Sections and Sub Sections as they stood in 1921, full details were recorded during the enumeration in answer to the Community(Race,Tribe or Caste) question but in January 1941 the External Affairs Department of the Government of India regretted that Rs 6,000/- or so required for the Tabulation Compilation and Printing of this work could not be provided during the War. The Enumeration slips containing these full tribal details have been carefully stored for better times, only Races and Tribes having been sorted for the expanded 1941 Imperial Table XIV.

## Census Divisions and Agency.

| District or State. | Number of Charges. | Number of Circles. | Number of Blocks. | Number of Charge Superintendents. | Number of Supervisors. | Number of Enumerators. | Average number of houses per Charge Superintendents. | Average number of houses per Supervisors. | Average number of houses per Enumerators. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| BALUCHISTAN. | 90 | 342 | 1,595 | 85 | 279 | 1,590 | 1,957 | 594 | 104 |
| DISTRICTS. | 75 | 228 | 1,460 | 78 | 228 | 1,460 | 1,185 | 405 | 64 |
| Quetta-Pishin. | 22 | 98 | 875 | 25 | 98 | 875 | 1,144 | 2,920 | 38 |
| Loralai. | 7 | 26 | 153 | 7 | 26 | 153 | 2,263 | 611 | 104 |
| Zhob. | 18 | 39 | 161 | 18 | 39 | 161 | 651 | 300 | 73 |
| Chagai. | 8 | 17 | 35 | 8 | 17 | 35 | 813 | 382 | 186 |
| Bolan. | 5 | 12 | 46 | 5 | 12 | 46 | 308 | 129 | 34 |
| Sibi. | 15 | 36 | 190 | 15 | 36 | 190 | 1,880 | 783 | 148 |
| STATES. | 15 | 114 | 135 | 7 | 51 | 130 | 10,560 | 1,449 | 568 |
| Kalat. | *13 | *91 | *111 | *5 | *49 | *106 | 10,432 | 1,060 | 492 |
| Las Bela. | 1 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 14,091 | 14,091 | 1,174 |
| Kharan. | 1 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 7,669 | 7,669 | 639 |

*The difference between columns 2,5 and 3,6 and 4,7 in the case of Kalat State is due to the allotment of more than one charge/circle/Block to some of the Charge Superintendents/Supervisors/and Enumerators.

| Description of Circular or form. | Total number supplied. | Total number supplied. | Central. | | Ipoh. | | Kuala Lumpur. | | Penang. | | Singapore. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Supplied. | Used. | Supplied. | Used. | Supplied. | Used. | Supplied. | Used. | Supplied. | Used. |
| Indian Census Act, 1930. English. | 41 | 41 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| Urdu. | 45 | 45 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 8 | |
| Notification No.3046-C., dated 12.9.1940.(Census Questionnaire). | 89 | 89 | 21 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 19 | |
| Notification No.3048-C., dated 12.9.1940- (Liability of Municipal and Local Funds to Census Expenditure). | 27 | 27 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | |
| Notification No.3050-C., dated 12.9.1940 - (Prosecution under the Census Act). | 36 | 36 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | |
| Notification 1155-A/4-Cen.- dated 30.11.1940(Appointment of Census Officers). | 42 | 42 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | |
| Letter of Appointment (Bilingual) | 2,750 | 1,771 | 800 | 649 | 300 | 184 | 200 | 144 | 80 | 38 | 330 | |
| Handbook of Census Instructions.- English. Chapters I,II,III A-E, IV,V,VI,VII,VIII A-G,IX, X, X-C,XI,XII,XIII & XIV. | 44 and 50 extra copies of Chapter V, 20 of Chapter VI and 85 of Ch.X-C. | all used. | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | |

...ND CIRCULARS SUPPLIED AND USED.

| ... Sch. | ... Supplied. | ... Sch. | ... Supplied. | ... Sch. | ... Supplied. | ... Sch. | ... Supplied. | ... Sch. | ... Supplied. | Las Bela State Military cond. Sch. | Las Bela State Military cond. Supplied. | Military Attdt. Sch. | Military Attdt. Supplied. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 10 | 10 | |
| 8 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 12 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 8 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | 18 | 2 | 2 | |
| 20 | 40 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 600 | 346 | 300 | 211 | |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 plus 60 extra copies of Ch.V. (Hily) & 70 slips of Ch.X-C (post-enumeration). | all used. | 5 plus 20 extra copies of Ch.VI. (Rally) & 18 of Ch.X-C (post-Enumeration). | all used. | |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 180 | 80 | 80 | 80. | |
| 8 | 20 | 18 | 342 | 180 | 16 | 14 | 60 | 20 | 600 | 300 | 200 | | |
| 1 | 20 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 60 | 18 | 600 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 1 | 20 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 60 | 18 | — | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 1 | 14 72 | 60. | — 348 | 180. | — 16 | 14 | — 20 | 18 | Included in Districts Consensus | | | | |
| | 14 | | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | | | | | |

| Serial No. | Description of Circular or Form. | | Total number supplied. | Total Number used. | [illegible] Supplied. | [illegible] Used. | Leopi. Supplied. | Leopi. Used. | [illegible] Supplied. | [illegible] Used. | Chopi. Supplied. | Chopi. Used. | [illegible] Supplied. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Tribal Index. | Urdu. | 2,760 | 2,021 | 700 | 648 | 250 | 100 | 200 | 145 | 80 | 48 | 378 |
| 12. | Livestock Census Instructions. | English. | 200 | 1,220 | 30 | 648 | 10 | 148 | 10 | 140 | 6 | 48 | 12 |
| | | Urdu. | 2,250 | | 770 | | 220 | | 180 | | 46 | | 276 |
| 13. | Livestock Census | Schedule. English. | 625 | 2,710 | 75 | 1,210 | 20 | 650 | 20 | 420 | 6 | 116 | 2[illegible] |
| | | Urdu. | 6,420 | | 2,020 | | 1,100 | | 700 | | 200 | | 1,00[illegible] |
| 14. | Enumeration Slips. | | 1,260,600 | 207,220 | 172,000 | | 118,270 | 114,000 | 82,000 | 77,100 | 26,668 | 20,000 | 27,000 | 220,20[illegible] |
| 15. | Enumerator's Progress Report, Urdu. | | 6,005 | 3,700 | 1,160 | | 240 | 060 | 410 | 600 | 420 | 125 | 80 | 80 |
| 16. | Enumerator's Abstract - | English. | 420 | 6,245 | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Urdu. | 6,270 | | 1,470 | | 1,200 | 600 | 520 | 400 | 220 | 120 | 100 | 64 |
| 17. | Circle Summary. | English. | 160 | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Urdu. | 1,008 | 628 | 190 | | 110 | 100 | 44 | 120 | 64 | 30 | 22 | 18 |
| 18. | Charge Summary. | English. | 40 | 95 | — | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Urdu. | 124 | | 16 | | — | 10 | 6 | 30 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 1 |
| 19. | Census Posters. | Urdu. | 378 | 378 | 200 | | 200 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 3 |
| | " Handbills. | Urdu. | 1,940 | 1,940 | 1,000 | | 1,000 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 60 | 60 | 12 |
| 20. | Provisional Enumeration Slips. | | 50,200 | 18,748 | 9,000 | | 6,028 | — | — | 46,000 | 16,202 | — | — | |

...S SUPPLIED AND USED.

| ...d. Used. | Bolan Supplied. | Bolan Used. | Kalat State. Supplied. | Kalat State. Used. | Kharan State. Supplied. | Kharan State. Used. | Las Bela State. Supplied. | Las Bela State. Used. | Military area. Supplied. | Military area. Used. | Railway areas. Supplied. | Railway areas. Used. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 216 | 20 | 10 | 346 | 130 | 15 | 14 | 25 | 16 | 430 | 360 | 380 | 220 |
| 216 | 5<br>20 | 10 | –<br>– | –<br>– | –<br>15 | –<br>14 | –<br>– | –<br>– | 200<br>200 | 200 | 30<br>260 | 220 |
| 800 | 5<br>40 | 20 | –<br>– | –<br>– | –<br>150 | –<br>130 | –<br>– | –<br>– | 400<br>700 | 800 | 100<br>300 | 225 |
| 162,238 | 6,000 | 2,098 | 488,000 | 238,206 | 34,100 | 32,030 | 71,200 | 69,067 | 62,000 | 37,412 | 32,100 | 11,076 |
| 600 | 30 | 50 | 1,860 | 1,100 | 60 | 60 | 115 | 80 | – | – | – | – |
| –<br>580 | –<br>15 | –<br>15 | –<br>2,105 | –<br>1,680 | –<br>110 | –<br>110 | –<br>300 | –<br>300 | 300<br>300 | 280 | 130<br>150 | 120 |
| –<br>68 | –<br>12 | –<br>6 | –<br>270 | –<br>162 | –<br>25 | –<br>24 | –<br>25 | –<br>22 | 110<br>50 | 80 | 50<br>60 | 94. |
| 18 | 4 | 1 | 26 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 20<br>10 | 10 | 20<br>20 | 20. |
| 30 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | – | – | 8 | 8 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 50 |
| 160 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 80 | – | – | 50 | 80 | 220 | 220 | 100 | 100 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

Appendix 'C'

Census 1941 - Baluchistan.

Enumeration ~~pads~~ slips supplied and used.

| District or State etc. | House list estimation of population. | Enumeration slips supplied. | Actual population. | Variations. Between Columns 4 and 2 (overestimation (+) underestimation (-)) | % of Column 5 to 4 | Between Columns 3 and 4 | % of Column 7 to 4. (wastage) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | | Persons. | | Slips. | |
| BALUCHISTAN. | 942,617 | 1302,400 | 857,835 | +84,782 | +9.8 | 444,565 | 51.. |
| 1. Quetta-Pishin, Civil (including Quetta Town). | 98,483 | 117,700 | 87,764 | +10,719 | +12.3 | 29,936 | 34.2 |
| 2. Quetta Town. | 32,628 | 55,100 | 32,211 | + 417 | + 1.3 | 22,8.. | 71.1 |
| 3. Loralai Distt. Civil. | 88,931 | 114,000 | 82,009 | + 6,922 | + 8.4 | 31,991 | 39.0 |
| 4. Zhob Distt. Civil. | 52,771 | 77,100 | 56,645 | - 3,874 | - 6.8 | 20,45.. | 36.1 |
| 5. Chagai Distt. Civil. | 25,268 | 32,800 | 27,.. | - 2,417 | - ..7 | 8,11.. | 18.1 |
| 6. Sibi Distt. Civil. | 181,566 | 222,500 | 162,236 | +19,330 | +11.9 | 6.,264 | 37.1 |
| 7. Bolan Distt. Civil. | 2,614 | 5,000 | 3,693 | - 1,079 | -29.0 | 1,307 | 35.3 |
| 8. Kalat State. | 320,591 | 482,900 | 253,305 | +67,286 | +26.5 | 229,.95 | 90.7 |
| 9. Las Bela State. | 61,596 | 71,100 | 69,067 | -47[illegible] | - .7 | 3,033 | 2.9 |
| 10. Kharan State. | 30,156 | 34,100 | 33,832 | - 3,676 | -10.9 | 268 | 0.8 |
| 11. Military Areas. | 28,511 | 68,000 | 37,412 | - 8,901 | -24.0 | 30,58. | 81.7 |
| 12. Railway Areas. | 12,502 | 22,100 | 11,976 | + 526 | + 4.4 | 10,124 | 84.5 |

APPENDIX D.-

EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENSUS OF 1941

| Minor head and Subhead etc. | 1939-40 | 1940-41 | 1941-42 | Total 1939-42. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **A. SUPERINTENDENCE.** | | | | |
| 1. Pay of Officers:- | | | | |
| Pay.- | 6,333- 5-0 | 24,588-12-0 | 6,288-11-0 | 37,210-12-0 |
| Overseas pay- | 1,266-11-0 | 4,800- 0-0 | 1,200- 0-0 | 7,266-11-0 |
| 2. Deputation allowance of Officers. | - | - | - | - |
| Total Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| Non-voted. | 7,600- 0-0 | 29,388-12-0 | 7,488-11-0 | 44,477- 7-0 |
| Pay of Establishment. | | | | |
| Superintendent's Office. | 79- 2-0 | 8,748- 2-0 | 1,569- 0-0 | 10,396- 4-0 |
| | 79- 2-0 | 8,748- 2-0 | 1,569- 0-0 | 10,396- 4-0 |
| Allowances Honoraria etc. Travelling and other allowances. | | | | |
| Officers. | 1,185- 1-0 | 2,519- 6-0 | - | 3,704- 7-0 |
| Establishment. | 75- 2-0 | 582-11-0 | - | 657-13-0 |
| Other allowances to establishment. | - | - | - | - |
| Total Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Voted. | 1,260- 3-0 | 3,102- 1-0 | - | 4,362- 4-0 |
| Contingencies. | | | | |
| Office Rent. | - | - | - | - |
| Purchase and repair of furniture. | 998- 6-0 | 424- 9-0 | 136- 6-0 | 1,560- 5-0 |
| Stationery. | 35-10-0 | 104- 7-6 | 115- 6-0 | 255- 7-6 |
| Postage and Telegram Charges. | 200- 0-0 | 740-15-0 | - | 940-15-0 |
| Freight. | - | 300- 3-6 | 32- 5-0 | 332-13-6 |
| Miscellaneous. | 3-15-6 | 64-15-3 | 16-13-9 | 85-12-6 |
| Telephone charges. | - | 467- 5-0 | 36- 0-0 | 503- 0-0 |
| Rewards. | - | 32- 0-0 | - | 32- 0-0 |
| Hot and Cold weather charges. | 14-14-6 | 266-15-0 | 13- 0-0 | 294-13-6 |
| Purchase of books and Maps. | 3- 4-0 | 197- 2-0 | 9- 1-0 | 209- 7-0 |
| Liveries and warm Clothing. | 37- 6-0 | 151- 0-0 | - | 188- 6-0 |
| Purchase and repairs of tents. | - | - | - | - |
| Tour Charges. | 7-14-0 | 6-12-0 | - | 14-10-0 |
| Other contingencies. | - | 241- 1-0 | - | 241- 1-0 |
| Rents Rates and Taxes. | - | 12- 6-0 | 11- 4-0 | 23-10-0 |
| Total Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Voted. | 1,302- 6-0 | 3,010 - 0-3 | 270- 3-9 | 4,582-10-0 |
| Total A. Superintendence. | 10,241-11-0 | 44,248-15-3 | 9,327 -14-9 | 63,818- 9-0 |

APPENDIX B.

DISTRICT CENSUS CHARGES.

| Particulars. | Quetta-Pishin District. | Loralai District. | Zhob District. | Chagai District. | Sibi District. | Bolan District. | Kalat State. | Las Bela State. | Kharan State. | Military Areas. | Railway Areas. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| District Establishment. | 118/9/- | - | (420/4/-)* | - | (3,946/14/-) | - | (x) 5,073/- | 219/15/- | 3,140/- | 15/- | - | (x) The figures for Kalat State exclude:- 1. Pay of Wazir Khas and his establishment.3,956/ |
| House-Numbering Charges. | 6/2/- | 32/8/- | 5/- | 18/3/- | 97/3/- (2/7/-) | (5/3/-) | - | 3/9/- | 8/-/- | - | - | 2. T.A.of Wazir Khas and his Estt. - 2,213/8 |
| Remuneration to Census Officers. | - | - | (75/-) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3. Contingencies of Wazarat Khas. 412/ |
| Travelling allowance of Census Officers. | 40/- (35/8/-) | 219/8/- (18/4/-) | 415/- (49/10/-) | 48/3/- | 573/1/- | 23/4/- | 2,306/9/- | 387/10/- | 318/- | - | 28/-/- | 6,624/12 |
| Local Purchase of stationery. | 113/6/- | 73/5/- | 144/14/- | 3/3/- | 23/7/- (1/3/-) | - | 798/2/- | 13/10/- | 459/12/- | 73/- | - | |
| Postage. | 100/6/- | 141/6/- | 200/- | 3/12/- | 104/10/- | 48/4/- | 100/- | 6/- | 10/9/- | 87/2/- | - | |
| Cost of transport of enumeration pads. | 8/8/- (69/14/-) | 28/12/- (38/12/-) | 34/15/- (34/15/-) | 1/7/- (13/15/- | -/4/- (120/9/-) | - (3/-) | 633/1/- | 164/6/- | 80/- | 2/7/- | - (4/11/-) | Figures in ( ) represent expenditure incurred in Distrb but met out of Cens Funds. |
| Miscellaneous Contingencies - | - | - | - | - | 419/ - | - | | - | - | - | - | |
| Forms and Circulars. :- | (537/-) | (257/2/-) | (243/8/-) | (77/2/-) | (418/11/-) | (31/2/-) | (683/14/-) | (103/11/-) | (85/4/-) | (343/7/-) | (130/1/-) | |
| Enumeration Slips- Paper. | (139/13/- | 126/- | 85/3/- | 36/1/- | 244/12/- | 8/8/- | 688/6/- | 78/4/- | 37/10/- | 74/13/- | 18/3/- | *This expenditure of 428/4/- was incurred on account s special Enumerators employed at border posts in the Zhob Distt. for the enumeration of Afghan Powindahs. |
| Printing. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Letters of appoint- Paper. -ment. | 1/15/- | -/12/- | -/10/- | -/4/- | -/14/- | -/2/- | - | - | - | 1/12/- | -/13/- | |
| Printing. | 1/3/- | -/8/- | -/7/- | -/3/- | -/9/- | -/1/- | - | - | - | 1/1/- | -/8/- | |
| Handbook of Census Instructions,(English)-Paper. | 5/2/- | 2/12/- | 2/12/- | 1/14/- | 4/8/- | 1/10/- | 2/4/- | 1/9/- | 1/5/- | 17/11/- | 3/5/- | |
| Printing. | 8/8/- | 5/9/- | 4/14/- | 3/4/- | 6/13/- | 3/1/- | 4/1/- | 3/-/- | 2/8/- | 78/3/- | 6/8/- | |
| --do--- (Urdu).- Paper. | 36/11/- | 10/3/- | 10/4/- | 2/10/- | 18/15/- | 1/8/- | 15/- | 1/8/- | 1/-/- | 24/7/- | 14/13/- | |
| Printing. | 25/14/- | 6/15/- | 7/-/- | 2/-/- | 11/8/- | 1/4/- | 10/11/- | 1/3/- | -/12/- | 16/11/- | 10/5/- | |
| List of memorable events.(English)- Paper. | 2/12/- | 1/4/- | 1/4/- | -/12/- | 2/4/- | -/12/- | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Printing. | 2/8/- | 2/8/- | 2/8/- | 1/8/- | 2/-/- | 1/8/- | - | - | - | - | - | |
| (Urdu) - Paper. | 5/4/- | 3/-/- | 3/8/- | 2/-/- | 6/8/- | 2/-/- | 4/-/- | 8/-/- | 2/-/- | - | - | |
| Printing. | 4/12/- | 1/-/- | 2/-/- | 1/-/- | 2/-/- | 1/-/- | 3/-/- | 1/-/- | 1/-/- | - | - | |
| Codification Scheme. Paper. (English).- | 4/-/- | 3/6/- | 3/6/- | 1/12/- | 3/6/- | 1/12/- | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Printing. | 6/-/- | 3/12/- | 3/10/- | 1/14/- | 3/12/- | 1/14/- | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ---do---(Urdu).- Paper. | 7/-/- | 6/6/- | 6/-/- | 2/-/- | 4/-/- | 2/-/- | 9/-/- | 2/-/- | 2/-/- | - | - | |
| Printing. | 5/-/- | 8/-/- | 8/-/- | 1/8/- | 8/-/- | 1/8/- | 8/-/- | 1/8/- | 1/8/- | - | - | |
| Circular of Instruc-) Paper. -tions regarding ) Census of Livestock ) | -2- | -/1/- | -/1/- | -/1/- | -/1/- | -/1/- | - | - | - | -/12/- | -/2/- | |
| Printing. | -/3/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | - | - | - | 1/-/- | -/3/- | |
| ---do--- (Urdu). Paper. | 1/2/- | -/3/- | -/3/- | -/1/- | -/8/- | -/1/- | - | - | -/1/- | 1/-/- | -/3/- | |
| Printing. | (-/14/- | -/4/- | -/4/- | -/1/- | -/7/- | -/1/- | - | - | -/1/- | -/11/- | -/8/- | |

APPENDIX F.

Receipts and Recoveries.

| Particulars. | | Amount. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. Sale proceeds of office furniture etc. | | 549/= 563/- | |
| II. Recoveries from Indian States on account of cost of Enumeration slips :- | | | |
| | 1. Kalat State. | 770/- | |
| | 2. Las Bela State. | 120/- | |
| | 3. Kharan State. | 55/- | |
| | | 945/- | |
| III. Recoveries from Municipal and Local Funds and Indian States on account of shares of cost of Tabulation :- | | | |
| | 1. Quetta Municipality. | 340/- | |
| | 2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund. | 50/- | |
| | 3. Loralai Bazar Fund. | 60/- | |
| | 4. Nushki Bazar Fund. | 30/- | |
| | 5. Sibi District Bazar Fund. | 80/- | |
| | 6. Nasirabad Bazar Fund. | 20/- | |
| | 7. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund. | 70/- | |
| | 8. Bolan Bazar Fund. | 20/- | |
| | 9. Quetta Cantonment Board. | 300/- | |
| | 10. Loralai Cantonment Fund. | 20/- | |
| | 11. Kalat State. | (3,302/-) | Actual recoveries had not been made till 31st May 1941. The question being under consideration. |
| | 12. Las Bela State. | ( 897/-) | |
| | 13. Kharan State. | ( 442/-) | |
| Total. | | 2498/- 2,484/- (4,641/-) | |

REGISTERED.

No. H/4- 962.

Telegrams 'CENSUS'.
Telephone, 362.
Post Box 23.

THE SECRETARIAT,

*Quetta, the* 31st May *1941*.

From

MAJOR E. H. GASTRELL, O.B.E.,
*Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations in Baluchistan.*

To

The Census Commissioner
for India, Simla.

Memorandum.

I forward herewith two copies of my Administration Note on the Census of Baluchistan, 1941, with Appendices. One copy has been sent to the Local Administration and three have been preserved for the use of my successor.

Gastrell

Superintendent of Census Operations
in Baluchistan.

---

Copy with compliments to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, for the information of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

A.S.

CENSUS 1941.

BALUCHISTAN.

ADMINISTRATION NOTE.

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# CHAPTER I.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

It was originally intended that Superintendents of Census Operations should take up their appointments during December 1939 but the outbreak of War on the 3rd September prevented the Government of India from deciding until the beginning of February 1940 whether there was to be a Census in 1941 or not and therefore I was unable to reach Quetta and study Census files and problems until the 28th February which was after the conclusion of the very helpful Census Conference held at New Delhi on the 20th - 22nd of that month. This delay meant that I had a very serious handicap of three months in the Census Race, and that in a Province where peculiar conditions prevail and where previously the application of the Standard Census Schedule had been considered both impracticable and impolitic in more than half the area. Until the 20th March 1940 my office staff was my Head Clerk (H.Ghulam Hussain) who, luckily for me, had worked in the 1931 Census as Accountant and Second Clerk and who was thus able to assist me in some aspects of the work and its implications. It was not until then that the local Administration kindly allowed me the services of Lala Sundar Dass (efficient and well experienced from the 1921 and 1931 Censuses) as my Deputy (later designated as General Assistant), and so, with a small inexperienced staff, Census arrangements were set in train. I record here my deep

appreciation of the most helpful Administrative Report left by predecessor the late K.B. Gul Muhammad Khan (he was killed in the 1935 Earthquake) in Part III of the 1931 Census of India Volume IV-Baluchistan and hope these notes of mine will be useful to my successor in the next Census.

2. There was no accommodation available in the tin-hutted Secretariat and so three small Swiss Cottage tents were gratefully accepted on loan and erected in a small clearing adjoining the Secretariat hutments and so my staff and I baked in these small tents under the Baluchistan Sun until the end of June 1940 when we were thankful to be able to move into one of the long corrugated-iron huts happily vacant on account of the absence of the staff in Ziarat, the Summer Headquarters. But these difficulties must have disappeared by 1951 for surely ample permanent and Earthquake-proof buildings will have been erected by then!

3. On the 11th March the Local Administration was apprised of the Scheme for the 1941 Census and all its changes and its blessings accorded on the 23rd March, and on the 15th and 16th April, at a Conference of all Political Agents and State Census Officers as well as Military and Railway representatives, the important decisions were reached that real attempts should be made to (1) apply the all India questionnaire to all Baluchistan,

(2)....

(2) make individual enquiries of Tribesmen instead of the "family" enquiries of previous Censuses,

(3) obtain real ages of individual men, women, and children in the whole Province instead of merely recording "adult" and non-adult" to the interesting Tribal half of the population, and

(4) complete the Enumeration itself within

(a) ten days (19th February to 1st March (1941) in Urban areas;

(b) three months in the Rural areas of States of Kalat, Las Bela and Kharan and in both the Marri and Bugti Tribal areas;

(c) two months in the remaining Rural areas of Baluchistan;

work which incidentally included a Cattle and Livestock Census in addition to the Human one (except in the Kalat and Las Bela States where this Cattle Census had been done early in 1940).

These decisions were approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan on the 21st April 1940.

4. In the rest of India estimates of the 1941 population were being based on the 1931 Census figures of "Census Charges" and "Census Villages" but neither of these was available to me as they, and nearly all the 1931 Census compilations and documents, had not survived the destruction of the Secretariat Records during the Earthquake of the 31st May 1935. It was thus imperative that "House" and "Village" Lists and "Town Registers" should be urgently prepared and all areas were addressed therefore on the 1st April 1940. This population estimate was essential as on it alone had to be based my indent for Coded Enumeration slips. My provisional and preliminary Indent was sent off to the Census Commissioner for India on the 4th May 1940 and was followed by a firm indent on the 4th June on which very day I was asked to increase the estimated population of Quetta Cantonment by 10,000 from 8,000 to 18,000! Then on the 15th July the Military authorities warned me of an expected War expansion of 15,000 persons or so - troops, families, followers, construction coolies etc etc.- which would affect all the six Cantonments in Baluchistan, but for this increase I was permitted to have uncoded enumeration slips printed locally. The expansion in Military areas also affected my supply of Census Handbooks (English 4,000 Urdu 3,000) for at the time of Training it was discovered that Urdu reading Military Enumerators for whom I had catered had

had been replaced by units with English-reading personnel and I was able to supply the extra English copies only after recalling all unwanted English editions from all over Baluchistan and then having an additional hundred printed at the last moment and at some expense. I found that in Quetta Town itself there had been a similar under-estimation of the number of English reading Supervisors and Enumerators and I had some difficulty in providing sufficient English manuals for those not able to use the Urdu Handbooks prepared for them. Appendix C shows the estimated and actual populations and the number of Enumeration slips supplied and in this connection I reported to the Census Commissioner that the following main reasons were responsible for the large variations:-

"The Las Bela State seems to have produced the most accurate House List estimates as the variation is only -.07% of the final total. The Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts show respectively an overestimation of 1.3% and an underestimation of 6.8% of the final total. In the Loralai Distt: the difference is 8.4% which I think is due to a great extent to winter movements of the tribesmen especially Powindahs from Afghanistan who were prevented from coming into this District by the absence of grazing for their flocks although I am not yet able fully to account for it. Similarly the

the variations in Chagai (-8.7%) and Sibi (+11.9%) can be attributed for the most part to the movement of nomads. In the Bolan District the variation -29% would seem to be high but the actual figure is 1,079 which represents the coolie gangs which were working on the Quetta-Sibi road during the Enumeration period. In the Kharan State the underestimation of 10.9% (actual 3,676) relates to one or two localities not covered by the original House List as these were under dispute between the Kharan and the Kalat States but had, by the time actual Enumeration began, been restored to the former State.

"In the case of the Kalat State the large overestimation of 67,286 (26.5% of the final total) seems to be inexplicable at the present stage but the drop since 1931 is apparently due to the mass migration (seasonal and a great extent permanent too) of the Kalat State Brahuis to Sind, and the difference with the House List estimate is probably assignable to two main reasons:-

(i) The inaccuracy of the House List estimates made by the Kalat State authorities in the first instance. (This inaccuracy may have been due to the many erroneous answers given to the State officials by Tribesmen who feared an ulterior motive to the Enquiry);

(ii) the return to Sind etc., of these tribesmen who had taken up a quasi-permanent sojourn in these area in search.....

search of employment but who temporarily returned to their homes in the Kalat State during the sowing season of 1940 (when House Lists were being prepared). By the time Enumeration began, these tribesmen had again gone back to Sind etc. after cultivating their lands.

"Kalat State tribesmen have been attracted both by the Canal barrage area in the Nasirabad Sub-division of the Sibi District, but more so by the work to be found in the frontier districts of Sind. I understand from the Superintendent of Census Operations Sind that according to provisional figures now available, some 44,000 "houseless" persons were censused in four of the frontier districts of Sind and that at least 30,000 of such emigrants may be our Brahuis and Balochis. These people regularly visit Sind in search of labour etc., and as stated above, the news of favourable rains in the Kachhi plains and the consequent flood-irrigation brought them back to their homes for their sowing season (account of which was taken in the House Lists) but they did not stay on during the Enumeration period". I ended up by saying "It will still be difficult to assess the real "loss" to Baluchistan by permanent Settlement in Sind".

5. In May 1940 I received the Census Commissioner's peremptory order to surrender Rs. 9,850/- and to examine my Budget and exercise my real economy. I had already consulted my colleagues in

in Sind and the N.W.F.P. as to their Superintendence staffs etc. and was able to make a genuine cut in my establishment and its expenses which had been budgetted on the lines of the 1921 and 1931 Censuses and to offer to surrender at least Rs. 20,000 from my 1940-41 allotment of Rs. 76,000 instead of the Rs.9,850 demanded. This was a real sacrifice and was possible only because my reduced staff accepted the need for economy during the War and to themselves working longer hours in consequence of the reduction of clerks from the 7 of 1931 to only 2?( one Head Clerk and one Junior Assistant) for 1940-41. The total actual surrender which I was able to make upto the end of the financial year 1940-41 was Rs. 29,890.

6. The Census Commissioner's final instructions on Enumeration were received on the 25th June and on the 4th July my English and Urdu "Enumeration" Chapter (X-B of the Baluchistan Census Handbook) went to the printers. The English copies were finally checked and printed and distributed on the 29th July to be followed by the 3,000 odd Urdu editions on the 8th August, just in time for distribution and perusal by District and Tahsil Census officers before my own Training Tours which began on the 19th August and ended on the 27th November and embraced the whole of the Zhob, Loralai, Sibi, Quetta-Pishin, Chagai Districts and the Las Bela and Kharan States and the Sarawan and Kachhi Divisions of the Kalat State. The remaining part (Jiabats

of Jhallawan and Makran) of the vast State of Kalat and the further training of State Census Officers was left perforce to the Kalat State Census Minister (Mir Abdul Aziz Khan, Kurd).

7. It was during my training tours that I realised the danger and futility of burdening Census officers (especially Enumerators) with unnecessary instructions (which they would never even read let alone digest) and determined to prepare my Census Handbook chapter by chapter and issue them only to those directly concerned and then only at the proper time. This indubitably saved a great deal of money for of the fourteen Chapters and two appendices of the Baluchistan Census Handbook an Enumerator received only :-

(a) Chapter X-B-Enumeration. English or Urdu

(b) Appendix A-Memorable Local Events (for the District or State concerned) ,, ,,

(c) Appendix B-Local Codification Scheme (for the District or State concerned). ,, ,,

(d) Chapter VIII-B-Cattle Census. ,, ,,

(e) Chapter X-C-Post Enumeration. ,, ,,

(f) Chapter XII-Enumeration Report ,, ,,

(which were all affixed inside the covers of Chapter X-B-) and also

(g) Letter of Appointment as Census officer. ,, ,,

(h) Index of Baluchistan Races and Tribes.Urdu.

and of course a sufficiency of Enumeration slips and English or Urdu Cattle/Live-stock Census Schedules.

(A) The Enumeration Chapter (X-B) was most carefully prepared with a view to giving the Enumerators the greatest information

and as.....

and as many practicle examples as possible of the problems likely to confront them. I am glad to be able to record that the majority of these forms reached the addresses in good time and order. Only those for the large Mekran division of the Kalat State were lost on the way, whilst the thirty enumeration pads and forms from a village in the Bori Tehsil of the Loralai District were dropped and lost by a mounted Levy during his cross-country trek. Both these losses were made good in time.

8. I find that my General Assistant and I gave over seventy separate training lectures, mostly in Urdu and some in English, to over 1,250 out of the 2,000 Census Officers viz. District Census Officer, Charge Superintendents, Circle Supervisors and Enumerators. To this number must be added all those taught by the Kalat State Census Minister during his tours in Jhallawan, Mekran and other areas of that State. (See Appendix A). A second and most useful tour of the Quetta-Pishin, Zhob, Loralai, Sibi and Chagai Districts was made by my Generl Assistant, my Head Clerk and myself, all working separately from the 13th January to the 20th, 20th and 27th January respectively during the first three weeks of the actual Enumeration in Rural areas. This tour enabled us to nip in the bud any small mistakes and correct mis-

misapprehensions (e.g. whether a suckling baby girl of under twelve months was really a female or not!?) and also to learn at first hand the actual practical difficulties confronting the Census army.

9. During my first tour the Political Agents Zhob, Quetta-Pishin and their Sub-Divisional officers were consulted and their arrangements for the making of a separate and special count of all Afghan Powindahs entering Baluchistan from Afghanistan during the seasonal migration which extends from the 1st September to the end of December were approved. This special and very difficult enquiry linked up with that made in the N.W.F.P. and consisted of a chain of both fixed and mobile controls extending along Chaman in the West to Kapip (near Fort Sandeman) in the North near the N.W.F.P. border and is described in paragraph 2 of Chapter V.

10. In 1931 there were no Newspapers in Baluchistan but I availed myself of the four Quetta "Weeklies" and gave them many Census publicity articles which they kindly published. Incidentally the "Istiqlal" (Aziz Press) had the best Urdu lithographer and I had almost all my Urdu work done there.

11. Legislation. The Census Act (XXIV of 1939) was applied to Baluchistan and 50 copies in English and 80 in Urdu were purchased from the Government of India, Central Publication Branch Delhi and distributed to District Officers.

Under its provisions, the local Administration issued the following Notifications:-

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Notification No. 9046-G, dated 13.9.1940. | List of Questions to be asked of the public, and general instructions to Enumerators. |
| 2. Notification No. 9048-G, dated 13.9.1940. | Liability of Municipal and Local Funds to share of cost of the Census. |
| 3. Notification No. 9050-G, dated 13.9.1940. | Authority to District Magistrates, in British Baluchistan to sanction the institution of prosecutions under the Act. |
| 4. Notification No. 1155-A/4-Cen., dated 30.11.40. | Authority to certain officers to (i) Appoint certain individuals as Census Officers for the conduct of the Census, and (ii) to issue letters of appointment to persons so named. |

The Local Administrations were requested to declare the 1st and 3rd March 1941 as General Holidays for the Census, and they included these dates in the list of Gazetted Holidays for 1941 published under Notification No. Z-279/28-Mis-10438-P., of the 3rd October 1940. It is essential that similar Notifications should be issued as early as possible in the pre-enumeration period of the next Census, and also perhaps something to make people stay at home and get enumerated during the Census Holidays especially on the Census day which will probably be the 1st March 1951. It is satisfactory to report that as in 1931 there were no prosecutions under Section

Section 9 of the Census Act - even the "Urdu for Muslims" and "Hindi and for Hindus" language controversy was never really near to becoming a nuisance needing drastic remedy by prosecution.

12. Acknowledgement of Census Service. After previous Censuses it was customary to acknowledge exceptionally good work by Census Officers by the issue of "Certificates" of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class and also to distribute small sums in Cash to compensate for especially onerous duties performed. I discovered that although these "Certificates" had been issued "by order of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan" they were not considered worthy of full recognition by entry in a Government Servant's Service Book though that the reasons for this distinction were not traceable. Reference to my colleagues in the Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Sind showed me that they intended to issue "Sanads" of which entry would be made in Service Books, and that they agreed with my views that in order to emphasise the voluntary nature of an Indian Census no cash rewards should be made this year. The Baluchistan Administration promptly accepted my representation and approved of the issue to exceptionally good workers of a one class Sanad based on their Second class one and to its printing in red lettering and they also authorised its entry in a Government official's Service Book. 1,500

# CHAPTER II.

## (A) PRE - ENUMERATION.

1. The 1941 Census Scheme meant many innovations for Baluchistan. Firstly, there was the application of the entire all-India questionnaire to the whole Province instead of only to the British Administered areas and to Kharan State as was done in 1931 when the Province was divided into "Regular" and "Tribal" areas therefor. Secondly there was the decision to make individual entries in lieu of the family enquiry of previous years, (though maintaining the Indian custom of addressing the make head-of-the-house on all matters especially those relating to the female members of the household). Thirdly (and historically the most imporant to Baluchistan for its true scientific usefulness) it was decided to make a real attempt to get the "ages" of men, women and children and to scrap the old and useless "adult" or "non-adult" enquiry. The employment of local Calendars of Memorable Events (an excellent suggestion made by the Tonk State and most happily circulated by Captain A.W.T. Webb, the Superintendent of Census Operations in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara) alone made this possible and was highly successful and our illiterate and age-ignorant tribesmen and women and children were delightfully surprised and pleased to have their ages worked out for them so quickly and easily. Fourthly - the Civil Condition of each individual was recorded i.e. whether

whether unmarried, married, widowed or divorced. These specific questions had never been put to the tribesmen in previous censuses. Fifthly there was the change from a "one night convulsion" to a real "de jure" count of the household aspect. This allowed provinces to suit the special needs of special localities and in Baluchistan meant that where ten days (19th February to 1st March 1941) was considered ample for the enumeration in Urban areas in the few Towns and Military Cantonments and Civil stations, three months was allowed for the vast thinly populated Rural areas of the Kalat, Las Bela and Kharan States and the Marri and Bugti Tribal areas of Sibi District while two months was given for the Rural areas of all other British administered Districts, and Sixthly and lastly the Census Commissioner's decision to cut out the irksome slip-copying process by recording answers directly on to Enumeration "slips" and thus avoiding the cumbersome and expensive printed "Schedules" of past enumerations. This innovation, though truly affecting the Tabulation period, meant even harder pre-enumeration training for the Census army but it succeeded in reducing both printing and paper costs.

2. Census Divisions. - The divisions of the Province into Census Districts followed precedent and Code numbers for the Codification Scheme were allotted as under :-

Code No. 1. Quetta-Pishin District.
2. Loralai District.
3. Zhob District.
4. Chagai District.
5. Sibi District including Mari and Bugti Tribal areas.
6. Bolan, Pass, Kachhi-Nushki Railway District.
7. Kalat State.
8. Kharan State.
9. Las Bela State.

As before these Census Districts were again divided into Census Charges (usually a Municipality or Cantonment or Tehsil) and these again into Census Circles (equivalent to Revenue Circles) of a number of Census Blocks. (See Appendix A). In Rural areas these Census Blocks were actually Villages and their hamlets, but in Urban areas they were suitably-sized blocks of Houses, between Streets etc. Thus the House was reached, for it was in these Houses that we had to look for our population, and, in Baluchistan in addition to covering the dwelling place of a commensal family and dependents etc. feeding from the same hearth, bungalows, servants and coolies quarters, Barracks, Serais, Hotels, the term "House" included mud-huts, "Kizhdi" or "Gidans" (tents made of goat-hair blankets), shelters made of dwarf-palm matting, Juniper bark or tree-branches, and also caves and the many types of newly erected earthquake-proof shelters. Thus with the elimination of the 1931 local division of the Province into "Regular" and "Tribal" areas

(See para. 1 of this chapter ) there only remained the universally understood differentiation between "Rural" and "Urban" areas. This classification was essential, as thereby any movement from the "Rural" to "Urban" areas during the past decade could be spotted at once, and, as remarked in "fifthly" in paragraph 1 the period allowed for the enumeration in Rural areas was longer than that in Urban areas because it is in the Urban areas that the "floating" population was met and the shorter the time allowed from the beginning to the end of the count the better and the less the risk of omission.

3. House-Lists, Village Lists and Town Registers.

On the 1st April 1940 all Tehsildars were asked to have (1) House Lists and (2) Village Lists and (3) General Town Registers prepared in triplicate and submitted to me by the end of that month as on the population estimate therein my indent for Enumeration Slips was to be based. The Proforma were in the following style :-

Proforma I - House List.

House List of Village/Block Tehsil/Sub-Division District/State.

1. Serial Number.
2. Name of householder.
3. Description of each house or shop etc., as defined in para 1, Chapter III-B.
4. Whether inhabited or uninhabited.

Further details as regards roofs, walls and living rooms in a house.

ROOFS.

5. Terrace.
6. Tiled.
7. Thatch.
8. Iron.
9. Other materials.

WALLS.

10. Stone.
11. Bricks.
12. Wood.
13. Mud.
14. Other materials.

ROOMS.

16. Living rooms.
16. Bed-rooms.
17. Dining rooms.
18. Habitable attics.
19. Servant's rooms.
20. Kitchens.
21. Other habitable spaces separated by walls
22. Total number of rooms.
23. Rough estimate of present population in each house.
24. Remarks.

Instructions for preparation of the House List

(1) First of all the House List is to be prepared carefully by the Patwaris etc in the Rural areas in the Districts and States and by Enumerators and Supervisors in the Urban areas such as Municipalities District and Tahsil Headquarters, Railways and Cantonments etc under the guidance of Charge Superintendents concerned who should see that the list is complete in all respects. It is a primary document and its preparation needs every care.

(2) It should be prepared in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the official concerned to serve him as a guide when enumeration starts in his village/Block on receipt of detailed instructions. The other copy after being checked and signed by the resposible officials should be sent direct to the Census Office with Village List and General Town Register Proformas II, III and IV.

(3) These house lists shpuld be arranged according to Villages/Blocks and for each Charge or Tehsil etc separately.

(4) In the case of Roofs and Walls a tick should be entered in the relevant column and a cross in all the remaining columns.

(5) Under "Rooms" the total No. of rooms in a house should be entered in ~~xxxxxx~~ column 22, and details of this No. in the preceding columns. Where there is only one room in a house, as is the case in the majority of villages in the Tribal Areas, the figure "1" should be entered both in ~~xxx~~ column 22 and column 15. It will be assumed in such cases that the single living room is also used ~~ad~~ Dining room, Kitchen, Servant's room etc.

(6) The definition of "House" is :-

(a) Among the Indian population a house is the dwelling place of a commensal family including its resident dependents such as widowés, servants, guests etc who live together and are fed from the same chullah or hearth.

(b) In the case of Europeans the Bungalow will be treated as a house and each tenement in a row of servants quarters will be treated as another one,

(c) In coolie lines and the like each tenement will be treated as a house and given a separate number.

(d) In the case of Military lines etc, if there are separate dwellings or

tenements such as married quarters occupied by distinct families, each of these dwellings will be treated as a separate house. Large buildings not so divided such as the quarters of unmarried sepoys will be treated as one house only and given one number. The term "House" will include Hotels, serais, religious places, mosques, temples etc., shops, godowns garrages, where in the majority of cases a single person may be found at the time of enumeration.

(e) In the case of houses built in the form of serais, dak bungalows, katras, or large compounds where each room is rented independently of others, each such room will be treated as a house.

(f) In rural areas the term "House" as defined above will have a much wider application. It will include not only the houses made of sun-dried and baked bricks as defined above but also mud-huts of a primitive type, the "Kizhdi" or "Gidan" (the common goat-hair blanket tent of the nomad and semi-nomad tribesmen), shelters made of dwarf, palm, mats dug-outs covered with conical roofs of juniper bark and branches "Jhuggis" and "Bhungis" or mat-huts shelters, caves and also earthquake-proof shelters.

PROFORMA III. 26

Village List by Tahsils and Sub-Tahsils in Rural areas of Administered Territories

CIRCLES.

1. Serial Number of Circle.(Field Kanungo's)
2. Name of Circle.
3. Headquarters of Circle.

Persons qualified to act as Supervisors.

4. Name.
5. Designation.

VILLAGES.

6. Serial Number of Village.
7. Revenue Number of Village.
8. Name of Village.
9. Names of hamlets included in each Village.

Persons qualified to act as Enumerators.

10. Name.
11. Designation.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH VILLAGE.

12. Occupied.
13. Un-occupied.
14. Total.
15. Rough estimate of total population of each village.
16. Remarks.

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Instructions for preparation of the Village List.

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1. Definition of "House" is given in para 6 of the instructions for the preparation of House Lists (Proforma I).

2. Names of Villages and Hamlets to be written clearly and legibily.

3. Columns 6 to 9 to be filled in by the Patwari from the upto date list of Revenue paying villages for 1939-40 which is kept with him for annual assessment purposes and should be compared with the similar registers of Muhasib kept at each Tahsil headquarters. The list should be as complete as possible. All uninhabited mauzas and mahals should also be entered

and.....

and the word "uninhabited" written against them in the remarks column. Distinction should also be made between a "permanently" and "temporarily" inhabited villages. If a place is visited by Nomads for cattle grazing only for a part of the year, the following remarks should be given.

"Temporarily inhabited by nomads of.....
during summer/winter."

4. The increase or decrease in the number of villages now recorded and as compared with those existing at the time of last Census (1930-31) to be explained in the remarks column.

5. Columns 12 to 15 to be completed from the entries taken from the relevant columns of the House List marked Proforma 1.

6. In columns 10-11 name of the Patwari in charge of the Circle should be entered. If in a Patwari's Circle a Levy Muharrir or a Village Teacher are to conduct the enumeration their names should also be entered and names of mauzas to be enumerated in each Circle by each Patwari, Levy Muharrir or Village Teacher should be entered against the name of each.

7. All entries in the Village List to be checked, scrutinised and initialled by the Revenue Officials concerned.

8. The name of the likely additional Supervisor should be given for each Circle and in addition to each selected Enumerator at least one additional

Enumerator for each Village so that in case of difficulty there may be no delay in appointments.

9. The list should be prepared in triplicate, one copy to be kept by the Patwari, one to be sent to this office and the third to go to the District Officer (in the case of administered Area) to enable them to allot Code numbers of Charges, etc., vide para. 13 of Circular Memorandum No. 78 dated the 1st April 1940.

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PROFORMA III.

GENERAL TOWN REGISTER (Urban Areas).

1. Name of Tahsil or Sub-Division or Niabat.
2. Serial Number of Town or headquarters station.
3. Name of Revenue Mauza or Circle in which situated.
4. Name of Town or headquarters station.

CHARGES.

Persons qualified to act as Charge Superintendents.

5. Serial Number.
6. Name of Charge.
7. Name.
8. Designation.

CIRCLES.

9. Serial Number.
10. Name of Circle or Ward.

Persons qualified to act as Supervisors.

11. Name.
12. Designation.
13. Serial Number.
14. Name of Block or Mohalla, street, etc.

Persons qualified to act as Enumerators.

15. Name.
16. Designation.
17. Number of houses in each block (occupied or un-occupied).

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF POPULATION.

18. Circle.
19. Block.

1. The name of one likely additional Supervisor should be given to each Circle, and in addition to each selected Enumerator, at least one additional Enumerator for each Block so that in case of difficulty there may be no delay in appointment.

2. After the District Census Officer has nominated Charge Superintendents the latter will proceed in the case of large towns and District Headquarters to define clearly the boundaries of the respective Charges in consultation with the Railway and Military authorities where necessary to avoid overlapping or ommission. Boundaries of Urban and Rural Areas also to be defined clearly. After this preparation of Census maps for the large towns and District Headquarters stations should be put in hand. The Military and Railway authorities will also adopt this procedure wherever necessary. In small areas no elaborate maps are required. Rough traces will suffice and should be prepared.

3. The next step is to settle the number of Blocks into which each Urbam Area is to be divided, to group the Blocks by Circles and Circles by Charges. For this purpose it is very necessary to do the preliminary counting of houses very carefully as the formation of Circles and Blocks and the estimates for slips and connected forms depend upon correct counting. 100 houses in a Block should be considered as maximum and 50

50 houses as a minimum according to the circumstances prevalent at the time.

4. The Blocks should next be grouped into Supervisors Circles. The Circle must be of such a size that the Supervisor can exercise effective supervision over all the Enumerators. Ordinarily the Circle should contain 8 to 10 Blocks or 500 to 800 houses. The Charge Superintendent should than number on the Census map the houses in each block beginning with a fresh serial number for each Block. Each Block will be enclosed on the map with blue pencilling. The numbers of Blocks and Circles should also be shown in the map. Instructions for house numbering on the buildings will issue later on.

5. In towns, etc., maps are almost indispensable. As a rule such places have already been surveyed for Municipal purposes and there may be such maps in Bazar Fund Areas as well which can generally be adopted for Census use.

6. Copies of General Town Registers (Proforma III), when completed, should be forwarded to the Superintendent of Census Operations at Quetta as early as possible along with copies of maps showing the division of Charges into Circles and Blocks and the house-numbering shown therein along with a copy of the complete House List in Proforma I which will give information for completion of columns 17 and 18 of Proforma III.

PROFORMA IV.

LIST OF VILLAGES AND HAMLETS IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE KALAT POLITICAL AGENCY BY CIRCLES AND SUB-DIVISIONS.

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1. Name of State.
2. Name of Sub-Division.
3. Name of Circle.

Number of villages and hamlets at the Census of 1931.

4. Name, of Village.
5. Name of hamlet.

Number of villages and hamlets to be censused in 1941.

6. Name of Village.
7. Names of hamlets and localities where nomads encampments are to be found at any time of the year.

Number of houses in each Village.

8. Occupied.
9. Un-occupied.
10. Total.
11. Reasons for increase and decrease in the number of villages and hamlets between the last and the present Census.

Charge Superintendent.

12. Name.
13. Designation.

Supervisor.

14. Name.
15. Designation.

Enumerator.

16. Name.
17. Designation.
18. Rough estimate of presant population of each village.
19. Remarks.

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INSTRUCTIONS.

1. The General Town Register for Urban Areas in the States will be in the form of (proforma III).

2. House is defined in paragraph 6 of the instructions to the preparation of House Lists (Proforma I).

3. The name of Villages and Hamlets should be written clearly and legibly.

4. Columns 4 and 5 to be filled in as far as possible from the Revenue Registers for 1930-31 kept at each Niabat Headquarters and with the Saddar Muhasib attached with the Head Office of the State concerned and compared with the similar Registers for 1939-40 for completion of the entries in columns 6 and 7

(These remarks will not apply in the case of Kharan where Kharan chief will be able to prepare the list from his own record).

5. Columns 8 to 10 and 18 will be filled in from the entries in the House List vide Proforma I.

6. All entries in the Village List to be checked, scrutinised and initialled by the responsible State officials.

7. Additional Supervisors and Enumerators shouls also be nominated for emergencies.

8. The list should be prepared in triplicate, one copy to be kept by the Patwari or the State official concerned, one copy to be sent to this office and the third one to the State Census Officer.

The first House List came in on the 1st May 1940 from the Bori Tahsil of the Loralai District, whilst those from Quetta Town only started coming in on the 5th February 1941 and the last one arrived on the 6th March after the close of the Census! In fairness I must admit that Quetta Town was still under reconstruction after its total destruction in 1935 and that there were no House Numbers nor House Lists as such and only some not completely helpful Municipal records of House Owners (not tenants). It was not until October 1940 that the Committee decided that as funds were available advantage should be taken of the preparation of my House Lists to give permanent numbers to all

all the buildings, ~~As~~ the contract for the preparation and fixing of the number plates was not placed till December. This work meant considerable delay to the actual preparation of the Census House Lists. In connection with this permanent house-numbering I trust that full advantage of it will be taken by the Post and Telegraphs Department, Quetta Municipality and Local Boards elsewhere to encourage residents in all Urban areas to use their house-numbers in their correspondence and so cut out the delays that must follow the present practice of vague addresses. Here I must add that I trust the Local Administration will agree to the Census Commissioner's urgent recommendation that these House and Village Lists, Town Registers will be kept up to date and not allowed to lapse during the coming years. Their maintenance in Urban and Rural areas of Baluchistan would be a simple matter and of real value to all District, State, Municipal officials concerned and also to my successor in the next Census. Appendix C shows at a glance the variation between the population as calculated by the House Lists during 1940 and 1941 and as actually enumerated by the 1st March 1941.

## (B.) ENUMERATION



/. As already mentioned there was only one stage and no "preliminary" and "final" Enumerations. This one stage was spread over different periods in different areas viz (1) 3 months in Kalat, Las Bela and Kharan States. (2) 2 months in Rural areas in British Baluchistan and British Administered and leased areas and (3) 10 days in Towns, but in all cases the Census Date was the 1st March 1941 after which there was no Census but only the necessary adjustment of Births and Deaths which had occured during the Enumeration period itself. Because there was only this one stage and because the record was made directly on to the "slips" and if this system is employed in 1951, I think these same periods must be allowed, as these are necessary in view of the dearth of literate men and the distances to be covered by all in Rural areas and especially in the three States. Even greater emphasis must be put on the preliminary systematic training of both Enumerating and Supervisory Census Officers, for there is no time for the reference to headquarters of difficult problems and they must be decided on the spot by the Enumerator who will only be able to consult his Supervisor during the latter's inspections of the work as it is in progress. Thus both Enumerator and Supervisor must be made to realise

just.....

just what is behind each and every Census question and be ready to convince the primitive and illiterate tribesmen that no harm has followed nor will follow the Human nor the Cattle Censuses nor the vital enquiries into the ages and fertility of their families, and, naturally these points need tactful exposition (especially in War time) and this takes time and patience and that personal contact I have emphasised in para 3 of chapter I. I am glad to say that every one of the 1,200 odd Census officers met by me entered keenly and enthusiastically into the work after having grasped the essentials during my training tours and I have most pleasant recollections of their cooperation.

2. Progress Reports. I record my conviction that in 1951 fortnightly Progress Reports must be insisted upon and that they should be sent by Enumerators direct to the Superintendent of Census Operations with separate copies to the District Census Officer and to the Charge Superintendent concerned, and not, as in 1941, through offices where they cannot but be delayed during the most important and rushed Enumeration period.

## (C) POST-ENUMERATION.

1. PROVISIONAL TOTALS. I planned that Provisional District/State Totals should be posted to the Census Commissioner on or before the 10th March 1941 and issued detailed instructions therefore well in advance - (Chapters XI and X-C of the Handbook were distributed on the 23rd and 30th December respectively) and the result was excellent and a credit to all concerned as Provisional Totals left District/State Census Officers as under :-

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Las Bela State. | 6-3-1941. |
| 2. Bolan Pass District. | 8-3-1941. |
| 3. Zhob District. | 9-3-1941. |
| 4. Kharan State. | 10-3-1941. |
| 5. Sibi District. | 10-3-1941. |
| 6. Loralai District. | 10-3-1941. |
| 7. Chagai District. | 10-3-1941. |
| 8. Quetta-Pishin District. | 11-3-1941. |
| 9. Kalat State. | 12-3-1941. |

My consolidated Provisional Totals were posted to the Census Commissioner on the 14th March and were later tabulated and printed by Tehsils and distributed to all Superintendents of Census Operations on the 7th April 1941.

(Only in the case of the Lahri Charge of the Kachhi Division of the Kalat State was there a slight hitch and that was due to a breakdown in the State organisation in one Circle only and the incompletion of the Enumeration. In order to avoid delay I estimated the figures for this area and telegraphed them to the Census Commissioner on the 12th March in correction of the pro-

provisional totals telegraphed by the State on the 10th, but it was not until the 16th that I received the correct Provisional figures for Kalat State and saw that I had underestimated the population by some 3,000, an error which was remedied in the final totals after sorting. This one breakdown in the organisation was due to one incompetent Enumerator being insufficiently and inefficiently supervised during the three months allowed for the count. It proved the necessity for regular Progress Reports and for their intelligent inspection and use by the supervisory Census staff).

2. Transfer of Enumeration pads to the Census Office.

In Chapter X-C of my handbook I gave very detailed instructions as to how Census Officers should check and counter-check the totals given in Enumerator's Abstract, Circle and Charge Summaries and also the Enumeration slips themselves and then, when everything appeared to be in order, transfer the pads with copies of the Summaries and Abstracts and the Cattle and Livestock Census Schedules all neatly arranged by Blocks, Circles and Charges to my office by the 12th March at the latest.

Actually pads were received as under :-

| Date of receipt. | Units from which pads received. |
|---|---|
| 3-3-1941. | Dhadar Niabat (Kachhi, Kalat State). |
| 5-3-1941. | Mastung Niabat (Sarawan, Kalat State). |
| ,, | Gandawahh Niabat (Kachhi, Kalat State). |
| 6-3-1941. | Mir Pur Niabat (Kachhi, Kalat State). |
| ,, | Hindubagh cantonment (Zhob District). |
| 7-3-1941. | ,, Tahsil (Zhob District). |
| 9-3-1941. | Pishin Tehsil (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| 10-3-1941. | Quetta Cantonment - Non-Military- (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| ,, | Chaman Cantonment (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| 11.3.1941. | Quetta Tehsil (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| ,, | Quetta Cantonment - Military - (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| ,, | Shorarud Sub-tehsil (Quetta-Pishin District |
| ,, | Kharan State. |
| ,, | Mand Niabat (Makran, Kalat State). |
| 12-3-1941. | Bori Tehsil (Loralai District). |
| ,, | Barkhan Tehsil (Loralai District). |
| ,, | Nushki Tehsil (Chagai District). |
| ,, | Bolan Tehsil (Bolan and Kachhi-Nushki Railway District). |
| 13-3-1941. | Duki Tehsil (Loralai District). |
| ,, | Shahrig Tehsil (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Khhlu Sub-Tehsil (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Mari area (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Bugti area (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Chaman Tehsil (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| ,, | Sinjawi Sub-tehsil (Loralai District). |
| ,, | Railway Areas (Baluchistan, excluding Zhob District). |
| ,, | Turbat Niabat (Makran, Kalat State). |
| ,, | Kump Niabat (Makran, Kalat State). |
| ,, | Panjgur ,, (Makran, Kalat State). |
| ,, | Las Bela State. |

contd.-



| Date of receipt. | Units from which pads received. |
|---|---|
| 14-3-1941. | Jhatpat Tehsil (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Usta Tehsil (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Sherani sub-division (Zhob District). |
| ,, | Killa Saifulla Tehsil (Zhob District). |
| 15-3-1941. | Quetta Town (Quetta-Pishin District). |
| ,, | Shellabagh Cantonment. ( -do- ). |
| ,, | Loralai Cantonment (Loralai District). |
| 17-3-1941. | Railway Zhob to District. |
| 18-3-1941. | Sibi Tehsil (Sibi District). |
| ,, | Dalbandin Tehsil (Chagai District). |
| ,, | Fort Sandeman Town (Zhob District). |
| 20-3-1941 | Fort Sandeman Cantonment (Zhob District). |
| 25-3-1941. | Fort Sandeman Tehsil (Zhob District). |
| 27-3-1941. | Musakhel Tehsil (Loralai District). |
| 28-3-1941. | Bhag Niabat (Kachhi, Kala t State). |
| ,, | Lahri Niabat (Kachhi, Kalat State). |
| 29-3-1941. | Surab, Zahri, Mashkai, Mula, Khozdar, Karkh and Ornach circles of Jhallawan (Kalat State.) |
| ,, | Dasht, Kolwah and Jiwni Circles of Makran (Kalat State). |
| 16-4-1941. | Pasni Urban and Rural Circles and Kulanch Circle of Makran (Kalat State). |

## (D) COMMENTS

### (1) British Administered Areas.

#### Rural.

In Rural areas the imperativeness of personal contact between the Census Office and the Census Officers i.e. (1) The Enumerators, who were invariably the Patwaris assisted by the occasional School Master, (2) Circle Supervisors and (3) the Charge Superintendents (Tahsildars and Niab Tahsildars) was very apparent. This contact can best be made during the first Training Tour when reactions to the training classes can easily be seen and noted. As anticipated by the Census Commissioner there was much inertia to be overcome but it was not from the Enumerators who were to do the actual and difficult tracking down of the villagers and nomadic tribesmen! There was some heartburning in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts when it was realised that the revenue establishment would not have the assistance of the Village Schoolmasters during the winter vacation and annual training period, but that could not be helped and therefore in future districts should not count on the educational staff between January to March.

## (2) British Administered Areas.

### Urban.

There is only one Town in Baluchistan and that is Quetta itself and that is where I saw the greatest muddle and where I was opposed by the greatest inertia from the subordinate officials. Perhaps it was not so much inertia as the desire to "pass on the baby" but it was very disappointing. To start with the division of the Town into Census Circles by Wards was satisfactory but the allocation of these Circles to Supervisors was not a happy one and needed a complete overhaul for I found that residents in one Circle were not working in their own Circle but in one far distant and where they had no contacts and where they were strangers. This muddle delayed the preparation of House Lists from April 1940 until February 1941 (as already recorded some were not received in my office till after the completion of the Enumeration itself !). My successor will be well advised to impress on the next Quetta Town Charge Superintendent (the City Magistrate?) and his Assistant Charge Superintendents (I had three) at a very early stage the seriousness of their task and of the need for real organisation of the ~~print~~ preliminary and final tasks involved. He should also insist that enumerators are chosen to work in their own residential areas and only in exceptional cases should they be called upon to assist by working outside their

their own neighbourhood. Again continuity is essential and I suffered from transfers and changes. To bring to a successful end the enumeration work in the Quetta Town it is essential that a special clerk paid for from the Municipal Funds should be deputed to do the Census work exclusively under the guidance of the Municipal Secretary. Other points for consideration at the next Census would be (1) the appointment of a Charge Superintendent for the Quetta Town and whether the City Magistrate would be suitable or not, and (2) whether some of the Municipal Commissioners should not be appointed as Census Supervisors in their respective Wards and Muhallas as in 1941 they were not even asked to help.

A matter for the next Census Commissioner to decide will be the best manner for conducting Urban Enumeration. Here our Enumerators experienced real difficulty in catching their men and often had to revisit a house three or more times before meeting the male householder, even having to waiting till 10 or 11 at night before being successful in making contact with the large number who were kept a work (or at play) till late and in Quetta Town that meant real cold and discomfort for the Census officials. Perhaps a modified "curfew" order would be justified?

## (3) Railway areas and Cantonments and Defence Services.

The Census Commissioner's arrangements with the Railway Board and the Defence Department that no statutory rules need be issued worked admirably and I received whole-hearted cooperation and assistance from all concerned.

(a) Railway areas.

Mr. H.C.S. Bennett, the Assistant cum Personnal Assistant to the Superintendent of Personnel Officer/ of the Quetta Division, made most efficient and excellent arrangements from beginning to end. i.e. for the preparation of House Lists and Town Registers and the division of the railway areas into Census Divisions, the training of the Census Officers (and incidentally the provision of a whole time clerk of the Railway Divisional Office as a trainer able to tour the whole system at no cost to Census funds), and eventually the collection and despatch of Provisional Totals to the District Census Officers (Political Agents) concerned. Mr. Bennett worked in direct communication with me in the matter of the supply of forms and training of the Census staff and with District Census Officers as regards boundary delimitation and the submission of Provisional Totals. The abolition of the old attempt to make a " de facto" count of running trains and platform population was a great blessing.

(b) Cantonments and Defence Services.

The war and its implications made the organisation of the Census in Cantonments and Defence Services a really difficult matter and I record my appreciation of the whole hearted cooperation accorded by the hard worked staff concerned. The Western (Independent) District placed the staff Captain "A" in charge of the census of the whole of the Military forces in Baluchistan, and I was lucky to have only one change of Officer but frequent changes (there were 5 !) in the Military Census Officer for Quetta Cantonment itself made it extremely difficult to obtain that continuity which is so essential to the smooth running of a Census. The War expansion and the continual movements of whole formations and individuals no doubt were to be expected but they were very upsetting, especially as it was impossible to attempt to train the 17 Officer Circle Supervisors and 221 Military Enumerators in Quetta Cantonment until the actual fortnight immediately preceding the enumeration itself. The whole of the Quetta Cantonment Board staff rendered invaluable assistance and brought their intimate knowledge of the Cantonment highways and byways to the aid of the Military Census Officer.

As in previous years the instructions to distinguish the civil from the military population in Cantonments meant extra work for the enumerators who had to write "civil" on the Enumeration Slip of each and every person not subject to Military Law. The

The result of this classification is to be found on the flyleaf of Imperial Table V. For the next Census I must record that continuity in the organising staff is essential - for (1) Western (Independent) District itself and (2) Quetta Cantonment proper, for without it muddles and extra work must be expected. The War upheaval made continuity impossible but for 1951 steps should be taken early in 1950 to ensure that there will not be changes in the Officers allocated to the important posts of (1) Military Census Officer Western (Independent) District and (2) Military Census Officer, Quetta Cantonment. For the two periods i.e. (1) the preparation of House Lists, Census divisions and estimates of population and then, 9 months later, (2) the training of Census Officers and the actual enumeration with its constant supervision, the Military Census Officer, Quetta Cantonment should have no task other than Census. An example of the disadvantage of non-continuity was the erroneous omission by the Military Census Officer Western (Independent) District of Quetta Cantonment from the distribution of Enumeration Pads. As this was discovered only 20 days before the enumeration was due to begin and as I was unable to replace these pads from my store their recall from distant Military Stations was essential and only achieved after much labour and anxiety.

(4) 16

## Special Areas.

Mari and Bugti Tribal areas. As in 1931 the Mari and Bugti Tribal areas had to have special treatment in the form of assistance by paid enumerators. This was found necessary because both areas were under minority administrations and without any existing revenue machinery capable of doing the Human and Cattle Censuses. As both Administrations were directly under the Political Agent Sibi it was considered opportune to make genuine Human and Cattle censuses in 1941 for it was apparent that the 1931 figures were highly suspect and had been prepared from a distance in the two principal Mari and Bugti villages without the essential house-to-house visits. It was also certain that both the late chiefs had vied with each other in fictitiously augmenting their respective tribal strengths. In these special circumstances I sanctioned Rs. 3,360/- in all for :-

1. Eight Enumerators @ 60/- per mensem each for the Mari Tribal area, and
2. Six Enumerators @ 60/- per mensem each for Bugti Tribal area, both for the

period 16th November 1940 to 15th March 1941 - as the preparation of true House and Village Lists was as necessary as the actual Enumeration, and I am confident that this expenditure has been justified by results.

As....

As it is suspected that a considerable number of both Mari and Bugti tribesmen were not enumerated in the mountainous Tribal territory of the Dera Ghazi Khan District it is suggested for the consideration of my successor that he should endeavour to get his Punjab colleague to allow more than the 1941 Census's 4 days for the enumeration of these elusive persons in this difficult border tract. The Political Agent Sibi would render the Dera Ghazi Khan Census Officer great assistance if he would indicate the movements of his nomads during the three or four months immediately preceding the Census day.

(5) Kamar Din Karez and Gastoi areas.

In 1931 one Enumerator for 2 months was provided for these two areas which are on the Afghan Border Zhob District, but for this Census the Political situation was such that no enumeration at all was possible in them and therefore the population and its particulars were based on estimates pure and simple. As these figures totalled only ~~2,700~~ 2,123 no serious miscalculation was possible.

## (6) KALAT STATE.

Paragraphs 60 and 61 of part III (Administration Report) of my predecessor's 1931 Census Report showed a most unhappy state of affairs between him and the Kalat State officials. I am glad to record that I received every courtesy and complete cooperation from the Government of H.H. Beglar Begi Sir Ahmed Yar Khan, who at once nominated the expert Census Officer K.B. Mirza Sher Muhammed as State Census Officer, until this officers' promotion to Wazir-i-Azam in July 1940 when Mir Abdul Aziz Khan Kurd took his place and worked energetically and harmoniously with me till the completion of the Census. The State was divided into four Divisions i.e. (1) Sarawan (2) Jhallawan (3) Kachhi and (4) Makran, instead of five of 1931, the change being due to the absorption of the Dombki-Kaheri country into the Kachhi Division. House and Village Lists from the Jhallawan division had to be returned for correction more than once but eventually after having given comprehensive initial training classes in Sarawan and Kachhi I confidently left the further training of these and all of the remaining State Census Officers i.e. of Jhalawan and the vast Makran, to Mir Abdul Aziz Khan Kurd who toured the whole area and employed two Naib Mastaufis to assist him in his task. These Officers made detailed inspection

during the three month enumeration and sent in excellent reports showing errors noted and remedied on the spot, and except for the slight hitch in the Lahri charge of the Kachhi Division (due to the incompetence of one Enumerator) succeeded in completing the Census to time though the last minute transfers of trained Census Officers from Jhalawan did delay the start of the Census there. The tranfer of completed Enumeration Pads was also succdessfully accomplished (except that the Pads from the Pasni area were received as late as 16th April 1941 owing to misinterpretation of the excellent instructions issued by the Kalat State Census Officer) thanks to careful and timely warning and organisation. As remarked elsewhere this Census proved that continuity in the personnel is of paramount importance for the organisation stage and that fortnightly Enumerator's Progress Reports are essential and should be sent in direct to the Superintendent of Census Operations with copies to the Charge Superintendents and State Census Officers concerned.

The expenditure incurred by the Kalat State was reported to be Rs. 8976/12/- as detailed in appendix E, and in addition their share of the modified Tabulation was calculated to be Rs 3,302/-. [vide chapter IV para 10(3)]

## (7) Las Bela State.

Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan Jam of Las Bela was equally helpful and interested in the Census. Hir Wazir, K.B. Sheikh Nabi Bakhsh M.B.E., well and practically experienced from the 1931 Census, gave his personal attention to the whole organisation and detailed a whole time Revenue Official, Wasil Baqi Navis Malik Khuda Bakhsh, as State Supervisor and I was able to see the result of this officer's tuition during my own training tour in November 1940. No special census staff was necessary and the total expenditure incurred by the State was Rs. 795/2/- as detailed in Appendix E, and in addition their share of the modified Tabulation was calculated to be Rs 897/-
[vide chapter I - Para: 10(2)]

## (8) Kharan State.

As in 1931 S.B. Nawab Sardar Habibullah Khan, Chief of Kharan took a really personal interest in the Census and kindly placed his son Mir Tahir Jan directly in charge of the arrangements in the State. During my Training Tour I was so much impressed by the efficiency and keenness shown by the State Census Supervisors and Enumerators in all Rural areas of Baluchistan to complete 100 slips in practice with a view to using them in due course as the actual slips. I found there was no appreciable wastage of paper but much gain in efficiency and confidence in the Enumerators. It was during the pre-enumeration period that Kharan was declared to be a State. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4059/5/- as detailed in Appendix E, and in addition their share of the modified Tabulation was calculated to be Rs 442/. [vide chapter IV Para 10(3)]

## C H A P T E R III-TABULATION.

1. Appointment of Deputy Superintendent in charge of Tabulation office.

In accordance with the suggestions contained in the previous Administrative Reports I was able to secure the services of L.Sundar Das, a permanent hand of the Local Administration on March 17,1940 on account of his experience of the past two Censuses was appointed as my Deputy Superintendent with effect from the above date and held that post upto 31st May 1940 when it was converted into that of a General Assistant on Rs. 350/- p.m. as it was not considered necessary to have a Deputy Superintendent in the first year of the operations. L.Sundar Dass worked in this capacity from 17th March 1940 to 28th February 1941 and ably assisted me in drafting and translating the Census Handbook and other instructions. He remained in close touch with all the preliminary arrangements for about a year and assumed charge of the appointment of Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Tabulation office on the First March 1941 when that branch was actually opened in one of the corrugated iron huts adjacent to my own. His pay as Deputy Superintenent Tabulation was fixed at Rs.430/- though his predecessor in 1931 received Rs. 540/-.

2. Purchase of furniture. The Tabulation office was opened on the 1st March 1941 in anticipation of the Government of India orders for starting the limited Tabulation(which arrived on the 5th March) and tables and chairs were hired for the three months and only 30 partitioned ply-wood sorting boxes were made locally. Three vacant corrugated iron office buildings were kindly put at my disposal by the Secretary to the Agent to

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the Governor General in the Public Works Department.

3. Establishment. Non-officials were employed as sorters and compilers and no effort was made to secure the services of Government servants for the short period of 3 months at my disposal.

Of two trained sorters available from the special sorting of Afghan Powindahs, one was appointed as supervisor in the Tabulation branch and the other put in charge of the Tabulation Records. The Supervisor, Record Keeper and sorters were given a thorough coaching by the Deputy Superintendent before the work was commenced.

Our efforts to enlist suitable men for work in this branch were made against the following local difficulties:-

(1) Quetta being very cold in January, February and March people who are unemployed move down into India and only come back at the end of April.

(2) Owing to the limited funds the pay fixed for each sorter was from Rs.25/- to Rs.35/- p.m. and this added to the fact that the work was for only 2 or 3 months, made it quite unattractive.

(3) Then owing to the war expansion, the type of man we wanted got work in Military offices on higher pay and with better concessions than those I could offer.

(4) Tabulation of results. The results were sorted and tabulated in accordance with the Sorting and Compilation instructions issued by the Census Commissioner for India which were received on the 24th February 1941 and

modified.....

modified in accordance with the curtailed Tabulation programme. Copies of these instructions have been preserved in the proper files.

As mentioned above the Census Commissioner's orders for the limited Tabulation were received on the 5th March 1941 and on the same day a telegraphic indent for the necessary forms of Sorters and Compilers tickets was placed with the ~~Controlling~~ Controller of Printing at Calcutta. These printed tickets were received on the 15th March 1941 but to avoid delay some sorters tickets for table XIII were printed locally at a nominal cost and work began. The limited Tabulation programme consisted of the sorting and compilation of the following tables:-

I- Area. Houses and population

II- Variation in Population during 50 years

III- Towns and Villages classified by Population.

V- Towns arranged territorrally by Communities

XIII-Community

XIV -Variation in selected tribes

Provincial table I

Provincial table II

Thus equipped and having no stage for slip-copying work, the sorting office was opened on the 12th March 1941 with 8 sorters at the start and number of sorters was gradually raised according to necessity.

Sorting was finished on the 14th April 1941 except for the slips for the parts of Kalat State which was completed on the 21st April 1941. The erasure of names from each enumeration slip took a great deal of time & labour [17] man-days but it was satisfactorily completed

Samples of sorters' tickets have been preserved.....

preserved in a separate file.

Sorting for Table XIV was done on the lines of Table XVII of 1931 with full Racial and Tribal details for which the Local Government paid Rs. 900/- from the Agency Budget . The sorting of this table took considerable time to extract the intricate details of the various local tribes

4. Some delay in the sorting was caused by the non-receipt of enumeration pads from the Pasni area of the Kalat State till the 16th April owing to defective communications and misinterpretation of the instructions issued by the Census Officer Kalat State on the subject of despatch of pads to the Control Census office at Quetta, but the situation was handled in time and the pads were dealt with suitably.

5. Sorting of Community details at Tahsil Headquarters.

It was not found possible to do any sorting at Tahsil headquarters owing to the late receipt of orders and the fact that the enumeration pads had already begun to arrive in the Control Office at Quetta before the receipt of the Census Commissioner's suggestions on the 3rd March 1941. In order to take advantage of the great preliminary sorting that can easily be done by Enumerators before sending in their Enumeration pads/slips I feel that in future the Enumerators' abstracts should be devised to cover much more than the (1) number of occupied houses (2) number of persons -males and females, (3) number of literates- male and female of the 1941 Abstract and suggest that they should show all the

additional .....

additional items:-

1. number of persons -by Communities- male/female.
2. number of persons -unemployed-male/female
3. number of persons-permenently resident in the Tahsil of enumeration-male/female

6. Compilation. Compilation was begun simultaneously with sorting and was completed on the 15th May 1941.

The sorting and Tabulation work was done in English. Various tests were employed to discover and remove errors or mistakes

7. The Census Commissioner hoped that in addition to the 8 Tables sanctioned time and funds might allow for the complete sorting and tabulation of :-

1. House details
2. Fertility and mortality.
3. Unemployment
4. 1 in 50 Sample sorting.

though funds were available for some of the above works I regret that time did not allow me to undertake more than the sort for Table VII (Age and Civl condition) for the 1/50 sample. This work was commenced on the 30th April 1941 and completed on the 21st May 1941.

8. Special statistics. In addition to the 8 Imperial Tables sanctioned a few special statistics for the Quetta Municipality were collected and compiled in the form required by the Municipal Secretary and the cost recovered was Rs. 200/- and it was paid to the staff doing this special item.

1. System of Accounts. - The accounts system at the Census of 1941 was similar in principle to that followed in 1931. The control of budget and expenditure lay with the Census Commissioner for India and all expenditure directly connected with Census was debited to the Central demand" Census ". A separate receipt head was opened by the Auditor General to account for receipts and contributions etc. towards the cost of the Census Operations. Monthly accounts were submitted in two forms separately to the Local Administration and to the Census Commissioner for India. The former account was submitted in the usual form 'B' as is done by all Drawing Officers in Baluchistan. The second account which showed particulars of expenditure for each month as well as progressive totals under each detailed head, was forwarded in duplicate to the Accountant General, Central Revenues who after verification passed the Statement on to the Census Commissioner for India.

All expenditure on account of Census including Pay and Deputation Pay and T.A. of District Census staff was charged to the Census budget. T.A. bills of District Census staff were prepared by the District Census Officers concerned and were countersigned by the Census Superintendent and returned for encashment at the District Headquarters. The cost of stationery and type-writers supplied by the Government Stationery Office was, unlike the practice in 1931, however not charged to Census Funds and the articles.....

articles were supplied free of cost.

2. Permanent advance.- A permanent advance of Rs. 200 was sanctioned for the Census office. The advance was drawn from the Quetta Treasury on the 5th March 1940 i.e. immediately after the office was opened and was refunded on closing of the office at the end of May 1941.

3. Budget.- The Census expenditure ran into three financial years namely 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42. It was considered that it would be better to open the office within 1940 i.e. from the 1st December 1940 in uniformity with other provinces and the Government of India sanctioned the creation of the post of the Census Superintendent with a small establishment from 1st December 1940 and allotted a lump sum provision of Rs. 9,200 in 1939-40. The regular budget estimate for the Enumeration year 1940-41 was prepared by the Baluchistan Secretariat on the basis of the actuals for 1930-31 and accordingly a provision of Rs. 76,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India in February 1940. As I have said in my General remarks in Chapter I, owing to the absence of a decision regarding the holding of the Census, although I assumed office as Census Superintendent in Baluchistan on the 8th December 1940, I was unable to engage any staff until the afternoon of the 12th February 1940 on which date the Head Clerk was transferred from the Baluchistan Secretariat to the Census establishment and proceeded on duty with me for the Conference of Census Officers at New Delhi. Thus the office was formally opened only on my return from the Delhi

Conference .....

Conference on the 1st March 1940 and there was no expenditure during 1939-40 on account of pay of establishment except for the few days' pay of the Head Clerk. On allotment of the budget grants for 1940 -41 instructions were received for observing strictest economy and avenues were explored in order to make all possible savings with the result that by drastically retrenching my office establishment and controlling expenditure in all branches I was able to surrender during the year Rs. 29,890. out of the sanctioned budget of 76,000. As even towards the end of 1940 it was still not decided whether the Tabulation of Census results would be taken up,two alternative budgets estimates for 1941-42 were submitted to the Census Commissioner for India , one covering the full tabulation scheme and the other providing for a windingup period of one month after the close of the Enumeration.It was however decided that a limited Tabulation (as detailed in Chapter III-Tabulation) should be carried out and I was allotted a sum of Rs. 12,780/- in all for 1941-42 for three months ending on 31st May 1941 on which date the office was scheduled to close down.

4. Expenditure. - Owing to the particular circumstances and the curtailed programme of the 1941 Census,a clear comparison of the expenditure with the previous Census cannot be drawn up. The following statement however shows the original and final estimates and actual expenditure for the Enumeration and

Tabulation.....

Tabulation stages of the two Censuses :-

| YEAR | Original budget estimate Rs. | Finally revised budget. Rs. | Actual Expend-ture. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Enumeration. | | | |
| 1929-30. | - | - | - |
| 1939-40 (3 months) | 9,200. | 9,000. | 8,975. |
| 1930-31. | 79,471 | 60,435. | 60,293. |
| 1940-41. | 76,000 | 46,110. | ~~45,825~~ 45,938 |
| Total Enumeration period- | | | |
| 1931 Census- | 79,471. | 60,435. | 60,293. |
| 1941 Census- | 85,200 | 55,110. | ~~54,800~~ 54,913. |
| Tabulation. | | | |
| 1931-32 | 76,871. | 55,500. | 55,443. |
| 1941-42 (3 months) | 12,780. | 11,320. | ~~11,200.~~ 11,099 |
| 1932-33. | 20,840. | 20,000. | 19,528. |
| 1933-34. | 3,200. | 3,200. | 3,172. |
| Total cost of Census. | | | |
| 1931. | 180,382. | 139,135. | 138,436 |
| 1941. | 97,980 | 66,430 | 66,000 |

The general comparison afforded by the above statement will indicate ~~to~~ how expenditure was limited at the Census of 1941 , but the actual reductions in expenditure were still larger in size as they were counterbalanced by the excess in expenditure under "Superintendence -Pay of Officers". At the 1931 Census , the Census Superintendent who was a Provincial Service Officer on a consolidated rate of pay of Rs. 1,200/- p.m. was engaged on the 1st March 1930, whereas at this occasion I was appointed to the Census Department on the 8th December 1939 i.e. 3 months earlier in the season and drew my basic pay(without any special pay) in the Political Department time-scale at Rs. 2000/- to 2,100/- during the tenure of this appointment. This item alone accounts ~~of~~ for an excess of Rs. 16,200/- over the expenditure....

expenditure during the 1931 Enumerations period under this head, and therefore if this item were excluded from the comparison it would be apparent that I actually spent Rs.21,693 less during the Enumeration period of the 1941 Census when compared with the actual expenditure for the corresponding period of the 1931 Census. Full details of expenditure by sub-heads and detailed heads are given in Appendix D. Some of the more important items are discussed in the following paragraphs.

5. Superintendence office establishment.-

The office strength in 1931 was as under:-

1. Deputy Superintendent(Gazetted) on 540/-p.m.
2. Head Clerk. on 250/-.
3. Accountant on 120/-.
4. Head Copyist on 100/- .
5. Sarishtadar on 100/- .
6. Record Keeper on 80/-.
7. Copyist on 70/- .
8. Daftri on 35-2-45.
9. Levies Jemadar on 65/-.

10-13. Four Sowars on 35/- each.

14. Jemadar of Peons on 20/-.

15-21. Seven peons on 20/-.

22-23. Two Khalasis on 20/-.

24. Chowkidar on 20/-.

25. Sweeper on 20/-.

The same scales were provided in the sanctioned budget for 1940-41, but after consulting the Census Superintendents of Sind and N.W.F.P. and with the approval of the Census Commissioner most of the appointments were retrenched and the following was the reduced establishment employed .....

employed during 1940-41 and the three months of 1941-42. As I have said before , there was no establishment during 1939-40 except the Head Clerk for 17 days during that financial year.

1940-41.

1. General Assistant on 350/-(Non-gazetted)
2. Head Clerk on 250/-(allowed 125-10-175 plus 30/-)
3. One Junior Assistant on 55-5-75/7-110.
4. Duty Pay for cash work. Rs. 20/-
5. Duty Pay for short hand work Rs.15/-/-

6-8. Three peons on 16/- each.

9. Chowkidar on 18/-
10. Sweeper on 16/-(allowed part time allowance which was raised to the full pay of 16/- with the expansion of the office.)

1941-42.

1. Head Clerk on 250/-(including short hand allowance of 15/-)

2-3. Two Junior Assistants on 55-5-75/7-110.

4. Duty pay for Cash work Rs. 20/-.
5. Daftri on 24-2-40.
6. Jemadar of peons on 25/-.

7-8. Two peons on 16/- each.

9. Chowkidar on 18/-.
10. Sweeper on 16/-.

I was able with consistent hard work and extra hours to carry on with the above establishment and to finish the work on due date, but I would suggest for the next Census that if the consideration of funds is not as pressing as it was in 1940-41, the office should be better equipped and one clerk and one peon extra to my scales would be justified. I noticed that

at .....

at the past censuses the Baluchistan Census office had a much larger establishment than it should proportionately have had in comparison with the other Indian Provinces, and I achieved a model uniformity with these provinces but in fact the peculiar conditions obtaining in Baluchistan and the fact that much correspondence has to be done in both English and Urdu direct with District Census Officers and even Charge Superintendents and instructions etc. have to be issued in Urdu (these instructions I see are not translated into local vernaculars by the Census office proper in certain other provinces), seem to offer a justification for the Baluchistan office being not so under-manned as mine was .

6. Tabulation office establishment. -

The Tabulation office was opened in 1941-42 on the 1st March 1941 and closed on the 31st May 1941. Numbers and scales of the sorting and compilation establishment were restricted to a minimum and payment was regulated on a strictly daily out-turn basis. The numbers of sorters etc varied from month to month within the following scale.

1. Deputy Superintendent(gazetted) on 430/- for 3 months.
2. Record Keeper on 55/- for 3 months.
3. Supervisor on 45/- for 3 months.
4. 40 Sorters on 25/- to 35/- for 1½ months
5. 20 Compilers on 35/- to 40/- for 1 month.
6. 2 Peons on 16/- , for 3 months.

7. Office contingent expenditure. I was able to make substantial savings by economy in expenditure in all branches. A saving of about Rs.1,500/- was due to the free supply of two typewriters and all my requirements of stationery from .....

from the Government Stationery Office,Calcutta, in accordance with the arrangement made by the Census Commissioner with the Controller of Printing and Stationery.

8.T.A. of District Census staff. - In accordance with the Census Commissioner's instructions I issued in May 1940 a Circular to all District Officers asking for due economy in this matter. An extract from the Circular is appended:-

" As has already been explained in previous
" communications issued from this office,work
" in connection with the ensuing census is
" to be carried out by the existing official
" agency in addition to their own duties, and
" should be combined with the ordinary work
" of the officers and establishment concerned.
" Occasional touring by District Officers and
" staff may be necessary in connection with
" Census instructions, training etc., but
" I have received orders from the Census
" Commissioner for India to the effect that
" Census work in districts should be done by
" the officers concerned when on tour in
" discharge of their usual functions and
" travelling allowance for such journeys should
" not be charged to the Census grant. In
" bringing these orders to your notice , I
" am to request that necessary instructions
" may be issued to your subordinate staff."

Due control was exercised on T.A. claims and those in respect of journeys performed purely on Census duty were scrutinised and passed on the basis of "reasonable out-of-pocket expenses"

My.....

My total expenditure under this head was Rs.690/- against Rs. 1,485 of 1930-31.One difficulty however was experienced as some of the claims on account of post-enumeration journeys by some of the District staff were received by me in May 1941 when I had no funds in the 1941-42 budget to meet the charges.Had the claims been made without delay they could have reached me before the 31st March 1941 to be paid out of the Enumeration budget wherein I was keeping a reserve on this account. As ordinarily these bills are delayed in the District for a month or so,I think it would help matters if in future a small grant for T.A. of Enumeration staff is made in the second year of the Census so that any arrears or delayed claims pertaining to the Enumeration period can be met.

9. Printing. - The expenditure of Rs.1207 on printing shown in Appendix D does not include the cost of 10,400 Enumeration pads which were printed at the Government of India Press Calcutta and the cost of which at Rs. 1100/- per 10,000 was paid centrally out of the allotment surrendered by me to the Census Commissioner for this purpose. Except for this single item all my printing of forms and circulars and the handbook of instructions was done at the local presses at competitive rates and the arrangement worked very smoothly and saved expense of time and money.

Taking into account the cost of the pads supplied from Calcutta, my total expenditure on printing for the enumeration period came to Rs.~~2,361~~ 2351/- against the similar expenditure of Rs. 2,444/- in 1931. As I have explained in

II -Enumeration, there was a large wastage of Enumeration slips and were these to have been printed locally I think I would have had enough time to ascertain the actual requirements and to arrange the printing and distribution in October or November 1940 instread of having had to send an indent for all Baluchistan as early as the 4th June 1940 and also I would have saved a sum of Rs.200 on account of freight on the enumeration pads from Calcutta. Such an arrangement however was not possible as the printing of pads for all India had already been entrusted to the Government of India Press and the mass printing in fact meant cheaper costs- only it did not suit Baluchistan mainly because of the distance from Calcutta. For the next Census I would suggest a previous consideration of the possibility of the printing of the slips etc. locally.

10. Receipts and recoveries.- These consist of three items:-

(1) sale proceeds of office furniture etc. disposed of on closing of office.

(2) Recoveries from Indian States on account of cost of enumeration slips supplied to them. This demand was made for the first time on the principle that any state running its own show should pay for its Census. The Las Bela and Kharan states duly paid their shares of Rs. 120/- and 55/- respectively. The Kalat State who were due to pay Rs. 770/- on this account first represented for an exemption on grounds of their "limited" funds, but in the end made the payment .

(3) .....

(3) Recoveries from Municipalities and local funds and Indian States on account of shares of cost of Tabulation. A total amount of Rs.990/- was recovered from the Municipalities and local funds. The shares payable by the States of Kalat, Las Bela and Kharan amounted respectively to 3,302, Rs.897 and Rs.442 and although claims for the amounts had been put up, recoveries had not been made by the time the Census office closed.

Full details of the receipts and recoveries are shown in Appendix F.

11. Financial Powers.- The same financial powers were exercised by the Census Commissioner, the Local Administration and the Provincial Census Superintendent as were vested in ~~the~~ them in 1931.

Local Administration. Powers to create Census appointments upto a pay limit of Rs.250 p.m. and powers to sanction re-appropriations in the Census budget.

Census Commissioner. (1) Powers of a Head of Department including powers to certify T.A. bills under Supplementary Rule 81.

(2) Powers to sanction appropriation and re-appropriation of Census funds.

(3) Powers to sanction Census appointments with pay above Rs.250/- p.m.

(4) Powers to sanction special contingencies

Provincial Census Superintendent.-

(1) Powers under rules 15,18 and 23 ~~of the~~ of the book of Financial Powers and to create Census appointments upto a pay limit of Rs. 75/- p.m. except for his own office.

(2).....

(2) Powers to sanction recurring and non-recurring honoraria upto a limit of Rs.75/- in each case to clerks, other those in his office, for work done in connection with the Census Operations.

(3) Full powers with regard to Contingent expenditure subject to the provisions of the C.A.C. Vol. I, and to sanction purchase for his office, of books, newspapers and other publications without reference to the Government of India.

(4) Powers of controlling officer in respect of his own and of his establishments t.a claims.

(5) Powers to sanction expenditure on printing at Government and private presses, subject to the condition that where each item of charge exceeded Rs.20/- the printers' bills(with original quotations and samples of work done) were sent to the Controller of printing for scrutiny and counter-signature before payment.

For all special charges the sanction of the Census Commissioner forIndia was obtained.

# CHAPTER V.

## PROVINCIAL STATISTICS.

1. As in 1931 the local administration desired me to collect statistics relating to:-

1. Afghan Powindahs entering Baluchistan.
2. Cattle and Livestock Census,
3. Revision of the "B" (Statistical) Volumes of District/State gazetteers.
4. Revision of the 1921 Tribal analysis, and
5. The Economic Conditions-agricultural and pastroral- in Baluchistan.

Owing to the war, of these five important items funds were only available for the completion of the Cattle Census and the Afghan Powindahs count, though material for the rest was collected and left ready for compilation in less distressing times. The statistics collected for Item (3) and (5) were transferred to the newly appointed Settlement Officer for compilation and for use by him in his operations.

2. Census of Afghan Powindahs.

In normal years well over 50,000 Afghan Powindahs pass through Baluchistan to and from their grazing-grounds and work areas inside and outside the Province and then return to Afghanistan six months later and it was agreed that efforts should be made to enumerate them for Provincial purposes. In May 1940 the Census Commissioner approved of a combined N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan scheme to cover the international aspect of this huge annual migration by ascertaining details of the tribes affected and also the destinations and purpose of journey of the individuals. In consultation with the Political

Agents .....

Agents Quetta-Pishin, and Zhob a flexible line of checking posts and patrols was stretched from Chaman in the west to Gulkach on the Gomal (the Zhob-South Waziristan border) to cover the likely routes used by the Nomads and their grazing herds. The actual controls were at Chaman (Police Passports Control), Dobandi, Borchah, Sabura and Injinai in the Quetta-Pishin District and at loeband, Siri Jibrail, Sharan Jogezai, Shaighalu, Sur Kach, Fort Sandeman, Kapip, the great Dhanasar Gorge route to Mohghalkot (N.W.F.P.) was closed for road-making ~~I~~ Sambaza and Gulkach in the Zhob District and linked up with the N.W.F.P. chain of examination posts. Arrangements were made that the regular District Revenue Staff entrusted with the collection of grazing tax (Tirni) from the flock-owners should record the answers to the six simple individual questions e.g. (1) Name (2) Tribe, clan, section (3) Sex (4) Age (5) Destination and (6) Purpose of journey, and that they should cover the ~~three~~ four months period from the 1st September to 31st December 1940. For certain difficult areas of the Zhob District (i.e. Loeband, Siri Jibrail, Shaighalu and Sambaza) the additional assistance of four enumerators was found to be essential and they were engaged at 35/- p.m. plus a small travelling allowance at a total cost of Rs.498/4/-.

65,000 special enumeration slips were provided for these scattered posts and although these Powindahs made their usual endeavours to escape the grazing tax and took their herds

by .....

by remote tracks, the enumerators accounted for 19743 persons. This numbers falls far sort of the normal ~~normal~~ 50,000 or more migrants but can be shown to be exceptional and due mainly to the serious dearth of grazing in both Baluchistan and the Derajat which prevented the movement of the herds of sheep and camels , but also to the forcible enrolment of men in Afghanistan by the Afghan authorities- who, incidentally, cleverly let it be known that in India there was even severer War recruitment of all able-bodied persons irrespective of nationality and the fact that many Powindahs therefore wilfully avoided our patrols who incidentally were asking the very same hateful age and tribe questions as were their own Afghan military authorities! The results of this Powindahs enquiry were tabulated at a cost of Rs. 175/- to the Census budget, and the six Tables prepared showed most clearly the interesting and important nature of this age-old migration. These Tables and a short note thereon were sent to the Census Commissioner for printing along with that from the North West Frontier Provinces.

Cattle and Livestock Census.

3. The all-India Cattle and Livestock Census of 1940 was postponed in Baluchistan till the 1941 Human Census and was taken simultaneouly therewith except in Kalat and Las Bela States where through an oversight it had already been made in January 1940. No real difficulties were experienced by Enumerators though tribesmen naturally asked whether this counting of their flocks and herds presaged an increase in the Provincial grazing Tax (Tirni). The cost of

compilation .....

compilation was Rs. 650/-. In view of the increased interest in sheep and cattle breeding in Baluchistan, I see no reason why the next Cattle and Livestock Census should not be made in 1946 and the one after that in 1951 (along with the Human Census) in conformity with the quniquennial all-India Enquiry.

4. Revision of "B" Volumes of District/State Gazetteers.

In 1931 some material was collected with the object of revising the very important 1921 "B" (Statistical) Volumes but shortage of funds necessitated the postponment of the work. The above material was then destroyed during the 1935 Earthquake and the existing compilations were thus 20 years out of date when advantage was again taken to collect statistics over the 1921-41 period.

As mentioned above, the war prevented the completion of these "B" Volumes and all material collected was transferred to Settlement Officer in Baluchistan for further completion of the data and keeping it ready for being printed when funds allowed.

5. Revision of the Statistical Analysis of the tribes of Baluchistan.

This most important compilation was first prepared by Mr. (later Sir Denys) Bray in 1913 in amplification of Imperial Table XIII of the 1911 Baluchistan Census and was revised in 1926 by D.B.D. Jamiat Rai on material collected during the 1921 Census. Owing to financial stringency no revision was undertaken after the 1931

Census .....

Census but it was hoped that this would be possible this time . With the help of Urdu Indices of the Baluchistan Races with their Tribes, Clans, Sections and Sub Sections as they stood in 1921, full details were recorded during the enumeration in answer to the Community(Race,Tribe or Caste) question but in January 1941 the External Affairs Department of the Government of India regretted that Rs 6,800/- or so required for the Tabulation, Compilation, and Printing of this work could not be provided during the War. The Enumeration slips containing these full tribal details have been carefully stored for better times, only Races and Tribes having been sorted for the expanded 1941 Imperial Table XIV.

APPENDIX B - NUMBER OF FORMS AND

| Serial No. | Description of Circular or form. | Total number supplied. | Total number ~~supplied~~ printed. | Quetta-Pishin Supplied. | Quetta-Pishin Used. | Loralai. Supplied. | Loralai. Used. | Zhob. Supplied. | Zhob. Used. | Chagai. Supplied. | Chagai. Used. | Sibi. Supplied. | Sibi. Used. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Indian Census Act, 1939. English. | 41 | 41 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| | Urdu. | 45 | 45 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| 2. | Notification No.9046-G., dated 13.9.1940.(Census Questionnaire). | 89 | 89 | 21 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 13 |
| 3. | Notification No.9048-G., dated 13.9.1940- (Liability of Municipal and Local Funds to Census Expenditure). | 27 | 27 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 4. | Notification No.9050-G., dated 13.9.1940 - (Prosecution under the Census Act). | 36 | 36 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| 5. | Notification 1155-A/4-Cen.- dated 30.11.1940(Appointment of Census Officers). | 42 | 42 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| 6. | Letter of Appointment (Bilinguel) | 2,750 | 1,771 | 800 | 643 | 300 | 164 | 250 | 144 | 80 | 39 | 330 | 209 |
| 7. | Handbook of Census Instructions.- Chapters I,II,III A-E, IV,V,VI,VII,VIII A-D,IX, X-A, X-C,XI,XII,XIII & XIV. English. | 44 and 50 extra copies of Chapter V, 20 of Chapter VI and 85 of Ch.X-C. | all used. | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| | Chapter X-B. English. | 345 | | 52 | 52 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 20 |
| 8. | Handbook of Census Instructions Chapter X-B.Urdu. | 2,782 | 2,185 | 720 | 648 | ~~200~~ 240 | ~~168~~ 192 | ~~200~~ 225 | 148 | ~~60~~ 45 | 43 | ~~270~~ 370 | 216 |
| | Chapter IX. Urdu. | 137 | 137 | 40 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 18 |
| | ,, X-C. ,, | 2,610 | 2,021 | 700 | 648 | 200 | 168 | 200 | 148 | 50 | 43 | 270 | 216 |
| | ,, XII. ,, | 1,206 | 727 | 300 | 210 | 140 | 102 | 140 | 60 | 40 | 20 | 200 | 113 |
| | ,, XIII. ,, | 92 | 92 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 10 |
| 9. | List of memorable events - English. | 233 | 2,005 | 115 | 1,002 | 30 | 192 | 40 | 222 | 14 | 65 | 20 | 250 |
| | Urdu. | 2,173 | | 900 | | 225 | | ~~225~~ 255 | | 69 | | 260 | |
| 10. | Codification Scheme English. | 253 | | 125 | | | | 40 | | 14 | | 30 | |

CIRCULARS SUPPLIED AND USED.

| Bolan. Supplied. | Bolan. Used. | Kalat State. Supplied. | Kalat State. Used. | Kharan State. Supplied. | Kharan State. Used. | Las Bela State. Supplied. | Las Bela State. Used. | Military areas. Supplied. | Military areas. Used. | Railway Areas. Supplied. | Railway Areas. Used. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 10 | 10 |
| 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 15 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 650 | 345 | 300 | 211 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 plus 50 extra copies of Ch.V. (Mily) & 70 extra of Ch.X-C (post-enumeration). | all used. | 5 plus 20 extra copies of Ch.VI. (Raily).and 15 of Ch.X-C (post-Enumeration). | all used. |
| | 5 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 190 ) | | 20 ) | |
| | 19 | 342 ~~315~~ | 180 | 15 | 15 ~~14~~ | 40 ~~50~~ | 20 ~~25~~ | 525 ) ~~500~~ ) | 350 | 280 ) | 220. |
| | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 20 |
| | 19 | 315 | 180 | 15 | 14 | 50 | 15 | 500 | 350 | 280 | 220 |
| | 13 | 301 | 180 | 15 | 14 | 50 | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| | 4 | 16 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| ) | | - ) | | - ) | | - ) | | | | | |
| ) | 65. | - ) | 180. | - ) | 14 | - ) | 15 | Included in Districts Concerned. | | | |
| ) | | 342 ) | | 15 ) | | 35 ) | | | | | |
| ) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |

APPENDIX B - NUMBER OF FORMS AND CIRCULARS SU

| Serial No. | Description of Circular or form. | | Total number supplied. | Total Number used. | Quetta-Pishin. Supplied. | Quetta-Pishin. Used. | Loralai. Supplied. | Loralai. Used. | Z h o b. Supplied. | Z h o b. Used. | Chagai. Supplied. | Chagai. Used. | S i b i. Supplied. | S i b i. Us |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Tribal Index. | Urdu. | 2,749 | 2,021 | 700 | 648 | 250 | 168 | 250 | 148 | 50 | 43 | 375 | 2 |
| 12. | Livestock Census Instructions. | English. | 300 | 1,826 | 30 | 648 | 10 | 168 | 10 | 148 | 5 | 43 | 10 | 2 |
| | | Urdu. | 2,250 | | 770 | | 200 | | 180 | | 45 | | 270 | |
| 13. | Livestock Census Schedule. | English. | 625 | 3,710 | 75 | 1,310 | 20 | 550 | 20 | 420 | 5 | 115 | 20 | 5 |
| | | Urdu. | 6,450 | | 2,020 | | 1,100 | | 790 | | 300 | | 1,050 | |
| 14. | Enumeration Slips. | | 1,302,400 | 857,835 | 172,800 | 119,975 | 114,000 | 82,009 | 77,100 | 56,645 | 32,800 | 27,685 | 222,500 | 162, |
| 15. | Enumerator's Progress Report. | Urdu. | 5,605 | 3,780 | 1,140 | 840 | 640 | 410 | 630 | 480 | 125 | 80 | 865 | |
| 16. | Enumerator's Abstract. | English. | 430 | 8,345 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | | Urdu. | 6,270 | | 1,470 | 1,250 | 660 | 510 | 400 | 380 | 120 | 100 | 640 | |
| 17. | Circle Summary. | English. | 160 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | | Urdu. | 1,038 | 692 | 190 | 112 | 120 | 44 | 120 | 54 | 30 | 22 | 156 | |
| 18. | Charge Summary. | English. | 48 | 96 | 8 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | | Urdu. | 134 | | 16 | | 10 | 6 | 20 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 14 | |
| 19. | Census Posters. | Urdu. | 378 | 378 | 200 | 200 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 30 | |
| | ,, Handbills. | Urdu. | 1,940 | 1,940 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 80 | 80 | 150 | |
| 20. | Powindah Enumeration Slips. | | 56,300 | 19,743 | 9,800 | 2,838 | - | - | 46,500 | 16,905 | - | - | - | |

PLIED AND USED.

| | Bolan. | | Kalat State. | | Kharan State. | | Las Bela State. | | Military area. | | Railway areas. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Supplied. | Used. | Supplied. | Used. | Supplied. | Used. | Supplied. | Used. | Supplied. | Used. | Supplied. | Used. |
| | 20 | 19 | 344 | 130 | 15 | 14 | 35 | 15 | 430 | 350 | 280 | 220 |
| 5 | 5 ) 20 ) | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 ) 500 ) | 350 | ~~50~~ 30 ) 250 ) | 220 |
| ) | 5 ) 40 ) | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 400 ) 700 ) | 360 | 100 ) 300 ) | 225 |
| 36 | 5,000 | 3,693 | 482,900 | 253,305 | 34,100 | 33,832 | 71,100 | 6,067 | 68,000 | 37,412 | 22,100 | 11,976 |
| 30 | 80 | 50 | 1,950 | 1,100 | 60 | 60 | 115 | 80 | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 300 ) 300 ) | 320 | 130 ) 150 ) | 180 |
| 50 | 15 | 15 | 2,105 | 1,650 | 110 | 110 | 300 | 280 | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 110 ) 50 ) | 80 | 50 ) 60 ) | 84. |
| 62 | 12 | 6 | 270 | 182 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 22 | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 ) 10 ) | 10 | 20 ) 20 ) | 23. |
| 12 | 4 | 1 | 26 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| 30 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | - | - | 8 | 8 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 20 |
| 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | - | - | 50 | 50 | 220 | 220 | 100 | 100 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Appendix 'C'

Census 1941 - Baluchistan.

Enumeration ~~pads~~ slips supplied and used.

| District or State etc. | House list estimation of population. | Enumeration slips supplied. | Actual population. | Variations. Between Columns 4 and 2 (overestimation (+) underestimation (-)) | % of Column 5 to 4 | Between Columns 3 and 4 | % of Columns 7 to 4, (wastage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | | Persons. | | Slips. | |
| BALUCHISTAN. | 942,617 | 1302,400 | 857,335 | +84,782 | +9.8 | 444,565 | 51.8 |
| 1. Quetta-Pishin, Civil (excluding Quetta Town). | 98,483 | 117,700 | 87,764 | +10,719 | +12.3 | 29,936 | 34.2 |
| 2. Quetta Town. | 32,628 | 55,100 | 32,211 | + 417 | + 1.3 | 22,889 | 71.1 |
| 3. Loralai Distt. Civil. | 88,931 | 114,000 | 82,009 | + 6,922 | + 8.4 | 31,991 | 39.0 |
| 4. Zhob Distt. Civil. | 52,771 | 77,100 | 56,645 | - 3,874 | - 6.8 | 20,455 | 36.1 |
| 5. Chagai Distt. Civil. | 25,268 | 32,800 | 27,685 | - 2,417 | - 8.7 | 5,115 | 18.1 |
| 6. Sibi Distt. Civil. | 181,566 | 222,500 | 162,236 | +19,330 | +11.9 | 60,264 | 37.1 |
| 7. Bolan Distt. Civil. | 2,614 | 5,000 | 3,693 | - 1,079 | -29.0 | 1,307 | 35.2 |
| 8. Kalat State. | 320,591 | 482,900 | 253,305 | +67,286 | +26.5 | 229,595 | 90.7 |
| 9. Las Bela State. | 61,596 | 71,100 | 69,067 | - 771 | - 0.7 | 2,033 | 2.9 |
| 10. Kharan State. | 30,156 | 34,100 | 33,832 | - 3,676 | -10.9 | 268 | 0.8 |
| 11. Military Areas. | 28,511 | 68,000 | 37,412 | - 8,901 | -24.0 | 30,588 | 81.7 |
| 12. Railway Areas. | 12,502 | 22,100 | 11,976 | + 526 | + 4.4 | 10,124 | 84.5 |

S. 17/5

APPENDIX D.-

EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENSUS OF 1941.

| Minor head and Subhead etc. | 1939-40 | 1940-41 | 1941-42 | Total 1939-42. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **A. SUPERINTENDENCE.** | | | | |
| 1. Pay of Officers:- | | | | |
| Pay.- | 6,333- 5-0 | 24,588-12-0 | 6,288-11-0 | 37,210-12-0 |
| Overseas pay- | 1,266-11-0 | 4,800- 0-0 | 1,200- 0-0 | 7,266-11-0 |
| 2. Deputation allowance of Officers. | - | - | - | - |
| Total Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| Non-voted. | 7,600- 0-0 | 29,388-12-0 | 7,488-11-0 | 44,477- 7-0 |
| Pay of Establishment. | | | | |
| Superintendent's Office. | 79- 2-0 | 8,748- 2-0 | 1,569- 0-0 | 10,396- 4-0 |
| | 79- 2-0 | 8,748- 2-0 | 1,569- 0-0 | 10,396- 4-0 |
| Allowances Honoraria etc. | | | | |
| Travelling and other allowances. | | | | |
| Officers. | 1,185- 1-0 | 2,519- 6-0 | - | 3,704- 7-0 |
| Establishment. | 75- 2-0 | 582-11-0 | - | 657-13-0 |
| Other allowances to establishment. | - | - | - | - |
| Total Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Voted. | 1,260- 3-0 | 3,102- 1-0 | - | 4,362- 4-0 |
| Contingencies. | | | | |
| Office Rent. | - | - | - | - |
| Purchase and repair of furniture. | 999- 6-0 | 424- 9-0 | 136- 6-0 | 1,560- 5-0 |
| Stationery. | 35-10-0 | 104- 7-6 | 115- 6-0 | 255- 7-6 |
| Postage and Telegram Charges. | 200- 0-0 | 740-15-0 | - | 940-15-0 |
| Freight. | - | 300- 8-6 | 32- 5-0 | 332-13-6 |
| Miscellaneous. | 3-15-6 | 64-15-3 | 16-13-9 | 85-12-6 |
| Telephone charges. | - | 467- 5-0 | 36- 0-0 | 503- 0-0 |
| Rewards. | - | 32- 0-0 | - | 32- 0-0 |
| Hot and Cold weather charges. | 14-14-6 | 266-15-0 | 13- 0-0 | 294-13-6 |
| Purchase of books and Maps. | 3- 4-0 | 197- 2-0 | 9- 1-0 | 209- 7-0 |
| Liveries and warm Clothing. | 37- 6-0 | 151- 0-0 | - | 188- 6-0 |
| Purchase and repairs of tents. | - | - | - | - |
| Tour Charges. | 7-14-0 | 6-12-0 | - | 14-10-0 |
| Other contingencies. | - | 241- 1-0 | - | 241- 1-0 |
| Rents Rates and Taxes. | - | 12- 6-0 | 11- 4-0 | 23-10-0 |
| Total Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Voted. | 1,302- 6-0 | 3,010 - 0-3 | 270- 3-9 | 4,582-10-0 |
| Total A. Superintendence. | 10,241-11-0 | 44,248-15-3 | 9,327 -14-9 | 63,818- 9-0 |

| Minor head and subhead etc. | 1939-40 | 1940-41 | 1941-42 | Total 1939-42. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.ENUMERATION. | | | | |
| Pay of Establishment. | | | | |
| District Office. | - | 4,079- 8-0 | - | 4,079- 8-0 |
| Remuneration of Census office. | - | 75- 0-0 | - | 75- 0-0 |
| Total Non-Voted. | - | 4,154- 8-0 | - | 4,154- 8-0 |
| Allowances, Honoraria etc. | | | | |
| Travelling allowance. | - | 689- 7-0 | - | 689- 7-0 |
| Total Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Voted. | - | 689- 7-0 | - | 689- 7-0 |
| Contingencies. | | | | |
| Stationery. | - | 1- 8-0 | - | 1- 8-0 |
| Postage and telegram charges. | - | - | - | - |
| House numbering charges. | - | 7-15-0 | - | 7-15-0 |
| Freight. | - | 362- 3-0 | - | 362- 3-0 |
| Miscellaneous. | - | 67-15-0 | - | 67-15-0 |
| Total Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Voted. | - | 439- 9-0 | - | 439- 9-0 |
| Total B. Enumeration. | - | 5,283- 8-0 | - | 5,283- 8-0 |
| C.ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION. | | | | |
| Pay of Officers. | - | - | 1,290- 0-0 | 1,290- 0-0 |
| | - | - | 1,290- 0-0 | 1,290- 0-0 |
| Pay of establishment. | - | - | 1,193-13-0 | 1,193-13-0 |
| | - | - | 1,193-13-0 | 1,193-13-0 |
| Total Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Voted. | - | - | 2,483-13-0 | 2,483-13-0 |
| Allowances, Honoraria etc. | | | | |
| Travelling allowance. | - | - | - | - |
| Total Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| CONTINGENCIES. | | | | |
| Office rent. | - | - | - | - |
| Purchase and repair of furniture. | - | - | 280- 7-0 | 280- 7-0 |
| Stationery. | - | - | 15- 2-0 | 15- 2-0 |
| Postage & Telg. charges. | - | - | - | - |
| Freight. | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous. | - | - | - | - |
| Petty construction. | - | - | - | - |
| Hot and Cold weather charges. | - | - | 3-12-0 | 3-12- |
| Liveries. | - | - | - | - |
| Rewards. | - | - | - | - |
| Total Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Voted. | - | - | 299- 5-0 | 299- 5- |
| Total C.Abstraction & Compila-tion. | - | - | 2,783- 2-0 | 2,783- 2 |

Appendix D.- contd.

| Minor head and subhead etc. | 1939-40 | 1940-41 | 1941-42 | Total 1939-42. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **E. PRINTING & STATIONERY CHARGES.** | | | | |
| Cost of Paper. | | | | |
| Enumeration cards. | - | 107- 8-0 | - | 107- 8-0 |
| Instruction to Enumerators. | - | 209- 8-0 | - | 209- 8-0 |
| Other forms. | - | 218- 3-0 | - | 218- 3-0 |
| PRINTING CHARGES. | | | | |
| Enumeration cards. | - | 139- 7-0 | - | 139- 7-0 |
| Instructions to enumerators. | - | 265-14-0 | - | 265-14-0 |
| Other forms. | - | 266- 6-0 | 185-3-0 | 451- 9-0 |
| Total Voted. | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Voted. | - | 1,206-14-0 | 185-3-0 | 1,392- 1-0 |
| Grand Total. | 10,241-11-0 | 50,738-5-3 | 12,296-3-9 | 73,277- 4-0 |

APPENDIX E.

DISTRICT CENSUS CHARGES.

| Particulars. | Quetta-Pishin District. | Loralai District. | Zhob District. | Chagai District. | Sibi District. | Bolan District. | Kalat State. (x) | LasBela State. | Kharan State. | Military Areas. | Railway Areas. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| District Establishment. | ( 118/9/- | - | - | - | - | - | 5,073/- | 219/15/- | 3,140/- | 15/- | - | (x) The figures for Kalat State exclude:- |
| | ( | | (428/4/-)* | - | (3,346/14/-) | | | | | | | 1. Pay of Wazir Khas and his establishment. 3,998/11 |
| House-Numbering Charges. | 6/2/- | 32/3/- | 5/- | 18/3/- | 97/3/- | (5/8/-) | - | 3/9/- | 84/- | - | - | |
| | | | | | ( 2/7/-) | | | | | | | 2. T.A. of Wazir Khas and his Estt. - 2,213/9/- |
| Remuneration to Census Officers. | - | - | (75/-) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Travelling allowance of Census Officers. | ( 40/- | 219/8/- | 415/- | 43/5/- | 573/1/- | 23/4/- | 2,306/9/- | 387/10/- | 315/- | - | 28/-/- | 3. Contingencies of Wazarat Khas. 412/8/- |
| | ( (38/8/-) | (18/4/-) | (49/10/-) | - | | | | | | | | |
| Local Purchase of stationery. | 113/6/- | 73/5/- | 144/14/- | 3/8/- | 28/7/- | - | 798/2/- | 13/10/- | 459/12/- | 73/- | - | 6,624/12/- |
| | | | | | (1/8/-) | | | | | | | |
| Postage. | 100/6/- | 141/6/- | 200/- | 8/13/- | 104/10/- | 46/4/- | 160/- | 6/- | 10/9/- | 87/2/- | - | |
| Cost of transport of enumeration pads. | 5/8/- | ~~98/13/-~~ | ~~24/15/-~~ | 1/7/- | | | | | | | | Figures in ( ) represent expenditure incurred in Districts but met out of Census Funds. |
| | (59/14/-) | (38/13/-) | (34/15/-) | (13/15/-) | -/4/- | - | 639/1/- | 164/6/- | 50/- | 2/7/- | - | |
| | | | | | (120/9/-) | (3/-) | | | | | (4/11/-) | |
| Miscellaneous Contingencies - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | |
| Forms and Circulars. :- | (537/-) | (257/2/-) | (243/8/-) | (77/2/-) | (~~412~~ 419/11/-) | (31/8/-) | (683/14/-) | (103/11/-) | (55/4/-) | (343/7/-) | (130/1/-) | |
| Enumeration Slips- Paper. | (189/13/- | 126/- | 85/3/- | 36/1/- | 244/12/- | 5/8/- | 528/6/- | 78/4/- | 37/10/- | 74/13/- | 13/3/- | *This expenditure of 428/4/- was incurred on account of Special Enumerators employed at border posts in the Zhob Distt. for the enumeration of Afghan Powindahs. |
| Printing. | ( | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Letters of appoint- -ment. Paper. | ( 1/15/- | -/13/- | -/10/- | -/4/- | -/14/- | -/2/- | - | - | - | | | |
| Printing. | ( 1/3/- | -/8/- | -/7/- | -/3/- | -/9/- | -/1/- | - | - | - | 1/12/- | -/13/- | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1/1/- | -/8/- | |
| Handbook of Census Instructions, (English)- Paper. | ( 5/2/- | 2/13/- | 2/12/- | 1/14/- | 4/5/- | 1/10/- | 2/4/- | 1/9/- | 1/5/- | 17/11/- | 3/5/- | |
| Printing. | ( 9/4/- | 5/9/- | 4/14/- | 3/4/- | 6/13/- | 3/1/- | 4/1/- | 3/- | 2/6/- | 78/3/- | 6/5/- | |
| --do--- (Urdu).- Paper. | ( 36/11/- | 10/3/- | 10/4/- | 2/10/- | 15/15/- | 1/8/- | 15/- | 1/8/- | 1/- | 24/7/- | 14/13/- | |
| Printing. | ( 25/14/- | 6/15/- | 7/- | 2/- | 11/9/- | 1/4/- | 10/11/- | 1/3/- | -/14/- | 16/11/- | 10/5/- | |
| List of memorable events. (English)- Paper. | ( 2/12/- | 1/4/- | 1/4/- | -/12/- | 2/4/- | -/12/- | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Printing. | ( 2/~~12~~/- | 2/8/- | 2/8/- | 1/8/- | 2/- | 1/8/- | - | - | - | - | - | |
| (Urdu) - Paper. | ( 5/4/- | 3/- | 3/8/- | 2/- | 3/8/- | 2/- | 4/- | 2/- | 2/- | - | - | |
| Printing. | ( 4/12/- | 1/- | 2/- | 1/- | 2/- | 1/- | 3/- | 1/- | 1/- | - | - | |
| Codification Scheme. (English).- Paper. | ( 4/- | 3/6/- | 3/6/- | 1/2/- | 3/6/- | 1/2/- | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Printing. | ( 6/- | 3/12/- | 3/10/- | 1/4/- | 3/12/- | 1/4/- | - | - | - | - | - | |
| --do--(Urdu).- Paper. | ( 7/- | 6/4/- | 6/- | 2/- | 6/- | 2/- | 9/- | 2/- | 2/- | - | - | |
| Printing. | ( 5/- | 5/- | 5/- | 1/8/- | 5/- | 1/8/- | 8/- | 1/8/- | 1/8/- | - | - | |
| Circular of Instruc-) Paper. | ( -2- | -/1/- | -/1/- | -/1/- | -/1/- | -/1/- | - | - | - | -/12/- | -/2/- | |
| tions regarding Printing. | ( -/3/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | - | - | - | 1/- | -/3/- | |
| Census of Livestock ) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --do-- (Urdu). Paper. | ( 1/2/- | -/3/- | -/3/- | -/1/- | -/8/- | -/1/- | - | - | -/1/- | 1/- | -/8/- | |
| Printing. | (-/14/- | -/4/- | -/4/- | -/1/- | -/7/- | -/1/- | - | - | -/1/- | -/11/- | -/5/- | |

| Particulars. | | Quetta-Pishin District. | Loralai District. | Zhob District. | Chagai District. | Sibi District. | Bolan District. | Kalat State. | LasBela State. | Kharan State. | Military Areas. | Railway Areas. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Livestock Census Schedule. (English)- | Paper. | (1/- | -/4/- | -/4/- | -/1/- | -/2/- | -/1/- | - | - | - | 5/- | 1/4/- | |
| | Printing. | (-/10/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | -/1/- | -/1/- | -/1/- | - | - | - | 3/- | -/12/- | |
| --do-- (Urdu).- | Paper. | (20/- | 9/- | 8/- | 3/14/- | 9/- | -/10/- | - | - | - | 7/- | 3/6/- | |
| | Printing. | ( 4/8/- | 2/- | 1/12/- | -/13/- | 2/- | -/2/- | - | - | - | 1/8/- | -/10/- | |
| Index of Baluchistan Tribes. (Urdu). | Paper. | (60/- | 21/4/- | 21/4/- | 4/4/- | 31/14/- | 1/12/- | 29/12/- | 3/6/- | 1/10/- | 36/14/- | 25/2/- | |
| | Printing. | (102/- | 36/4/- | 36/4/- | 7/4/- | 54/6/- | 2/14/- | 50/12/- | 5/12/- | 2/13/- | 62/8/- | 43/- | |
| Enumerator's Progress Report. (Urdu).- | Paper. | (2/9/- | 1/8/- | 1/8/- | -/8/- | 1/15/- | -/3/- | 4/9/- | -/4/- | -/3/- | - | - | |
| | Printing. | (1/7/- | -/13/- | -/13/- | -/4/- | 1/1/- | -/2/- | 2/8/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | - | - | |
| Enumerators Abstract. (English).- | Paper. | ( - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1/- | -/8/- | |
| | Printing. | ( - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -/15/- | -/7/- | |
| --do-- (Urdu).- | Paper. | (3/12/- | 1/12/- | 1/- | -/5/- | 1/10/- | -/1/- | 5/8/- | -/12/- | -/4/- | -/12/- | -/6/- | |
| | Printing. | (1/14/- | -/14/- | -/8/- | -/2/- | -/13/- | -/1/- | 2/12/- | -/6/- | -/2/- | -/6/- | -/3/- | |
| Circle Summary. (English). | Paper. | ( - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -/10/- | -/5/- | |
| | Printing. | ( - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -/8/- | -/4/- | |
| --do-- (Urdu). | Paper. | (-/12/- | -/8/- | -/8/- | -/2/- | -/10/- | -/1/- | 1/5/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | -/3/- | -/3/- | |
| | Printing. | (-/6/- | -/4/- | -/4/- | -/1/- | -/5/- | -/1/- | -/11/- | -/1/- | -/1/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | |
| Charge Summary. (English). | Paper. | (-/2/- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -/3/- | -/3/- | |
| | Printing. | (2/- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -/3/- | -/3/- | |
| --do-- (Urdu). - | Paper. | (-/4/- | -/3/- | -/6/- | -/3/- | -/4/- | -/1/- | -/10/- | -/1/- | -/1/- | -/3/- | -/4/- | |
| | Printing. | (-/2/- | -/2/- | -/4/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | -/1/- | -/5/- | -/1/- | -/1/- | -/2/- | -/2/- | |
| Powindah Enumeration Slips. | Paper. | (6/4/- | - | 28/8/- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Printing. | (2/5/- | - | 10/8/- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Census posters and Handbills.(Urdu). | Paper. | (7/- | -/14/- | -/14/- | -/8/- | -/14/- | -/4/- | -/4/- | -/4/- | - | 1/6/- | -/11/- | |
| | Printing. | (15/- | 1/13/- | 1/13/- | -/15/- | 1/13/- | -/8/- | -/8/- | -/8/- | - | 2/15/- | 1/7/- | |
| Total. | | 383/14/- (633/6/-) | 466/7/- (308/3/-) | 764/14/- (831/5/-) | 75/4/- (91/4/-) | 208/8/- (4,454/2/-) | 69/8/- ( 37/- ) | 8,976/12/- ( 683/14/-) | 795/2/- (103/11/-) | 4,059/5 (55/4/-) | 177/9/- (343/7/-) | 28/- (134/12/-) | |

APPENDIX F.

Receipts and Recoveries.

---

| Particulars. | | Amount. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. Sale proceeds of office furniture etc. | | 563/- | |
| II. Recoveries from Indian States on account of cost of Enumeration slips :- | | | |
| | 1. Kalat State. | 770/- | |
| | 2. Las Bela State. | 120/- | |
| | 3. Kharan State. | 55/- | |
| | | 945/- | |
| III. Recoveries from Municipal and Local Funds and Indian States on account of shares of cost of Tabulation :- | | | |
| | 1. Quetta Municipality. | 340/- | |
| | 2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund. | 50/- | |
| | 3. Loralai Bazar Fund. | 60/- | |
| | 4. Nushki Bazar Fund. | 30/- | |
| | 5. Sibi District Bazar Fund. | 80/- | |
| | 6. Nasirabad Bazar Fund. | 20/- | |
| | 7. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund. | 70/- | |
| | 8. Bolan Bazar Fund. | 20/- | |
| | 9. Quetta Cantonment Board. | 300/- | |
| | 10. Loralai Cantonment Fund. | 20/- | |
| | 11. Kalat State. | (3,302/-) | Actual recoveries had not been made till 31st May 1941. The question being under consideration. |
| | 12. Las Bela State. | ( 897/-) | |
| | 13. Kharan State. | ( 442/-) | |
| Total. | | 2408/- (4641/-) | |

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