

CENSUS OF INDIA 1951

VOLUME II

UTTAR PRADESH

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

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ALLAHABAD:

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1954

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

of the

CENSUS OPERATIONS OF UTTAR PRADESH
1951

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PART I—ENUMERATION

I—General

Fixation of Headquarters

1. I took over as Superintendent of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, on January 19, 1950, about three weeks later than most other Superintendents who took over in the first week of January. Although I joined at Lucknow I was told by the Uttar Pradesh Government that I had to organize my office at Naini Tal, there being no accommodation for me or my office at Lucknow. Soon I found that no official was willing to accept deputation to my new office if it was to be located at Naini Tal for all the twelve months of the year. I then started exploration for suitable buildings elsewhere. Fortunately the Collector of Rampur, which had been newly formed as a Uttar Pradesh district, offered me accommodation at Rampur, which on personal examination I found to be very suitable. I then obtained the sanction of the Uttar Pradesh Government and the Census Commissioner for India for establishing my office at Rampur and shifted here on February 14, 1950. It was only after shifting to Rampur that I could settle down to serious work. I lost valuable time in this search for suitable headquarters and accommodation. I could not prepare myself properly for the Census Conference of February, 1950. If the system of decennial censuses continues, I will strongly recommend that the Census Superintendent in Uttar Pradesh should be appointed sometime in December, 1959 for the next census and the question of headquarters and accommodation should be decided ahead for him.

Preliminary study

2. On taking over as Census Superintendent, I found a bundle of papers waiting for me. This was for study. I was also asked to study the files and reports of the previous census. The Census Commissioner for India then started sending agenda papers for the Census Conference which was scheduled to be held at the end of February. January and February were thus allotted for study and preparation. There being no continuity in the Census Department this preparatory period is of great importance. The Census Superintendent should make a very careful use of it and should understand from the very start that census operations are a continuous race against time. I hope that my successor will be more fortunate than myself and will be able to devote his whole time to quiet study from the very start.

The Census Superintendents' Conference, 1950

3. The conference of all State Census Superintendents was held at Delhi from February 23 to March 1, 1950 under the chairmanship of the Census Commissioner for India. The late Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhai Patel inaugurated the conference by a great speech. This conference was of very great value to me. I learnt many essential things and returned with very clear ideas about my functions as Superintendent of Census Operations. The Census Commissioner for India also utilized the conference for discussing important matters and taking decisions on them. He sent out the final questionnaire with instructions soon after the conference. (The printed proceedings of the conference are part of file no. 4/1950.)

Organization of Head Office

4. On return from the conference I busied myself in organizing my office. The Collector of Rampur helped me in equipping my office by lending furniture and even a typewriter. I gradually got my own supplies. I also got an electric Gestetner duplicating machine. At first I thought it was too big a machine for my office but later I learnt that it was just the machine needed for this office. A flood of circulars and other material flowed from my office and without the aid of this machine my task would have been very difficult. I had started negotiations for deputation of staff immediately after my appointment but officials were unwilling to give their consent without knowing the location of the headquarters. The first to join was the stenographer, Sri Parmeshwari Das Johari, on March 9, 1950, thanks to the courtesy of Collector, Rampur. Sri Mohammad Kalim Adhami, an assistant of General Administration Department of the Uttar Pradesh Secretariat soon followed on March 11, 1950 as Head Assistant. The third assistant, Sri Bhagwat Saran Garg, who came from the office of Commissioner, Bareilly, joined on April 1, 1950 followed by the accountant, Sri Rajey Lal Jain on May 13, 1950, who came on deputation from the Court of Wards at

Azamgarh. Later I added one Statistical Assistant, Sri Bankey Lal Upadhya, a permanent assistant of the Uttar Pradesh Economics and Statistics Department, who joined on September 1, 1950 and who has been doing translation work in addition to statistical work. Sri Jagdish Bahadur Saxena was appointed on October 12, 1950 as stenographer to the Deputy Superintendent. As no suitable Deputy Superintendent could be found Sri Saxena continued to work as my second stenographer and was later converted into a Statistical Assistant. Two more Statistical Assistants were appointed on the eve of the organization of Tabulation Offices. All the four Statistical Assistants worked as Inspectors of Tabulation Offices and later in the Central Compilation Office. In making appointments to the head office I made it a point to bring at least one assistant of the Uttar Pradesh Secretariat on deputation (preferably of the General Administration Department) and to take, as far as possible, officials with good records on deputation from other departments. This policy has completely justified itself by experience. As regards statistical assistants I would recommend that a team of at least a dozen such assistants (or Census Inspectors) should be appointed from the very start. They should give training in house numbering, the census questionnaire and the enumeration procedure at the enumeration stage and employed in Tabulation Offices at the tabulation stage.

5. I am convinced that the Census Superintendent in Uttar Pradesh should be assisted by at least one Deputy Superintendent from the beginning. The Census Commissioner for India was good enough to sanction a Deputy Superintendent for me but the Uttar Pradesh Government were unable to release the officers I selected and the matter kept hanging fire till a late stage. I then realized that I actually needed not one but a large number of whole-time Deputy Superintendents to tour about the State and give final touches to the enumeration arrangements, in particular the training of the staff. I placed a scheme for the appointment of ten Deputy Superintendents from January, 1951. The Deputy Superintendents were to assist in enumeration from January to March and then take charge of the ten Tabulation Offices which were to be opened in this State. This scheme was altogether new, but I was lucky to get the approval of the Census Commissioner for India and the Uttar Pradesh Government. The Deputy Superintendents joined in January, 1951. They were each given an area to tour. The District Officers have acknowledged the assistance received during enumeration operations from these officers. I have no doubt that the Deputy Superintendents made a significant contribution in raising the quality of enumeration. For future census I would recommend the appointment of one Deputy Superintendent at headquarters simultaneously with the Census Superintendent and the enforcement of the above scheme of regional Deputy Superintendents from October of the pre-census year.

Drafting of Census Manual—Part I

6. I was singularly fortunate in one respect. The Chief Secretary to Uttar Pradesh Government happened to be Sri Bhagwan Sahay, I.C.S., who was the Superintendent of Census Operations of 1941 in Uttar Pradesh. He was my constant guide and philosopher and always showed the greatest sympathy and interest in my work. His first advice to me was that I should issue the Census Code not in parts but as a whole and that too as early as possible. I accordingly started drafting the instructions in the form of a "Census Manual" immediately after the Census Conference at Delhi. As I myself had no previous census experience it took me considerable time and effort to produce the Manual. It was completed in July and distributed after printing in August. The Manual was printed in English only for the sake of economy but the chapter containing instructions to supervisors was later issued in Hindi also. The Manual had an excellent reception and proved to be a most useful guide to the districts. I followed up the Manual by circulars which were timed to reach the districts just before the prescribed period for a particular item of work. Modifications in the Census Manual were also made, where necessary, through these circulars. This scheme worked very well. I issued in all eleven circulars on census procedure; they were all printed. In addition I issued quite a large number of routine cyclostyled circulars. When the Superintendent himself and the staff in the districts have no previous experience of census and when, as in Uttar Pradesh, the Superintendent has to singly deal with 51 districts and 221 tehsils, the written word is the only sure means of communication and I do not regret having rather

freely used the circular letters for this purpose. The field staff in the districts, it is certain, found my circulars extremely helpful. I took the precaution of always sending to the District Officers sufficient spare copies of printed or cyclostyled circulars for distribution to the tehsildars, charge superintendents, or other necessary authorities. This put the minimum of strain on the district office and ensured quick distribution to the field staff. I must pay a tribute to the district offices for the prompt manner in which my correspondence was dealt with.

District Census Offices

7. The efficiency and promptitude with which census matters were dealt with in the districts this time was largely due to the appointment of a whole-time census clerk in each district from about June, 1950. A whole-time clerk was also sanctioned for eight municipalities having a population of over two lakhs, viz. Kanpur, Allahabad, Banaras, Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, Bareilly and Moradabad. The clerks meant for the municipalities were also mostly busy in the district offices. This appointment of a whole-time clerk in the districts was an innovation. Previously a clerk of the collectorate used to work as census clerk in addition to his own duties. Before my appointment the Uttar Pradesh Government had pointed out to the Government of India that a census clerk for each district was necessary in view of the district offices in the State being already overworked. This was a very appropriate suggestion and was accepted by the Registrar General, India. The quality of census enumeration would have suffered very greatly if this post had not been created in each district. There were difficulties in getting suitable officials appointed but I insisted on the selection of efficient clerks for the post and received full support from the district officers. Quite a number of census clerks can be said to have made definite contributions to the quality of census in their districts. The census files and records were throughout maintained very efficiently. A special feature is a guard-book of circulars. I used to send three copies of every circular, one for the guard-book, one for the relevant file and one for personal use of Collector or District Census Officer. All census files and records have been kept in the record room in a special census *basta* and ought to come in handy at the time of the next census.

District Census Officers

8. Soon after taking over charge I moved the Uttar Pradesh Government for the appointment of a Deputy Collector or Joint Magistrate as District Census Officer in each district. These appointments were completed by March or April, 1950. Quite a number of transfers and changes took place among these officers in the beginning but later on my protest they became fewer. On the whole the District Census Officers were an active and efficient lot and the success of census operations is largely due to their efforts. In census operations the quality of the district enumeration is often dependent on the quality of the District Census Officer, and I am glad to say that the District Census Officers in this State have on the whole done work of a very high quality.

Instructions to Enumerators

9. The finalization and distribution of printed Instructions to Enumerators is one of the major headaches of a Census Superintendent. In spite of my best efforts the English instructions could be issued only in September, 1950 and the Hindi instructions in October and November, 1950. The printing of 15,000 English instructions and 90,000 Hindi instructions was in itself a big job requiring over two months. I kept two local presses busy night and day. It would be better for all concerned if these instructions are issued at least one month earlier. I also issued Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators in January-February, 1951. These were necessary in order to explain the points on which enumerators were making frequent mistakes during training classes. If census continues to be a decennial upheaval such difficulties are bound to arise.

Touring by Census Superintendent

10. In the nature of things a Census Superintendent has to tour a lot in order to contact the field staff. The following is a statement of my touring days during the enumeration stage :

Name of month	No. of days	Name of month	No. of days
March, 1950	15	September, 1950	29
April, 1950	9	October, 1950	25
May, 1950	25	November, 1950	21
June, 1950	27	December, 1950	22
July, 1950	12	January, 1951	20
August, 1950	10	February, 1951	21
		Total ..	**236**

This works out to an average of 20 days per month. This touring was a great physical strain on me and I am thankful that I stood it without a break-down. The appointment of ten Deputy Superintendents in January, 1951 greatly relieved me. If I had a Deputy Superintendent from the very start it might have reduced the strain on me personally. I would suggest that the Superintendent should plan his tour as follows:

(i) Contact District Census Officers in April and May at divisional headquarters.

(ii) Train District Census Officers at divisional headquarters in July-August in the Questionnaire.

(iii) Visit a few districts each month from April to August in order to contact district field staff and the district census clerk.

(iv) Start district-to-district tour in September and visit as many district headquarters and tehsil headquarters as possible, collect the gazetted and non-gazetted staff and address them on the questionnaire with the help of the practice-enumeration-board.

(v) If there are one or more Deputy Superintendents their tour should be planned by the Census Superintendent himself.

Paper, Printing and Forms

11. Arrangements for paper, arrangements of printing through private presses, distribution of forms and leaflets, all present important and sometimes difficult problems for the Superintendent. I am discussing them in a separate chapter.

Translation

12. Translation of instructions and other papers into Hindi was also an important matter needing my close attention. I personally went through the Hindi translation of "Instructions to Enumerators" with the Officer-in-charge and officials of the Translation Department of Uttar Pradesh Government. I tried to simplify the translation as far as possible and largely succeeded in my endeavours. Later I took on deputation Sri Bankey Lal Upadhya, an assistant of the Economics and Statistics Department of Uttar Pradesh Government, who was working in the Translation Department and who acted as my translator throughout. I always took personal part in the translations in order to keep the Hindi easy enough for the common worker. I will like to acknowledge the good work of Sri Upadhya in this connection.

State Government's help

13. Finally, I must thank the Uttar Pradesh Government for the very hearty and complete co-operation given by them to me, without which no census enumeration, let alone census enumeration of a high quality, was possible. They declared me to be Head of a State Department and authorized me to address District Officers directly and to issue all necessary instructions to them. They decided that a report of the work of all sub-divisional and other gazetted officers engaged in the work of census shall be sent by me and an entry made in their character roll on that basis. They asked the District Officers to relieve the District Census Officers of all other duties, as far as possible, during the months of January and February, 1951. They directed all heads of departments to make their staff available for census enumeration and to give them all necessary facilities in their work. The Board of Revenue also issued orders making the patwaris and kanungos—the sheet-anchor of rural census—fully available to me. All together the Uttar Pradesh Government made my task very easy and I was one of the few State Superintendents who had practically no major enumeration problems to face.

II—The Location Code

1. The introduction of a Location Code is one of the recent developments in census procedure. Instead of describing the location in lengthy language on the top of each slip we now write only a code in numbers. Not only does this mean saving of clerical labour but it also makes for great ease in tabulation. It also renders scientific referencing possible.

The Location Code

2. The Location Code adopted for this census consisted of four elements (*vide* Chapter III, Census Manual). I tried to enforce it very rigidly and largely succeeded. But I discovered that many errors had been committed in

allotting code numbers, particularly in urban areas. I then personally checked the code numbers and corrected all mistakes. In some cases, the mistakes were corrected at a late stage. The fact is that I did not realize that the code would present difficulties in districts and that a thorough check-up was necessary. In future the districts should be asked to send the whole scheme of code numbers to the Census Superintendent at the very start. This is the only way to prevent all chances of confusion. So far as the code is concerned I consider it as basically sound and needing no alteration.

Difficulties arising out of the code

3. I may briefly record here the main difficulties that arose in connection with the Location Code and the manner in which they were settled :

(*a*) *General*—(i) It was not generally understood why a town of over one lakh population be given a code number in the second place, while towns of lesser population, even if they were municipalities or cities were given a code number in the third place. This distinction was originally meant for census cities but many towns of less than one lakh population also have been declared to be census cities in Uttar Pradesh. The latter also can be justifiably given a code in the second place, though I did not do this in this census.

(ii) If a town of over one lakh population has several local bodies functioning in it, e.g., Municipal Board, Cantonment Board, Notified Area, etc., the third place will be given to them and not the wards. This was also rather imperfectly understood. For instance, Lucknow City has been given code number 4 in the second place and its component parts, the Lucknow Municipality, the Lucknow Cantonment Board (Civil Area), the Lucknow Cantonment Board (Military Area), and the Charbagh Alambagh Notified Area have been given code numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively in the third place.

(*b*) *Rural Areas*—(i) Code numbers had been given to villages in 1941 Census and were printed in the District Census Statistics. On check, however, a very large number of mistakes and omissions were discovered. In order to maintain comparability I first directed that the old code numbers should be retained and new villages should be given codes at the end of the tehsil series. In a large number of cases, the number of mistakes was so large that I had to yield to the district recommendations for a totally new series of code numbers.

(ii) I introduced an innovation in giving sub-code numbers to hamlets or *mazras*. Thus, if a village with code number 29 had three hamlets, the first one was to be given the code number 29-क, the second 29-ख and the third 29-ग. Most villages have one of the hamlets with the same name as the village and many districts failed to give any sub-code number to this hamlet. I had to point out that each hamlet, even if it had the same name as the village, had to be given a sub-code number. The result was that where a village had several hamlets all slips bore the sub-code numbers only and no slip had the village code number. The population of the village could be determined by adding the population of the hamlets or by combining the slips of all the sub-code numbers. By an oversight the instruction in the Census Manual asked the sub-code numbers to be added just before the house number. I had later to modify this instruction to say that the sub-code numbers were to be added to the code numbers of the villages themselves. It was also not clearly understood whether the sub-code number was to be given in Hindi alphabet or English alphabet. I had to clarify that it was to be given in Hindi alphabet. I had to face these difficulties but finally every rural village and *mazra* was given the correct code number and no mistake whatsoever has been discovered. I have been able to collect information of great demographic importance in the number of hamlets, which are the true population units, and their individual population.

(iii) The question arose as to whether certain population units like Railway Station Colonies, factories, etc., which are situated in rural areas on land belonging to several villages, should be given separate

code numbers. I decided that they should be given separate code numbers in continuation of the tehsil series but at the end. At the same time I advised that such population units should be given only sub-code numbers under a revenue village if the whole unit was within the area of one revenue village only.

(iv) I allowed Forest villages to be given separate code numbers in a series independent of the tehsil and to distinguish them from the tehsil villages by adding the word 'F' either in the second or third place of the code.

(*c*) *Urban Areas*—(i) In some towns the house number itself was composite and so great confusion was likely if ward and mohalla numbers were also given in the fourth place. In order to obviate this difficulty, they made the third place composite by shifting ward and mohalla codes from their allotted fourth place to the third place. Obviously it is necessary to see that the house numbers are not themselves composite if the four-element code is to be applied without causing confusion.

(ii) The question arose whether it was necessary to have both ward and mohalla numbers in the urban code. Since wards are not always made up of whole mohallas, it was obviously necessary to retain codes for both. It will, however, be desirable for local bodies to constitute wards out of whole mohallas and when this is done it may not be necessary to give code numbers to wards at all. In the alternative, parts of a mohalla falling in different wards may be given a separate identity and code number.

Printing of a list of Census Cities and Towns with their code numbers

4. I found it useful to prepare and print a list of Census Cities and Towns with their code numbers. Many errors in code numbers were discovered during (and even after) the preparation of this list and duly corrected. The list of code numbers of districts, tehsils and towns of over one lakh population was printed in the Census Manual. These measures ensured ultimate accuracy of the code and I had no trouble whatsoever at the time of enumeration or tabulation.

III—House Numbering and House-Lists

1. House numbering and House-lists constitute the foundation of census enumeration and the quality of enumeration is bound to be affected by any defects in the numbering of houses or the preparation of house-lists.

House numbering of 1948 defective

2. Sri Yeats, with his unique census experience, ordered the numbering of houses and preparation of house-lists, both in rural and urban areas, in 1948—two years before my appointment as Census Superintendent. He was aiming at a permanently maintained house-list. Sri Yeats' scheme was excellent in conception but he left it to the State Governments for execution without providing for the appointment of supervisory staff to ensure its execution. The result was bound to be unsatisfactory. When I joined in 1950 I found that (*a*) house numbering had been done in all rural areas but had almost completely disappeared during the rains and a large number of districts had not submitted the house-list statements; (*b*) house numbering in urban areas had practically not begun at all, and in rationed towns the orders were that the rationing house number was to be adopted for census purposes. I had to do the work again.

Distinction between 'house' and 'household'

3. Sri Yeats has introduced a distinction between a 'census house' and 'household'. A 'census house' is any dwelling with a separate main entrance while a 'household' is any commensal unit living within a 'census house'. In previous censuses no such distinction existed. Only the census household or *chulha* was recognized and numbered; there was no numbering of the house as now defined. In the present census only the census house was to be numbered while the *chulha* was subordinate to it. This was a major change and I had serious difficulties in getting the idea across. But the distinction is scientific and I was determined to get it through. I succeeded at last but only after numerous house-lists had been returned for correction. I hope the distinction will be maintained in future.

Numbering of households and institutions

4. I ordered that households within a house should be indicated by sub-numbers (A),(B), etc., placed within brackets against the house number on the spot. I also ordered that the mark of a square should be made against the numbers of such houses as contained institutional population. I am now of the view that no marking of households or institutions *on the spot* is at all necessary; the markings need be made only in the house-list. I had difficulties in explaining the meaning of the word 'institution'. Temples, mosques and government buildings were marked as institutions irrespective of the nature of the population living inside them. The term should be defined in detail at the very start, preferably on an all-India basis.

House numbering in urban areas

5. House numbering in urban areas presented many problems. The Uttar Pradesh Government had ordered that the rationing house numbering should be adapted for census purposes. But the rationing department had formed its own areas and sectors, almost completely ignoring the mohallas—the natural division of a town— and the wards. For census purposes the mohallas and wards were of vital importance and I succeeded in persuading the Uttar Pradesh Government to let me order numbering on the basis of these two elements independent of the rationing house numbering. The census house numbering in urban areas contains the ward, the mohalla and the house number in the fourth place. The wards and mohallas also were given code numbers, which alone appeared on the slips. I had, however, serious difficulties in trying to introduce a systematic house numbering. Most of the urban areas had already a sort of house numbering and I had to accept it as the basis without insisting on any elaborate details of my own. I only laid down the golden rule for observance that every house should be numbered and that a number should not be duplicated. This resulted in some cases in composite numbers being found as the house number which made the recording of the ward and mohalla code in the fourth place somewhat confusing.

Want of mohalla demarcation

6. A major difficulty in urban areas was that the mohallas had not been so far clearly demarcated. But I insisted on demarcation now and largely succeeded. For an efficient system of house numbering, particularly in urban areas, a map of the town is absolutely necessary. This map should contain the street lay-out with sites and numbers of houses marked. I rarely got such a map in any town. Such a map is indispensable for census purposes. A house-list prepared without such a map is bound to be deficient. I would also recommend that wards should consist of whole mohallas, as far as possible. If a mohalla is split into two parts by a main street the separate parts should be designated by adding north, south, east or west, as the case may be, so that the portion of the mohalla on either side of the main street can be separately identified where the street forms the dividing line between wards.

Urban house numbering not quite satisfactory

7. I am not at all happy over the house numbering in urban areas generally. I would like the numbering to be done afresh according to fixed uniform rules and under the guidance of a trained staff. It may cost a little but it is necessary in the public interest and will greatly facilitate future work relating either to municipal affairs or electoral rolls or census.

House numbering in rural areas

8. In rural areas the house numbering was comparatively simple. The patwari, no doubt, first failed to distinguish between a census house and household because of the past practice, but he understood the difference later. I took the precaution of starting house numbering after the rains so that the number could not be obliterated again before the enumeration date. I do not think the patwari understood the *street* and the *block* system of numbering thoroughly. He can, however, be trusted to have numbered each house once. Cattle-sheds and *baithaks* in rural areas, where situated separately from the main residence, should be given independent numbers as the people often use them for residence also.

House-lists

9. As regards house-lists I discovered at a late stage that the form was defective. The form had been decided and printed by the Uttar Pradesh Government before my appointment. A numbered house can be either an occupied house, an unoccupied house, a shop, an institution, or some other thing. In order to ascertain the number of each of these categories provision should be made in the form itself. There should be a column of total at the end of each page and of totals brought forward at the beginning of each page. There is no need to provide columns for people under and over 14 years of age; only sex detail will do. I had to face serious difficulties on account of the incomplete form.

Now that a National Register of Citizens has been prepared it will act as a maintained house-list and prove to be of great assistance for future enumeration.

IV—Census Divisions and Appointment of Staff

Separation of urban area from rural area

1. Before laying down census divisions the urban area should be clearly separated from the rural area. This involves settling the list of census cities and towns. All towns having or expected to have in 1951 a population of 50,000 or over were declared to be census cities. All villages with over 5,000 population were declared to be census towns. In a few cases some areas with less than 5,000 population were also declared to be towns for exceptional reasons. This urban-rural separation has to be made with care as throughout the census operation (including tabulation) the separation is maintained. I prepared a printed list of census cities and towns with their code numbers. Many mistakes in code numbers and confusions in the urban-rural classification were cleared up as a result of this publication. I will recommend similar action ir future.

Reduction of census staff

2. From a perusal of previous reports, it was clear that the lesser the number of census officials the greater would be the general efficiency of enumeration. I, therefore, started to work on a reduction of census officials and discussed it in the districts during my tour. I realized that much reduction in urban areas was not possible. But a great reduction in rural areas was possible. Previously in rural areas the patwari used to be the supervisor of the area constituting his circle with a number of enumerators under him ; and the kanungo used to be the charge superintendent. I found from the patwaris that although they were officially only supervisors they had actually to do the work of practically all the enumerators under them as the latter usually did not show the necessary sense of responsibility. This fact came as a surprise to me as I did not see it recorded in any previous census report. I confirmed it by enquiries in various parts of the State. This gave me the opportunity I was seeking. I decided to constitute the patwari circle as a block and the patwari its enumerator ; the kanungo circle as the census circle and the kanungo its supervisor ; and the whole tehsil as one charge with the tehsildar as charge superintendent. In order to obtain support for this major change, I toured a large number of districts, explained my view-point and received full support. Then, I sent out a circular letter to District Magistrates and obtained their unanimous written consent. I was strengthened in my view-point by the decision of the Registrar General, India, to allot a period of three weeks for census enumeration, thus giving sufficient time to the patwaris. I also suggested the appointment of co-enumerators where the population of the circle was larger than 1,500. Armed with this, I approached the Uttar Pradesh Government for its concurrence to my new scheme.

3. The Chief Secretary threw a bomb-shell. He told me that the patwaris and land record staff were engaged in Zamindari Abolition work and could not be spared for census and that I should utilize the Panchayat staff for this work. I did not argue with the Chief Secretary for he was no other person than the Superintendent of Census Operations of Uttar Pradesh of 1941. I caught him in a better mood a couple of days later and explained to him how the land record staff was indispensable for census. He relented and approved my circular regarding census divisions.

Association of Panchayat Department

4. In this State a new department known as the Panchayat Department has recently been started. Its strength consists of about 500 panchayat inspectors and 8,000 panchayat secretaries (as against about 800 kanungos and 28,000 patwaris). This department deals with about 30,000 gram sabhas (groups of about 3 or 4 villages) which have to keep a register of families and adults for their election purposes and to maintain the rural birth and death statistics in addition to other functions. This department is, therefore, eminently suited for census purposes and I took full advantage of it. It would have been a big gamble to rely solely on a new department for rural enumeration in preference to patwaris. I, therefore, associated the panchayat secretaries as co-enumerators and panchayat inspectors as co-supervisors. The scheme worked excellently and has provided useful training to the staff of the Panchayat Department.

5. My scheme resulted in reducing the census divisions to less than one-fourth and the census staff to about one-third of its 1941 strength as the following figures will show : **Figures of reduction in staff**

	1941	1951
(1) Number of charges	1,338	518
(2) Number of circles	32,835	3,113
(3) Number of blocks	159,862	40,963
**Total .. ..

(v) As far as possible, staff of a department should be placed under an officer of that very department as otherwise they are apt to shirk responsibility.

(vi) Transfer of officials during the period immediately preceding enumeration should be avoided.

V—Training of Staff

1. The quality of census enumeration is largely dependent on the quality of the training given to the staff. There should be a well-thought out plan of training and it should be rigidly carried out. My scheme of training is given in Circular no. 5.

Special features of training

2. Some of the special features of my training scheme are as follows :

(i) The District Census Officers, gazetted officers and charge superintendents were asked to send practice pads. These were carefully examined by me and returned with comments. The printed pads were utilized for the purpose.

(ii) A sample training census was carried out in December, 1950, the field being two villages per kanungo circle in rural areas and 1·5 per cent. of the households in each supervisor's circle in urban areas. The supervisors in this census were asked to work as enumerators and the charge superintendents as supervisors.

(iii) In addition to the usual training classes, the enumerators were asked to report themselves periodically at check-centres during the enumeration period in order to show their filled slips to higher census officers.

In addition there were the usual training classes with the painted blackboard used throughout the State.

Planning training in stages—Sample Census

3. I planned the training scheme in definite stages. At the first stage I trained the District Census Officers in divisional meetings. At the second stage the District Census Officers trained the Sub-divisional Officers, other gazetted officers and charge superintendents in districts. I allowed the printed pads to be used for this training and directed that the pad of each charge superintendent should come to me for scrutiny. I went through literally hundreds of pads and sent comments thereon. A surprisingly large number of mistakes were discovered. At the third stage the training of supervisors was taken up. This was done through a unique scheme of Training Sample Census suggested by the Registrar General, India. The printed pads were used for this scheme. The magnitude of this scheme can be gauged from the fact that it covered about ten lakhs of population. The value of such a Sample Census can not be overestimated. Besides giving excellent training and practice to the supervisors and the higher staff in the districts it proved the inadequacy of the existing Instructions to Enumerators and the instructions regarding packing and labelling of filled-in-slips. I issued Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators and duly elaborated the instructions regarding packing. All these steps improved the quality of the final census.

4. The training of enumerators was done mainly in the training classes. I am sorry I could not supply printed slips for practice to enumerators though I sanctioned paper for the purpose. In future I would strongly advocate the printing of special training pads of 50 slips each. These should be provided to enumerators and other staff. While a minimum of 16 hours training at four separate classes was prescribed longer training was actually given at most places. At this stage I intensified my own touring and attended numerous training classes. The appointment of ten Deputy Superintendents in January, 1951 further increased the tempo of supervision and training.

Check-Centres

5. The long period of enumeration enabled me to introduce another novel scheme of training and check. Check-centres were fixed throughout the rural and urban areas and the enumerators were ordered to report themselves at these centres with their filled-in-slips *during* the enumeration period. These centres proved to be of immense use. They were check and training centres in a very real sense.

6. A number of difficulties were experienced during training. Officials sometimes did not turn up for the training classes and written notices threatening action had to be served on them. Some officials raised questions of travelling allowance. I allowed travelling allowance from my funds wherever it was due but this point should have been cleared at an early stage. **Non-attendance at training classes**

7. The practice black-boards were again found to be useful. I introduced black-board of size 2′ ×2′. I would suggest that 2′ ×2′ should only be used by touring officers. For big classes the size should be at least double. **Black-boards**

VI—Census of Cantonments, Defence Services and Railway Areas

1. I received full co-operation from Cantonments and the Defence Services. A special census officer was appointed in each Military Area and this proved very useful.

2. There is no point in keeping the enumeration of military and civil population distinct within a cantonment. I provided for it in the Census Manual (para. 4 of Chapter VII) but later rescinded it.

3. Some military census officers complained that they had to spend money from their pockets on conveyance for attending census meetings. I allowed conveyance charges in some cases. In future the original Defence Department instructions should contain a provision for allowing the use of military vehicles to military census officers for census work. They allowed travelling and daily allowance at a later stage.

4. I received many complaints from the districts regarding the apathy of the railway staff towards census work and in the muffassil the census of railway stations had mostly to be done by the revenue staff. I am of the view that with the exception of large railway colonies the census of railway stations should be taken over by the revenue authorities in future. This can be done without any heavy additional work and will prevent much unnecessary correspondence with petty railway officials. In the larger railway colonies, of course, the census will have to be the responsibility of the railway staff. But the original instructions from the Railway Board should contain clear instructions about payment of travelling allowance/daily allowance and conveyance charges for attending census meetings and training classes and for arrangement of work of the officials when absent on census duty.

VII—Publicity and Propaganda

1. Census involves contact between the census staff and every household in the State. The citizen, therefore, has to be thoroughly educated before the enumeration. He has to be told the importance of the operations in the national life and his own duties. It takes two to make a census—the enumerator and the citizen—and the citizen's part is by far the more important.

2. I think the main publicity should be organized about three months before the enumeration date and should reach its maximum pitch in the fortnight preceding that date. Our greatest publicity agents are our own staff, drawn from all parts of the State. In the training classes they should be given hints about census propaganda in their areas. This point should be emphasized from the very start of training.

3. Publicity will be on the all-India level, State level and district level. In this census the all-India publicity consisted of radio talks and press conferences by the Census Commissioner of India, issue of an excellent English publicity brochure "The Census and You", and a final message to census staff by the Hon'ble Home Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachari. On the State level I organized a series of radio talks in English as well as in Hindi (including one by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh) from the Lucknow and Allahabad stations (*vide* Appendix V) ; issued a number of leaflets and posters in English and Hindi (*vide* Appendix VI) ; held a largely attended press conference on the eve of **Publicity at various levels**

enumeration, which received very prominent notice in the press; and circulated several copies of a documentary film on census through the State Information Department.

District publicity

4. The district level publicity is of the greatest importance. Fortunately this State already possesses a well organized machinery for publicity. There is the State Information Department with a District Information Officer and a Publicity Motor Van in each district. Then there is a District Publicity Committee in each district with the District Magistrate as its Chairman. The Committee has some funds also at its disposal. I issued a circular to all District Magistrates pointing out the need for publicity for the census, indicating the lines of the main propaganda, and requesting the Publicity Committees to organize the work in such manner as they deemed fit. I offered to provide funds where necessary. A large number of districts asked for funds for publicity and I promptly sanctioned them. The result was most satisfactory. The main proof of adequate publicity is the fact that from no quarter was any complaint of want of co-operation from the public received.

Methods of publicity

5. Among the methods of publicity the most effective in my opinion were (*a*) loud-speaker announcements, particularly in large towns, (*b*) slides in cinema houses and (*c*) posters. Radio talks are not heard by many people but they reach a wider audience through reports of the talks in the press simultaneously. I had also in mind the insertion of half a page advertisement in the press, but gave up the idea after my press conference had received very prominent free publicity. I gave house-list forecast of population of a number of districts and the State and this was avidly seized by the journalists. (This forecast turned out to be very near the final figures.)

Countering misstatements

6. In the period just preceding enumeration the public interest in census rose to almost fever pitch. Wild statements and even allegations became common. I had to keep a vigilant eye and to maintain a constant liaison with the State Information Department. Many of the lies, half-truths and distortions had to be promptly rebutted. I also warned the District Magistrates of this danger and advised them to be quick in removing misconceptions. This proved effective.

VIII—The Enumeration Operations

The *de facto* and *de jure* census

1. There are two systems of taking a census—the *de facto* method and the *de jure* method. The *de facto* method means enumeration of everybody at whatever place he happens to be on the reference date. The *de jure* method means enumerating everybody who has a normal place of residence *at that place* and enumerating only those who have no normal place of residence at the place they happen to be on the reference date. Until 1931 the *de facto* system held the field in India. It was aimed at taking a photo of population at a particular hour. Even railway trains were stopped at the prescribed hour for enumeration. This system was inconvenient and defective and was given up in 1941 in favour of a modified *de facto* system. The same system has been adopted in 1951 with March 1 as the reference date and with a prescribed enumeration period of 20 days. Everyone was to be enumerated at his normal place of residence if he stayed there at *any time* during the enumeration period. If, however, he was absent throughout the enumeration period he was not to be enumerated at his house, but as a visitor at the place where he happened to be at the time of enumeration. This system worked without any hitch. It is true that there is a likelihood of double enumeration as no special cards of absentee householders are prepared and verified ; but the statistical magnitude of this error would be almost negligible.

Incidents during enumeration

2. On the whole the enumeration operations were very peaceful and uneventful. The enumerators had been asked to avoid all controversions and to follow the golden rule that the answers were to be recorded *as given by the citizens.* There was some tension at Dehra Dun between Arya Samajists and Sikhs on the language question. Sikhs demanded that one of their representatives should be allowed to accompany each enumerator. The Arya Samajists also made a similar demand. The District Magistrate turned

down the requests of both the parties. Some persons who gave their mother-tongue as "Punjabi" later wanted to change it to "Hindustani". A telegraphic reference was made to me and I rejected the request. Some Sikhs gave printed slips to their men which were got filled in and handed over to enumerators. The census staff was forbidden to accept such slips. Similar tension, though in a milder form, was reported from some centres where displaced persons were concentrated. In some towns the Muslims complained that Urdu was not being recorded as their mother-tongue. All such complaints on inquiry were found to be incorrect and based on mere suspicion. The District Magistrates had been instructed to be on the look out for complaints and to start prompt enquiries. There is no better way of scotching an agitation than immediate enquiry and action.

Difficulties of urban enumeration

3. The enumerators in urban areas had to face the difficulty of often not finding the male householders at home. But publicity had anticipated this problem and, on the whole, it did not seriously interfere with enumeration. In urban areas, where rationing is in force, the enumerator had to face the problem of ghost ration cards also. But certain steps had been taken to meet it. A month or so before the enumeration the rationing authorities started a drive against ghost ration cards and laid thousands of ghosts. This cleared the way a little for census. Then the census staff assured everybody that the information given for census was confidential and could not be used for any other purpose. This had at least some effect. On the whole, it can be said that not many ghosts have been enumerated in the census of urban areas. This has been confirmed subsequently by a comparison of the census figures with rationing figures of population.

Check-centres

4. The scheme of check-centres proved very useful during enumeration. I have already mentioned it earlier. All the enumerators both in rural and urban areas, met the higher officers several times during the period of enumeration at fixed check-centres. At these centres the complicated slips were examined and, where necessary, corrected. All doubtful points were discussed and explained. The progress of enumeration was also examined. This device of creating a contact between the enumerator and his supervisory staff proved most effective and is commended for future adoption.

Use of contractions a success

5. I was in favour of use of contractions for answers from the very beginning. I have used contractions throughout. I did hear protests against their adoption in the first stages. But after the training had started and the staff had practised through the Training Sample Census every census worker was enthusiastic about the contractions. One learns them by heart by practising only 10—15 slips ; there is no strain on the memory at all, as some critics say. There is very great saving of labour and time for the enumerators and there is also great facility in tabulation. The contractions also proved very useful in the preparation of the National Register of Citizens as the contractions were copied in the Register also. I would strongly recommend as wide a use of these contractions as possible. (They will come in very handy for machine tabulation in case it is employed at some stage.)

The Census Questionnaire

6. I will now describe how each question was answered:

Q. 1—*Name and Relationship to the Head of the Household*—Names of females were often difficult to ascertain. But the enumerators had been asked to inform all people that electoral rolls in future may be prepared from the census record and want of a female's name may mean loss of the voting right. This was to some extent effective in breaking the barrier.

There was no practical difficulty in ascertaining the head of the household. The doubts that were sometimes raised in training classes proved to be unfounded. But the whole item of relationship with the head of the household was sometimes omitted. It would be better to allot a separate number or sub-number to this part of the question.

The head of the household was often confused with the bread-winner of the family. Special effort had been made in the training classes and in the Supplementary Instructions to remove this misconception.

Q. 2—(*a*) *Nationality*—Few citizens know what nationality means but the enumerator had been properly instructed and so there was no difficulty.

(*b*) *Religion*—No difficulty was experienced.

(c) *Special Group*—The term special group was not happy ; probably " community " would have been better. The decision to enumerate only a limited number of castes caused complications in drafting instructions. The easiest thing would have been to enumerate the caste of every person and then to tabulate only such castes as were necessary. Many people insisted on their castes or special group being recorded even when it was not to be enumerated. There was a tendency among some members of a few castes to give a new name to their caste with the obvious object of claiming a higher status.

Q. 3—*Civil Condition*—No difficulty was experienced.

Q. 4—*Age*—Most people in rural areas and some even in urban areas did not know their age. The burden of estimating the age fell on the enumerator.

Q. 5—*Birth-place*—No difficulty was experienced.

Q. 6—*Displaced Persons*—No difficulty was experienced.

Q. 7—*Mother-tongue*—The instructions were for the enumerator to record the answer *as given by the citizen.* Most people, however, did not know how to describe their mother-tongue and so the burden fell on the enumerator to make a record.

Q. 8—*Bi-lingualism*—No difficulty was experienced.

Q. 9, 10 *and* 11—These were the economic questions of the census and great importance was attached to their correct answers. The Census Commissioner for India sent an illuminating analysis of these questions and I embodied it in the Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators. The major portion of the time spent in training was devoted to these questions. I am satisfied that the questions were properly understood by the census staff and were, on the whole, correctly replied.

In Question 9 the difference between earning dependants and self-supporting persons was not easy to understand in many border line cases.

Question 10 was answered before Question 9 for the sake of facility. The only difficulty was felt where a person had several means of livelihood.

Q. 12—*Literacy*—It should be decided beforehand what minimum examination passed should be recorded. It would be unnecessary to mention any examination below Middle.

Q. 13—*Unemployment*—This question had been left to the option of State Governments. One defect of the question, as drafted, is that all earning dependants, even if in search of employment, are excluded from the list of unemployed. But this was inevitable. All the varied aspects of unemployment can not be studied under one question only.

Packing and labelling of census pads

7. The preparation of enumeration pads, the preparation of bundles of enumeration pads, and the packing of bundles for despatch to Tabulation Offices need careful handling. I introduced certain special features which proved very helpful at the stage of Tabulation and which I would strongly commend for future adoption and development :

(i) The rural pads were bundled not block or patwari circle-wise but village-wise. A printed label Form no. 24 containing necessary village details was placed on the top of each village bundle.

(ii) The urban pads were likewise bundled block-wise with the block label over each bundle. (In future the question of mohalla-wise bundling may be considered.)

(iii) The bundles of rural and urban areas were packed in separate boxes with separate printed labels in Forms 26 and 27. The rural bundles were arranged in order of code numbers.

(iv) All forms and labels of urban areas were printed in red ink in order to distinguish the urban pads throughout from rural pads, whose labels were printed in black ink.

IX—The Lighter Side of Enumeration

1. I have collected, through the districts, a number of humorous incidents and anecdotes connected with census enumeration. While they provide a laugh they also throw light on the peculiar problems of Indian enumeration. They should provide excellent material for a broadcast talk at the time of the next census enumeration.

Misconceptions about nature of census

2. While the bulk of the people now understand the meaning of a census there were still areas where strange rumours got afloat. In some parts of Mathura district people said that government was counting people in order to start hotels for meeting the food crisis. In some villages of Mainpuri there was a rumour that compulsory military recruitment was in the offing ; in others that new taxes were to be introduced. In parts of Budaun they thought that census was preliminary to preparing a record-of-rights in land. Fortunately the rumours never went beyond the stage of innocent gossip.

Individual reactions to census

3. There are some interesting incidents bearing on individual reactions to census. An old man was on his death-bed. He prayed that he might be spared till enumeration day. His prayer was duly granted, for he died soon after the preparation of his slip. A woman appealed to the enumerator to reserve a slip for the baby she was expecting. An old lady insisted on her dog 'Moti' being enumerated for was he not as dear to her as a son. A rather unsophisticated bachelor who had failed to solve his marriage problem was persuaded by his friends to believe that the census aimed at finding suitable matches for disappointed bachelors like him. He appealed to the enumerator to take a special note of his case and even visited the supervisor to canvass his support. The reaction of a railway employee to the visit of an enumerator was, however, rather peculiar. He fainted on seeing the enumerator, loud wailings from the ladies started and a crowd gathered. But he regained consciousness after some time and the enumerator got all the information he wanted. Just why this citizen chose to go into a swoon at the sight of the already harassed enumerator is not quite clear. A friend has suggested a plausible explanation. The gentleman had probably *farzi* units in his railway ration card and he took the enumerator to be a railway food inspector. Superstition also came in the way of enumeration. A householder was disinclined to get his household enumerated for in 1941 a death had occurred in the family soon after the census enumeration. One lady took the attitude that she would be enumerated only if her two daughters living elsewhere were simultaneously enumerated. She even threatened to obliterate the house number if this request was not granted. The enumerator used tact. " Madam, if I enumerate your daughters, who are not here, with you your mother will be equally entitled to get you enumerated at her place and not here ", he politely explained. The argument went home.

Name and relationship to the head of the household

4. Then the census questions caused peculiar situations. The very first question of " Name and relationship to the head of the household " was a stumbling block. In India there has always been a hostility to the disclosure of names of ladies. Even the Indian Census Act recognizes this tradition. Our enumerators, however, had instructions to persuade people tactfully to give out the names of ladies, as the census record might in future form the basis of the preparation of electoral rolls. Here are some of their experiences. A law-abiding citizen in his dotage got non plussed on hearing the enumerator demand the name of his spouse. He took him aside and whispered the name, appealing to the enumerator at the same time to keep the name confidential. The enumerator honoured the understanding but an unappreciative crowd laughed. A patwari was rather aggressive in this matter. He announced that cloth was to be allotted to villages and coupons will be given only if ladies names were given out. He succeeded in getting names of ladies in his circle and, by a curious coincidence, the tehsildar soon after asked for household details for cloth distribution. But other enumerators were not so lucky. An enumerator was writing census-slips and was trying to persuade the head of the household to give the name of his wife. Before he could make up his mind the lady, who was apparently standing near the door of the house and listening, emerged from the door and dragged the husband inside. The poor enumerator had to seek the aid of neighbours in completing the slips of the household. Another enumerator nearly came in for a beating when he

asked a father the name of his grown-up daughter. He flew into a rage, "Are you going to arrange the marriage of my daughter or do you propose to kidnap her"?

5. There were cases where the headship of the household was disputed. A husband told the enumerator that he was the head of the household. The wife disputed this and instead claimed that she was the head of the household. They quarrelled for some time. The argument was clinched by the eldest son who, arriving on the scene, declared the mother to be the head. Relationship with the head of the household was sometimes not easy to ascertain. One head described his relationship to his son's wife as follows: "Her mother-in-law and mine are respectively daughter and mother". A woman caused a sensation by insisting that two persons should be recorded as the father of her son. She explained she had been married to two persons (twin brothers) and the son was born of that marriage.

6. Relationship became difficult to put into the census slip where man and woman started living together without going into that complicated affair called marriage. In one such case the woman demanded that she be recorded as the wife but the man was unchivalrous enough to resist the demand. The matter got more complicated when two men simultaneously claimed a woman to be their wife. The woman clearly adopted a neutral attitude and the village panchayat has to decide the question for the census. In a similar case a school mistress admitted that she was the wife of two persons. She writes her name as Mrs. of two composite names, who have apparently agreed to share her between them. A Hindu living with a Muslim lady had several children by her. He tried to disown his relationship before the enumerator but the wife and children proved too strong for him and made him confess the truth. An illegitimate child was duly enumerated; only the father's name was left blank.

Civil condition

7. In ascertaining the civil condition great tact was necessary. "Are you a widower?" asked an enumerator and prompt came the reply: "You are a widower and your father is a widower. Why should I be a widower?" The man was simply unmarried and the enumerator had put the question bluntly. But sometimes the enumerators became mechanical. As for instance, an enumerator, while filling the slip of the tehsildar's wife, asked the tehsildar, "Is your wife married, unmarried or divorced?"

Age

8. Large numbers of people are pathetically ignorant of their age. "Ha! My age! Here I am before you. Can't you make out my age!" was a common answer. In some cases the reply would be "I am about 16—20 years" when anybody could see he was in his sixties.

Birth-place

9. Birth-place was simple to answer. But even here the census staff came across problems. When enumerators wanted to record Pakistan as the birth-place of the displaced persons some of them became furious. "I was never born in Pakistan nor would be. I was born in undivided Punjab and that is what you must record" said one of them with apparent force. Tactful handling alone could solve such a predicament. At other places, simple persons answer the question simply. Asked where he was born one such person replied, "In the *rasoi* (kitchen room) of my house". *Sadhus* gave *Akhand Bharat* as their birth-place.

Mother-tongue

10. Mother-tongue was really difficult to record in the case of a baby whose father belonged to Peshawar and the mother to Bengal. First, both father and mother insisted on their mother-tongues being recorded but finally they agreed on Hindi as a compromise.

Principal means of livelihood

11. The recording of 'principal means of livelihood' caused many amusing scenes. A lawyer insisted on '*desh seva*' (service of the people) as his means of livelihood. It might not have occurred to many other lawyers that law and *desh seva* are synonymous. An enumerator actually recorded 'mother's milk' as the means of livelihood of a babe in arms. Some of the jail convicts and under-trials gave out theft or pick-pocketing as their means of livelihood, either out of pique or in sheer frankness. Some persons gave "gambling" as the principal means of livelihood with "receiving stolen property" as the secondary means of livelihood. On some slips the enumerators recorded

"*lecture bazi*", "*netagiri*", "*leadery*", "*chanda mangna*" as the means of livelihood.

Prostitutes and census

12. Prostitutes, however, distinguished themselves above all others in dictating the census slips. Asked the name of the father, they would sometimes mischieviously reply, "Please put down your own name, if you don't mind". One elderly enumerator still flies into temper when he is teased by his friends with the replies he received from a prostitute. Another prostitute gave 'money' as her father. The prostitutes showed both ingenuity and humour in describing their principal means of livelihood. Here are some sample replies—"*Khalq-i-Khuda ki Khidmat*" (service of God's creatures); "correcting the young and teaching the old"; "guardian of social morals". Regarding civil condition a prostitute dictated "*Sada Sohagan Kunwari Kanya*" (ever married maiden). Asked if she was self-supporting a prostitute replied, "Not exactly. I rely on patrons like you for support."

Sex

13. Can anybody imagine that even recording the sex can cause complication ? And yet it did so in the very town where the headquarters of the Census Superintendent is situated. A eunuch had actually married a male in a ceremonial manner. He insisted on being recorded as a female and as wife of the person with whom he was living. The enumerator expressed his helplessness in the face of clear census instructions that eunuchs are to be recorded as males. The next Census Commissioner for India will have to reconsider these instructions.

X—The National Register of Citizens

1. The preparation of the National Register of Citizens or N. R. C. has been a major development of the 1951 Census. Its objectives are laid down in the Census Manual, Chapter XIII. The final form of the Register is different from that given in the Manual. It is practically a copy of the whole census slip. There were obvious advantages in having this form.

Preparation in rural areas

2. The preparation of the Register was entrusted in rural areas to the patwaris who were paid an honorarium of Re. 1 per hundred slips for the work. In order to achieve good results the kanungos were also paid Rs.50 each for supervision. The patwaris have, on the whole, prepared this record very neatly and correctly. A quality test was carried out on a sampling basis (Appendix XIII) and it has been established that omissions or double copying of slips in rural areas is almost negligible. It may, however, be noted that the work was done by the patwaris at the tehsils. For efficient work it is necessary to call the patwaris to the tehsil and make them work under the direct eye of higher authorities.

Preparation in urban areas

3. For urban areas the Register was prepared (with minor exceptions) in the Tabulation Offices. Although the over-all quality of this work is satisfactory, it is not of such a high order as the rural Registers. The cost of preparation for urban areas has been nearly double of that of rural areas. In this State the urban Registers can be prepared by the enumerators only if they are given tempting wages or if they are engaged whole-time for census. In Agra Town with a population of about 3·75 lakhs we carried out enumeration through whole-time staff and the same staff prepared the N. R. C. at rural rates. This is a point which has to be carefully kept in view when making arrangements of census of urban areas.

Utilization of N.R.C.

4. The N. R. C. now constitutes a maintained house-list. If it is revised from time to time in order to bring it up-to-date the task of future censuses will be greatly eased. In fact, the whole conception of a decennial census may be completely modified if the proper maintenance of the Register and preparation of abstracts therefrom is ensured. The N. R. C. should also be the basis of preparation of Electoral Rolls.

XI—Census Forms and Statements

1. A large number of statements have to be called by the Census Superintendent, mainly from the districts, and a precise form should be settled for each at the very start. Then early arrangements for their printing has to be made. Printing should be in correct quantities, neither too large nor too small. Distribution has to be properly planned.

Forms prescribed

2. I prescribed 23 forms in the Manual. Of these I cancelled numbers 16, 22 and 23 and added the following :

16-क—Circle Summary (Rural Areas) } in place of
16-ख—Circle Summary (Urban Areas) } no. 16

24—Labels for bundles of rural areas

25—Labels for bundles of urban areas

26—Rural Census Box Label

27—Urban Census Box Label

Planning of forms necessary

3. As regards the actual rulings of the forms they underwent changes according to need and experience. The circulars issued from time to time contain the reasons and details of these changes. I enclose a statement (Appendix IV) to show the number of each form supplied and used in the districts. I also enclose a statement of paper consumed in the printing of each form (Appendix VII-A). There is no doubt that care and vigilance in planning rulings and size of forms, their printing and their distribution can result in substantial economies. I throughout looked into this matter *personally* and managed this part of the work with as much efficiency as I was capable of. Let me give an example of an economy I achieved by sheer thought and planning. Most States have provided a double cover for the National Register of Citizens, both for the top and bottom of the Register. I have provided for cover for the top only and directed that the Register be folded in the middle. This provides protection to both sides of the folded Register with only one cover form. I saved about two lakhs cover forms by this device which means an economy of over Rs. 6,000.

Individual forms and their working

4. I will now take up each form individually and offer comments about its working in the present census and its future improvement, where necessary :

List of Code Numbers—The first thing to do in a census, will be to lay-out the Location Code, both in rural and urban areas and to call a copy for the Superintendent's Office for purposes of check and record. I realized the importance of this at a late stage. If I had taken action earlier many mistakes which were discovered later would have been corrected earlier. I would suggest that a formal approval of the code lay-out should be issued from the Superintendent's Office for each tehsil and urban area.

The District Population Statistics of the present census contain in a printed form the code lay-out of all rural and urban areas of a district. There will be very few changes in rural areas necessitating change in code numbers. In urban areas the changes may be considerable and it may be desirable to prepare a fresh lay-out. A printed form should be prescribed for this code lay-out (*vide* comments under Form 17 and Forms 22-23) for the rural areas and another for the urban areas. The question of getting the entries in these forms typed centrally in the Superintendent's Office should also be examined. This will prevent many spelling and other mistakes which consume so much time, effort and money in the later stages.

Form 1—*House-list*—As I have pointed out earlier the form had been settled and printed for this census by the Uttar Pradesh Government and I discovered at a late stage that it was defective. If we number all buildings—whether occupied or unoccupied, residential houses, shops, institutions, temples or mosques—we must ascertain the number of each category through the house-list. It is, therefore, necessary that the house-list should have the following columns :

(1) House no., (2) Name of head of the household, (3) Description of building, (4) Classification—(i) occupied residential house with household population, (ii) occupied residential house with institutional population, (iii) unoccupied house, (iv) shop, (v) others, (5) Population—(i) over 21 years males and females, (ii) under 21 years males and females, (6) Remarks. In rural areas the house-list should be prepared hamlet-wise and in urban areas mohalla-wise.

If N. R. C. is maintained annually no house-list will be necessary for the next census.

Forms 2 *and* 3—These relate to House-list Abstracts. The classification of houses recommended above for the house-list has also to be adopted for both the Abstracts. I amended the forms at a late stage causing great inconvenience to the districts.

Forms 4—9—These forms constitute one series relating to census divisions. I have changed the old names. The present nomenclature is simpler and was appreciated by the districts.

Form 4 is all right and needs no change.

Form 5 need not be prepared charge-wise ; it may be prepared district-wise. The rural circles may be shown separately from the urban. A column may be added for " name of charge " and in column 4 the name of " co-supervisor " instead of the " numbers of the blocks " may be shown.

Form 6 relating to rural blocks has to be carefully planned. I considered the possibility of combining this with the code lay-out form but found that two separate forms were necessary. The code lay-out is to be prepared in order of the code which is based on the alphabetical order of the names of villages, and the block statement is to be prepared in order of the patwari circles. Column 5 regarding " Names of Hamlets, etc. " has to be split up into " Code No. " and "Name", if the hamlet is to be given a separate identity. Columns 7 and 8 are necessary in order to give an idea about the load of enumeration work and the requirements for one or more co-enumerators.

Form 7 needs some changes. The name/number of the circle is to be recorded on the top and so column 2 is unnecessary. Since mohallas have been given a code number, column 3 should contain both the code number and name of the mohalla. Column 4 should be " Name or No. of Ward " as ward, in some urban areas, have only number and no name. A column may also be added for " Population " in order to estimate the work-load of each block.

Form 8 also needs some changes. Columns for numbers of supervisors and co-supervisors should be added and column 5 should go to the end. The present position of column 5 caused confusion and many tehsils showed the number of enumerators and co-enumerators for rural and urban areas of the tehsil combined. The revised columns may be as follows :

(1) Serial number, (2) Name of tehsil, (3) Number of supervisor kanungo circles, (4) Number of patwari circles, (5) Number of supervisors, (6) Number of co-supervisors, (7) Number of enumerators, (8) Number of co-enumerators, (9) Number of towns included in rural charge, (10) Total number of towns in the tehsil, (11) Remarks.

In Form 9 a column for ' Name of Tehsil ' should be added in the very beginning.

Form 10—The block should be clearly described in each *parwana* and for this purpose exact columns may be inserted at least for urban areas. Columns for (1) Circle Number and Name, (2) Block Number, (3) Mohalla Number and name, (4) House Number may be provided.

Form 11—The form is all right. It should, however, be printed and supplied to the districts. I asked them to prepare the statement on a hand-written form and some of the officials did not maintain this form at all. Supply of printed forms may improve the position.

Form 12—*Enumeration Pad*—The cover of the pad should contain the Pad Abstract Form printed on it. There should be separate practice pads of 50 slips each without the printed covers.

Forms 14 *and* 15—The printing of the Enumerator's Abstract in the Enumerator's Handbook is all right for giving instructions. But it is wrong to ask the enumerator to tear the form from the Handbook for actual use. I prescribed separate forms—printed in red for urban areas and in black for rural areas. This is very necessary.

I commend for future adoption the practice of printing all forms in red for urban areas and in black for rural areas. This creates great facility in maintaining the rural-urban separation. It saved much time and money in arranging the slips for tabulation in the Tabulation Offices.

Form 16—I cancelled the form prescribed in the Census Manual and in its place prescribed two separate Forms 16-क and 16-ख for rural and urban areas. While Form 16-क for rural areas is all right the Form 16-ख for urban areas is not adequate enough. It should provide for mohalla population also.

Form 17—I prescribed a new form which combines the Charge Summary for rural areas with the tehsil code lay-out form. This form has proved very effective.

Form 18—The form prescribed in the Census Manual was very inadequate. I later prescribed a series of new forms for the District Summary which were very effective.

Form 19—The form in the Census Manual was modified. The present form is adequate.

Forms 20 *and* 21—They are all right.

Forms 22 *and* 23—They were cancelled. Form 17 as revised did the work of Form 22. For urban areas I prescribed a form later. That form should also be prescribed earlier and the code lay-out obtained on it.

Forms 24 *and* 25—These are forms of labels for bundles of pads—printed in red for urban and in black for rural areas. They were not prescribed in previous censuses. They are very necessary and proved extremely useful at the stage of tabulation.

Forms 26 *and* 27—These are forms of labels for census boxes to be despatched after enumeration to Tabulation Offices. They were also not prescribed in previous censuses. They proved extremely useful and effective and proved to be a blessing for Tabulation Offices.

(A copy of each of the above forms is being preserved for the next Census Superintendent.)

Planning of packing and distribution of forms

5. In distributing the forms I took great care to see that they were so packed that the districts had not to waste time in counting and despatching them to tehsils or other charges. The forms should be bound in packets of standard sizes. I supplied the forms of N. R. C. in standard packets of 2,000, 1,000 and 500 so that the districts had only to pass on these bigger packets to tehsils without any effort. The mode of packing the forms is also of great importance. I sent the N. R. C. forms, for instance, packed in ordinary gunny cloth and there was no report of any damage in transit. If I had sent them in *chir* boxes or with card-board supports, as I first intended, an extra expenditure of several hundred rupees would have been incurred. Planning and thought in this matter is, therefore, very necessary and the Census Superintendent himself must personally take the initiative.

XII—Paper and Printing

Huge consumption of paper for census

1. Census involves huge consumption of paper and large scale printing, entailing considerable expenses. I am enclosing to this report a statement showing the amount of paper consumed and the printing carried out (Appendix VII-A). The Census Superintendent must carefully examine his paper and printing requirements at a very early stage and plan ahead.

The globe-girdling slips

2. More than half the consumption of paper during the census takes place in the printing of slips. The Registrar General, India, had fortunately made arrangements for paper and printing of the census pads a year ahead of the appointment of Census Superintendents, through the Government of India Press, Aligarh. This was a very wise step and saved the Superintendents from a major worry. This State got from the Government Press 661,154 pads of 100 slips each and 41,000 pads of 50 slips each, in all involving consumption of about 5,700 reams of paper. I further used over 600 reams in printing additional pads, thus bringing the consumption of paper on this item to over 6,300 reams. As I pointed out to a Press Conference the census slips of Uttar Pradesh alone, if placed end to end, would extend from Lucknow to London, while the slips of all India will more than girdle the globe.

3. The consumption of paper for the rest of the enumeration work was over 2,600 reams, consisting of the following items :

	Reams
(1) National Register of Citizens	1,806
(2) Enumeration Books	525
(3) Census Forms	130
(4) Publicity Pamphlets	71
(5) Census Manual	21
(6) Miscellaneous	103
Total ..	2,656

Thus the total consumption of paper for enumeration will be about 9,000 reams. (Tabulation will consume about 2,000 reams and printed reports about 1,200 reams, bringing the grand total to over 12,000 reams.)

Arrangements for supply

4. The Registrar General, India, arranged that paper for N. R. C. was to be supplied by the Government of India Stationery Office at Calcutta while the remaining demand was to be supplied by the State Government Press, which was later to realize the cost from the Government of India. I have to thank the Uttar Pradesh Government Press for the very prompt manner in which they met my demands. I would advise that the Census Superintendent should prepare a chart including the time table of his requirements of paper and indent ahead. He should also keep sufficient stock of paper in his office. This will prevent too many telegraphic indents, which I had to resort to.

Various sizes of paper

5. Paper is supplied in various sizes of reams. The sizes most conveniently required for census are 20″ × 30″ and 17″ × 27″. The former is required for printing pamphlets and books of instructions, while the latter is required for forms. This point of size should be carefully studied. It caused confusion in my arrangements once or twice. Binding material, consisting of card-board and cloth, and cover paper should be indented from the Government Press as local purchase would result in much heavier expenses. Paper should be usually despatched by goods train. Only urgent demands should come by passenger train. There is considerable difference in the two freight rates. A uniform colour and quality of cover paper should be used for census literature of a particular category. These matters need advance planning and thinking.

Printing and its problems

6. Printing is no easy affair. I had to devote a great deal of time and attention to this important matter. The Uttar Pradesh Government Press had already expressed its inability to take up any census printing and I had to rely on private presses. It was good, in a way, that I was not tied to the Uttar Pradesh Government Press for this press is situated at Allahabad while I had my headquarters at Rampur. The nature of census work is such that printing has to be done usually on a priority basis and close contact with the printing press is absolutely necessary. For prompt and efficient service printing must be done by a local press or presses. I was lucky in getting the services of three very good local presses at Rampur—The Hindustan Printing Works, The Prabhat Press and the State Press—and when the work exceeded the capacity of all these three presses I had to employ the services of two very good presses at Moradabad—The Arun and the Sadhana Press. I called for tenders for only one big printing—that of the N. R. C. and got cut-throat rates, as a result of the competition among the presses. But I soon realized that my work could not be done efficiently or promptly if I called tenders for each individual printing. I, therefore, started giving work to local presses according to their capacity on the written understanding that they will accept rates approved by the Government of India Press. This was a fair deal and proved most effective for my work. The presses have been always grumbling at the low rates allowed by the Government of India but have never refused to take the work allotted by me.

Proof-reading

7. Proof-reading is a major headache. While I was assisted by my staff in this work, I always took personal charge of the final proof. This accounts for the very high quality of census printing in this State. Sri Bhagwan Sahay, I.C.S., Chief Secretary, who was Census Superintendent in 1941, sent an unsolicited letter praising the high quality and get-up of the U. P. census literature.

Number of copies to be printed

8. The number of copies to be printed is another problem. Margin for wastage and additional requirements to the tune of 20 per cent. or higher has to be kept. Careful calculation should be made and personally approved by the Census Superintendent.

XIII—Budget and Accounts

Districts to be treated with consideration

1. Enumeration being an honorary operation the budget for the work is very small. Within the limitations imposed on me I was liberal in allotting money to districts for such items as were likely to improve the quality of enumeration, e.g., publicity. The Census Superintendent should not be too stingy in dealing with districts. They do very hard work for census and deserve considerate treatment.

Travelling allowance expenses are imponderable

2. The travelling allowance head is an imponderable and caused me anxiety in budgeting. The travelling allowances of all the district staff for touring in connection with census have to be paid from this head. As will appear from previous Census Administration Reports it has caused serious complications in some States in the past. I, therefore, approached the Uttar Pradesh Government, with the concurrence of the Registrar General, India, to agree to accept a lump sum contribution from the Government of India towards this item and let the bills be paid from the provincial finances. The Uttar Pradesh Government did not agree to this suggestion. I had, therefore, to pay all travelling allowance from my budget. I requested the District Magistrates to exercise the strictest economy and to direct the staff to combine census with other work, wherever possible. The districts fully co-operated with me in this respect. The total amount spent on travelling allowance of the district staff during 1950-51 and 1951-52 was about Rs.25,000 only, which is an extremely reasonable figure for a State of Uttar Pradesh's size.

Accounting

3. As regards accounting there are a few points which should be noted at the very start. A good accountant should be obtained for the office. There will be work for a whole-time accountant and in the closing stages of enumeration an assistant accountant will have to be provided. Secondly, it is absolutely necessary that all bills must come from the districts to the Census Superintendent for counter-signature and properly ledgered here. Without this procedure it will be difficult to tally the accounts with the Accountant General. Thirdly, there must be a regular tally with the Accountant General through the personal visit of the accountant at periodical intervals. Every effort should be made to keep the head office books up-to-date.

XIV—Recognition of Services

Liberal provision for recognition of services necessary

1. If the traditions of an honorary census enumeration are to be maintained there should be liberal provision, in our arrangements, for the recognition of census services. The Registrar General, India, is to be congratulated on initiating a scheme of All-India Silver and Bronze Census Medals with the President's Certificates to be awarded in recognition of outstanding zeal and quality of census services. This scheme had an excellent reception among the workers.

Publicity of modes of recognition

2. I issued a printed circular in January, 1951 announcing the scheme for medals and also describing other modes of recognition, e.g., distribution of *sanads*, entries in character rolls, etc. I sent this circular to all census staff up to the status of a supervisor with instructions for wide publicity. This had an excellant effect (Appendix IX).

Cash honorarium preferred

3. It was, however, clear that owing to the difficult times the census staff wanted recognition in the shape of cash honorarium wherever possible. In rural areas the patwaris got an honorarium of Re.1 per 100 slips for copying the slips into the National Register of Citizens and the supervisor kanungos

got Rs.50 each for supervising the work. I have also sanctioned Rs.50 per tehsil as honorarium to tehsil clerks who worked over-time to make the enumeration a success. In urban areas a number of local bodies, on my exhortation, sanctioned honorarium to the census staff (Appendix X).

Appeal to patriotic instincts of the workers

4. While these administrative methods of recognition of services are necessary it is also equally important to appeal to the patriotic instincts of the people. Census is national work and people should be prepared to do a little honorary labour for it.

Acknowledgements

5. Let me thank all the District Magistrates for the very great interest they took in census operations and without whose active support I could not have achieved success. Many of them interrupted their winter tour programmes to return to the headquarters to meet me during my final tour. I have also to thank the census staff of the districts, many of whom worked over-time during the enumeration period. I should also like to acknowledge the good work of the assistants of my office, who have been working ever since its start under great pressure and with few holidays. Census Operations are a continuous race against time and the work can be satisfactorily completed only with the willing co-operation of all engaged in this great work.

PART II—PREPARATION OF THE STATISTICS

I—Organization of Tabulation Offices

1. The preparation of the census statistics takes much longer than the enumeration with its period of preparation and also costs much more. The enumeration slips and other records are assembled systematically at a number of Tabulation Offices and then through an elaborate system of sorting, compilation and tabulation we arrive at tables in the form in which they are printed.

2. In 1921 and 1931 there were eight Tabulation Offices; in 1941 (when the tabulation was of a very limited nature owing to war) there were only three Tabulation Offices. For the 1951 Census I decided to open ten Tabulation Offices, taking into account the large increase in population. This decision was justified by actual experience. With a lesser number of offices the work would have not only been delayed but would have also become unmanageable.

Location of Tabulation Offices

3. To find suitable accommodation for ten offices will always be a big problem, specially because each building must be large enough to seat about 300 persons at the peak of the work and the station must be big enough to provide so many *temporary* recruits for sorting and compilation work. I took up this question about the middle of 1950, i.e., nine months before the opening of these offices, kept on constant correspondence with the district authorities, personally spoke to a number of District Officers during my tour and was only thus able to overcome this problem. Even then the selection of venue for at least two offices was unfortunate. At Mussoorie I had serious difficulty in getting a sufficient number of sorters. This station has a very small permanent population. It was also not proper to have two Tabulation Offices as near as Mussoorie and Dehra Dun. At Ramnagar (Banaras) I had to face the difficulty of being away from a railway station. All the staff used to come from Banaras town at considerable inconvenience. As far as possible no Tabulation Office should be located far from a railway station or away from a main town. The following brief notes about other Tabulation Offices may be useful:

Allahabad—We got the building of the Zamindars' Association, which was very suitable. There was no difficulty about staff.

Sitapur—We got the upper storey of the Eye Hospital, which has a slack period from April to September. The building was very suitable and there were no difficulties about staff either (although Sitapur is a town of only 44,000 population).

Bareilly—We got the spacious Rampur House. The building was suitable but we had some difficulty at later stages in getting suitable staff (as many students who worked up to July joined the colleges).

Naini Tal—We got an excellent building, Ardwell Hall, belonging to the U. P. Government. There were ample recruits of a high quality (unlike Mussoorie). It is an excellent location for a Tabulation Office. Ranikhet or Almora would be equally suitable, if no good building at Naini Tal is available. But it would create staff difficulties if more than one Tabulation Office is opened in the Kumaon hills.

Aligarh—We got the Lyall Library Hall which was a little too small for our requirements. Part of the staff had to work in another building about 200 yards away, which is not a satisfactory arrangement. There was no difficulty about staff.

Vrindaban—Having failed to get a suitable building in Mathura City, I had to open the office in Jaipur House, Vrindaban. The building had to be specially fitted up with electricity at our expense. The staff had to daily traverse a distance of 5 miles or over from Mathura City. This station should be avoided.

Rampur—The building was a little too small for our requirements and the staff available was of poor quality. I allotted a comparatively lesser population

to this office for these reasons. But it was necessary to have a Tabulation Office at the headquarters of the Census Superintendent for various reasons.

Dehra Dun—We got a suitable building and had no difficulty regarding staff. It is a fine location for a Tabulation Office.

Appointment of Deputy Superintendents

4. Another headache for the Census Superintendent is to provide each Tabulation Office with a suitable Deputy Superintendent. In the past Deputy Superintendents have often arrived late, sometimes after the starting of the office under a Head Assistant. I was able to sail clear of this difficulty by a very clever device, which I strongly commend for future adoption. I demanded ten Deputy Superintendents three months before the enumeration date for assisting me in enumeration and for taking over as Deputy Superintendents in charge of Tabulation Offices immediately after enumeration. Actually it is preposterous to expect one Superintendent to adequately supervise the organization and training for census enumeration in such a vast area as Uttar Pradesh. The arrival of ten Deputy Superintendents a few weeks before enumeration definitely improved the quality of the enumeration in the State. They discovered many gaps and flaws which would not have otherwise come to my notice. Then these Deputy Superintendents obtained useful insight into the enumeration operations, which proved of great use to them in the Tabulation Offices.

The following postings to Tabulation Offices were made :

Serial no.	Deputy Superintendents	Date of joining	Tabulation Office to which posted
1	Sri Sri Nath Sahai ..	.. February 1, 1951 ..	Ramnagar (Banaras)
2	Sri Narendra Shanker Mathur	.. January 26, 1951 ..	Allahabad
3	Sri Dwarka Prasad Gupta	.. February 1, 1951 ..	Sitapur
4	Sri Kailash Chandra Sharma	.. January 27, 1951 ..	Bareilly
5	Sri Indrajit Narain Rai ..	.. January 31, 1951 ..	Naini Tal
6	Sri Jyoti Swarup ..	.. January 14, 1951 ..	Rampur
7	Sri Trilok Singh ..	.. January 26, 1951 ..	Aligarh
8	Sri Munshi Singh ..	.. January 7, 1951 ..	Vrindaban
9	Sri Madan Mohan Krishna	.. January 4, 1951 ..	Dehra Dun
10	Sri Raghuvansh Behari Lal	.. January 19, 1951 ..	Mussoorie

The officers were busy touring the districts allotted to them till March when they joined the Tabulation Offices.

Of these numbers 1, 6, 8, 9 and 10 were retired Deputy Collectors and others were Deputy Collectors in service (working as District Census Officers) given on deputation. I would prefer not to employ retired officers for the very onerous work of Tabulation Offices but the Uttar Pradesh Government had at the time serious staff difficulties and I had to accept gratefully what they offered. It may also be noted that a Tabulation Office consists of about 300 persons at the peak and to organize and manage an office of this size with temporary staff requires executive and administrative capacities of a high order. Also very hard work has to be done in these offices, at least by the higher categories of staff, beyond office hours.

Equipment for Tabulation Offices

5. Great care and anticipation is required for equipping the Census Tabulation Offices. The offices would need the usual furniture and stationery. In addition they need some special equipment like locks, sorters' boxes, pigeonholes and matting. Unless advance arrangements are made for all the items the working of the offices may suffer seriously. The following brief notes on each item will be found useful :

Furniture—I allowed the following furniture to each office on the assumption that each official above the rank of a sorter is entitled to a chair and table (or part of a table).

(1) Office chairs ..	37	(7) Benches	4
(2) Officer's table ..	1	(8) Daftary's desk ..	1
(3) Clerks' tables ..	26	(9) Commode	1
(4) Side-racks ..	5	(10) Low easy chair ..	1
(5) Almirahs ..	2	(11) Occasional table ..	1
(6) Stools ..	8		

The purchase of furniture on this scale will need advance government sanction. Then for actual purchase I utilized the good offices of the Principal

of the Government Carpentry School, Bareilly. Tenders were invited from the firms and opened by a committee consisting of the Principal and myself at Bareilly. We were able to secure cut-throat rates. The furniture was inspected by the Principal before actual despatch. The furniture turned out to be of excellent quality and I was able to sell it at the closure of the offices at about two-third the cost price to other government or public offices. The total cost of the furniture purchased was about Rs. 18,000.

Stationery—I ordered stationery for the Tabulation Offices in 1950 and kept on reminding the Stationery Office. Even so the stationery was received late. I suggest that the stationery for Tabulation Offices for the next census should be indented early in 1960. It should be made clear that the stationery of each office should be packed separately and, if possible, despatched directly to the office concerned. A rough estimate of the stationery required for each Tabulation Office is given in Appendix XV.

Boxes—Each sorter has to be provided with two boxes to keep the slips in. Two boxes are necessary in order that one may be handed over to the checker for checking and the other retained for sorter's own operations. I decided that the boxes should be, as far as possible, of size $2' \times 1\frac{1}{2}' \times 1'$. But great difficulty was encountered in arranging purchases of such large quantities (about 500 boxes for each office). Naturally no central purchase could be organized. The Deputy Superintendents were asked to invite tenders locally. I could not get tenders for wooden boxes at reasonable rates except at Rampur (Rs. 2-4 each) and Vrindaban (Rs. 3 each). At Allahabad I got a tender for a steel box at Rs. 4-4 and I accepted it both for Allahabad and Ramnagar where no other arrangements were possible. At Sitapur I got an excellent offer of a steel box for Rs. 3-15 (unpolished) and Rs. 4-4 (polished). I accepted this for Sitapur as also for Aligarh, Bareilly and Naini Tal, where no better arrangements were possible. At Dehra Dun I got five hundred second-hand steel trunks at about Rs. 5 each and purchased them for Dehra Dun as well as Mussoorie offices. I regret to say that on re-sale the boxes have fetched unsatisfactory prices. On the whole, I am not satisfied with the arrangements made for the boxes. This matter should be considered afresh at the next census and in advance. I would advise against wooden boxes as they are likely to invite insects and white ants. I have since toured several States of India and the arrangement made in one State deserves notice. They used empty new kerosene oil tins and got them converted into boxes by opening one of the broader sides. This arrangement ought to be the cheapest and best and I commend it for consideration at the next census. The only doubt I have is about the capacity of this box to hold the required number of slips but perhaps it may be possible to get boxes made of any specification from tin-sheets.

Pigeon-holes—Each sorter needs a pigeon-hole for sorting the slips. The pigeon-hole approved for this State was a wood one of size $30\frac{1}{2}'' \times 30\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ with provision for 16 holes each $7'' \times 7'' \times 8''$ in inner dimensions. Deputy Superintendents were asked to invite tenders locally (*vide* circular dated March 5, 1951), the details of the tender having been settled in consultation with the Principal of the Government Carpentry School, Bareilly. There were difficulties in obtaining tenders at some centres but finally we obtained the pigeon-holes in time at prices ranging from Rs.5 to Rs.7-8 per pigeon-hole. At Sitapur we purchased a steel pigeon-hole for Rs.9 which was sold for Rs.3 at the end. The wooden pigeon-holes fetched only about annas 8 each on re-sale.

We tried at one or two centres a double pigeon-hole with common back and holes on either side but this proved a failure in practice. Each sorter must have an independent pigeon-hole.

I have seen various kinds of pigeon-holes in other States. I think the Uttar Pradesh pigeon-hole is inferior to none and superior to most, even taking the price into consideration.

But the cheapest pigeon-holes are made of bricks, the ordinary *pucca* building bricks. This pigeon-hole, while being the most economical, takes much space and is not half as convenient as the wood one. Two States, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat, however, used the brick pigeon-hole successfully. I am not yet a convert to it but its feasibility may be examined again at the next census. In fact, this item demands a certain amount of research, which may lead to India-wide economy.

Tat-pattis—We cannot provide chairs and tables to the sorters, both for reasons of cost and space. They have, therefore, to squat on *tat-pattis*. These should be ordered *centrally* before the establishment of Tabulation Offices. I ordered them from Pratapgarh—the chief market for these *pattis*—by calling tenders through the District Officer. I got an excellent quality *patti* 3 feet wide at about Rs. 2 per yard. I ordered *pattis* in pieces of 10 yards length, allowing 1 square yard for each sorter. The *pattis* gave excellent service. I must warn that the width of the *patti* must not be less than 3 feet.

Locks—Each Tabulation Office will need at least 4 locks for the record and other office rooms of about 2" size. These can be ordered in advance from some reliable firm. In addition the sorters would need a lock for each box. I ordered 4,000 small locks at about Rs. 11 per dozen centrally through Deputy Superintendent, Aligarh. But experience shows that, in spite of care, a large number of locks are lost. I would advise that each sorter should be asked to bring his own locks. This may be made a condition of service. I suggest this not so much for reasons of economy as for saving the Deputy Superintendent from daily complaints of loss of locks.

Staff

6. I allowed each Tabulation Office (*a*) one *chaukidar*, two office peons, one part-time sweeper as inferior staff, (*b*) one head assistant, one record keeper, one assistant record keeper, one accountant and one other clerk in the general administrative section and (*c*) five administrative assistants with the necessary number of sorters, supervisors and compilers for the technical operations. The recruitment of (*a*) and (*b*) should be made at the early stages. The recruitment of Administrative Assistants also should take place early, while the remaining staff should be recruited in accordance with the planning and requirements of work.

It is necessary to fill the key posts by deputation from other departments. That gives a certain stability and soundness to a purely temporary office. I brought experienced Collectorate officials for the post of head assistant, accountant and clerks, in most cases. The accountant should furnish a security in about Rs.2,000 and paid an allowance for handling cash. He must be a particularly competent and reliable official. I got even most of the peons on deputation from the Collectorate. There was no difficulty in getting officials on deputation as they were themselves keen on coming on account of the deputation allowance of 20 per cent. and the increased dearness allowance at Government of India rates. Only the employing officers were at times loath to part with them. Here the personal efforts of the Deputy Superintendents were usually successful. The recruitment of Administrative Assistants, however, was somewhat difficult. For this post we needed an official of the Inspector's cadre with executive capacity and a flair for statistics. I was able to obtain six Naib Tehsildars and nine Inspectors of the Economics and Statistics Department whom I distributed in the various offices. The remaining posts had to be filled by direct recruits. One of the Administrative Assistant in each office had to be appointed as Technical Assistant in-charge of the compilation and preparation of the statistics. For this post an Inspector with an insight into figures had to be selected from among the Administrative Assistants. To my surprise the Naib Tehsildars did not prove as useful as I expected. We got only such Naib Tehsildars as the districts could spare and these would obviously not be their best stuff. The Inspectors of the Economics and Statistics Department were satisfactory but not outstanding. My view is that the Census Superintendent must appoint a number of Inspectors at the enumeration stage for assisting in training and these Inspectors should be brought over as Administrative Assistants in the Tabulation Offices. This will ensure the quality of at least a part of the important staff of Administrative Assistants.

Miscellaneous

7. I allowed some buckets with sand to be kept ready in each office to fight against fire.

I issued detailed instructions about organization of canteens or restaurants. (*vide* circulars on these subjects.)

I hired a comptometer for each Tabulation Office. At some stages one machine was insufficient. Adding machines are now indispensable for the work of tabulation. This aspect must be examined ahead and a machine made available to each office by June.

II—Administration of Tabulation Offices

Difficulties of administration

1. The administration of ten Tabulation Offices is quite a difficult matter. The offices are organized under great pressure : all of them may not get suitable buildings and first-rate officers or officials. At peak each office would have about 350 hands working, i.e., there would be 3,500 hands working in all the offices. The staff is all temporary. Quite a large proportion of the staff consists of young students with very different ideas of discipline than required in a government office. The work itself is by no means easy and unless mistakes are promptly detected the quality of the whole census may be vitiated. The 1951 Census particularly introduced several elaborations which made the sorting and compilation more complicated than in any previous census.

Necessity for close supervision

2. Conscious of these difficulties I kept myself in very close contact with all the offices throughout their operations. There should be a Deputy Superintendent at headquarters, but I was unable to get one. Instead I appointed about half a dozen Statistical Assistants at headquarters, who, besides helping me with the statistical work, assisted me by touring the Tabulation Offices as my representatives. I myself toured the offices very frequently and these visits together with those of the Statistical Assistants kept me informed of the working of each office from week to week. I have no doubt that this scheme of constant inspection resulted in great economy and efficiency. Many errors, which would have gone undetected, were discovered during these inspections. I have a vivid recollection of a serious error I discovered at one of my visits to the Mussoorie Tabulation Office. The office had started sorting for Ticket 1 without arranging the slips after Ticket O according to livelihood classes in specially prepared boxes. I discovered the error a few hours after its actual commission, otherwise enormous loss would have been the result. I am strongly of the view that the Tabulation Offices must be very actively supervised from the Head Office otherwise serious disaster may result. (In one State a substantial part of the work of one Tabulation Office had to be done again.)

Meetings of Deputy Superintendents and officials

3. In conformity with my policy of close supervision I called four meetings of Deputy Superintendents at Rampur, Bareilly, Naini Tal and Vrindaban at important stages of the work. I also called a meeting of the Technical Assistants at Rampur in July. The holding of meetings at different centres was deliberate to give the officers an opportunity to learn from the working of other offices and to teach, where they could.

Visits of Deputy Superintendents to other offices

4. I also tried the experiment of sending out Deputy Superintendents to the neighbouring Tabulation Offices for discussions and for recording a note of their impressions. This was useful but there was not much time for such visits. I even allowed my Head Assistant and Accountant of my office to visit some offices for straightening out office and accounts matters. I am definitely of the view that money spent on such travelling is more than repaid in other economies and the attendant smoothness and efficiency in administration.

Preparation of an Office Manual

5. It would certainly be a great help if a Tabulation Office Manual could be prepared ahead. But such a manual can be prepared only by one having previous experience of running a Tabulation Office. In Uttar Pradesh we were all new to census work. One State prepared a Manual which was not, in my view, satisfactory. But there is no harm in circulating to Deputy Superintendents a number of considered decisions at the very start of the offices. These decisions may be modified as the work progresses. They should refer to matters relating to organization and general administration of the office, recruitment and training of staff, duties of the various officials, financial control and accounts. These office Instructions (or Manual) should not be confused with the sorting and compilation instructions, which are always supplied in a printed form separately.

Scales of remuneration to staff

6. An important decision has to be taken by the Census Superintendent with regard to the scales of remuneration of the staff. The all-India policy was decided by the Census Commissioner for India at a conference at Delhi but it left much discretion to the local officers. Yet the consideration for economy left little choice.

I fixed the following scales for the main posts :

Administrative Assistant ..	.. Rs.100 plus Rs. 45 D.A.
Supervisor ..	.. Rs.55 plus Rs. 45 D.A.
Compiler-checker ..	.. Rs.2-8 per day.
Sorter	.. Rs.2 per day plus Bonus.

The scale of Administrative Assistant applied to those who were directly recruited. The scale of supervisors was first fixed at Rs.3 per day but later altered to Rs. 55 per month plus dearness allowance at Government of India rates. The posts of compiler-checker and sorter were to be recruited on daily wages with a bonus scheme for sorters.

Experience has shown that the scale for sorter's remuneration was too low. It should have been Rs. 2-8 per day at least. The compiler-checker can also be paid at the same rate or slightly higher rate, Rs.3 per day.

The principles for fixation of salary of staff borrowed from Uttar Pradesh Government and other offices were settled in advance. They were allowed 20 per cent. deputation allowance plus dearness allowance and other allowances at Government of India rates, which gave them further advantages. Without these terms it would not have been possible to obtain staff from other offices of such good quality and so easily as I obtained. The Deputy Superintendents were each allowed a special pay of Rs.100 but continued to draw dearness allowance at State rates.

Bonus Scheme for sorters a failure

7. I must record here that the bonus scheme for sorters was not a success. Fortunately very few sorters were able to avail of it. Those who did obtained bonus, in many cases, by sacrificing quality to speed. I suggest that in future there should be a prize scheme instead of a bonus scheme. Every week sorters should be given rewards on the basis of both quality and quantity.

Recruitment of staff

8. I kept the recruitment of Administrative Assistant in my hands. The rest of the staff was recruited by the Deputy Superintendents, though the appointment orders of Supervisors also were issued from my office. Most of the Administrative Assistants also were actually selected by Deputy Superintendents, though I interviewed almost every candidate before passing the appointment order.

The sequence in which staff is to be appointed should be carefully considered. Generally, the higher staff should be appointed early while the staff of supervisors, compiler-checkers and sorters should be appointed only when there is ample work available for them. I had to keep a strict watch over offices in this respect. Several times I had to point out to offices mistakes in their proposed recruitment programme, which would have meant waste of man-power. This is very important, for the test of success of an office is to get work done at minimum cost. When at the end of tabulation work I calculated the cost of each office per lakh of population I found variations, which were definite indications of the efficiency of individual offices.

Training of staff

9. It is very necessary to give training to the whole staff, both practical and theoretical. In the case of sorters I opened a training class under one Administrative Assistant in each office. They were given training *without pay* for at least 3 days, after which there was an examination, both written and oral. This scheme worked exceedingly well. (*vide* circulars on the subject.)

Weekly Progress Reports

10. I prescribed detailed Weekly Reports for Tabulation Offices. Each sorter and compiler-checker had a Day-book, while each section of the Tabulation Office had to give the Deputy Superintendent a Weekly Report. These Reports enabled me to judge the progress of each office. I used to send my comments promptly after the receipt of these Reports. The importance of these Reports cannot be over-emphasized.

Closure of Tabulation Offices

11. I found that the Tabulation Offices give a lot of trouble at the closing stages. Some seem to make no progress with the final compilations. The best policy would be not to wait for completion of the work and to close the offices on a fixed date. The incomplete work should be completed at the Central Compilation Office at headquarters but by the staff which was doing it in the Tabulation Office concerned. This will save the heavy overhead expenses of running an office for a small item of work.

12. I opened a separate office under a Deputy Superintendent for central compilation at headquarters. The building of the Tabulation Office came in handy. This scheme worked very well. I would emphasize the retention of a Deputy Superintendent for central compilation. For a State of U. P.'s size central compilation is a major operation requiring the utmost care and circumspection. **Central compilation**

I would record a piece of advice in this connection. We should maintain a high standard of statistical integrity. As soon as errors are discovered or suspected, steps should be taken to remove them, whatever the cost. There were occasions when I had to do an operation twice to maintain this high standard.

13. In examining the duration of the various aspects of the work it should be remembered that the 1951 Census Tabulation Plan is much more elaborate than that of any previous censuses. The U. P. Census Report of 1951 published in five volumes covers 2,500 printed pages as against 1,280 pages only of the 1931 Report. This will give some idea of the additional work involved in the Central Compilation Office. **Duration of work**

The Tabulation Offices closed in the month of November, 1951, which is about the time when they used to close in previous censuses also. The Central Compilation Office kept on working till about the end of 1953-54, but it did many additional jobs, which it never did in previous years. For instance, a special sorting from the National Register of Citizens was done for the population of Muslims and Scheduled Castes in urban areas and Scheduled Castes in villages. The results were published in a special series of District Population Statistics, one volume for each of the districts of the State. The State Government organized the municipal elections on the basis of this special record. Then, considerable time has been spent in preparing the District Census Handbooks for the press. These Handbooks involve printing of 12,000 pages—a staggering figure. We have also carried out the revision of the National Register of Citizens and a Sample Census of Births and Deaths *throughout the State* in November, 1953. The work connected with these operations is still in progress and is likely to be completed by December, 1954.

I published the five volumes of the Report as they were ready in the press. The first to be published was Part II-A—General Population Tables about the middle of 1952 and the last to be published was Part I-A—Report at the end of 1953.

14. There are two points with regard to financial control which I would like to mention specially. First, allot money to the various Tabulation Offices strictly in proportion to population and tell the Deputy Superintendents that the expenses per lakh of population in each office (for the same work) will be treated as an indication of financial efficiency. This will work towards economy. (Don't allot all the Tabulation budget ; keep some reserve.) Secondly, let the General Administration Section work as internal auditor. The Head Assistant should check the working of other sections from this point of view and report to Deputy Superintendent. **Finance and Accounts**

As regards accounts, the list of registers to be maintained should be decided centrally. The heads in which the account is to be ledgered should also be decided ahead. A ledger of "receipts" also should be opened ; we omitted it by an oversight. It is often necessary to ascertain amount spent on the various items of work—sorting, compilation, etc. The ledgers should be maintained in such a way that accounts of these items are entered separately.

For disbursement of salaries to staff the attendance register has to be maintained very clearly. Each official marked his own attendance in his Day-book ; the Administrative Assistant marked attendance (twice a day) in a daily attendance sheet and sent it with a summary to the administrative section ; and the administrative section then marked the attendance in the office register. This system worked well and prevented abuses. As actual payment of salaries of all the staff on one day was impracticable, the pay-bills were cashed by categories of staff in three or four instalments. This also worked very well.

Keeping of bonus account gave me immense trouble. For this reason also a bonus scheme is undesirable.

III—Technical Operations

Preciseness in technical operations

1. The operations connected with the handling of census slips and records are no doubt, in a way, technical, needing special skill and attention. Preciseness and respect for details should be the keynote of these operations.

Checking of records

2. Enormous quantities of records are sent by the districts—slips, house-lists, National Registers of Citizens, and returns. Unless advance instructions for the packing and arranging of this record in a systematic manner are given there would be complete confusion in the Tabulation Offices. I am glad to say that my instructions in this respect turned out to be perfect. In fact, the instruction requiring red labels on urban area records proved extremely useful in distinguishing and separating the records of urban areas from the rural areas. A register giving details of the record received should be maintained in the Tabulation Office and the record checked thoroughly. It is a tribute to the efficiency and care of the Uttar Pradesh district authorities that very few errors or omissions in the records were detected. Where records are found missing duplicates should be quickly prepared in the districts. The record and assistant record-keeper may at one stage be found insufficient to check the record. They should be given assistance, if necessary.

Copying of N. R. C. of urban areas

3. After the checking of records the first operation to be carried out in the Tabulation Offices was the copying of the slips of the urban areas into the National Register of Citizens. The copyists having had no experience of enumeration did not do this job as well as the patwaris in rural areas. It will be better to get the Register written by the enumerators themselves on the spot. The National Register of Citizens of rural areas in Uttar Pradesh has proved to be of very high quality.

Printed Instructions from the Census Commissioner for India

4. To guide the work of Tabulation the Census Commissioner for India issued three printed handbooks :

(i) The Tabulation Plan

(ii) Sorting and Compilation Instructions

(iii) Tabulation Instructions

On the basis of (ii) we issued in Uttar Pradesh a "Census Manual Part II—Tabulation" in English and "Instructions to Sorters" in Hindi.

A copy of each of the above has been preserved for reference by the next Census Superintendent.

Three stages of the work of sorting and compilation

5. As will appear from the Sorting and Compilation Instructions there were three stages of the work of sorting and compilation :

(*a*) *First stage*—Breaking of the enumeration pads for each village or ward, sorting of these slips for Sorter's Ticket O and preparation of the Tickets and of the Primary Census Abstracts for every tract by village/ward. The Primary Census Abstract was prepared partly from Ticket O and partly from figures obtained from the National Register of Citizens.

(*b*) *Second stage*—Distribution of slips by livelihood classes among sorters in made-up boxes ; sorting and preparation of all other prescribed Tickets 1 to 10 and Special ; posting of figures from these sorters' tickets into prescribed statements and abstracts.

(*c*) *Third stage*—Preparation of Household Sample Abstracts from the National Register of Citizens.

Tracts

6. Before starting sorting census tracts had been decided upon. There were three kinds of tracts (i) Rural, (ii) City and (iii) Non-city Urban. I treated each tehsil (rural) as a rural tract and all the non-city areas of a district usually as one tract. The scheme worked very well. Tracts are an important feature of census sorting for at one stage all slips of one tract are thrown together and figures for an area less than a tract not extracted.

Treatment of errors and omissions in the enumeration slips

7. Before sorting the slips for Ticket O a thorough scrutiny of the slips was carried out. Any errors or omissions were corrected or supplied in accordance with prescribed instructions. This is an important operation for incorrect entries in slips will affect all future sorting.

Box-making after Ticket O

8. After the Ticket O stage very great elaboration was introduced in this census. The slips of each village/ward were separated into 48 bundles (*a*) males and females, (*b*) general, sample and displaced persons, (*c*) eight livelihood

classes. The rural and urban slips were already separate. At this stage the slips of each of these 48 varieties were collected for each tract separately and placed in separate boxes for separate sorting treatment by sorters. At no previous census such a complication had arisen and it was a most difficult task to tally the totals of each of the 48 varieties of slips for a tract with corresponding totals of the component part of the tract (i.e., villages and wards) as recorded in the Primary Census Abstract.

This State did some original work in evolving a method for solving the difficulties at this stage, and several other States copied it. (*vide* circular on the point.) Briefly, the solution is that instead of trying to tally the slips of a whole tract, one tract may be divided into artificial parts according to the pages of the Primary Census Abstract (which, in the case of a rural tract, contains only about 24 villages) and tallying done for these parts. The problem was thus immediately made manageable. Yet it remained a problem and gave much anxiety to our staff. I do hope future tabulation plans will make sorting less complicated.

Separate section for P. C. A. and box-making necessary

9. Such was the amount of work required for preparing correct Primary Census Abstract and for preparing boxes after Ticket O that a separate section had to be organized for each of these two items.

Comptometer required for P. C. A.

10. I hired a Comptometer for each Tabulation Office. The work of Primary Census Abstract could not have been carried out correctly without the aid of these adding machines.

Trial sorting

11. The Census Commissioner for India had very wisely advised that only a few tracts should first be taken for trial sorting by a small staff and that the pace of the work should be increased only gradually. This procedure is absolutely necessary. It enables the administration to understand the intricacies of the technical process and to devise methods of dealing with them. Let there be no hurry in the first stages of sorting otherwise serious errors may be committed.

Performance standards

12. I made various efforts at fixing performance standards for the various tickets. (*vide* circulars on the subject.) It is necessary to lay down these standards for the guidance of the staff at each stage of the work. But the standards attained in trial sorting were ridiculously low and I wisely refused to accept them as the guide.

Detailed circulars to be studied

13. A large number of minor points arose during the sorting and compilation stage in Tabulation Offices. I cannot catalogue them all. My circulars, which I have got neatly typed and arranged for my successor, should, however, be carefully studied and they will undoubtedly throw much useful light.

Compiler-checkers and supervisors

14. The original direction of the Census Commissioner for India was to form teams of not less than ten and not more than sixteen sorters and to appoint for each team one supervisor and two compiler-checkers. In practice, this instruction had to be varied. Teams had to be formed of 6 to 10 sorters. While one supervisor for each team worked all right the compiler-checkers at some stages proved inadequate and had to be supplemented. These stages were when we demanded cent. per cent. checks, viz., (*a*) for Ticket O, (*b*) for checking slips before starting sorting for Ticket 1. These arrangements have to be made with very great care and thought for they involve large expenditure and the whole budget may be upset by wrong calculations at this stage. It is not possible to lay down any set standards for this work. The standards will have to be evolved according to the Tabulation Plan and Sorting and Compilation Instructions. Generally speaking, we must ensure accuracy of hand-sorting without prescribing unnecessary checking. I may add here that I tried for a short-while cross-checking by sorters themselves in order to save money. This was a failure. The staff of checkers must be entirely separate. The duties of supervisors, compiler-checkers and sorters should be specified in detail.

Central compilation

15. After district-wise compilation the records go from the Tabulation Offices to the Head Office for central compilation. I organized the Central Compilation Office separately from the Head Office and put a Deputy Superintendent in-charge. He was assisted by eight Statistical Assistants, some of whom were already attached to Head Office from an early stage and had useful experience of inspection of Tabulation Offices and some had worked as Technical Assistants in Tabulation Offices. The compilers and assistant compilers were

drawn from among the best staff of Tabulation Offices. A number of Comptometers were hired—at one stage we had ten—and comptometer assistants trained from among our own staff to work the Comptometers.

The scales allowed to the staff were as follows :

Statistical Assistants 120—15—240

Comptometer Assistants 100—10—200

Compilers 80—5—120

Assistant Compilers 55—3—80

I now think that it was not necessary to have created the post of a comptometer assistant. Each compiler should know the working of machines and nobody should be appointed a compiler without this knowledge.

The Central Compilation Office staff gave me very loyal and honest work and I must record a sense of gratitude to them. They worked cheerfully on practically all holidays for three years. (They were allowed a conveyance allowance of Rs.1-8 per day for attending on holidays.)

The Central Compilation Office was divided into four sections, each incharge of A, B, C and D series of tables. The E series were combined with A series. Each section was placed under a Statistical Assistant and one more Statistical Assistant attached to him as second-in-command. A number of compilers and assistant compilers were allotted to each section. This scheme worked without a hitch. It may be noted that the Central Compilation Office was more strongly organized than at any previous census and it had to be in view of the greater responsibilities thrown on it in this census.

A few points arising out of the actual working of the Central Compilation Office may be recorded for future guidance :

(1) *Checking of Compilation Statements*—There was almost cent. per cent. checking of the District Compilation Statements received from the Tabulation Offices. It was the duty of the Technical Assistant of each Tabulation Office to get his records checked at the Central Compilation Office before they were accepted for Central Compilation. A large number of errors were discovered at this stage, which shows that there is room for improvement of the quality of compilation in the Tabulation Offices. It also emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive central check before central compilation.

(2) *A Tables*—The completion of the A Tables was delayed on account of correspondence with the districts for arriving at adjusted population of previous censuses in the present lay-out of districts. The work should have been completed during the enumeration year.

(3) *B-III Table*—While we carried out a long check of some of the figures it was not possible to check all items cent. per cent. To improve the quality of this Table, I suggest (*a*) advance training of selected staff of Tabulation Offices in giving code numbers to occupations, (*b*) cent. per cent. check at each stage of compilation (including central compilation).

(4) *D-III Table*—The sorters were given a list of Scheduled Castes for Uttar Pradesh and asked to sort them out. Persons who returned themselves by generic names such as *Harijan, Achhut*, etc., or who returned themselves under synonyms of the Scheduled Caste names, e.g., *Raidas, Bhangi, Mehtar*, etc., were excluded from this sorting. It is necessary to anticipate these difficulties and issue specific orders. Then the Scheduled Castes among Aryas and Radhaswamis (who are Hindus) were also excluded. This error should be avoided in future.

At a separate count from the National Register of Citizens I tried to rectify these omissions. (*vide* District Population Statistics.)

(5) *Notes to Tables*—These have to be prepared with great care and thoroughness.

(6) *Compilation Forms*—The Compilation Forms should in future be in *strict accord* with the form in which the tables are to be printed, otherwise there is avoidable wastage of labour. This is a lesson we learnt a little too late. The forms should be printed on one side of good paper.

PART III—PRINTING AND COSTS

I—Paper and Printing

1. This subject has already been dealt with in Chapter XII of Part I, Enumeration. It is now possible to add further information in the light of experience gained during tabulation.

Paper consumed

2. The revised statement of the quantity of paper used in 1951 Census is as follows :

Item	Quantity of paper (reams)	Approximate cost (rupees)	Cost met from U. P. Census Budget (rupees)
I—Enumeration	7,498	94,400	8,346
(i) Slips	*6,594*	*75,300*	*7,586*
(ii) Forms	*904*	*19,100*	*760*
II—Tabulation	1,946	22,300	165
III—Reports	1,150	26,000	21,000
IV—National Register of Citizens	1,806	31,600	..
Total ..	**12,400**	**174,300**	**29,511**

For the descriptive part of my Report, I used imported paper in order to give it a better show. The prescribed paper was all right for other parts of the Report.

Need for advance arrangements of paper

3. I would again emphasize what I said in Chapter XII of Part I, viz., that much thought and anticipation is necessary in making arrangments for paper in order to prevent avoidable waste of time and money. As far as possible arrangements for paper should be in the charge of the State Government Press and not the Government of India Stationery Office at Calcutta. Even the most immediate demands take about three months to be complied with by the Calcutta Office. Even with the State Government Press, demands should be placed one month ahead otherwise the paper will have to be transported by passenger train at heavy cost. While some stock of paper may be kept at headquarters of the Census Superintendent, it would not exceed 50 reams or so and should be carefully protected from fire.

Imperative need for quality in printing

4. The need for careful proof-reading of all printing has already been explained in Chapter XII of Part I. If any mistakes are discovered in an instruction book, for instance, which is distributed to thousands of enumerators spread over the whole State, it becomes a colossal task to send the amendments to them. This applies to the printing of most of the enumeration forms and instructions. But correct printing becomes altogether imperative so far as the Report and Tables are concerned. The Report volumes represent the essence of the whole work of enumeration and tabulation and not even the slightest error or slovenliness can be tolerated in these publications.

5. We started the printing of the Report volumes with a strong determination to maintain quality and finally succeeded. In point of accurate and quality printing, the U. P. Reports are among the best, if not the best, of the Census Reports of India. Of all the States, U. P. alone has made bilingual presentation of data in the Tables Volumes, an achievement of great significance. These results have been obtained after much hard, patient and skilful work by my staff and the U. P. Government Press. It will be useful to record a few important lessons for the guidance of the future Census Superintendent, lessons which we learnt after many failures.

Printing and its lessons

6. The first lesson I learnt was that the Government Presses are not set for quality printing of the type needed for census; they are primarily gazette printers. But they have resources and personnel which no private press can equal. So the Government Press has to be mobilized specially for census work. I was fortunate in getting the co-operation of the authorities of the

Press. They opened a separate Census Section and put it in-charge of their cleverest foreman. It was the understanding between this section and my proof-reading section that largely contributed to the success of census printing. Then, it is necessary for the Census Superintendent to establish personal contact with the press authorities. I called at the press first in February, 1952; it would be advisable to hold the first discussions about census printing about six months earlier. Thereafter I kept on visiting the press at short intervals and maintained a personal touch both with the men in-charge of the work and the problems arising out of printing. The personal interest of the Census Superintendent in the printing of Reports is of the greatest importance. At the first meeting with the Government Press the whole outline of printing and connected arrangements should be drawn out. The press should be given an idea of the quantity of printing involved and the time within which it is to be completed. The time table is vital and should be settled at a high level. The press is to be told that the time table has to be carried out and all arrangements should be made with an eye on it. Usually the Government Presses are too optimistic about the time-schedule. Almost everywhere in India these schedules have not been fulfilled ; in fact printing has been greatly delayed. Future arrangements should be made in the light of this experience. The main difficulty experienced is that a lot of " crash " work keeps on coming to the Government Presses. This work takes precedence over census work, which keeps on lagging behind. The remedy is that from the very start we should insist on a special Census Section, the functioning of which will not be allowed to be disturbed even by " crash " work. This is also necessary in order to keep our proof-reading section regularly engaged. In addition to this important decision the arrangements for (i) paper and (ii) binding material should also be carefully examined in consultation with the press. The raw materials should be in position well ahead of the requirements. The cover paper of the bound volumes has to be uniform and ample stocks should be arranged in advance. The press should be asked to review its stock position relating to the various kinds of type required and place orders for fresh supply where necessary. If Hindi-English presentation adopted for the Tables Volumes in this census is to be adopted, special arrangements for the Hindi type will have to be made.

Printing by private presses

7. Another important decision to be taken at this stage is about printing through private presses. Since the census printing must be completed within a reasonable time it may be necessary to engage private presses in addition to the Government Press for part of the printing. In U. P., we had to engage private presses for the printing of District Population Statistics which were urgently required for elections to local bodies. Similarly, private presses have to be commissioned for the colossal printing of District Census Handbooks. In fact the delay in the printing of District Census Handbooks is due entirely to the failure of the U. P. Government to take a definite decision on this point so far.

Bilingual presentation

8. We were the only State to take up bilingual presentation of data. This involved heavy office work as well as additional time and cost in printing. Even then the labour and cost of this bilingual printing is much less than that of preparation and printing of volumes in the two languages separately. It is a matter of policy whether similar presentation should be adopted in future. The practicability of such presentation has been established. I may add that I have given up the bilingual presentation in the case of District Census Handbooks on considerations of time and cost.

Preparation of manuscripts for printing

9. Coming to the details of printing, the first essential of correct and easy printing is a neat, correct and precise manuscript. In fact, the manuscripts themselves should be prepared on printed forms, the rulings, headings and printing style of which should be identical with that prescribed for final printing. Actually these forms should be printed by the Government Press itself and then details must be settled by a conference with the Press authorities. This will have to be soon after the start of tabulation. I regret to say that we learnt these lessons after many a pitfall, which involved much delay, annoyance and expense.

10. The style of printing is really a matter for the decision of the press. But I and my staff arrogated this function to ourselves and made many original suggestions which were accepted by the Press. We kept constantly

before us the United Nations Demographic Yearbook as the model and consulted numerous printed statistical publications for copying style. I venture to claim that in point of printing style the U. P. publications are second to none of the census publications in India.

Proof-reading

11. Proof-reading has to be in the charge of a departmental section and not the press itself. This is the only way to guarantee accuracy. Machine-checking of totals has to be carried out in the final proof and also after printing.

12. I would invite attention to a note of Sri G. P. Sharma, my Inspector in-charge of printing, which sets out in detail the many problems connected with printing. I hope the next Census Superintendent will study it minutely and sail clear of all the rocks chartered by us.

II—Costs

Comparison of cost with previous censuses

1. Appendix XVI gives the expenditure, year by year, under the heads of account prescribed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India. This statement, however, does not include certain items relating to U. P. Census not met from the U. P. Budget. For instance, the cost of printing and paper of enumeration slips and cost of paper used in printing of forms and National Register of Citizens, which were met by the Central budget, do not find place in the statement.

2. For purposes of comparison with the cost of previous censuses, a revised statement, including the items excluded in Appendix XVI, is given below:

Comparative statement showing cost of Census Operations in **1921, 1931** *and* **1951**

Item	Expenditure in rupees		
	1951	1931	1921
1 Superintendence	2,77,688 (15·13)	1,20,186 (19·81)	99,482 (20·39)
(i) Pay of officers	72,514 (3·95)	67,235 (11·08)	55,529 (11·38)
(ii) Establishment and other charges	2,05,174 (11·18)	52,951 (8·73)	43,953 (9·01)
2 Enumeration (excluding cost of National Register of Citizens)	2,50,256 (13·64)	84,955 (14·00)	50,908 (10·44)
(i) District charges	1,24,597 (6·79)	46,649 (7·69)	9,311 (1·91)
(ii) Printing and connected charges	1,25,659* (6·85)	38,306 (6·31)	41,597 (8·53)
3 Abstraction and Compilation	12,17,434 (66·33)	3,86,572 (63·72)	3,25,396 (66·71)
(i) Office charges	11,77,026 (64·13)	3,59,878 (59·32)	2,94,013 (60·28)
(ii) Printing and connected charges	40,408† (2·20)	26,694 (4·40)	31,383 (6·43)
4 Printing of Report	90,000‡ (4·90)	15,000 (2·47)	12,000 (2·46)
5 Gross expenditure on Census (excluding expenditure on N. R. C.)	18,35,378 (100·0)	6,06,713 (100·0)	4,87,786 (100·0)
6 Recoveries and receipts	39,389	45,447	25,039
7 Net cost of Census (excluding expenditure on N. R. C.)	17,95,989	5,61,266	4,62,747
8 Expenditure on National Register of Citizens	4,01,523	—	—
(i) Scriptory charges	3,63,785	—	—
(ii) Printing charges of forms	6,138	—	—
(iii) Cost of paper (estimated)	31,600§	—	—
9 Total cost of Census (including expenditure on National Register of Citizens)	21,97,512	—	—

NOTE—The figures in brackets denote percentages.

*Includes an amount of Rs.90,648 on account of 702,117 enumeration pads and 830 reams of paper supplied centrally which was not met from the U. P. Census budget.

†Includes an amount of Rs.22,135 on account of 1,931 reams of paper which was not met from the U. P. Census budget.

‡Includes Rs.5,000 on account of cost of paper supplied *centrally* the cost of which was not met from the U. P. Census budget.

§Estimated cost of 1,806 reams of paper the cost of which was not met from the U. P. Census budget.

It will be seen that in calculating percentages of cost on the various items the cost of the National Register of Citizens and the recoveries have been excluded in order to make the costs on other items comparable. The National Register of Citizens is altogether a new item. In previous censuses some recoveries of expenditure used to be made from the local bodies and the State Government ; this has not been done in the present census.

Compared with 1931, the gross expenditure of U. P. Census in 1951 is slightly over three times, which is quite reasonable taking into account the rise in salaries, prices and cost of paper and printing. It has also to be noted that the tabulation in 1951 has been far more elaborate than in previous censuses and the population has increased by about 27 per cent. since 1931.

The proportion of expenditure on individual items to the total gross expenditure affords interesting comparison. Under "superintendence" the proportionate costs under the sub-head "pay of officers" has been less than in previous censuses but the cost under "establishment and other charges" has slightly increased. Owing to the more elaborate nature of this census the headquarters staff had to be larger. In particular, I appointed a batch of Statistical Assistants who proved to be of invaluable assistance at the tabulation and report-writing stages. Under enumeration, it appears that the proportion of expenditure on "district charges" was less than that of the census of 1931 but that under "printing and connected charges" was slightly higher. Perhaps the prescription and printing of forms and Instructions in 1951 was on a more elaborate scale than before. Under "abstraction and compilation" the proportion of costs is identical with that of 1921 and higher than that of 1931. It may, however, be recorded that abstraction and compilation in this census has been on a much more elaborate scale than in previous censuses. Under "printing of report" the proportion has been nearly doubled as compared with 1931, which is as it should be for the number of pages in the 1951 Report volumes also is double of those in 1931 volumes.

Cost *per capita*

3. The cost of 1951 Census per 1,000 of population (taking into account items not met from the U.P. Census budget) comes to Rs.28-7-0 as compared with Rs.11-5-0 in 1931 and Rs.9-15-0 in 1921. If the items not met from the U. P. Census budget are excluded, the cost is reduced to Rs.26-9-0. The cost of the preparation of National Register of Citizens was Rs.6-6-0 or Rs.5-14-0 per 1,000 of population according as items not met from the U. P. budget are included or excluded.

PART IV—LIST OF RECORDS PRESERVED FOR THE NEXT CENSUS

I—List of Files preserved for use at the next Census

File no.	Subject
	(i) Files relating to 1941 Census
8	Appointment of Head Office staff.
11	Entertainment of district staff.
20	Appointment and duties of District Census Officers in the United Provinces.
32	General Scheme for the Census of 1941.
34	Circulars from Chief Secretary to District Officers.
40	Preparation of village directories at the Census of 1941.
57	Rural surveys at the Census of 1941.
58	Inclusion of Jatav community in the list of Scheduled Castes.
66	Ethnographical enquiries.
123	Special enquiries in connection with Census of 1941.
128	Recognition of services rendered by Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars in connection with the census.
129	Special fertility enquiry.
	(ii) Files relating to 1951 Census
1	Instructions to enumerators relating to 1951 Census.
2	Preparation of National Register of Citizens.
3	Questionnaire of 1951 Census.
4	Conference of State Census Superintendents, February and December, 1950.
5	Sample Census, 1950.
6	Purchase of bicycle.
7	Purchase of Electric Table Fans.
8	Appointment of District Census Officers in U. P.
9	Delegation of powers of Head of the Department by State Government to Superintendent of Census Operations.
10	Supply of Typewriters and Duplicating Machine.
11	Permanent advance of Rs. 200 held by Census Superintendent.
12	Question of enumeration of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes in U. P.
13	Pay bills of Census Superintendent.
13-A	T. A. bills of Census Superintendent.
14	Pay bills of establishment of the office of the Census Superintendent.
15	Purchase of furniture and almirahs for the office of the Superintendent, Census Operations.
16	Supplementary petrol coupons for Census Superintendent.
17	Supply of enumeration slips in connection with 1951 Census.
18	Miscellaneous correspondence.
19	Census of small scale industries.
20	Appointment of staff for the office of the Superintendent, Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh.
21	Stationery for the office of the Superintendent, Census Operations.
22	Liveries for peons and orderlies, etc. of the office of the Superintendent, Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh.
23	General instructions issued to District Census Officers.
24	Purchase of books and publications for the office of the Superintendent, Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh.
25	Expenditure on contingencies.
26	House numbering and preparation of house-lists relating to enclaves merged in certain districts of U. P.
27	Miscellaneous correspondence with Superintendents of other States.
28	T. A. bills of the establishment of the office of the Superintendent, Census Operations, U. P.
29	Broadcast talks by Superintendent, Census Operations, U. P.
30	Broadcast talks by Census Commissioners and Census Superintendents of other States.
31	Tour programme of the Superintendent, Census Operations, U. P.
32	Preparation of village statistics.
33	Printing work—execution of—of the State Census Office.
34	Clerical staff in districts—appointment of—in connection with 1951 Census.

File no.	Subject
35	Quinquennial Cattle Census.
36	1951 Census—Subsidiary enquiries.
37	Monthly Statement of Expenditure.
38	Age Tables based on 1941 Y—Sample.
40	Scheduled Castes—lists of—to be notified under Section 341 of the Constitution of India and certain information required by the Registrar General, India.
41	Tribal languages—list and certain information relating to—in Uttar Pradesh.
42	Area figures—for 1951 Census.
43	Proceedings of Conference of District Census Officers in U. P.
44	House numbering—1951 Census—instructions about—in connection with—.
45	1951 Census—collection of data about certain categories of labour in Uttar Pradesh along with—operation. Proposal of the State of Uttar Pradesh about—.
46	1951 Census—arrangements for the—in the districts—utilization of Census of employees of Government and other offices in—.
47	Instructions under the Indian Census Act, 1948.
48	Census Divisions in districts during 1951 Census.
49	Census of Military Personnel.
50	Delegation of powers to State Census Superintendents for 1951 Census.
51	Expenditure of Census Operations during the financial year 1949-50.
52	Budget allotment relating to 1951 Census Operations for the financial year 1950-51.
53	Circulars from Census Commissioners and Superintendents of other States.
54	Tour Programme of the Registrar General, India.
56	Declaration of certain towns as ' Census Towns ' and 'Census Cities'.
58	Monthly statement of expenditure for 1950-51.
59	Progress reports from District Census Officers.
60	Census Superintendents' periodical reports to Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh.
62	Census of Railway Personnel.
63	Telephone trunk call bills.
64	Census—1951—enumeration of the intelligentia.
65	Publicity arrangements for 1951 Census.
66	Census—1951—Urban/Rural population.
67	Processing of census data—abstracts of National Register of Citizens.
68	Enumeration of Arya Samaj—request of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha that members of Arya Samaj should not be required to mention their former caste—complaints and enquiries from various castes and communities.
69	Allotment of funds to districts for meeting contingent expenditure.
70	Travelling allowance of the census staff in districts.
71	Census Manual 1951.
72	Classification of '*Sadhus*'.
73	Participation of local bodies in the Census Operations 1950-51.
74	Appointment for the post of the Deputy Census Superintendent, Uttar Pradesh.
75	Instructions about merit report on the work of the District Census Officers and Sub-Divisional Officers on census work.
76	Instructions for utilizing the services of subordinate staff of Government offices in the census work and recognition of their good work.
77	Census Tabulation—preparatory measures.
78	Grant of honorarium.
79	Budget estimates for 1951-52.
80	Grant of holidays in connection with 1951 Census.
81	Census 1951—Language Tabulation.
82	Recruitment and training of census enumeration staff.
84	Special arrangement for enumeration at fairs held during the entire period of enumeration.
85	Accommodation for Compilation Office at Rampur.
87	Special enquiries that were proposed to be carried out in 1940-41 on the basis of which supplementary enquiries conducted in 1951 Census.
89	Pilot Tabulation Office—opening of a—at Rampur.
89(1)	Purchase of *tat-pattis* for Census Tabulation Office.
90	Audit objections.
91	Security deposits.
92	Census publicity.
93	'Ghost Ration Cards' and the Census.
94	Provisional Totals—arrangements.
96	Demestication of the Phoenix or Improvement of Population Data.
98	Natural Divisions and Sub-divisions.
99	Issue of certificates for meritorious census work.
100	1951 Census—accuracy of enumeration and correct preparation of the National Register of Citizens—special safeguards.

File no.	Subject
101	Area of certain villages of Uttar Pradesh required by Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.
102	Utilization of departmental receipts for meeting departmental expenditure.
103	Printing of Census Forms (Nos. 14, 16 and 17) relating to rural areas.
104	Supply of typewriters, comptometers and calculating machines, etc. for Census Tabulation Offices.
105	Message of Hon'ble Home Minister, Government of India to all Enumerators.
106	Abstraction offices—Permanent Advance.
107	List of municipalities, town areas and notified areas in Uttar Pradesh.
108	Tour programme and inspection notes of Deputy Census Superintendents.
109	Opening of check-centres during enumeration period.
110	Arrangement of boxes in connection with despatch of enumeration pads from Districts to Tabulation Offices for use in latter offices.
111	Variation in the population due to changes in boundary of districts and transfer of enclaves, etc. since 1941.
112	Printing and despatch of Census Forms nos. 24 and 25.
113	Instructions for treatment of omissions in the enumeration slips.
114	Special arrangements for enumeration in Agra Town.
115	Appointment of Deputy Census Superintendents as drawing and disbursing officers.
116	Complaints regarding Census enumeration.
117	Requirements of locks for Tabulation Offices.
118	Recruitment of sorters-*cum*-copyists, compiler-checkers and supervisors and other clerical staff for Tabulation Offices.
119	Appointment of Administrative Assistants at Census Tabulation Offices.
120	Number of revenue villages in districts.
121	Miscellaneous correspondence of Tabulation Offices.
122	Fixation of standard of work for sorters, etc.
123	Forms and contents of 1951 Report.
124	Commentaries on variation in population in the districts of Uttar Pradesh.
125	Training of staff of Tabulation Offices.
126	Conference of Deputy Census Superintendents.
127	Telephone connections for Tabulation Offices.
128	Consignment of Census records in the English Record Room of the Collectorate after completion of enumeration work.
129	District Reports of Census Operations.
130	Procedure regarding enumeration of individuals who were left out in census count.
131	1951 Census Count—Sample verification.
132	Enquiries regarding enumeration of 1951 Census in Bijnor district.
133	Tabulation Centre Meetings.
134	Census Superintendent, Madhya Pradesh's report regarding opening stages of Census Tabulation Offices.
135	Working hours in the Tabulation Offices.
136	Occupation of Tabulation Office buildings by Deputy Census Superintendents or members of staff.
137	Special permission for the payment of bills relating to Census Tabulation Office at Sub-Treasury, Mussoorie.
138	Trial Tabulation.
139	Progress reports of Deputy Census Superintendents.
140	Distribution of world population and land.
141	Disbursement of cash in Tabulation Offices.
143	Tabulation of displaced persons.
144	Report of a Committee on 'Population Growth and Family Planning'
146	Checking of Census records.
147	Principles of fixation of pay of retired Government servants employed in Tabulation Offices.
148	Reduction of tabulation staff arising out of trial tabulation.
149	Opening of shops and restaurants in Tabulation Offices.
150	Statement of population of urban areas.
151	*Adjustment of temporary advances.*
152	Procedure regarding handling slips after Sorter Ticket 'O'.
153	1951 Census—Final Population Figures.
154	1951 Census—City Figures.
156	Census Tabulation—Correction of mistakes in enumeration slips and the National Register of Citizens.
157	Preliminary analysis of the Growth of General Population.
158	Bonus and rewards for the preparation of National Register of Citizens at the Tabulation Offices.

File no.	Subject
160	Arrangement for the printing of 1951 Census Reports.
161	Budget estimates for zonal census offices, Uttar Pradesh.
164	Submission of urban/rural break-up of State Population from 1901 to 1941 to R. G. I.
166	Storing of closed census records.
168	Checking of figures of National Register of Citizens and Primary Census Abstracts.
170	Pre-audit of Tabulation Offices.
171	Issue of Merit Certificates and other concessions allowed to employees of Census Tabulation Offices.
172	Backward classes—Brochure.
173	Disposal of furniture, pigeon-holes, boxes, *tat-patti*, etc. of Census Tabulation Offices.
174	Displaced persons—Census Brochure.
175	Budget estimates for 1952-53.
176	Progress of cultivation during three decades—Material for Subsidiary Table 4·7.
177	1951 Census Administration Report—Papers relating to—.
178	Enquiry regarding fire broken out in paper godown at Sadhna Press.
179	Maintenance of a list of best workers in Census Tabulation Offices.
181	Statement of persons born in Uttar Pradesh and enumerated in different districts of other States and *vice versa*.
182	Report from Deputy Census Superintendents on the working of Tabulation Offices.
183	1951 Census data—Transfer to Hollerith cards.
184	Staff of the Central Compilation Office.
185	Checking of the population of O. T. and E. I. Railway charges in Banaras district to ascertain the population of Cantonment area included in these charges.
186	Submission of Final Tables to R. G. I. for approval.
187	Rewriting of National Register of Citizens of certain villages of Faizabad and Tehri-Garhwal districts.
189	Approximation of Sample Count values to Total Count values—making rules for choice of Sampling fraction in population enquiries.
190	Statement showing percentage of rural/urban (city, non-city) Population to total Population of the State.
192	Representation of the People in the State Assembly/House of People.
193	Supply of population figures to State Government of Muslims, Scheduled Castes and non-Muslims.
194	1951 Census data at a glance.
195	Cause of abnormal fall in the number of Anglo-Indians in U. P. as compared with their number in 1941.
196	Comparison of the figures of certain subsidiary tables of 1951 Census with the 1931 subsidiary tables.
197	Request for recording members of the *Kanjar* community as '*Gihar*' in Government records.
198	Revision and Publicity of Gazetteers.
200	Arrangements for village-wise sorting of Scheduled Caste population.
201	Cause of decrease in the number of Sikhs as compared with 1941.
202	Compared Birth-rates for the calendar year preceding the census for certain areas.
203	Household composition of certain selected tracts.
204	Costing statement for the 1951 Census.
207	House numbering in urban areas.
208	Agriculture labour enquiries—Data collected during the second stage.
209	Information required by R. G. I. for different land systems in U. P.
210	Reasons for variations in Tehsil Population.
211	Census papers regarding 1951 Census received from the R. G. I.
212	Backward Classes Commission—Material from the census data required by—.
213	1951 Census Report—Drafting of—and collecting of material required in this connection.
214	Population distribution maps for the National Atlas of India—assistance to Professor S. P. Chatterjee in the preparation of—.
215	Weeding of the records of 1941 Census.
216	Closure of office.
217	Cause of abnormal fall in the numbers of Aryas in U. P. as compared with tho number in 1931.
218	1951 Census Budget estimates for 1954-55.
219	Change of address of R. G. I. Office.
220	Census data relating to city tracts.

II—List of Circulars relating to Enumeration, 1951 Census

Note—All these circulars have been preserved separately for use by the next Superintendent of Census Operations

(i) Circulars of Registrar General issued before the appointment of the Census Superintendent

Serial no.	Date	Reference	Subject
1	April 28, 1948	90/4-48-Census	Principles of Centre—Provinces co-operation for successful conduct of the Indian Census
2	September 13, 1948	328/9/48-Census	Creation of a post of the State Statistician
3	September 13, 1948	327/0-48-Census	Indian Census Act, 1948 and its implications
4	January 20, 1949	33/49-Census	A symposium of census methods in the Indian Science Congress held in Allahabad
5	March 21, 1949	220/49	Printing and despatch of enumeration slips
6	June 3, 1949	8/10/49-P	(1) Free supply of stationery and standard forms to the Census Commissioner for India and the Provincial Census Superintendents in connection with the 1951 Census; and (2) Execution of printing work of the above officers
7	October 31, 1949	8/10/49-P	Supply of paper and stationery to the Provincial Census Superintendents in connection with the 1951 Census and printing in private presses
8	November 1, 1949	2/12/49-Public	Delegation of Financial powers to the Registrar General and Provincial Census Superintendents
9	February 10, 1949	116/49-Census	Census Industrial aspect
10	April 14, 1949	293/49-Census	Census of small scale Industries
11	May 11, 1949	378/49-Census	Census—Industrial aspect
12	June 3, 1949	450/49-RGC	Small scale Industries
13	July 27, 1949	644/49-RGC	Census of small scale Industries

(ii) Circulars on House Numbering, etc., issued by (a) the Registrar General and (b) the U. P. Government before the appointment of Census Superintendent

Serial no.	Date	Reference	Subject
		(a) Issued by the Registrar General	
1	November 27, 1947	Y/4	Numbering of houses and preparation of house-lists
2	January 22, 1948	Y/4-Census	Principles for house numbering and preparation of the house-lists
3	April 7, 1948	61/4-48	Principle of location code and supply of printed slip-pads
4	April 7, 1948	62/4-48	Direct dealings with the Census Commissioner for India and the States
5	April 16, 1948	78/4-48	(1) Inspection note of the Census Commissioner for India on the Mysore village account system; (2) Order issued by the Madras Government for the preparation of house-lists
6	May 3, 1948	95/4-48-Census	Random sample enumeration on one or two questions outside the ordinary list
7	May 27, 1948	129/5-48-Census	Census Map
8	October 21, 1948	485/10-48-Census	Instruction regarding house numbering
9	December 16, 1948	790/48-Census	House numbering
10	January 29, 1949	82/49-Census	Preparation of house-list unnecessary
		(b) Issued by the U. P. Government	
1	October 4, 1948	4025/III—209-47	Preparation of house-list in connection with Census of 1951
2	December 4, 1948	7530/III—209-47	House numbering and preparation of house-lists in municipal areas
3	January 19, 1949	8156/III—209/47	Allotment of code numbers to towns, villages, etc. in connection with the Census of 1951
4	January 19, 1949	8134/III	Numbering of houses and preparation of house-lists in connection with 1951 Census
5	February 19, 1949	1073/III—209-47	House numbering and preparation of house-lists in municipalities not under rationing scheme
6	April 19, 1949	2665/III—209-47	Preparation of house-lists in rationed towns in connection with the 1951 Census

(iii) Circulars issued by the Census Superintendent

Serial no.	Date	Reference	Subject
1	March 21, 1950	1/50	1951 Census questionnaire and Draft Instructions to Enumerators (see no. 3 also)
2	April 8, 1950	46/Census-1/50	Hindi translation of 'Instructions to Enumerators'
3	May 3, 1950	210/Census-1/50	1951 Census questionnaire and Draft Instructions to Enumerators
4	May 9, 1950	267/Census-44 /50	Numbering of houses in towns (see nos. 11 and 22 also)
5	May 9, 1950	268/Census-48/50	Census Divisions (see nos. 12 and 23 also)
6	May 29, 1950	468/Census-34-50	Allotment of funds for the miscellaneous expenditure on census operations in 1950-51 in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh
7	May 29, 1950	416/Census-34-50	Appointment of census clerks in the districts (see nos. 16, 78 and 99 also)
8	June 3, 1950	507/Census-19-50	Census of small scale industries (see nos. 17, 20, 47 and 89 also)
9	June 22, 1950	628/Census-56-50	Classification of certain places as 'towns' for the purposes of 1951 Census
10	July 15, 1950	834/Census-44/50	House numbering and preparation of house-lists in rural areas (see nos. 21 and 24 also)
11	July 19, 1950	887/Census-44/50	House numbering and preparation of house-lists in urban areas
12	July 22, 1950	943/Census-48/50	Census Divisions
13	July 22, 1950	857/Census-44/50	Allotment of code numbers to villages
14	July 22, 1950	617/Census-48/50	Allotment of code number in the third place to sub-divisions of towns
15	July 31, 1950	1010/Census-59/50	Progress report for the period ending July 31, 1950
16	July 31, 1950	1071/Census-34-50	Instructions for the guidance of district census clerks
17	July 31, 1950	1095/Census-19-50	Census of small scale industries
18	July 31, 1950	1007/Census-73/50	Participation of local bodies in the census operations 1950-51
19	August 23, 1950	1582/Census-23/50	Supply of the District Census Statistics
20	September 11, 1950	1858/Census-19/50	Census of small scale industries
21	September 20, 1950	2057/Census-44-50	House numbering and preparation of house-lists in rural areas
22	September 25, 1950	2071/Census-44-50	House numbering and preparation of house-lists in the urban areas
23	September 28, 1950	2137/Census -48-50	Census Divisions
24	September 30, 1950	2165/Census-44-50	Formation of blocks in rural areas in special cases
25	September 30, 1950	2164/Census-44-50	Joint Inspection of boundaries of Military Areas, Cantonment Boards, Municipal Boards and Notified Areas in urban areas
26	October 3, 1950	2166/Census-48/50	Allotment of code numbers in the third place to sub-divisions of towns of less than one lakh population
27	October 6, 1950	2115/Census-1-50	Errata to English 'Instructions to Enumerators'
28	October 9, 1950	2175/Census-84-50	Special arrangements for enumeration at fairs lasting for the entire period of enumeration
29	October 10, 1950	2160/Census-1-50	Distribution of forms of *Parwanas* for enumerators and Hindi copies of 'Instructions to Enumerators'
30	October 13, 1950	2158/Census-86/50	Training of census enumeration staff (see no. 36 also)
31	October 17, 1950	1979/Census-82/50	Number of villages and thanas in the district
32	October 24, 1950	2185/Census-49/50	Numbering of buildings in the Military Areas in connection with 1951 Census
33	October 26, 1950	2237/Census-5/50	Training sample census
34	November 2, 1950	2300/Census-59/50	Progress report for the period ending October 31, 1950
35	November 3, 1950	2303/Census-82/50	Correction of practice slips

Serial no.	Date	Reference	Subject
36	November 13, 1950	2351/Census-82/50	Importance of census training
37	November 13, 1950	2350/Census-44/50	House-list abstracts in Form nos. 2 and 3
38	October 13, 1950	2349/Census-44/50	Giving of code numbers to hamlets of villages (see no. 40 also)
39	November 17, 1950	2398/Census-3/50	Instruction regarding 'District of origin in Pakistan'
40	November 20, 1950	2410/Census-44/50	Giving of sub-code numbers to hamlets of villages
41	November 20, 1950	2413/Census-44/50	Giving of code number in the third place to railway stations, factories, etc.
42	November 25, 1950	2446/Census-1(1)/50	Distribution of Hindi 'Instructions to Supervisors'
43	November 27, 1950	2447/Census-93/50	'Ghost Ration Cards' and the census
44	December 4, 1950	2481/Census-82/50	'Correction of practice slips'
45	December 4, 1950	2483/Census-44/50	'Checking of house numbering and house-lists'
46	December 4, 1950	2484/Census-17/50	'Distribution of census slip-pads to enumerator'
47	December 4, 1950	2485/Census-19/50	'Census of small scale industries'
48	December 9, 1950	2519/Census-3/50	Changes in the questionnaire for 1951 Census
49	December 26, 1950	2567/Census-17/50	Estimate of supplementary requirements of slip-pads
50	December 26, 1950	2569/Census-44/50	'Commentaries on house-lists'
51	January 3, 1951	2578/Census-1/50	'Enumeration of children of refugees born after partition'
52	January 8, 1951	2581/Census-101/50-51	Area of certain villages in U. P. for National Sample Survey of the Government of India
53	January 8, 1951	2595/Census-92/50	Organization of local publicity for census enumerations
54	January 12, 1951	2605/Census-2/50	Preparation of National Register of Citizens for urban areas
55	January 13, 1951	2600/Census-99/50	Recognition of census services—award of the 1951 Census Medal
56	January 16, 1951	2615/Census-74/50	Appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations and their functions
57	January 16, 1951	1613/Census-29/50	Radio talks
58	January 25, 1951	2628/Census-103/50-51	Distribution of census Form nos. 14, 16क, 16ख, and 17
59	January 27, 1951	2629/Census-44/50	Despatch of district house-list abstracts and district commentaries
60	January 1951	2586/Census-17/50	Supply of additional requirement of enumeration pads
61	January 1951	2412/Census-1/50	Distribution of Hindi Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators
62	January 1951	/Census-92/50	Census posters
63	February 2, 1951	2638/Census-1/50	'Enumeration of Arya Samajists'
64	February 4, 1951	2643/Census-1/50	'Enumeration of Ansars'
65	February 4, 1951	2644/Census-109/50-51	Opening of check-centres during the enumeration period
66	February 5, 1951	2646/Census-1/50	'Enumeration of Indian Christians'
67	February 5, 1951	2648/Census-110/50	Use of *chir* boxes for despatch of slips after enumeration
68	February 6, 1951	2650/Census-111/50	Additions and reductions of population in districts during 1941—51
69	February 6, 1951	2651/Census-1/50	Enumeration to be strictly in accordance with the reply of the citizen
70	February 8, 1951	2666/Census-92/50	Hindi posters regarding Census of 1951
71	February 8, 1951	2664/Census-70/50	Travelling allowance of officials and non-officials in respect of journeys performed by them exclusively on census work
72	February 8, 1951	2665/Census-112/50	Printing and distribution of census Form nos. 24 and 25
73	February 8, 1951	2659/Census-1/50	Enumeration of houseless persons
74	February 14, 1951	2673/Census-1/50	Contradiction of mis-statements in the Press, etc. regarding census
75	February 16, 1951	2674/Census-99/50	Recognition of census services

Serial no.	Date	Reference	Subject
76	February 20, 1951	2681/Census-44/50	Correction of house-lists by enumerators and their use after enumeration
77	February 20, 1951	2684/Census-68/50	Complaints against census enumeration
78	February 20, 1951	2685/Census-34/50	Term of appointment of the district census clerk
79	February 20, 1951	2679/Census-100/50-51	Instructions for local check and subsequent handling of census pads of rural areas after enumeration
80	February 22, 1951	2680/Census-100/50-51	Instructions for local check and subsequent handling of census pads, etc. of urban areas after enumeration
81	February 23, 1951	2691/Census-110/50-51	Supply of labels in Form nos. 26 and 27
82	February 24, 1951	2693/Census-2/50	'Instructions for preparation of the National Register of Citizens'
83	February 27, 1951	2700/Census-1/50-51	Slips of persons who left their households during the period of enumeration
84	March 1, 1951	2709/Census-2(2)/50	'Instructions for preparation of the National Register of Citizens'
85	March 1, 1951	2711/Census-2/50	'Instructions for preparation of the National Register of Citizens'
86	March 3, 1951	2714/Census-94/51	Submissions of District Summary and telegraphic transmission of figures of provisional total population
87	March 3, 1951	2713/Census-120/51	Giving of the number of the revenue villages and hamlets in Form no. 17
88	March 8, 1951	2730/Census-120/50	List of villages
89	March 8, 1951	2731/Census-19/50	Recoupment of paper used in census of small cottage industries
90	March 12, 1951	2737/Census-94/50	Use of Form 18-A for all census cities
91	March 20, 1951	2762/Census-18/50	Disposal of surplus census forms, etc.
92	March 30, 1951	2770/Census-130/50	Procedure regarding enumeration of individuals who were left out in the census count
93	March 30, 1951	2771/Census-94/50	Population by the provisional census count
94	April 6, 1951	2784/Census-56/50	List of 'census cities and towns' in U. P.
95	April 6, 1951	2788/Census-42/50	Area figures of villages, towns, cities and tehsils
96	April 11, 1951	2299/Census-34/50	Disposal of the black-boards prepared for the training of the enumeration staff
97	April 28, 1951	2816/Census-78/50	Payment of honorarium for census enumeration by local bodies
98	May 16, 1951	2838/Census-131/50	Sample verification of 1951 Census Count
99	June 19, 1951	2855/Census-34/50	Declaration of the post of district census clerks as an addition to the cadre of district offices

III—List of Tabulation Circulars, 1951 Census

Serial no.	Date	Subject	Page no.
		(i) General Administration	
		(a) Preliminary Organization	
1	August 23, 1950	Requirement of experienced hands for Census Tabulation Offices	1
2	August 24, 1950	Establishment of Tabulation Offices	1
3	January 13, 1951	Appointment of Deputy Collectors as Deputy Census Superintendents of Tabulation Offices	2
4	February 5, 1951	Use of *cair* boxes for despatch of slips after enumeration	3
5	February 20, 1951	Purchase of furniture for Census Tabulation Offices	3
6	February 21, 1951	Purchase of locks for the Abstraction and Compilation Offices in Uttar Pradesh (see nos. 7 and 15 also)	4
7	February 21, 1951	Decisions taken at the Conference of Deputy Census Superintendents regarding staff, boxes, locks, pigeon-holes, furniture and office building of Tabulation Offices	4
8	March 2, 1951	Deputation of Economic Intelligence Inspectors to various Tabulation Offices	6
9	March 5, 1951	Tender for pigeon-holes	7
10	March 8, 1951	Purchase of boxes for sorters (see nos. 12 and 13 also)	8
11	March 12, 1951	Installation of telephones in the Tabulation Offices	9
12	March 16, 1951	Supply of steel or wooden boxes to Deputy Census Superintendent, Aligarh	9
13	March 19, 1951	Purchase of boxes for sorters	9
14	March 22, 1951	Administrative Assistants	10
15	March 31, 1951	Locks	10
16	April 1, 1951	Opening of shops and restaurants etc., in Tabulation Offices (see no. 19)	11
17	April 9, 1951	Anti-fire measures	11
18	April 9, 1951	Hiring of Typewriter	11
19	April 20, 1951	Restaurants in Tabulation Offices	11
20	May 14, 1951	Purchase of thread for preparation of bundles for Sorter's Ticket O (see no. 21)	11
21	May 18, 1951	Use of thread for preparation of bundles after Sorter's Ticket O	12
22	May 29, 1951	Organization of Census Tabulation Offices (see no. 23)	12
23	June 5, 1951	Organization of Tabulation Offices	13
24	September 22, 1951	Hiring of comptometer machines	14
		(b) Recruitment and Training of Staff	
1	February 21, 1951	Recruitment of sorter-*cum*-copyists, compiler-checkers and supervisors	15
2	March 2, 1951	Instructions regarding filling of application forms	15
3	March 5, 1951	Recruitment of staff	16
4	March 15, 1951	Training of staff of Tabulation Offices (see nos. 6, 8, 10 and 14 also)	17
5	April 10, 1951	Recruitment of supervisors and compiler-checkers	17
6	April 20, 1951	Training classes of staff in Tabulation Offices (see nos. 8, 10 and 14 also)	18
7	May 4, 1951	Planning of recruitment of sorters for main tabulation	19
8	May 5, 1951	Scheme for systematic training of staff of Tabulation Offices	19
9	May 14, 1951	Removal of the incompetent staff	20
10	May 29, 1951	Recruitment and training of staff in Tabulation Offices	20
11	June 1, 1951	Further recruitment of staff in Tabulation Offices	21
12	June 7, 1951	Training of comptometer assistants	22
13	June 20, 1951	Some features of census tabulation in Uttar Pradesh	22
14	June 30, 1951	Recruitment and training of staff in Tabulation Offices	27
15	August 23, 1951	Refresher classes	28
		(c) Miscellaneous	
1	April 28, 1950	Prompt execution of orders from Head Office	29
2	March 14, 1951	Holidays in Tabulation Offices	29

Serial no.	Date	Subject	Page no.
3	March 15, 1951	Punctuality of attendance in Tabulation Offices (see no. 12)	29
4	March 27, 1951	D. A. under Government of India Rules	30
5	March 28, 1951	Registers to be maintained in Census Tabulation Offices	30
6	March 31, 1951	Casual leave of daily wage staff	31
7	March 31, 1951	Dealing with late-comers to Tabulation Offices	32
8	April 20, 1951	Cleanliness in Tabulation Offices	32
9	May 14, 1951	Weekly progress report	32
10	May 14, 1951	Need for economy in Tabulation Offices	33
11	June 1, 1951	Exchange of visits by Deputy Census Superintendents	33
12	June 1, 1951	Punctual attendance in Tabulation Offices	34
13	July 23, 1951	Consolidated Attendance Register	35
14	August 23, 1951	Issue of Merit Certificates, etc. to employees of Tabulation Offices (see *ii*—below no. 46)	35
15	August 27, 1951	Opening of Tabulation Offices on holidays and payment to staff	35
16	September 3, 1951	Issue of discharge and merit certificates to employees of Tabulation Offices	36
17	September 21, 1951	Closure of Tabulation Offices during Dasehra Holidays	36
18	September 22, 1951	Termination of daily wage staff before Dasehra Holidays	36
19	September 22, 1951	Economy Campaign in Tabulation Offices	36
20	September 29, 1951	Maintenance of list of best workers in the Census Tabulation Offices	37
21	October 4, 1951	Payment of salaries to staff at the end of October	37
22	October 10, 1951	Report on the working of the Tabulation Offices	38
23	October 26, 1951	Transfer of account and other registers and files of the Census Tabulation Offices to the Head Office	38
24	November 2, 1951	Grant of conveyance charges to 4th grade staff for attending office on holidays	39
		(ii) Technical Control	
1	March 15, 1951	Instructions for treatment of omissions in the enumeration slips	1
2	March 19, 1951	Conference of Deputy Census Superintendents at Bareilly	4
3	March 19, 1951	Gradual speeding up of work in Tabulation Offices	5
4	March 20, 1951	Forms of maintenance of certain records in Tabulation Offices	6
5	April 12, 1951	Weekly progress report (see nos. 7 and 19 also)	7
6	April 20, 1951	Visit of Statistical Assistants	9
7	April 20, 1951	Weekly progress report (see no. 19)	9
8	April 26, 1951	Seating plan in Tabulation Offices	11
9	May 4, 1951	Fixation of quota of slips for sorters	11
10	May 4, 1951	Numbering of sorter's boxes and allotment of locks	12
11	May 8, 1951	Organization of Trial Tabulation	13
12	May 14, 1951	Standard of performance of sorters (see nos. 21, 22 and 35 also)	16
13	May 29, 1951	Checking of census pads and preparation of Sorter's Ticket 'O' and Primary Census Abstract	17
14	May 30, 1951	Preparation of sorter's boxes for Ticket 'O' and Tickets other than 'O'	19
15	May 31, 1951	Alteration in sorting procedure of the various tickets	23
16	June 1, 1951	Maintenance of a Day-book in Tabulation Offices	26
17	June 1, 1951	Fixing of quotas of performance for various items of work (see nos. 21, 22, 35 and 36 also)	27
18	June 5, 1951	Checking work in Tabulation Offices	28
19	June 7, 1951	Weekly progress report	29
20	June 8, 1951	Preparation of Sorter's Ticket 11 regarding unemployment by literacy and educational standards	30
21	June 19, 1951	Performance standards	32
22	June 19, 1951	Performance standards	33

Serial no.	Date	Subject	Page no.
23	June 20, 1951	Preparation of sorter's boxes for Tickets other than 'O'	34
24	June 20, 1951	Preparation of Abstract of sample households	36
25	June 22, 1951	Time Table of Tabulation Offices	37
26	June 25, 1951	Instructions for the preparation of Primary Census Abstract Final or the second copy of Primary Census Abstract	38
27	June 30, 1951	Appointment of additional compiler-checkers for Tabulation Offices	41
28	July 1, 1951	System of writing figures in census statements	42
29	July 1, 1951	Scrutiny of Day-books	43
30	July 1, 1951	Progressive performance charts	44
31	July 2, 1951	Preparation of Sorter's Ticket 11 regarding unemployment by literacy and educational standards	46
32	July 3, 1951	Keeping of slips in sorter's boxes for various classes	47
33	July 10, 1951	Copies of 'Day-books'	48
34	July 23, 1951	Bonus statements (see nos. 38, 39, 41, 45, 47, 59, 60, 63 and 65 also)	48
35	July 25, 1951	Performance standards	52
36	July 30, 1951	Performance of comptometer assistant	53
37	August 4, 1951	Draft rules for the payment of bonus to staff in Census Tabulation Offices	54
38	August 4, 1951	Bonus statement (see nos. 39, 41, 45, 47, 59, 60, 63 and 65 also)	54(a)
39	August 13, 1951	Premium to be allowed to sorters for sorting of boxes of sample and displaced persons of various livelihood classes combined	55
40	August 14, 1951	Functions of compiler-checkers	55
41	August 22, 1951	Payment of bonus to sorters for preparing sorting tickets	57
42	August 22, 1951	Sorting Time Table	57
43	August 23, 1951	Promotion of staff in the P. C. A. and Tabulation Sections	58
44	August 23, 1951	Correct posting of Day-books	59
45	August 23, 1951	Bonus statement (see nos. 47, 59, 60, 63 and 65 also)	60
46	August 23, 1951	Issue of Merit Certificates, etc. to employees of Tabulation Offices	61
47	August 25, 1951	Counting of training hours in the bonus statements	62
48	August 28, 1951	Packing of different classes of slips in separate bundles	62
49	— —	Preparation of daily diary and the weekly supplement	63
50	September 1, 1951	Appointment of an additional Technical Assistant	65
51	September 3, 1951	Sample verification of the National Register of Citizens	66
52	September 4, 1951	Mode of work of checkers	69
53	September 5, 1951	Instructions for cross-check and tally of the sorter's tickets	69
54	September 7, 1951	Programme for completion of sorting	71
55	September 9, 1951	Effective application of cross checks for the tickets, compilation posting statements and tables	72
56	September 9, 1951	Instructions for cross-check and tally of the compiler's posting statements	73
57	September 14, 1951	Premium to be allowed to the sorters for sorting of boxes of sample and displaced persons of various livelihood classes combined	75
58	September 22, 1951	Preparation of census records for storage	76
59	September 27, 1951	Checking of bonus statements (see nos. 60, 63 and 65 also)	77
60	October 7, 1951	Preparation and check of bonus statements	78
61	October 12, 1951	Records to be brought to Headquarters by the Technical Assistants	79
62	October 18, 1951	Programme of visit of Technical Assistants to Head Office	80
63	October 23, 1951	Payment of bonus to staff	81
64	October 25, 1951	Despatch of National Register of Citizens and house-lists	81
65	November 3, 1951	Premium to be allowed to the sorters for sorting of boxes of sample and displaced persons of various livelihood classes combined	82

IV—Manuals and Instructions, U. P. Census, 1951

(*i*) *Enumeration*

1 General Scheme of the Census of India, 1951 (English)

2 Census Manual for U. P., 1950-51, Part I—Enumeration (English)

3 Instructions to Enumerators, U. P. Census, 1950-51 (English)

4 Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators, U. P. Census, 1950-51 (English)

5 Instructions to Enumerators, U. P. Census, 1950-51 (Hindi)

6 Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators, U. P. Census, 1950-51 (Hindi)

7 Instructions to Enumerators, U. P. Census, 1950-51 (Urdu)

8 Instructions to Supervisors, U. P. Census, 1950-51 (Hindi)

9 Instructions to kanungos and patwaris regarding the numbering of houses in rural areas (Hindi)

10 Summary of proceedings—Census Conference held at New Delhi from February 23 to March 1, 1950 (English)

11 List of Census cities and towns in U. P. (English)

(*ii*) *Tabulation*

1 Census Manual for Uttar Pradesh, 1950-51, Part II—Tabulation (English)

2 Instructions to Sorters, Census 1950-51 (Hindi)

3 Tabulation Plan of Census, 1951, from the Registrar General, India (English)

4 Sorting and Compilation Instructions, Census of India, 1951, from the Registrar General, India (English)

5 Tabulation Instructions, Census of India, 1951, from the Registrar General, India (English)

6 Summary of the Proceedings of the Census Conference held from December 27 to 29, 1950 of all the Census Superintendents in India (English)

7 Review of the Proceedings of the First Census Study Group by J.D. Kerawalla, M.SC., Superintendent of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh (English)

V—Broadcast Talks and Leaflets

1 The Census Questionnaire, 1951 (English leaflet)

2 The Census Questionnaire, 1951, by Sri Rajeshwari Prasad, I.A.S., Superintendent of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh (Hindi broadcast talk)

3 Message from Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Home Minister to Government of India, to Every Census Enumerator in India (English broadcast talk)

4 Message from Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Home Minister to Government of India, to Every Census Enumerator in India (Hindi translation of broadcast talk)

5 "The Census and You" by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India (English)

6 "Why Census" by Sri R. Madhavan Nair, Chief Assistant Editor, 'The Pioneer', Lucknow (English broadcast talk)

7 Preliminaries of 1951 Census by Sri Rajeshwari Prasad, I.A.S., Superintendent of Census Operations, U. P. (English broadcast talk)

8 The National Register of Citizens (English leaflet)

9 Census and Increase of Population by Dr. Ganesh Prasad (Hindi broadcast talk)

10 Advantages of Census by Sri Mahesh Chandra Agarwal (Hindi broadcast talk)

11 A talk on Census by Hon'ble Sri Govind Ballabh Pant, Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh (Hindi broadcast talk)

12 First Census of Free India (Hindi poster)

VI—Enumeration Forms, U. P. Census, 1951

1 Form no. 10 Parvana—Details of Area (Hindi)
2 Form no. 10 Parvana—Details of Circles (Hindi)
3 Form no. 10 Parvana—Details of Blocks (Hindi)
4 Form no. 14 Goshwara of Enumerator—For Rural Areas (Hindi)
5 Form no. 15 Goshwara of Enumerator—For Urban Areas (Hindi)
6 Form no. 16-ग्र Goshwara of Supervisors—For Rural Areas (Hindi)
7 Form no. 16-ग्र Goshwara of Census—For Urban Areas (Hindi)
8 Form no. 17 Tehsil Goshwara (Hindi)
9 Form no. 24 Slip for Pads of Rural Areas (Hindi)
10 Form no. 25 Slip for Pads of Urban Areas (Hindi)
11 Form no. 26 Slip for Rural Census Box no. (Hindi)
12 Form no. 27 Slip for Urban Census Box no. (Hindi)
13 Census of India, 1951—Certificate by the President of India (English)
14 Certificate Class I, by U. P. Government regarding services in 1950-51 Census (Hindi)
15 Certificate Class II, by U. P. Government regarding services in 1950-51 Census (Hindi)
16 Certificate Class III, by U. P. Government regarding services in 1950-51 Census (Hindi)
17 Form of National Register of Citizens (Hindi)
18 Cover form of the National Register of Citizens (Hindi)
19 Blank enumeration pads of 100 slips each (10)

VII—List of Forms issued in connection with the Sorting, Compilation and Tabulation of 1951 Census data

Serial no.	Heading of the form
1	Application form for employment in Tabulation Offices
2	Form of attendance register of the Tabulation Offices
3	Daily attendance sheet
4	Certificate of employment in Tabulation Offices
5	Certificate of meritorious work in the Census Tabulation Offices
6	Daily *karguzari* statement of copyists
7	Population of Urban Areas, 1951
8	Variation between Population—1951 (Provisional Total) and 1941
9	Sorter's Ticket O
10	Sorter's Ticket (Special)
11	Sorter's Ticket 1
12	Sorter's Ticket 2
13	Sorter's Ticket 3
14	Sorter's Ticket 4
15	Sorter's Ticket 5
16	Sorter's Ticket 6
17	Sorter's Ticket 7
18	Sorter's Ticket 8
19	Sorter's Ticket 9
20	Sorter's Ticket 10
21	Sorter's Ticket 11
22	Bonus Statement
23	Primary Census Abstract
24	Primary Census Abstract (Final)
25	Compiler's Posting Statement (Special)
26	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 1 (i) to (viii)
27	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 2 (i) to (viii)
28	Livelihood Group Abstract
29	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 3
30	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 4
31	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 5
32	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 6
33	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 7 (i) to (viii)
34	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 8
35	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 9
36	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 10
37	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 11
38	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 12
39	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 13
40	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 14
41	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 15 (i) to (viii)
42	Compiler's Posting Statement no. 16
43	Miscellaneous Sorting Form no. 1—Description of sorting bundles
44	Miscellaneous Sorting Form no. 2—Identification Card
45	Miscellaneous Sorting Form no. 3—Supervisor's register of boxes of slips
46	Miscellaneous Sorting Form no. 4—Record Keeper's register of boxes of slips
47	Miscellaneous Sorting Form no. 5—Work done by sorter
48	Miscellaneous Sorting Form no. 6—Weekly Progress Report
49	Miscellaneous Sorting Form no. 6-A—Weekly Progress Report supplement for the week ending
50	Day-book for Tabulation Offices
51	Miscellaneous Form no. 7—Issue and return of census record for Sorter's Ticket O
52	Statement of receipt of Sorter's Ticket O and classwise bundles from sorters
53	Census Abstract of Sample Households
54	Economic Table B-II—Secondary means of livelihood
55	Economic Table B-III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers
56	Table C-II—Livelihood classes by age-groups
57	Table D-I—Languages (ii) Bilingualism
58	Table D-V—Displaced persons by district of origin and date of arrival in India
59	Table D-VII—Livelihood classes by Educational Standards
60	Table D-VIII-(I)—Unemployment by Educational Standards
61	Table D-VIII-(II)—Unemployment by Livelihood Classes
62	Sample Verification Form—Census 1951
63	Backward Classes slips
64	Non-backward Classes slips

VIII—Enumeration Instructions—U. P. and other States, 1951

1 Census Manual for U. P., 1950-51, Part I—Enumeration (English)
2 Instructions to Enumerators, U. P., Census 1950-51 (English)
3 Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators, U. P., Census 1950-51 (English)
4 Instructions to Enumerators, U. P., Census 1950-51 (Hindi)
5 Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators, U. P., Census 1950-51 (Hindi)
6 Instructions to Enumerators, U. P., Census 1950-51 (Urdu)
7 Census of India—Instructions for taking a Census of small industries (English)
8 Census of India—Instructions for taking a Census of small industries (Hindi)
9 Enumerator's Guide—Mysore Census 1951 (English)
10 Supervisor's Guide—Mysore Census 1951 (English)
11 Census Procedure Code—Part I up to Enumeration—Mysore Census 1951 (English)
12 Handbook of Instructions to Enumerators and Supervisors—Census of India—1951—Travancore and Cochin (English)
13 Bulletin no. 3—Instructions to Enumerators—Rajasthan and Ajmer (Hindi)
14 Census of India, 1951—Instructions to Enumerators—Madhya Bharat (Hindi)
15 Census of India, 1951—Instructions to Enumerators—Part I, including Instructions regarding numbering of Houses and preparation of House-list—Madhya Bharat (Hindi)
16 Census of India, 1951—Instructions to Supervisors—Part II, regarding Enumeration—Madhya Bharat (Hindi)
17 Census Questionnaire—Bihar (Hindi)
18 Instructions to Enumerators—Bihar, Census 1951 (Hindi)
19 Code of Census Procedure for Bihar—Part II—Preliminary Arrangements (continued) and Part III—Enumeration (English)
20 Census of India, 1951—Enumeration Handbook—Orissa (English)
21 Census of India, 1951—Manual of Instructions for Charge Superintendents—Orissa (English)
22 Census of India, 1951—Manual of Instructions for Supervisors—Orissa (English)
23 Enumeration Handbook—Census 1951—West Bengal and Sikkim (English)
24 Instructions to Enumerators—Census 1951—Assam, Tripura and Manipur (English)
25 Census Handbook—Census 1951—Assam, Tripura and Manipur (English)

IX—Miscellaneous Literature, U. P. Census, 1931

1 Alphabetical Index of Occupations
2 Caste Index and Classification of Christians by sect
3 Census Manual (Enumeration) for Gazetted Officers
4 Tabulation and Compilation Manual for Census Central Offices, United Provinces, 1931
5 Appendix to Census Central Office Manual (Abstraction and Compilation)

X—Miscellaneous Literature, U. P. Census, 1941

1 Enumerator's Book, Census 1940-41, U. P. (English)
2 Enumerator's Book, Census 1940-41, U. P. (Hindi)
3 Enumerator's Manual for Supervising Officers in U. P. (English)
4 Rules for Census Operations—U. P. (English)
5 Special Rules for Kumaun Hill Pattis (English)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I—*Head Office*

Serial no.	Name and designation	Office from which services were obtained	Scale of pay
1	2	3	4
1	Sri Mohammad Kalim Adhami, Head Assistant	U. P. Civil Secretariat ..	Rs.160—15—280—E.B.—20—400 plus Rs.40 Special Pay
2	Sri Bankey Lal Upadhya, Statistical Assistant	Do. ..	Rs.160—15—280—E.B.—20—400 plus Rs.40 Special Pay
3	Sri Parmeshwari Das Johari, Assistant	Rampur Collectorate ..	Rs.100—5—125—5—160—10—200
4	Sri Gopi Nath Nagar, Statistical Assistant	Office of the Director of Agriculture, U. P.	Rs.120—8—200—10—300 ..
5	Sri Rajey Lal Jain, Assistant ..	Court of Wards, U. P. ..	Rs.90—3—105 .. ..
6	Sri Bhagwat Saran Garg, Assistant	Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division	Rs.80—6—110—E.B.—6—140 ..
7	Sri Jagdish Bahadur Saxena, Statistical Assistant	.. ..	Rs.100 .. .. ..
8	Sri Shiv Nath Chaturvedi, Statistical Assistant	.. ..	Rs.100 .. .. ..
9	Sri Amjad Ali Khan, Daftari ..	.. ..	Rs.35 .. .. ..
10	Sri Ram Avadh, Orderly-Jamadar	.. ..	Rs.30 .. .. ..
11	Sri Ram Das, Orderly ..	.. ..	Rs.30 .. .. ..
12	Sri Faqir Singh, Orderly ..	.. ..	Rs.30 .. .. ..
13	Sri Aziz Khan, Office Peon ..	.. ..	Rs.30 .. .. ..
14	Sri Ram Kishan, Office Peon ..	.. ..	Rs.30 .. .. ..
15	Sri Afsar Ali, Office Peon ..	.. ..	Rs.30 .. .. ..
16	Sri Brahama Das, Office Peon ..	.. ..	Rs.30 .. .. ..

Staff

Period of appointment	Pay on January 1, 1952	Remarks
5	6	7
	Rs.	
March 11, 1950 to February 8, 1954 ..	348	Pay in column 6 includes deputation allowance at 20 per cent. on substantive pay and special pay.
September 1, 1950 to July 25, 1954 ..	294	Do.
March 9, 1950 to October 7, 1953 ..	216	Pay in column 6 includes deputation allowance at 20 per cent. on substantive pay.
April 6, 1951 to October 31, 1954 ..	163	Do.
May 13, 1950 to May 21, 1954 ..	119	Do.
April 1, 1950 to November 7, 1952 ..	110	Do.
October 12, 1950 to March 16, 1953 ..	120	Appointed as Compilation Assistant with effect from November 3, 1951 at Rs.120 per mensem.
March 2, 1951 to date	120	Do.
December 1, 1950 to date	35	
January 19, 1950 to date	35	Appointed Jamadar with effect from October 1, 1950 on Rs.35 per mensem.
February 15, 1950 to March 10, 1954 ..	30	
May 8, 1950 to date	30	
March 17 to September 9, 1950 ..	..	
April 3, 1950 to dato	30	
September 19, 1950 to date	30	
December 7, 1950 to date	30	

APPENDIX II—*District Census Officers*

Code no.	Name of district	Name of District Census Officer
1	2	3
1	Dehra Dun	Sri Gian Prakash, I.A.S.
2	Saharanpur	,, Kailash Chandra Sharma
		,, Prem Shankar
3	Muzaffarnagar	,, Anangpal Singh
4	Meerut	,, K. P. Singh, I.A.S.
5	Bulandshahr	,, Prithvi Nath Sahai
6	Aligarh	,, Trilok Singh
7	Mathura	,, Anup Singh
8	Agra	,, Rajendra Coomar
9	Mainpuri	,, A. A. Khwaja
10	Etah	,, Raj Kumar Vaish
11	Bareilly	,, Udai Bir Singh
12	Bijnor	,, Ram Bahadur Pradhan
13	Budaun	,, Mohammad Wasim
14	Moradabad	,, S. P. Wattal
15	Shahjahanpur	,, Rajiv Lochan Sharma
16	Pilibhit	,, Mohiuddin Ahmad
17	Farrukhabad	,, Brij Kishore Kakkar
		,, Kailash Chandra Sharma
18	Etawah	,, J. N. Gupta
19	Kanpur	,, Lalit Mohan Ghildayal
20	Fatehpur	,, P. S. Gautam
21	Allahabad	,, Narendra Shankar Mathur
		,, Brijesh Kumar Singh
22	Jhansi	,, Bhawani Shankar Sharma
23	Jalaun	,, Mohammad Munauwwar
24	Hamirpur	,, Rameshwar Prasad Saxena
25	Banda	,, P. C. Tyagi
26	Banaras	,, A. Kumar, I.A.S.
27	Mirzapur	,, Athar Husain
28	Jaunpur	,, Gangesh Misra
29	Ghazipur	,, Mazhar Aziz
30	Ballia	,, Avadh Behari Mathur
		,, Abdul Jamil Khan
31	Gorakhpur	,, B. N. Rai
32	Deoria	,, Maiku Lal Shukla
33	Basti	,, Mohammad Ibrahim Khan
34	Azamgarh	,, J. D. Shah
35	Naini Tal	,, B. K. Tandon
		,, Raghuraj Singh
36	Almora	,, R. P. Ghildiyal
37	Garhwal	,, P. C. Srivastava
38	Lucknow	,, C. P. Srivastava I.A.S.
		,, R. K. Talwar, I.A.S.

APPENDIX II—*District Census Officers—(concld.)*

Code no.	Name of district	Name of District Census Officer
1	2	3
39	Unnao	Sri Mohammad Saif Ullah Khan
40	Rae Bareli	,, V. D. Bahukhandi
		,, Sri Lal Shukla
41	Sitapur	,, Dwarka Prasad Gupta
		,, Gyan Swarup Gupta
42	Hardoi	,, Hazur Uddin Ahmad
43	Kheri	,, T. P. Tewari
44	Faizabad	,, Ram Bahadur Saxena I.A.S.
45	Gonda	,, Indrajit Narain Rai
		,, Durga Prasad Arya
46	Bahraich	,, Murli Shyam Manohar
47	Sultanpur	,, K. S. Mall
48	Pratapgarh	,, P. D. Chaturvedi
49	Bara Banki	,, W. M. Singh
50	Tehri-Garhwal	,, Faiq Ali Khan
51	Rampur	,, Krishna Bahadur Pradhan

Num

Code no.	Name of district	Charges	Circles	Blocks	Charge Superintendents	Assistant Charge Superintendents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dehra Dun	15	88	381	15	2
2	Saharanpur	14	129	1,143	14	6
3	Muzaffarnagar	9	66	835	9	4
4	Meerut	19	153	1,485	19	12
5	Bulandshahr	10	76	917	10	4
6	Aligarh	10	92	949	10	11
7	Mathura	10	80	868	10	7
8	Agra	19	80	949	19	15
9	Mainpuri	7	35	578	7	3
10	Etah	9	39	678	9	4
11	Bareilly	12	102	1,087	12	8
12	Bijnor	14	83	1,001	14	3
13	Budaun	8	51	819	8	5
14	Moradabad	12	82	1,249	12	8
15	Shahjahanpur	9	51	741	9	7
16	Pilibhit	6	24	472	6	2
17	Farrukhabad	15	45	726	15	4
18	Etawah	7	30	512	7	4
19	Kanpur	29	236	1,782	29	20
20	Fatehpur	5	28	592	5	4
21	Allahabad	23	196	1,660	23	7
22	Jhansi	14	58	927	14	3
23	Jalaun	8	37	549	8	6
24	Hamirpur	11	47	667	11	6
25	Banda	6	36	679	6	6
26	Banaras	19	133	1,196	19	19
27	Mirzapur	8	35	665	8	7
28	Jaunpur	6	35	810	6	5
29	Ghazipur	5	53	738	5	4
30	Ballia	5	30	672	5	1
31	Gorakhpur	8	49	992	8	4
32	Deoria	6	28	786	6	2
33	Basti	7	38	1,217	7	7
34	Azamgarh	8	51	1,187	8	7
35	Naini Tal	19	89	522	19	10
36	Almora	9	20	136	9	5
37	Garhwal	12	42	207	12	5
38	Lucknow	14	98	979	14	14
39	Unnao	5	24	585	5	4
40	Rae Bareli	5	36	554	5	4
41	Sitapur	9	36	740	9	5
42	Hardoi	10	39	877	10	4
43	Kheri	7	44	578	7	5
44	Faizabad	9	50	968	9	7
45	Gonda	9	54	1,059	9	6
46	Bahraich	7	38	768	7	3
47	Sultanpur	5	35	735	5	4
48	Pratapgarh	4	18	527	4	3
49	Bara Banki	6	34	697	6	3
50	Tehri-Garhwal	8	32	103	8	2
51	Rampur	7	28	419	7	7
	Total ..	**518**	**3,113**	**40,963**	**518**	**308**

Divisions and Agency

ber of				Average number of houses per		
Supervisors	Co-supervisors	Enumerators	Co-enumerators	Charge Superintendent and Assistant Charge Superintendent	Supervisor and Co-supervisor	Enumerator and Co-enumerator
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
68	27	408	161	5,582	999	167
127	57	1,143	153	16,667	1,812	257
46	32	835	228	18,173	3,029	222
80	10	1,485	512	11,667	4,019	181
53	27	909	404	25,705	4,498	272
81	42	843	535	14,782	2,524	225
80	23	897	152	10,566	1,744	171
79	52	950	280	5,995	1,556	166
27	18	454	593	20,150	4,478	192
39	20	624	204	14,823	3,266	233
125	22	687	481	11,177	1,521	191
150	20	1,510	148	12,101	1,210	124
51	14	822	343	20,084	4,017	224
83	46	1,271	528	20,069	3,111	223
49	13	736	276	11,773	3,038	186
22	10	472	164	10,787	2,697	136
44	19	724	254	10,062	3,035	195
36	9	505	339	15,061	3,682	196
236	14	2,201	194	8,454	1,657	173
26	12	650	550	19,394	4,593	145
185	17	1,659	504	13,335	1,981	185
76	39	992	233	12,577	1,859	175
39	21	549	143	9,489	2,214	192
47	15	629	202	9,022	2,474	185
36	22	662	234	12,822	2,653	172
133	16	1,227	291	9,382	2,392	234
39	11	652	581	14,902	4,470	181
35	17	809	263	23,430	4,956	240
50	16	714	336	20,534	2,800	176
30	9	635	171	36,549	5,623	272
43	25	1,040	534	32,711	5,773	249
31	19	860	400	43,021	6,883	273
40	31	1,219	445	32,684	6,445	275
42	20	1,191	419	24,311	5,882	227
89	47	687	168	2,911	621	99
35	38	1,412	535	16,294	3,125	117
41	27	650	35	8,140	2,035	202
134	7	1,087	150	8,844	1,756	200
24	10	585	191	21,982	5,818	255
19	19	544	293	28,458	6,740	306
33	16	737	244	17,197	4,913	245
39	27	875	334	16,557	3,512	192
43	9	573	461	15,776	3,641	183
50	21	961	285	18,271	4,117	235
61	16	1,149	435	24,524	4,777	232
54	10	792	189	25,295	3,952	258
35	19	745	720	28,801	4,800	177
19	8	539	210	32,265	8,365	302
33	11	679	238	31,440	6,431	309
32	3	704	..	8,153	2,329	116
37	12	430	240	7,556	2,159	158
3,106	**1,065**	**44,113**	**15,983**	**17,457**	**3,568**	**204**

APPENDIX IV-A—*Distribution*

Code no.	Name of district	Parwanas for Appointment of (Form no. 10)						Enumeration Pads	
		Charge Superintendents		Supervisors		Enumerators		Of 100 slips each	
		S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dehra Dun	30	30	100	100	600	600	3,062	3,034
2	Saharanpur	30	30	200	200	1,400	1,400	13,566	13,566
3	Muzaffarnagar	20	20	100	100	1,200	1,200	12,153	12,153
4	Meerut	50	50	100	100	2,000	2,000	24,811	24,811
5	Bulandshahr	20	20	100	100	1,500	1,500	15,149	14,799
6	Aligarh	40	40	150	150	1,500	1,500	15,786	12,286
7	Mathura	20	20	130	130	1,200	1,200	9,281	9,278
8	Agra	50	50	150	150	1,300	1,300	14,833	13,498
9	Mainpuri	20	20	60	60	1,100	1,100	10,035	9,451
10	Etah	20	20	70	70	900	900	11,325	11,315
11	Bareilly	30	30	160	160	1,200	1,200	13,527	9,536
12	Bijnor	20	20	180	180	1,800	1,800	10,468	10,468
13	Budaun	20	20	80	80	1,300	1,300	13,367	13,217
14	Moradabad	30	30	150	150	1,800	1,800	22,428	22,428
15	Shahjahanpur	20	20	70	70	1,200	1,200	11,309	11,200
16	Pilibhit	20	20	40	40	600	600	5,644	5,614
17	Farrukhabad	30	30	70	70	1,000	1,000	10,987	10,981
18	Etawah	20	20	60	60	900	900	10,158	8,783
19	Kanpur	60	60	260	260	2,500	2,500	17,897	17,621
20	Fatehpur	20	20	50	50	1,300	1,300	9,280	9,254
21	Allahabad	40	40	230	230	2,200	2,200	20,850	20,844
22	Jhansi	20	20	130	130	1,300	1,300	8,890	7,929
23	Jalaun	20	20	70	70	800	800	5,548	3,953
24	Hamirpur	20	20	70	70	900	900	6,619	6,607
25	Banda	20	20	70	70	1,000	1,000	8,310	8,310
26	Banaras	50	50	200	200	1,600	1,600	19,206	19,206
27	Mirzapur	20	20	60	60	1,300	1,300	10,350	10,350
28	Jaunpur	20	20	60	60	1,100	1,100	15,956	15,956
29	Ghazipur	20	20	80	80	1,100	1,100	11,332	11,332
30	Ballia	10	10	50	50	900	900	12,120	12,120
31	Gorakhpur	20	20	80	80	1,700	1,700	22,978	22,674
32	Deoria	10	10	60	60	1,300	1,300	22,604	22,578
33	Basti	20	20	80	80	1,700	1,700	25,135	25,035
34	Azamgarh	20	20	70	70	1,700	1,700	20,969	20,969
35	Naini Tal	40	40	150	150	900	900	3,357	3,344
36	Almora	20	20	80	80	2,000	2,000	7,904	7,904
37	Garhwal	20	20	70	70	700	700	11,583	8,796
38	Lucknow	40	40	160	160	1,300	1,300	10,922	10,872
39	Unnao	20	20	50	50	800	800	11,035	11,035
40	Rae Bareli	20	20	50	50	900	900	12,246	12,246
41	Sitapur	20	20	60	60	1,000	1,000	14,876	14,851
42	Hardoi	20	20	80	80	1,300	1,300	14,252	14,252
43	Kheri	20	20	60	60	1,100	1,100	11,777	11,741
44	Faizabad	20	20	80	80	1,300	1,300	15,174	15,078
45	Gonda	20	20	90	90	1,600	1,600	19,776	19,776
46	Bahraich	20	20	70	70	1,000	1,000	14,267	14,170
47	Sultanpur	20	20	70	70	1,500	1,500	12,655	11,411
48	Pratapgarh	10	10	40	40	800	800	11,972	11,972
49	Bara Banki	20	20	50	50	1,000	1,000	13,369	13,142
50	Tehri-Garhwal	20	20	50	50	800	800	4,570	4,570
51	Rampur	20	20	60	60	700	700	5,486	5,486
	Total ..	**1,250**	**1,250**	**4,860**	**4,860**	**63,600**	**63,600**	**661,154**	**641,802**

NOTE—In this table 'S' stands for 'Supplied' and 'U' for 'Used'.

of Forms

(Form no. 12)

Of 50 slips each		Enumerator's Abstracts Rural Areas (Form no. 14)		Enumerator's Abstracts Urban Areas (Form no. 15)		Circle Summary Rural Areas (Form no. 16-क)		Circle Summary Urban Areas (Form no. 16-ख)	
S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,120	3,120	8,700	8,700	1,540	1,540	130	130	300	300
1,782	1,782	2,900	2,900	2,860	2,860	160	160	620	620
3,322	3,322	2,400	2,393	1,960	1,960	90	88	320	296
10,000	3,382	2,200	2,200	4,380	3,880	120	120	620	620
10,000	10,000	2,500	2,500	2,085	2,085	120	120	340	340
7,000	7,000	2,700	2,700	2,175	2,175	130	130	390	390
4,800	4,735	2,200	2,200	2,105	2,105	60	60	370	370
10,000	9,965	2,600	2,600	2,440	2,251	90	90	370	370
5,786	5,696	2,100	1,941	965	965	100	98	170	170
2,050	1,867	2,500	2,340	1,030	760	120	120	170	160
6,260	1,535	3,000	2,192	2,500	2,192	160	116	490	450
4,000	4,000	2,600	2,600	2,365	2,365	220	220	380	380
3,000	2,400	3,200	3,200	995	995	160	160	200	200
5,290	4,790	3,500	3,500	2,805	2,745	220	220	270	270
778	778	2,500	2,500	1,215	1,215	180	180	210	210
..	..	1,700	1,700	695	675	90	90	70	70
3,000	2,745	2,600	2,600	1,095	1,095	130	129	110	110
4,000	3,680	1,900	1,800	825	815	120	110	170	160
10,000	9,800	3,700	3,700	5,255	5,255	160	160	880	880
2,262	2,262	2,700	2,700	360	360	120	120	100	100
6,390	3,941	5,000	4,899	3,665	3,550	310	308	880	880
1,821	1,821	3,000	3,000	1,570	1,570	120	120	310	310
..	..	2,100	2,100	745	745	90	90	180	180
400	287	2,800	2,776	605	600	90	88	210	205
640	640	3,100	3,100	545	545	90	90	80	80
9,600	9,600	3,705	3,525	2,610	2,610	330	330	500	500
4,054	4,054	2,600	2,600	770	770	250	250	140	140
3,490	3,490	3,400	3,400	705	705	310	310	90	90
3,162	2,457	2,900	2,600	815	753	250	150	210	184
5,006	5,006	2,700	2,700	720	720	180	180	140	140
7,434	6,444	4,300	4,000	690	650	360	350	140	140
3,050	3,050	3,800	3,720	450	450	280	225	60	60
6,084	5,884	5,700	5,620	335	335	570	570	70	70
6,300	5,300	5,700	5,700	500	500	420	420	130	130
2,234	2,084	9,000	7,500	885	885	130	130	220	220
4,492	3,712	31,000	29,788	235	229	450	410	90	50
..	..	25,400	24,600	610	600	370	350	150	125
6,952	6,852	1,500	1,500	3,495	3,025	70	50	510	510
1,800	1,800	2,700	2,700	420	420	130	130	60	60
1,642	1,642	2,600	2,600	310	310	130	130	30	30
800	750	3,100	3,092	670	635	180	180	110	110
1,572	953	3,800	3,800	925	925	150	150	130	126
378	303	2,500	2,488	390	340	130	130	130	130
3,212	3,190	3,600	3,596	1,360	1,360	220	220	180	180
1,600	1,600	4,400	4,400	1,070	1,070	210	210	170	170
1,460	1,410	3,300	2,567	625	621	250	154	140	125
5,538	5,538	3,500	3,500	210	210	190	190	50	50
1,190	1,190	2,500	2,300	210	199	160	155	20	20
1,212	1,015	2,900	1,958	585	440	150	140	250	86
1,000	900	13,700	4,000	150	150	210	210	30	30
2,000	1,825	1,200	1,200	900	900	90	90	90	90
190,963	**169,597**	**225,705**	**208,295**	**67,425**	**65,115**	**9,550**	**9,131**	**12,050**	**11,687**

APPENDIX IV-A—*Distribution*

Code no.	Name of district	Tehsil Abstracts (Form no. 17)		Forms of National Register of Citizens (Form no. 19)		Forms of Cover of National Register of Citizens	
		S	U	S	U	S	U
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Dehra Dun	90	90	4,500	4,500	2,200	2,200
2	Saharanpur	110	110	26,000	26,000	2,700	2,700
3	Muzaffarnagar	60	60	25,000	25,000	1,400	1,400
4	Meerut	80	80	42,000	42,000	2,100	2,100
5	Bulandshahr	80	80	30,000	30,000	2,100	2,100
6	Aligarh	90	90	30,000	30,000	2,300	2,300
7	Mathura	40	40	19,000	19,000	1,100	1,100
8	Agra	60	60	23,000	23,000	1,500	1,500
9	Mainpuri	70	70	22,000	22,000	1,800	1,800
10	Etah	80	80	22,000	22,000	2,100	2,100
11	Bareilly	110	76	22,000	22,000	2,700	2,700
12	Bijnor	150	150	20,000	20,000	3,800	3,800
13	Budaun	110	110	27,000	27,000	2,700	2,700
14	Moradabad	150	140	30,000	30,000	3,700	3,700
15	Shahjahanpur	120	120	22,000	22,000	3,000	3,000
16	Pilibhit	60	60	11,000	11,000	1,600	1,600
17	Farrukhabad	90	90	23,000	23,000	2,200	2,200
18	Etawah	80	80	20,000	20,000	2,000	2,000
19	Kanpur	110	110	27,000	27,000	2,700	2,700
20	Fatehpur	80	80	20,000	20,000	2,000	2,000
21	Allahabad	210	206	40,000	40,000	5,200	5,200
22	Jhansi	80	80	16,500	16,500	2,100	2,100
23	Jalaun	60	60	11,000	11,000	1,400	1,400
24	Hamirpur	60	58	17,500	17,500	1,400	1,400
25	Banda	60	60	18,000	18,000	1,600	1,600
26	Banaras	220	220	35,500	35,500	5,400	5,400
27	Mirzapur	170	170	21,000	21,000	4,400	4,400
28	Jaunpur	170	170	34,000	34,000	4,300	4,300
29	Ghazipur	170	154	24,000	24,000	4,300	4,300
30	Ballia	120	120	26,000	26,000	3,100	3,100
31	Gorakhpur	240	225	51,000	51,000	6,000	6,000
32	Deoria	190	154	49,000	49,000	4,800	4,800
33	Basti	380	368	55,000	55,000	9,500	9,500
34	Azamgarh	280	280	46,000	46,000	7,100	7,100
35	Naini Tal	90	90	7,000	7,000	2,200	2,200
36	Almora	300	220	17,000	17,000	7,500	7,500
37	Garhwal	250	230	15,000	15,000	6,300	6,300
38	Lucknow	50	50	15,000	15,000	1,200	1,200
39	Unnao	90	90	23,000	23,000	2,300	2,300
40	Rae Bareli	90	90	26,000	26,000	2,200	2,200
41	Sitapur	120	120	31,000	31,000	3,000	3,000
42	Hardoi	100	100	29,000	29,000	2,500	2,500
43	Kheri	100	95	25,000	25,000	2,200	2,200
44	Faizabad	150	150	31,000	31,000	3,600	3,600
45	Gonda	140	140	40,000	40,000	3,500	3,500
46	Bahraich	200	180	29,000	29,000	2,400	2,400
47	Sultanpur	130	130	27,000	27,000	3,200	3,200
48	Pratapgarh	110	110	26,000	26,000	2,800	2,800
49	Bara Banki	100	92	29,000	29,000	2,600	2,600
50	Tehri-Garhwal	140	140	11,000	11,000	3,400	3,400
51	Rampur	60	60	10,500	10,500	1,500	1,500
	Total	**6,450**	**6,188**	**1,301,500**	**1,301,500**	**158,700**	**158,700**

of Forms—(concld.)

Labels for bundles of rural pads (Form no. 24)		Labels for bundles of urban pads (Form no. 25)		Labels for boxes of rural pads (Form no. 26)		Labels for boxes of urban pads (Form no. 27)	
S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
2,600	2,600	500	500	100	100	60	60
3,300	2,900	900	865	250	250	120	120
1,700	1,700	600	600	250	250	80	80
2,500	2,000	1,200	950	400	400	200	200
2,500	2,500	600	600	250	250	80	80
2,700	2,700	600	600	250	250	100	100
1,300	1,300	600	600	200	200	80	80
1,900	1,900	700	700	250	250	200	200
2,100	2,100	300	300	250	250	120	120
2,500	2,432	300	232	250	250	60	60
3,200	2,930	300	250	250	250	200	200
4,500	4,500	700	700	200	200	80	80
3,200	3,200	300	300	250	250	60	60
4,500	4,450	700	600	250	250	150	150
3,600	3,600	400	400	200	200	60	60
1,900	1,900	200	200	100	100	40	40
2,700	2,500	300	274	200	200	50	50
1,895	1,850	200	200	200	200	50	50
3,200	3,200	1,600	1,600	300	300	280	280
2,300	2,300	100	100	200	200	20	20
6,200	5,800	1,100	1,021	400	400	140	140
2,500	2,300	500	450	150	150	80	80
1,700	1,700	200	200	100	100	40	40
1,700	1,500	200	175	150	150	40	40
1,900	1,900	200	200	150	150	20	20
6,400	6,400	800	800	350	350	150	150
5,200	5,200	200	200	200	200	40	40
5,200	5,200	200	200	300	300	40	40
5,100	4,150	200	198	200	200	50	50
3,700	3,700	200	200	250	250	30	30
7,200	6,800	200	200	450	450	50	50
5,900	5,900	200	150	450	450	40	40
10,400	10,336	100	72	500	500	40	40
8,500	8,500	200	200	400	400	40	40
2,700	2,700	300	300	100	100	40	40
9,000	8,955	100	100	150	150	20	20
7,600	6,800	200	180	150	150	20	20
1,400	1,400	1,200	880	200	200	100	100
2,700	2,700	200	200	200	200	20	20
2,700	2,400	200	200	250	250	20	20
3,600	3,600	200	200	300	300	20	20
3,000	2,900	300	300	300	300	20	20
3,000	2,900	100	100	200	200	20	20
4,400	4,400	400	400	300	300	50	50
4,200	4,200	300	300	400	400	40	40
2,420	2,100	200	200	300	300	20	20
4,800	4,800	100	100	300	300	20	20
3,400	3,200	100	100	250	250	20	20
3,100	2,266	200	150	250	250	20	20
4,100	2,896	100	100	100	100	20	20
1,800	1,800	300	300	100	100	50	50
189,615	**181,965**	**20,100**	**18,947**	**12,500**	**12,500**	**3,410**	**3,410**

APPENDIX IV-B—*Distribution*

Code no.	Name of district	Census Manual		Instructions to Enumerators (Hindi)		Instructions to Enumerators (English)		Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators (Hindi)	
		S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dehra Dun	67	67	991	991	460	460	991	991
2	Saharanpur	98	98	1,440	1,440	150	150	1,440	1,440
3	Muzaffarnagar	60	60	1,056	1,056	60	60	1,056	1,056
4	Meerut	137	137	2,200	2,200	970	970	2,200	2,200
5	Bulandshahr	73	73	2,486	2,486	100	100	2,486	2,486
6	Aligarh	98	98	1,800	1,800	220	220	1,800	1,800
7	Mathura	74	74	1,220	1,220	440	440	1,220	1,220
8	Agra	149	149	1,999	1,999	580	580	1,999	1,999
9	Mainpuri	47	47	1,983	1,983	210	210	1,983	1,983
10	Etah	58	58	1,500	1,500	110	110	1,500	1,500
11	Bareilly	101	101	1,760	1,760	180	180	1,760	1,760
12	Bijnor	75	75	2,035	2,035	730	730	2,035	2,035
13	Budaun	65	65	1,285	1,285	290	290	1,285	1,285
14	Moradabad	112	112	1,664	1,664	190	190	1,664	1,664
15	Shahjahanpur	64	64	1,425	1,425	160	160	1,425	1,425
16	Pilibhit	39	39	964	964	70	70	964	964
17	Farrukhabad	60	60	2,134	2,134	120	120	2,134	2,134
18	Etawah	47	47	1,199	1,199	330	330	1,199	1,199
19	Kanpur	193	193	2,941	2,941	930	930	2,941	2,941
20	Fatehpur	38	38	1,368	1,368	130	130	1,368	1,368
21	Allahabad	111	111	3,102	3,102	1,240	1,240	3,102	3,102
22	Jhansi	81	81	1,850	1,850	30	30	1,850	1,850
23	Jalaun	44	44	1,468	1,468	260	260	1,468	1,468
24	Hamirpur	55	55	1,457	1,457	130	130	1,457	1,457
25	Banda	55	55	1,054	1,054	130	130	1,054	1,054
26	Banaras	102	102	1,650	1,650	170	170	1,650	1,650
27	Mirzapur	58	58	1,524	1,524	130	130	1,524	1,524
28	Jaunpur	56	56	1,747	1,747	80	80	1,747	1,747
29	Ghazipur	51	51	1,320	1,320	360	360	1,320	1,320
30	Ballia	49	49	939	939	190	190	939	939
31	Gorakhpur	81	81	2,105	2,105	90	90	2,105	2,105
32	Deoria	62	62	1,561	1,561	160	160	1,561	1,561
33	Basti	68	68	2,739	2,739	130	130	2,739	2,739
34	Azamgarh	83	83	1,850	1,850	580	580	1,850	1,850
35	Naini Tal	51	51	1,293	1,293	440	440	1,293	1,293
36	Almora	38	38	1,769	1,769	450	450	1,769	1,769
37	Garhwal	32	32	915	915	30	30	915	915
38	Lucknow	137	137	3,000	3,000	110	110	3,000	3,000
39	Unnao	45	45	1,259	1,259	130	130	1,259	1,259
40	Rae Bareli	42	42	938	938	130	130	938	938
41	Sitapur	58	58	2,125	2,125	300	300	2,125	2,125
42	Hardoi	64	64	1,864	1,864	150	150	1,864	1,864
43	Kheri	46	46	1,412	1,412	110	110	1,412	1,412
44	Faizabad	74	74	1,470	1,470	170	170	1,470	1,470
45	Gonda	62	62	1,520	1,520	210	210	1,520	1,520
46	Bahraich	49	49	1,550	1,550	110	110	1,550	1,550
47	Sultanpur	44	44	1,750	1,750	200	200	1,750	1,750
48	Pratapgarh	36	36	829	829	90	90	829	829
49	Bara Banki	53	53	1,000	1,000	70	70	1,000	1,000
50	Tehri-Garhwal	31	31	804	804	40	40	804	804
51	Rampur	54	54	850	850	200	200	850	850
	**Total .. .. ..

of Instructions, Census Literature, etc.

Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators (English)		Instructions to Enumerators (Urdu)		Instructions to Supervisors (Hindi)		Instructions to Supervisor Kanungo and Patwaris on house numbering (Hindi)		Message of Hon'ble Home Minister of India (Hindi)		Message of Hon'ble Home Minister of India (English)		Census Posters (Hindi)	
S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
460	460	..	..	100	100	123	123	1,000	1,000	690	690	400	400
150	150	500	500	93	93	934	934	1,500	1,500	220	220	800	800
60	60	450	450	64	64	933	933	1,000	1,000	90	90	400	400
970	970	500	500	202	202	1,103	1,103	2,200	2,200	1,450	1,450	1,000	1,000
100	100	300	300	88	88	887	887	2,500	2,500	150	150	200	200
220	220	125	125	81	81	908	908	1,800	1,800	330	330	700	700
440	440	100	100	160	160	708	708	1,200	1,200	660	660	600	600
580	580	100	100	114	114	870	870	2,000	2,000	870	870	1,100	1,100
210	210	150	150	42	42	708	708	2,000	2,000	310	310	200	200
110	110	..	..	71	71	825	825	1,500	1,500	160	160	300	300
180	180	300	300	140	140	964	964	1,800	1,800	270	270	700	700
730	730	500	500	170	170	847	847	2,000	2,000	1,090	1,090	200	200
290	290	100	100	52	52	1,023	1,023	1,300	1,300	430	430	300	300
190	190	600	600	75	75	1,077	1,077	1,700	1,700	280	280	800	800
160	160	100	100	71	71	816	816	1,400	1,400	240	240	500	500
70	70	65	65	38	38	525	525	1,000	1,000	100	100	200	200
120	120	200	200	90	90	881	881	2,100	2,100	180	180	400	400
330	330	..	..	42	42	669	669	1,200	1,200	490	490	300	300
930	930	200	200	220	220	1,199	1,199	3,000	3,000	1,390	1,390	1,500	1,500
130	130	25	25	38	38	873	873	1,400	1,400	190	190	100	100
1,240	1,240	..	..	80	80	1,634	1,634	3,100	3,100	1,860	1,860	1,100	1,100
30	30	25	25	102	102	899	899	1,900	1,900	50	50	600	600
260	260	40	40	60	60	644	644	1,500	1,500	390	390	100	100
130	130	..	..	47	47	833	833	1,500	1,500	190	190	100	100
130	130	..	..	51	51	972	972	1,100	1,100	190	190	100	100
170	170	50	50	91	91	1,255	1,255	1,700	1,700	250	250	1,100	1,100
130	130	25	25	86	86	843	843	1,500	1,500	190	190	400	400
80	80	100	100	51	51	1,156	1,156	1,700	1,700	120	120	300	300
360	360	70	70	102	102	997	997	1,300	1,300	540	540	200	200
190	190	..	..	39	39	923	923	1,000	1,000	280	280	200	200
90	90	..	..	54	54	1,483	1,483	2,100	2,100	140	140	600	600
160	160	..	..	50	50	1,375	1,375	1,600	1,600	240	240	100	100
130	130	50	50	82	82	1,958	1,958	2,800	2,800	190	190	100	100
580	580	50	50	58	58	1,940	1,940	1,900	1,900	870	870	200	200
440	440	100	100	202	202	169	169	1,300	1,300	660	660	100	100
450	450	..	..	53	53	315	315	1,800	1,800	670	670	100	100
30	30	..	..	21	21	259	259	1,000	1,000	50	50	100	100
110	110	..	..	100	100	509	509	3,000	3,000	160	160	1,300	1,300
130	130	60	60	49	49	914	914	1,300	1,300	190	190	100	100
130	130	100	100	33	33	894	894	1,000	1,000	190	190	100	100
300	300	150	150	109	109	1,083	1,083	2,100	2,100	450	450	100	100
150	150	60	60	60	60	1,153	1,153	1,900	1,900	220	220	200	200
110	110	500	500	68	68	833	833	1,400	1,400	210	210	100	100
170	170	125	125	131	131	1,284	1,284	1,500	1,500	250	250	500	500
210	210	..	..	63	63	1,473	1,473	1,500	1,500	310	310	200	200
110	110	50	50	66	66	1,097	1,097	1,600	1,600	160	160	100	100
200	200	..	..	43	43	1,139	1,139	1,800	1,800	300	300	100	100
90	90	..	..	26	26	850	850	800	800	140	140	100	100
70	70	40	40	170	170	1,247	1,247	1,000	1,000	100	100	100	100
40	40	..	..	16	16	204	204	800	800	60	60	100	100
200	200	400	400	49	49	710	710	900	900	300	300	500	500
13,050	**13,050**	**6,310**	**6,310**	**4,163**	**4,163**	**47,918**	**47,918**	**83,000**	**83,000**	**19,510**	**19,510**	**19,800**	**19,800**

APPENDIX V—*Programme of Broadcast Talks on Census from the Lucknow and Allahabad Stations of the All-India Radio*

Serial no.	Name of talker	Title of talk	Language	Date of talk	Name of station
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sri R. Madhavan Nair, Chief Assistant Editor, "The Pioneer", Lucknow	Why Census ?	English ..	October 14, 1950 ..	Lucknow
2	Sri Rajeshwari Prasad, I.A.S., Superintendent Census Operations, U.P.	Janganna ki Paddhati ..	Hindi ..	November 1, 1950	Do.
3	Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerji, Lucknow University	Trends of Population Growth ..	English ..	November 11, 1950	Do.
4	Sri D. N. Elhence	Janganna kaise ki jati hai ..	Hindi ..	November 21, 1950	Allahabad
5	Sri Murtaza Husain 'Niaz' ..	Janganna men hamara Sahayog..	Do. ..	December 5, 1950	Do.
6	Sri B. M. Singh	Janganna men hamara Sahayog..	Do.	December 11, 1950	Do.
7	Sri Krishna Srivastava ..	Janganna aur Samaj Shastra ..	Do. ..	December 27, 1950	Lucknow
8	Sri Ali Jawad Zaidi	Janganna ke Prati Daytiwa ..	Do. ..	December 28, 1950	Do.
9	Sri Rajagopalachari, Home Minister, Government of India, (Recorded)	Census Operations—Message to workers	English ..	January 1, 1951 ...	Allahabad
10	Sri Balbhadra Prasad Misra ..	Janganna ke Prati Kartavya ..	Hindi ..	January 2, 1951 ..	Lucknow
11	Prof. D. P. Mukerji, Lucknow University	Census History	English ..	January 6, 1951 ..	Do.
12	Thakur Shiv Murti Singh, Chairman District Board, Allahabad	Janganna ke Karya	Hindi ..	January 9, 1951 ..	Allahabad
13	Sri Brajesh Kumar Singh, Deputy Collector, Allahabad	Jan Vridhi aur Khadya Samasya	Do. ..	January 16, 1951 ..	Do.
14	Sri Rahgir Banarasi	Janganna	Do. ..	January 16, 1951 ..	Lucknow
15	Sri Rajeshwari Prasad, I.A.S., Superintendent Census Operations, U. P.	Preliminaries of 1951 Census ..	English ..	January 20, 1951 ..	Do.
16	Hon'ble Sri Govind Ballabh Pant, Chief Minister, U.P.	Janganna	Hindi ..	January 23, 1951 ..	Do.
17	Sri Rahgir Banarasi	Apas ki Baten—Janganna ..	Do. ..	January 31, 1951 ..	Do.
18	Sri Rajeshwari Prasad, I.A.S., Superintendent Census Operations, U. P.	Janganna ki Prashnawali ..	Do. ..	February 2, 1951	Allahabad
19	Sri Narendra Shankar Mathur, Deputy Collector, Allahabad	Census Questionnaire ..	English ..	February 3, 1951 ..	Do.
20	Sri Chandra Bhushan	Kam Kaj ki Baten	Hindi (Avadhi) ..	Februtary 3, 1951	Lucknow
21	Sri Narendra Shankar Mathur, Deputy Collector, Allahabad	Janganna ki Taiyari ..	Hindi ..	February 6, 1951 ..	Allahabad
22	Sri Rahgir Banarasi	Janganna	Do. ..	February 8, 1951 ..	Lucknow

NOTE—Nos. 14, 17, 20 and 22 were of about five or six minutes duration and were broadcast from "Panchayatghar Programme". The rest were of fifteen minutes duration. Talks from Lucknow Station were relayed from Allahabad Station and *vice versa*.

APPENDIX VI—*Publicity Pamphlets and Posters*

Serial no.	Title of the pamphlet	Language
1	2	3
1	1951 ki Janganna ki Prashnawali (Broadcast talk)	Hindi
2	Janganna aur Jan Vridhi (Broadcast talk)	Do.
3	Janganna ke Labh (Broadcast talk)	Do.
4	Janganna (Broadcast talk)	Do.
5	Message of the Hon'ble Sri Rajagopalachari, Home Minister, Government of India, to every Census Enumerator in India	Do.
6	Census Posters	Do.
7	The Census Questionnaire, 1951 (Translation of the Broadcast talk made in Hindi)	English
8	Why Census (Broadcast talk)	Do.
9	Preliminaries of 1951 Census (Broadcast talk)	Do.
10	The National Register of Citizens	Do.
11	Message of the Hon'ble Sri Rajagopalachari, Home Minister, Government of India, to every Census Enumerator in India	Do.

APPENDIX VII-A—*Paper consumed for Printing Forms,*

Serial no.	Description of forms, census literature etc.	27″×34″ White Paper 40 lbs.		20″×30″ White paper 26 lbs.		17″×27″ White paper 20 lbs. and 19 lbs.		17″×27″ Badami paper		25½″×30½″ Cover paper yellow 60 lbs.	
		R.	Q.	R.	Q.	R.	Q.	R.	Q.	R.	Q
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	*Form no.* 10, *Parwanas*—										
	(i) Charge Superintendents, Prabhat Press, Rampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Supervisors, Prabhat Press, Rampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Enumerators, Prabhat Press, Rampur	8	17	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..
	Total	**8**	**17**	..	..	**3**	**5**	..	..	..	..
2	*Form no.* 12, *Enumeration Pads*—										
	Sadhana Press, Moradabad ..	..	..	..	..	422	..	20	1	..	..
	Arun Press, Moradabad	..	..	..	..	207	..	8	10	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	**629**	..	**28**	**11**	..	..
3	*Form no.* 13, *Enumerator's Book*—										
	A—(i) English—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	30	12	2	11	..	..	7	13
	(ii) Hindi—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	168	4	3	8	..	..	28	1
	Hindustan Printing Works, Rampur	..	..	107	1	..	..	..	..	17	14
	(iii) Urdu—										
	State Press, Rampur	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..
	B—Supplementary Enumerator's Book—										
	(i) English—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	18	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Hindi—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hindustan Printing Works, Rampur	..	..	71	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	**455**	**16**	**16**	**1**	..	..	**53**	**8**
4	*Form no.* 14, *Enumerator's Abstract (Rural Areas)*—										
	Arun Press, Moradabad	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..
5	*Form no.* 15, *Enumerator's Abstract (Urban Areas)*—										
	Arun Press, Moradabad ..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
6	*Form no.* 16क, *Circle Summaries (Rural Areas)* —										
	Arun Press, Moradabad	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
7	*Form no.* 16ख, *Circle Summaries (Urban Areas)*—										
	Arun Press, Moradabad ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
8	*Form no.* 17, *Charge Summary*—										
	Arun Press, Moradabad ..	..	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..
9	*Form no.* 19, *National Register of Citizens*—										
	State Press, Rampur	1	..	..	..	802	..	..	..	..	..
	Sadhana Press, Moradabad ..	..	..	..	..	555	..	..	..	..	..
	Arun Press, Moradabad ..	..	..	..	..	148	7	..	..	..	..
	Jiddat Press, Moradabad ..	..	..	..	..	100	5	..	..	..	..
	Covers of Registers of National Register of Citizens—										
	State Press, Rampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**1**	..	..	..	**1,605**	**12**	..	..	..	..
10	*Form no.* 24—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	..	..
11	*Form no.* 25—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
12	*Form no.* 26—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..
13	*Form no.* 27—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	*Sanads Class I*—										
	Hindustan Printing Works, Rampur	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
15	*Sanads Class II*—										
	Hindustan Printing Works, Rampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	*Sanads Class III*—										
	Hindustan Printing Works, Rampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	*Instructions to Supervisors (Hindi)*—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	*Census Manual*—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	20	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	*Instructions to Patwaris and Kanungos for numbering houses (Hindi)*—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	9	10	..	..	6	10	..	..	..	..
20	*Circulars Form nos.* I *to* II—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	..	..	34	10	..	..	..	..
21	*Message of Hon'ble Home Minister*—										
	(i) English—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Hindi—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hindustan Printing Works, Rampur	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	**26**	**7**	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	*List of Census Cities and Towns (English)*—										
	Hindustan Printing Works, Rampur ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
23	*Publicity Pamphlets*—										
	(i) Hindi—										
	Hindustan Printing Works, Rampur	..	..	10	2	20	4	..	..	..	..
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) English—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	**10**	**2**	**34**	**9**	..	..	..	..
24	*Circular for Sample Verification*—										
	Prabhat Press, Rampur ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
25	*Paper used in packing and file covers* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	**40**	..	**497**	**6**	**2,469**	**1**	**28**	**11**	**53**	**8**

NOTE—In this table 'R' stands for 'Reams' and 'Q' for 'Quires'.

Census Literature, etc. in connection with Enumeration

Green Cover Paper 44 lbs.		Buff M. Manilla Yellow 37 lbs.		Brown and Craft Paper 50 lbs.		Double Crown 20½″ × 27″ 60 lbs.		Green Paper 27″ × 40″ 47 lbs.		Binding Cloth	Straw Boards		Total	
R	Q	R	Q	R	Q	R	Q	R	Q	Yds.	R	Q	R	Q
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2
..	11	1	11	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	442	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	657	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	525	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	803	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	555	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	7
..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	5
..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..
..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,806	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	7	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	63	..	19	22 (63 Yards)	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
..	11	201	11	10	10	11	..	1	7	63	..	19	3,314 (63 Yards)	4

APPENDIX VII-B—*Paper received for Enumeration and Tabulation Forms, etc.*

Serial no.	Quality of paper	Supplied by the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U. P., Allahabad		Supplied by the Controller, Printing and Stationery, India, Calcutta		Purchased locally		Total	
		R.	Q.	R,	Q.	R.	Q.	R.	Q.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	White Printing 17″×27″ 20 lbs. ..	775	..	2,050	..	..	..	**2,825**	..
2	White Printing 27″×34″ 40 lbs. ..	40	..	..	..	..	..	**40**	..
3	White Printing 20″×30″ 26 lbs. ..	550	..	..	..	..	..	**550**	..
4	White 17″×27″ 19 lbs.	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	**1,400**	..
5	Badami 17″ × 27″ 20 lbs.	26	..	..	..	..	..	**26**	..
6	Yellow 25½″ × 30½″ Cover Paper ..	56	..	..	..	..	..	**56**	..
7	Green Cover 44 lbs. Double Foolscap ..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11
8	Buff G. W. M. Double Foolscap 37 lbs. ..	201	11	..	..	..	..	**201**	**11**
9	Green 27″×40″ 47 lbs.	2	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..
10	Dalmia Cover Paper 20½″ ×27″ 60 lbs. ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	**11**	..
11	White Paper	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	**2**
12	Straw Boards	2	4	..	..	..	..	**2**	**4**
13	Brown 50 lbs.	10	..	..	..	..	..	**10**	..
14	Craft Paper 160 lbs.	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	**10**
15	News Print	..	..	..	..	20	4	**20**	**4**
16	Foreign Bank Paper 32 lbs. superior ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	**3**
17	Binding Cloth	(80 yards)		..	..	..	..		**(80 yards)**
	Total ..	**3,074** (80 yards)	**18**	**2,050**	..	**20**	**7**	**5,145** (80 yards)	**5**

APPENDIX VIII—*District Census Expenditure*, 1949-50

Code no.	Name of District	District Office establishment	House numbering	Remuneration to Census Officers	Travelling Allowance of Census Officers and other staff in district on Census work	Local Purchase of stationery	Postage	Freight	Other charges	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Dehra Dun		98	..	..	20	..	..	..	118
2	Saharanpur		150	..	..	15	..	..	..	165
3	Muzaffarnagar		168	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
4	Meerut		170	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
5	Bulandshahr		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
6	Aligarh		137	..	..	33	..	..	..	170
7	Mathura		140	..	..	20	..	..	..	160
8	Agra		214	..	..	20	..	..	..	234
9	Mainpuri		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
10	Etah		148	..	..	15	..	..	..	163
11	Bareilly		350	..	..	20	..	..	..	370
12	Bijnor		18	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
13	Budaun		145	..	..	20	..	..	..	165
14	Moradabad		205	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
15	Shahjahanpur		133	..	..	20	..	..	..	153
16	Pilibhit		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
17	Farrukhabad		168	..	..	20	..	..	..	188
18	Etawah		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
19	Kanpur		322	..	..	20	..	..	..	342
20	Fatehpur		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
21	Allahabad		150	..	..	50	..	..	..	200
22	Jhansi		134	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
23	Jalaun		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
24	Hamirpur		76	..	..	3	..	..	..	79
25	Banda		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
26	Banaras		162	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
27	Mirzapur		156	..	..	24	..	..	..	180
28	Jaunpur		150	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
29	Ghazipur		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
30	Ballia		150	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
31	Gorakhpur		225	..	..	20	..	..	..	245
32	Deoria		146	..	..	15	..	..	..	161
33	Basti		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
34	Azamgarh		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
35	Naini Tal		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
36	Almora		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
37	Garhwal		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
38	Lucknow		150	..	..	15	..	..	..	165
39	Unnao		150	..	..	14	..	..	..	164
40	Rae Bareli		100	..	..	20	..	..	..	120
41	Sitapur		102	..	..	20	..	..	..	122
42	Hardoi		30	..	..	9	..	..	..	39
43	Kheri		150	..	..	18	..	..	..	168
44	Faizabad		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
45	Gonda		144	..	..	20	..	..	..	164
46	Bahraich		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
47	Sultanpur		150	..	..	20	..	..	..	170
48	Pratapgarh		144	..	..	20	..	..	..	164
49	Bara Banki		340	..	..	..	..	..	..	340
50	Tehri-Garhwal		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Rampur		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		**7,625**	..	..	**791**	..	..	..	**8,416**

APPENDIX VIII—*District Census Expenditure*, 1950-51—(*concld.*)

Code no.	Name of District	District Office establishment	House numbering	Remuneration to Census Officers	Travelling Allowance of Census Officers and other staff in district on Census work	Local Purchase of stationery	Postage	Freight	Other charges	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Dehra Dun	1,217	73	..	521	..	..	6	396	**2,213**
2	Saharanpur	952	100	..	155	100	..	16	256	**1,579**
3	Muzaffarnagar	1,236	150	..	65	109	..	106	571	**2,237**
4	Meerut	1,621	..	..	480	104	144	..	543	**2,892**
5	Bulandshahr	988	108	..	297	96	..	62	283	**1,834**
6	Aligarh	552	120	..	4	46	..	..	185	**907**
7	Mathura	850	44	..	257	114	..	..	487	**1,752**
8	Agra	1,660	71	..	24	52	..	108	218	**2,133**
9	Mainpuri	1,182	..	..	86	96	..	..	87	**1,451**
10	Etah	1,165	..	..	166	61	..	11	193	**1,596**
11	Bareilly	1,381	31	..	..	94	..	29	214	**1,749**
12	Bijnor	1,262	130	..	35	91	..	20	90	**1,628**
13	Budaun	1,010	100	..	64	49	..	..	125	**1,348**
14	Moradabad	1,601	..	..	140	89	..	3	130	**1,963**
15	Shahjahanpur	957	125	..	65	176	..	..	84	**1,407**
16	Pilibhit	711	59	..	10	108	..	7	79	**974**
17	Farrukhabad	802	150	..	46	29	1	125	177	**1,330**
18	Etawah	953	87	..	190	112	..	60	125	**1,527**
19	Kanpur	2,126	60	..	3	161	..	244	114	**2,708**
20	Fatehpur	900	50	..	168	100	..	11	111	**1,340**
21	Allahabad	1,509	150	..	432	..	..	8	359	**2,458**
22	Jhansi	730	150	..	168	97	..	79	151	**1,375**
23	Jalaun	1,218	54	..	44	113	..	2	147	**1,578**
24	Hamirpur	832	10	..	240	89	..	80	103	**1,354**
25	Banda	1,228	35	..	943	97	..	18	121	**2,442**
26	Benaras	1,623	56	..	175	129	..	187	163	**2,333**
27	Mirzapur	1,124	198	..	210	24	..	75	159	**1,790**
28	Jaunpur	966	75	..	1,118	54	..	63	288	**2,564**
29	Ghazipur	823	45	..	70	244	..	..	293	**1,475**
30	Ballia	805	75	..	485	41	..	28	198	**1,632**
31	Gorakhpur	997	134	..	60	140	..	186	229	**1,746**
32	Deoria	961	130	..	420	69	..	33	125	**1,738**
33	Basti	764	150	..	7	101	..	304	440	**1,766**
34	Azamgarh	915	..	..	..	199	..	204	221	**1,539**
35	Naini Tal	919	109	..	709	252	50	14	121	**2,174**
36	Almora	1,052	212	..	248	84	1	535	334	**2,466**
37	Garhwal	932	74	..	166	120	100	332	71	**1,795**
38	Lucknow	1,090	155	..	189	372	..	93	176	**2,075**
39	Unnao	962	111	..	..	94	..	64	131	**1,362**
40	Rae Bareli	1,168	100	..	2	92	..	12	168	**1,542**
41	Sitapur	969	150	..	231	72	..	13	57	**1,492**
42	Hardoi	896	139	..	399	132	1	116	222	**1,905**
43	Kheri	876	128	..	300	95	..	43	234	**1,676**
44	Faizabad	835	97	..	58	108	..	64	160	**1,322**
45	Gonda	879	..	..	37	..	..	80	291	**1,287**
46	Bahraich	1,237	150	..	449	95	..	267	198	**2,396**
47	Sultanpur	1,156	120	..	598	122	..	140	35	**2,171**
48	Pratapgarh	943	15	..	546	262	..	68	34	**1,868**
49	Bara Banki	711	120	..	103	129	..	40	111	**1,214**
50	Tehri-Garhwal	728	..	..	14	111	..	67	159	**1,079**
51	Rampur	680	125	..	15	27	..	2	91	**940**
	Total ..	**53,654**	**4,525**	..	**11,212**	**5,351**	**297**	**4,025**	**10,058**	**89,122**

APPENDIX IX—*Award of the All-India Census Medals and Sanads*

Code no.	Name of District	All-India 1951 Census Medals		Sanads		
		Silver	Bronze	Class I	Class II	Class III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dehra Dun	3	7	2	55	51
2	Saharanpur	13	26	5	89	246
3	Muzaffarnagar	12	24	..	21	106
4	Meerut	22	44	3	11	18
5	Bulandshahr	15	30	4	62	440
6	Aligarh	15	30	..	100	500
7	Mathura	9	18	25	100	750
8	Agra	17	37	2	24	130
9	Mainpuri	9	18	10	34	218
10	Etah	11	22	..	45	627
11	Bareilly	12	24	12	76	677
12	Bijnor	9	18	3	42	469
13	Budaun	12	24	..	21	216
14	Moradabad	17	32	..	20	166
15	Shahjahanpur	10	20	3	19	144
16	Pilibhit	5	10	4	2	202
17	Farrukhabad	9	17	1	36	214
18	Etawah	9	18	..	29	163
19	Kanpur	24	48	15	80	500
20	Fatehpur	9	18	1	16	59
21	Allahabad	22	47	22	72	450
22	Jhansi	8	16	13	90	530
23	Jalaun	5	10	15	66	408
24	Hamirpur	6	12	..	42	177
25	Banda	7	14	..	30	73
26	Banaras	21	45	4	53	177
27	Mirzapur	10	20	6	22	208
28	Jaunpur	14	28	..	25	217
29	Ghazipur	11	22	..	19	210
30	Ballia	11	22	..	6	87
31	Gorakhpur	21	25	..	17	333
32	Deoria	21	42	..	18	223
33	Basti	23	46	..	20	705
34	Azamgarh	21	42	..	72	459
35	Naini Tal	3	6	18	92	328
36	Almora	7	14	3	138	497
37	Garhwal	6	12	8	68	223
38	Lucknow	15	30	28	130	1,200
39	Unnao	6	20	..	20	84
40	Rae Bareli	11	22	9	27	318
41	Sitapur	13	26	2	30	250
42	Hardoi	13	26	..	20	603
43	Kheri	10	20	3	43	295
44	Faizabad	14	28	..	12	161
45	Gonda	18	36	10	50	400
46	Bahraich	13	26	..	33	200
47	Sultanpur	12	24	..	26	102
48	Pratapgarh	11	22	..	7	179
49	Bara Banki	10	24	8	62	336
50	Tehri-Garhwal	4	8	..	20	31
51	Rampur	5	10	..	28	293
	Total ..	**614**	**1,230**	**239**	**2,240**	**15,653**

APPENDIX X—*Honorarium paid by Local Bodies to Census Staff*

District	Local Body	Details of honorarium
(1) Muzaffarnagar ..	(1) Muzaffarnagar Municipality ..	.. Rs. 40 to each Supervisor and Rs.30 to each Enumerator. Total amount spent was Rs.2,170.
(2) Meerut ..	(2) Meerut Municipality ..	.. Rs.50 to each Supervisor and Rs.20 to each Enumerator. Total amount paid Rs.10,450.
	(3) Hapur Municipality ..	.. Rs.150 to Charge Superintendent, Rs.75 to Assistant Charge Superintendent, Rs.50 to each Supervisor and Rs.20 to each Enumerator. Total amount paid Rs.3,022-9-0.
	(4) Ghaziabad Municipality	.. Rs.150 to Charge Superintendent, Rs.75 to Assistant Charge Superintendent, Rs.50 to each Supervisor and Rs.20 to each Enumerator. Total amount paid Rs.1,525.
	(5) Meerut Cantonment Board	.. Rs.60 to each Charge Superintendent, Rs.50 to each Supervisor and Rs.20 to each Enumerator and Rs.10 for 4 months to Census Clerk. Total amount paid Rs.3,210.
	(6) Mawana Municipality ..	.. Rs.150 to Charge Superintendent, Rs.35 to each Supervisor and Rs.20 to each Enumerator. Total amount paid Rs.1,285.
(3) Bulandshahr ..	(7) Dibai Municipality ..	.. Rs.9 per month for seven months to Census Clerk. Total amount paid Rs.63.
	(8) Sikandrabad Municipality	.. Rs.100 to Charge Superintendent, Rs.30 to each Supervisor and Rs.20 to each Enumerator. Total amount spent was Rs.1,070.
(4) Mathura ..	(9) Kosi Municipality ..	.. Rs.45 to each Supervisor, Rs.30 to each Enumerator. Total amout spent was Rs.1,470.
	(10) Mathura Municipality ..	.. Rs.25 to each Enumerator who has enumerated over 1,000 persons, Rs.20 to each Enumerator who enumerated between 500 and 1,000 and Rs.15 to each Enumerator who enumerated less than 500 persons and Rs.10 to each Co-enumerator. Total amount sanctioned was Rs.5,000.
	(11) Mathura Cantonment Board	.. Rs.75 was distributed equally amongst 2 Supervisors and 5 Enumerators.
(5) Bijnor ..	(12) Najibabad Municipality ..	.. Rs.140 to Charge Superintendent, Rs.105 to Assistant Charge Superintendent, Rs.15 to each Supervisor and Rs.10 to each Enumerator. Total amount paid Rs.735.
	(13) Chandpur Municipality ..	.. Annas 0-4-0 per cent. of population to Charge Superintendent and annas 0-8-0 per cent. of population to each Supervisor and Enumerator. Total amount spent by the Board was Rs.226-4-0 (Rs.90-8-0 to each Enumerator and Supervisor and Rs.45-4-0 to Charge Superintendent.)
(6) Etawah ..	(14) Etawah Municipality ..	.. Re.1 per 100 slips to all Enumerators. Total amount paid Rs.590-13-0.
	(15) Auraiya Municipality ..	.. Rs.25 to best Supervisor and Rs.15 to best Enumerator. Total amount spent was Rs.40.
(7) Kanpur ..	(16) Kanpur Municipality ..	.. Rs.2,400 to Charge Superintendent.
(8) Jhansi ..	(17) Jhansi Municipality ..	.. Rs.7-8-0 to each Enumerator. Total amount paid Rs.847-8-0.
	(18) Samther Municipality ..	.. Rs.5 to each Census Official. Total amount paid Rs.175.
	(19) Jhansi Cantonment Board	.. Rs.10 to each Supervisor and Enumerator. Total amount paid Rs.260.
(9) Jalaun ..	(20) Orai Municipality ..	.. Rs.25 to Charge Superintendent, Rs.15 to best Supervisor and Rs.10 to best Enumerator. Total amount paid Rs.50.
(10) Banda ..	(21) Chitrakut Town Area ..	.. Rs.50 to Bakshi for Census work.
(11) Banaras ..	(22) Bhadohi Municipality ..	.. Rs.285-14-0 to Enumerators.
	(23) Mughalsarai Notified Area	.. Rs.40 for numbering houses.
	(24) Banaras Cantonment Board	.. Rs.20 each to Supervisor and Rs.15 each to Enumerator. Total amount paid Rs.130.
(12) Jaunpur ..	(25) Shahganj Notified Area ..	.. Rs.125 to Enumerators and Rs.25 to Supervisor. Total amount paid Rs.150.
(13) Kheri ..	(26) Gola Municipality ..	.. Rs.30 to Head Clerk for Census work.
	(27) Kheri Town Area ..	.. Rs.25 to Town Area Clerk.
	(28) Palia Kalan Town Area ..	.. Rs.25 to Town Area Clerk.
(14) Bahraich ..	(29) Bhinga Notified Area ..	.. Rs.3 per head. Total amount spent Rs.48.
(15) Lucknow ..	(30) Lucknow Municipality ..	.. Rs.1,100 was spent towards the payment of honoraria for doing Census work.
(16) Dehra Dun ..	(31) Dehra Dun Municipality	.. Rs.4,758 was sanctioned for payment for honoraria for doing Census work. Actual amount spent was Rs.4,135.

APPENDIX XI

IMPORTANT CIRCULARS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE UTTAR PRADESH GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH 1951 CENSUS OPERATIONS

(i) Copy of Defence Ministry's letter no. 14647-G/D.8(a)/49, dated the 17th January, 1950, to the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief.

SUBJECT : **1951 Census**

1. The Government of India have decided that the expenses in connection with the forthcoming census in 1951 in Cantonments should be met from the Cantonment Funds concerned. Under Clause (1) of Section 17 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), they declare that the expenditure on that Census is an appropriate charge on the Cantonment Funds.

2. I am directed to request that the Cantonment Boards in your jurisdiction may be informed accordingly and may be asked to co-operate with the Census Officers in their work.

(ii) Copy of Army Headquarters, Adjutant-General's Branch Memorandum no. 50356/AG/ORG/ASO.I(a), dated the 13th March, 1950 to All Army Commands.

SUBJECT : **Statistics—The 1951 All-India Census**

1. The Ninth-All-India Census will relate to sunrise on 1st March, 1951.

2. An extract from the instructions issued by the Registrar General to the Census Superintendents on the General Scheme for the 1951 Census and a list of the Census Superintendents are attached.

3. You will instruct all Officers Commanding Stations that they are to immediately contact their respective Census Superintendents and affect the closest possible liaison.

4. Where an O. C. Station is unable to personally devote constant attention to the Census Operations he shall appoint an officer as the Military Census Officer. The O. C. Station, however, will continue to maintain executive control over the Census Operations under the advice of the Census Superintendent.

5. The Census Superintendent shall lay down the plans for the Census campaign and the general directions, objectives, method of training enumerators, etc., but the Military Census Officer shall have to carry it out.

6. (a) The following particulars in respect of the nominated Military or Cantonment personnel as Census Officers will be forwarded to these HQRS. at the earliest :

(*a*) Rank
(*b*) Name
(*c*) Appointment
(*d*) Office address
(*e*) Residential address
(*f*) Office Telephone no.
(*g*) Residential Telephone no.

(b) Amendments to this list will be forwarded as and when they occur.

(iii) Copy of Air Headquarters Memo no. AIR HQ/6574/11/P.S., dated the 17th May, 1950.

SUBJECT : **The 1951 Census**

1. The Ninth-All-India Census will relate to sunrise on 1st March, 1951.

2. Appendices 'A' and 'B' containing extracts from the instructions issued by the Registrar General to the Census Superintendents on the general scheme for the 1951 Census and a list of Superintendents of Census Operations respectively, are attached hereto.

3. The Commanding Officers of Stations/Units are to contact, as early as possible, their respective Census Superintendents and maintain with them the closest liaison in regard to the forthcoming Census Operations. Where a C. O. can not personally devote constant attention to the Census Operations, he is to appoint a suitable officer not below the rank of Flight Lieutenant. The C.O's will, however, continue to maintain executive control over the Census Operations under the advice of Census Superintendents. The C. O's are to ensure complete success of the Census Operations in regard to Air Force personnel and Civilian personnel residing in the domestic-site of the Station/Unit.

4. The following particulars in respect of nominated Air Force Census Officers are to be forwarded to this Headquarters as early as possible :

(*a*) Rank
(*b*) Name
(*c*) Appointment
(*d*) Office address
(*e*) Residential address
(*f*) Office Telephone no.
(*g*) Residential Telephone no.

Any amendment to the above list is to be forwarded to this Headquarters as and when it occurs.

5. Please acknowledge.

(*iv*) *Copy of Railway Board's Letter no. E-50-CE-2/2, dated, New Delhi, June 20, 1950, to The General Managers, All India Railways.*

SUBJECT : **Decennial Census to be held in 1951**

1. Please refer to this office letter no. E-39-CE-2/2, dated October 28, 1939, containing instructions issued in regard to census in 1941. It is proposed to take the decennial census in 1951. The procedure will generally be the same as that adopted in 1941.

2. The plans for the census, general directions, objectives, method of training enumerators etc., will be laid down by the Census Superintendents/Commissioners but the railway officers appointed for the purpose will be responsible for carrying them out. A list of Census Superintendents/Commissioners is enclosed. It is desired that respective Census Superintendents/Commissioners should be contacted immediately and efforts made to maintain closest possible liaison with them.

3. The Railway Board trust that as on previous occasions, Railways will co-operate with the civil authorities in the matter.

(*v*) *Copy of letter no. 5326-G/L & C/50, dated June 28, 1950, from the Ministry of Defence to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command.*

1. I am directed to forward a copy of letter no. 494/Census-19/1950, dated the 30th May, 1950, from the Superintendent Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh addressed to the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs and to request that the Cantonment Boards in your jurisdiction may please be directed to depute the requisite staff for the purpose.

2. I am also to add that the Cantonment Boards may please be asked to keep on their record a copy of the statistics of the small industries collected in respect of their Cantonment.

(*vi*) *Copy of letter no. 55655/Q—3(B), dated 30th September, 1950, from Army Headquarters, Quarter-Master General's Branch to all Command Headquarters.*

SUBJECT : **1951 Census**

1. It is understood that all military buildings in Cantonments and other military stations are already numbered. A list of these buildings together with their numbers should be furnished to the Census authorities for their use. In case the census authorities consider that the lists can NOT serve their purpose, the military buildings should be renumbered as desired by the Census authorities.

2. The expenditure incurred on renumbering of buildings other than those situated in Cantonments will be debitable to Main Head 7 Expenditure on works (including MES stores) Sub-head B. Maintenance Buildings Communications etc. Minor Head (*e*) Miscellaneous of the Defence Service Estimates. All expenditure in connection with the census in Cantonments is a charge against the cantonment funds, in accordance with the Ministry of Defence letter no. 14647/G-D.8-(*a*)/49, dated January 17, 1950.

(*vii*) *Copy of U. P. General Administration Department G. O. no. 14/III-Census/1950, dated March 10, 1950, to the Superintendent Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Rampur.*

I am directed to say that the Governor has been pleased to delegate to you the powers of a Head of the Department in this State and authorise you to correspond direct with the District Magistrates on all matters connected with the Census of 1951.

(*viii*) *Copy of Uttar Pradesh Government's Order no. 6670/III, dated August 26, 1950, to all District Officers, Uttar Pradesh.*

SUBJECT : **Importance of Efficient Conduct of 1951 Census Operations**

1. I am directed to say that Government attach great importance to the efficient conduct of the ensuing census operations. The prime responsibility for the successful execution of these operations rests with you but this responsibility will not be adequately discharged

unless sufficient interest and energy in this regard is shown by the Sub-divisional Officers and District Census Officers. I am to ask that this fact may please be emphasised on the officers concerned. It may also be brought to their notice that a report is to be submitted to Government on their efficiency in conducting the census work and that this will be entered in their character rolls.

2. A confidential merit report on the census work of the aforesaid officers may please be submitted to Government through the Superintendent of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh. The report should reach the Superintendent of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh and the Commissioner of the Division concerned by April 30, 1951 at the latest.

(*ix*) *Copy of Uttar Pradesh Government's Order no.* 6951/*III*—209(3)/1950, *dated September* 14, 1950 *to all Heads of Departments and Principal Heads of Offices, Uttar Pradesh.*

SUBJECT : **Census 1951—Employment of State Government servants for enumeration**

1. I am directed to inform you that a general census of the population of India will be taken as on March 1, 1951. The actual enumeration will take place between the 9th February, 1951, and sunrise on March 1, 1951, and will be followed by final check during the first three days of March. The enumeration will, as in the past, be done mostly by the fullest use of all establishments under the control of Government and local bodies on a voluntary basis.

2. Census enumeration is a large scale administrative operation involving demands on the services of staff which will have to be met from the resources of all establishments throughout the State. It is necessary that the burden should be fully shared by all public departments. In the case of the undermentioned departments, in particular, the services of the subordinate staff will be required to the extent indicated below :

I. Education Department—The services of Sub-Deputy Inspectors and teachers will be required for enumeration of urban as well as rural areas.

II. Panchayat Department—The services of Panchayat Inspectors and Panchayat Secretaries will be required for enumeration of rural areas.

III. Food and Civil Supplies Department—The services of Supply and Rationing staff will be required for enumeration of urban areas.

IV. Jail Department—For the enumeration of their own jails, quarters, etc.

V. Medical Department—For the enumeration of hospitals and dispensaries.

VI. Police Department—For the enumeration of police lines. In addition the services of the officials of the Police Department will be required to help the enumerators in the enumeration of houseless people (e.g., gypsies) and people living in boats or deserted places.

3. All employees of the State Government (wherever they may be located) should accept and perform readily any work connected with the enumeration which is placed on them by responsible local census officers. The employees should be specifically instructed that they should give no cause for complaint by the officers in charge of the census in respect of the performance of census duties. They should perform their duties as diligently and conscientiously as the normal duties of the posts held by them. The manner in which they have performed census duties should be taken into account in the periodical assessment of their work and conduct. Any good work done by Government officials during census operations should please be brought to the notice of their immediate superior officers in order that it may be recognised and placed on record in their character rolls.

4. Enumeration work is spread over nearly three weeks in order to diminish the number of workers for whom demand would be placed on heads of departments and offices and also in order to enable the workers to carry out their duties conveniently. It is necessary that heads of departments and offices should co-operate in lightening the burden of census workers to the maximum extent possible. This will necessitate the grant of concessions regarding office attendance, both during the enumeration period and a period of training which will precede it. The details of concessions likely to be required can be settled locally.

5. I am to request that necessary instructions in the matter may kindly be issued to all establishments under your control.

(*x*) *Copy of letter no.* 1506(1-4)/*VIII*—427 (*Land Records*) *dated September* 20, 1950 *from the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Uttar Pradesh, to all District Officers, Uttar Pradesh.*

1. I am directed to state that, in view of the Census Operations in 1950-51, the Board have sanctioned a reduction in percentage of *kharif* and *rabi partals* and test of uncultivated land from 7 to 4 to be done by supervisor kanungos, as prescribed in paragraph 423 of the Land Records Manual.

2. In order that patwaris get sufficient spare time to apply themselves to the census work in addition to their other duties, orders may please issue to the courts subordinate to you, (*a*) to refrain from summoning patwaris too frequently, and (*b*) when summoned to examine them on the date fixed for their attendance and (*c*) not to detain them for more than a day. It may also be possible for the subordinate courts to fix on one date a number of cases relating to a patwari's circle in which his evidence is required, and to arrange their cause list accordingly. I am to request that necessary instructions in the matter should issue immediately.

3. In the Sadar Kanungo's monthly reports to the Board, a note should be made to indicate whether or not these instructions are being complied with.

4. Finally, I am to add that if any Sub-divisional Officer, Tehsildar or Naib Tehsildar, engaged in census work, cannot complete his prescribed quota of *partal* work due to census operations, the Board would be prepared to condone the deficiency.

(*xi*) *Copy of Uttar Pradesh Government's Order no.* 9626/*III*—209(3)/1950, *dated December* 26, 1950 *to all District Officers, Uttar Pradesh.*

SUBJECT : **Census Training**

I am directed to invite a reference to G. O. no. 6951/III—209(3)/1950, dated September 14, 1950 and to remind you of the proximity of the date when the general census of the population of India will take place and of the consequent need for intensive training of the census staff for correct enumeration. I am also to request that the District Census Officer may now please be relieved, as far as possible, of other duties in order that he may devote himself more fully to census work during the next two months or so and that the Sub-divisional Officers should also be directed to give all necessary assistance to Census Officers in their work.

(*xii*) *Copy of Uttar Pradesh Government's Order no.* 220/*III*—209(21)*C*/1950, *dated February* 5, 1951 *to all District Officers, Uttar Pradesh.*

SUBJECT : **National Register of Citizens**

1. The Government of India have decided to compile a National Register of Citizens for each village and urban area in the country. The State Government have agreed to collaborate in the preparation of this register and to bear half the cost of its preparation. The register is of great importance and will be of immense value for extraction of census information for local use, for undertaking of economic surveys based on random sampling and maintenance of electoral rolls. Great care has, therefore, to be taken in its preparation.

2. Detailed instructions for the preparation of the register will be issued by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Rampur, who will also supply you with the necessary printed forms.

3. The register for rural areas will be prepared at the tehsils from March 6, 1951 and should be completed within about a week and in any case positively by the third week of March, 1951. The work will be done by the patwaris under the supervision of the supervisor kanungos. Government have decided to pay to each patwari an honorarium at the rate of Re.1 for copying every 100 slips into the register. The honorarium should be calculated to the nearest annas four at the rate of annas four for every 25 slips. For 13 slips and more annas four will be payable, while 12 slips and less will be ignored. Government have also decided to pay a lump sum honorarium of Rs.50 to each supervisor kanungo who supervises this work. The honorarium will be payable only to such patwaris and kanungos as do the work to your satisfaction and it should be paid before March 31, 1951, during the last week of that month.

4. As the expenditure is of an unforeseen and emergent character and cannot wait till the voting of the supplementary demand, the Governor has been pleased to sanction the withdrawal of Rs.5½ lakhs from the Contingency Fund, which will be recouped as soon as the supplementary demand is voted by the legislature.

5. The expenditure should be debited to the State budget head "47 Miscellaneous departments—Statistics—Provincial Statistics". The State Government will take necessary action to recover 50 per cent. of the expenditure from the Government of India in due course.

6. The register for urban areas will be written up by whole-time paid staff in the census tabulation offices and extra-staff may, if necessary, be appointed by the Superintendent of Census Operations for the purpose. The expenditure on this account will be incurred in the next financial year and initially met from the Central budget and later 50 per cent. thereof recovered from the State Government. Necessary instructions will be issued by the Census Superintendent regarding this.

APPENDIX XII

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN CENSUS ACT, 1948 :

(1) *Copy of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification no.* 2/26/49(1)—*Public, dated January* 12, 1950.

In pursuance of section 3 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948) the Central Government is pleased to declare that a Census of the population of India shall be taken during the year 1951. The reference date for the census will be sunrise on the 1st March, 1951.

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(2) *Copy of Uttar Pradesh Government, General Administration Department's Notification no.* 5567/*III*—209(24)/1947, *dated August* 8, 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948), the Governor is pleased to delegate the power of appointing Census Officers to the following authorities within their respective jurisdictions :

(1) Superintendent of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh ;

(2) All District Officers ;

(3) All Additional District Magistrates ;

(4) All Sub-Divisional Magistrates ; and

(5) All District Census Officers.

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(3) *Copy of Uttar Pradesh Government, General Administration Department's Notification no.* 4422/*III*—209(24)/1947, *dated August* 8, 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Indian Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948), the Governor is pleased to authorize the District Magistrates to sanction prosecutions under the Act, in respect of offences committed within their respective jurisdictions.

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(4) *Copy of Uttar Pradesh Government, General Administration Department's Notification no.* 7396/*III*—209(24)/1947, *dated October* 5, 1950.

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Indian Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948), it is hereby notified for the information of the public that the State Government has directed all Census Officers to ask all persons within the limits of the local area for which they have been respectively appointed, all questions necessary for collecting information relating to the items mentioned in Schedules I and II annexed hereto.

Under sub-section (2) of the said section every person is legally bound to answer such questions to the best of his knowledge or belief. In the first Schedule a list of those items are given which concern every individual ; in the second Schedule those which concern every house in which a commensal family lives.

SCHEDULE I—GENERAL

(1) Name and relationship to head of family

(2) Nationality

(3) Religion

(4) Special group

(5) Whether unmarried, married, widowed or divorced

(6) Age

(7) Birthplace

(8) Whether a displaced person. If so, the date of arrival (month/year) in India and the district of origin in Pakistan

(9) Mother-tongue

(10) Any other Indian Language in common use

(11) Whether a self-supporting, non-earning dependant or an earning dependant. If self-supporting, whether as an employer, as an employee, as an independent worker or otherwise

(12) Means of livelihood. If dependant, the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom dependant

(13) Whether one can read and write. Details of examination passed

(14) Whether unemployed and seeking employment ; also the period of continuous unemployment in years and months

(15) Sex

SCHEDULE II—PREPARATION OF HOUSE LISTS

(1) Description of each house

(2) Name and parentage of the head of the family

(3) Number of (*a*) males (*b*) females resident in the house (*i*) 14 years and under (*ii*) over 14 years

(4) In the hill patties of Almora, Naini Tal, Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal and Dehra Dun districts, the number of members of the family which migrated in the preceding winter to plains or *Tarai* or *Bhaber* for work.

APPENDIX XIII

QUALITY CHECK OF NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS, UTTAR PRADESH

1. In Uttar Pradesh the National Register of Citizens was prepared by copying the census slips into a register after enumeration. In rural areas comprising a population of 54,590,043 (86·3 per cent. of the total) the copying was done by the patwaris who were also the rural enumerators. They were paid an honorarium of Rs.1 per hundred slips and the kanungos, who directly supervised the copying work, were each paid an honorarium of Rs.50. The copying was done in the tehsils and the superior supervision was provided by the Naib Tehsildars, Tehsildars, Sub-divisional Officers and Deputy Census Superintendents. The copying of urban slips was done in the Tabulation Offices by whole-time copyists, with the exception of the slips of a few small urban areas and the slips of Agra City, which were copied locally by the enumerators themselves. In the Tabulation Offices the work was done under the direct supervision of a staff of checkers, supervisors, Administrative Assistants and Deputy Superintendents.

2. In order to determine the quality of the National Register of Citizens a check of the Register was carried out on a sample basis. One rural tract from each district and about 25 per cent. of the urban non-city and city tracts were selected at random in the Head Office and the Tabulation Offices directed to count the males and females in the National Register of Citizens for the purpose of comparison with the figures arrived at by sorting of the slips. The size of the sample finally turned out to be as follows :

Total 23·22 per cent.

Rural 21·97 per cent.

Urban 31·09 per cent.

3. The result of this check is given in a statement appended herewith. The statement gives for each district, with separation for rural and urban tracts, the figures of population by sex as determined by the check count of the National Register of Citizens and sorting of slips together with the variation.

4. The error in copying could be of two varieties—(i) omission of slips in the copying process ; (ii) double copying of slips. The sample check has been confined only to the total count of the male and female population of the National Register of Citizens and its comparison with the population as given in the Primary Census Abstract (obtained by sorting of slips). It has, therefore, determined only the *net* plus or minus error without ascertaining the plus and minus errors which have cancelled each other. It is, however, obvious that the magnitude of the plus and minus error cancelling each other cannot be large.

5. The percentage minus and plus variation for the State works out as follows :

	Persons		Males		Females	
Uttar Pradesh						
	(—)	(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)	(+)
Total ..	0·116	0·108	0·079	0·252	0·280	0·073
Rural ..	0·107	0·086	0·070	0·258	0·305	0·059
Urban ..	0·195	0·245	0·189	0·296	0·252	0·231

The net error is thus of a small omission of slips for the whole State. In the rural areas there is an over-all error of omission of slips in copying. In urban areas there is an over-all error of double copying of slips. The magnitude of the error is in either case so small as to be almost negligible.

6. Examining the variation sex-wise it appears that there is 0·173 per cent. net error of double copying in the case of males and 0·207 per cent. net error of omission in copying in the case of females. The nature of variation in the urban and rural tracts compared separately is the same. At least part of the variation is not an error at all but the result of miscounting of females as males at the time of the check count of National Register of Citizens. In the census slips as well as the National Register of Citizens the abbreviation '1' was used for males and '2' for females. Some persons write the Hindi '2' in such a way that it can be easily read as '1' in a hurried counting. This partly accounts for the plus variation in the case of males and the minus variation in the case of females.

7. Examining the variation district-wise it appears that the variation in three tracts is over 1 per cent., viz., Naini Tal Rural, Kheri Rural and Faizabad Urban. This shows that the National Register of Citizens of these tracts are of a comparatively poor quality. But the sample consisted of about 75 tracts.

8. On the whole, it appears that the error in copying the National Register of Citizens from slips has been very small and the National Register of Citizens is thus of a high quality.

APPENDIX XIII—*Quality Check of National*

Serial no.	District	Total Sample Population					
		Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Variation (3—4)		Percentage variation	
				—	+	—	+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	UTTAR PRADESH—						
	Total	**14,674,913**	**14,676,051**	**1,138**	..	**0·008**	..
	Rural	**11,991,824**	**11,994,305**	**2,481**	..	**0·021**	..
	Urban	**2,683,089**	**2,681,746**	..	**1,343**	..	**0·050**
	Meerut Division—						
	Total	***1,042,109***	***1,043,685***	***1,576***	..	***0·151***	..
	Rural	***1,042,109***	***1,043,685***	***1,576***	..	***0·151***	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Dehra Dun—						
	Total	58,563	58,469	..	94	..	0·161
	Rural	58,563	58,469	..	94	..	0·161
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Saharanpur—						
	Total	**304,120**	**304,385**	265	..	0·087	..
	Rural	**304,120**	**304,385**	265	..	0·087	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Muzaffarnagar—						
	Total	**251,479**	**251,691**	212	..	0·084	..
	Rural	**251,479**	**251,691**	212	..	0·084	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Meerut—						
	Total	**242,661**	**244,410**	1,749	..	***0·716***	..
	Rural	**242,661**	**244,410**	1,749	..	0·716	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bulandshahr—						
	Total	**185,286**	**184,730**	..	556	..	0·301
	Rural	**185,286**	**184,730**	..	556	..	0·301
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agra Division—						
	Total	***1,124,028***	***1,123,356***	..	***672***	..	***0·060***
	Rural	***879,308***	***879,238***	..	***70***	..	***0 008***
	Urban	***244,720***	***244,118***	..	***602***	..	***0 247***
6	Aligarh—						
	Total	**226,741**	**226,161**	..	580	..	0·256
	Rural	**226,741**	**226,161**	..	580	..	0·256
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Mathura—						
	Total	**302,850**	**302,829**	..	**21**	..	0·007
	Rural	**197,063**	**197,056**	..	7	..	0·004
	Urban	**105,787**	**105,773**	..	14	..	0·013
8	Agra—						
	Total	**143,483**	**143,398**	..	85	..	0·059
	Rural	**143,483**	**143,398**	..	85	..	0·059
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mainpuri—						
	Total	**183,055**	**183,662**	607	..	0·330	..
	Rural	**183,055**	**183,662**	607	..	0·330	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Etah—						
	Total	**267,899**	**267,306**	..	593	..	0·222
	Rural	**128,966**	**128,961**	..	5	..	0·004
	Urban	**138,933**	**138,345**	..	588	..	0·425
	Rohilkhand Division—						
	Total	***1,769,748***	***1,769,849***	***101***	..	***0·006***	..
	Rural	***1,326,938***	***1,327,743***	***805***	..	***0·061***	..
	Urban	***442,810***	***442,106***	..	***704***	..	***0·159***
11	Bareilly—						
	Total	**344,224**	**344,385**	161	..	0·047	..
	Rural	**136,257**	**136,302**	45	..	0·033	..
	Urban	**207,967**	**208,083**	116	..	0·056	..
12	Bijnor—						
	Total	**267,583**	**268,065**	482	..	0·180	..
	Rural	**267,583**	**268,065**	482	..	0·180	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

Register of Citizens, Uttar Pradesh

Males						Females					
Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Variation (9—10)		Percentage variation		Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Variation (15—16)		Percentage variation	
		—	+	—	+			—	+	—	+
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7,722,981	7,709,681	..	13,300	..	0·173	6,951,932	6,966,370	14,438	..	0·207	..
6,232,556	6,220,853	..	11,703	..	0·188	5,759,268	5,773,452	14,184	..	0·246	..
1,490,425	1,488,828	..	1,597	..	0·107	1,192,664	1,192,918	254	..	0·021	..
566,920	*566,541*	..	*379*	..	*0·067*	*475,189*	*477,144*	*1,955*	..	*0·410*	..
566,920	*566,541*	..	*379*	..	*0·067*	*475,189*	*477,144*	*1,955*	..	*0·410*	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32,792	32,704	..	88	..	0·269	25,771	25,765	..	6	..	0·023
32,792	32,704	..	88	..	0·269	25,771	25,765	..	6	..	0·023
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166,297	166,178	..	119	..	0·072	137,823	138,207	384	..	0·278	..
166,297	166,178	..	119	..	0·072	137,823	138,207	384	..	0·278	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137,588	137,566	..	22	..	0·016	113,891	114,125	234	..	0·205	..
137,588	137,566	..	22	..	0·016	113,891	114,125	234	..	0·205	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131,391	131,803	412	..	0·313	..	111,270	112,607	1,337	..	1·187	..
131,391	131,803	412	..	0·313	..	111,270	112,607	1,337	..	1·187	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98,852	98,290	..	562	..	0·572	86,434	86,440	6	..	0·007	..
98,852	98,290	..	562	..	0·572	86,434	86,440	6	..	0·007	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
604,750	*604,793*	*43*	..	*0·007*	..	*519,278*	*518,563*	..	*715*	..	*0·138*
472,440	*472,459*	*19*	..	*0·004*	..	*406,868*	*406,779*	..	*89*	..	*0·022*
132,310	*132,334*	*24*	..	*0·018*	..	*112,410*	*111,784*	..	*626*	..	*0·560*
121,310	121,137	..	173	..	0·143	105,431	105,024	..	407	..	0·388
121,310	121,137	..	173	..	0·143	105,431	105,024	..	407	..	0·388
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165,021	164,982	..	39	..	0·024	137,829	137,847	18	..	0·013	..
106,793	106,632	..	161	..	0·151	90,270	90,424	154	..	0·170	..
58,228	58,350	122	..	0·209	..	47,559	47,423	..	136	..	0·287
76,609	76,746	137	..	0·179	..	66,874	66,652	..	222	..	0·333
76,609	76,746	137	..	0·179	..	66,874	66,652	..	222	..	0·333
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98,377	98,604	227	..	0·230	..	84,678	85,058	380	..	0·447	..
98,377	98,604	227	..	0·230	..	84,678	85,058	380	..	0·447	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143,433	143,324	..	109	..	0·076	124,466	123,982	..	484	..	0·390
69,351	69,340	..	11	..	0·016	59,615	59,621	6	..	0·010	..
74,082	73,984	..	98	..	0·132	64,851	64,361	..	490	..	0·761
953,497	*950,967*	..	*2,530*	..	*0·266*	*816,251*	*818,682*	*2,631*	..	*0·321*	..
716,905	*715,017*	..	*1,888*	..	*0·264*	*610,033*	*612,726*	*2,693*	..	*0·440*	..
236,592	*235,950*	..	*642*	..	*0·272*	*206,218*	*206,156*	..	*62*	..	*0·030*
187,371	187,034	..	337	..	0·180	156,853	157,351	498	..	0·316	..
74,341	74,183	..	158	..	0·213	61,916	62,119	203	..	0·327	..
113,030	112,851	..	179	..	0·159	94,937	95,232	295	..	0·310	..
141,887	141,599	..	288	..	0·203	125,696	126,466	770	..	0·609	..
141,887	141,599	..	288	..	0·203	125,696	126,466	770	..	0·609	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XIII—*Quality Check of National*

Serial no.	District	Total Sample Population					
		Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Variation (3—4)		Percentage variation	
				—	+	—	+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Budaun—						
	Total	263,921	264,263	342	..	0·129	..
	Rural	210,918	210,742	..	176	..	0·084
	Urban	53,003	53,521	518	..	0·968	..
14	Moradabad—						
	Total	209,130	209,325	195	..	0 093	..
	Rural	209,130	209,325	195	..	0·093	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Shahjahanpur—						
	Total	221,873	222,009	136	..	0·061	..
	Rural	221,873	222,009	136	..	0·061	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Pilibhit—						
	Total	241,128	240,903	..	225	..	0·093
	Rural	194,885	194,678	..	207	..	0·106
	Urban	46,243	46,225	..	18	..	0·039
17	Rampur—						
	Total	221,889	220,899	..	990	..	0·448
	Rural	86,292	86,622	330	..	0·381	..
	Urban	135,597	134,277	..	1,320	..	0 983
	Allahabad Division—						
	Total	***1,836,119***	***1,836,685***	***566***	..	***0·031***	..
	Rural	***1,088,220***	***1,090,187***	***1,967***	..	***0·180***	..
	Urban	***747,899***	***746,498***	..	***1,401***	..	***0·188***
18	Farrukhabad—						
	Total	194,879	195,362	483	..	0·247	..
	Rural	194,879	195,362	483	..	0·247	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Etawah—						
	Total	263,896	264,451	555	..	0·210	..
	Rural	223,183	223,336	153	..	0·069	..
	Urban	40,713	41,115	402	..	0·978	..
20	Kanpur—						
	Total	912,812	910,980	..	1,832	..	0·201
	Rural	205 626	205,597	..	29	..	0·014
	Urban	707,186	705,383	..	1,803	..	0·256
21	Fatehpur—						
	Total	268,486	268,484	..	2	..	0·001
	Rural	268,486	268,484	..	2	..	0·001
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Allahabad—						
	Total	196,046	197,408	1,362	..	0·690	..
	Rural	196,046	197,408	1,362	..	0·690	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jhansi Division—						
	Total	***704,747***	***703,742***	..	***1,005***	..	***0·143***
	Rural	***560,064***	***559,053***	.	***1,011***	..	***0·181***
	Urban	***144,683***	***144,689***	***6***	..	***0·004***	..
23	Jhansi—						
	Total	248,229	248,195	..	34	..	0·014
	Rural	162,269	162,308	39	..	0·024	..
	Urban	85,960	85,887	..	73	..	0·085
24	Jalaun—						
	Total	109,451	109,872	421	..	0·383	..
	Rural	109,451	109,872	421	..	0·383	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Hamirpur—						
	Total	128,685	127,915	..	770	..	0·602
	Rural	128,685	127,915	..	770	..	0·602
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Banda—						
	Total	218,382	217,760	..	622	..	0·286
	Rural	159,659	158,958	..	701	..	0·441
	Urban	58,723	58,802	79	..	0·134	..

Register of Citizens, Uttar Pradesh—(contd.)

Males						Females					
Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Variation 9—(10)		Percentage variation		Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Variation (15—16)		Percentage variation	
		—	+	—	+			—	+	—	+
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
142,605	142,687	82	..	0·057	..	121,316	121,576	260	..	0·214	..
114,128	114,019	..	109	..	0·096	96,790	96,723	..	67	..	0·069
28,477	28,668	191	..	0·666	..	24,526	24,853	327	..	1·316	..
112,163	112,085	..	78	..	0·070	96,967	97,240	273	..	0·281	..
112,163	112,085	..	78	..	0·070	96,967	97,240	273	..	0·281	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120,869	120,807	..	62	..	0·051	101,004	101,202	198	..	0·196	..
120,869	120,807	..	62	..	0·051	101,004	101,202	198	..	0·196	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130,618	130,287	..	331	..	0·254	110,510	110,616	106	..	0·096	..
105,453	105,154	..	299	..	0·284	89,432	89,524	92	..	0·103	..
25,165	25,133	..	32	..	0·127	21,078	21,092	14	..	0·066	..
117,984	116,468	..	1,516	..	1·302	103,905	104,431	526	..	0·504	..
48,064	47,170	..	894	..	1·895	38,228	39,452	1,224	..	3·103	..
69,920	69,298	..	622	..	0·898	65,677	64,979	..	698	..	1·074
1,014,644	*1,013,908*	..	*736*	..	*0·073*	*821,475*	*822,777*	*1,302*	..	*0·158*	..
575,850	*576,096*	*246*	..	*0·043*	..	*512,370*	*514,091*	*1,721*	..	*0·335*	..
438,794	*437,812*	..	*982*	..	*0·224*	*309,105*	*308,686*	..	*419*	..	*0·136*
105,719	106,096	377	..	0·355	..	89,160	89,266	106	..	0·119	..
105,719	106,096	377	..	0·355	..	89,160	89,266	106	..	0·119	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144,187	143,243	..	944	..	0·659	119,709	121,208	1,499	..	1·237	..
121,842	120,723	..	1,119	..	0·927	101,341	102,613	1,272	..	1·240	..
22,345	22,520	175	..	0·777	..	18,368	18,595	227	..	1·221	..
527,962	526,696	..	1,266	..	0·240	384,850	384,284	..	566	..	0·147
111,513	111,404	..	109	..	0·098	94,113	94,193	80	..	0·085	..
416,449	415,292	..	1,157	..	0·279	290,737	290,091	..	646	..	0·223
138,236	137,918	..	318	..	0·231	130,250	130,566	316	..	0·242	..
138,236	137,918	..	318	..	0·231	130,250	130,566	316	..	0·242	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98,540	99,955	1,415	..	1·416	..	97,506	97,453	..	53	..	0·054
98,540	99,955	1,415	..	1·416	..	97,506	97,453	..	53	..	0·054
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
362,610	*361,494*	..	*1,116*	..	*0·309*	*342,137*	*342,248*	*111*	..	*0·032*	..
285,928	*284,880*	..	*1,048*	..	*0·368*	*274,136*	*274,173*	*37*	..	*0·013*	..
76,682	*76,614*	..	*68*	..	*0·089*	*68,001*	*68,075*	*74*	..	*0·109*	..
129,592	129,432	..	160	..	0·124	118,637	118,763	126	..	0·106	..
84,333	84,320	..	13	..	0·015	77,936	77,988	52	..	0·067	..
45,259	45,112	..	147	..	0·326	40,701	40,775	74	..	0·181	..
52,110	52,519	409	..	0·779	..	57,341	57,353	12	..	0·021	..
52,110	52,519	409	..	0·779	..	57,341	57,353	12	..	0·021	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66,464	65,363	..	1,101	..	1·684	62,221	62,552	331	..	0·529	..
66,464	65,363	..	1,101	..	1·684	62,221	62,552	331	..	0·529	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114,444	114,180	..	264	..	0·231	103,938	103,580	..	358	..	0·346
83,021	82,678	..	343	..	0·415	76,638	76,280	..	358	..	0·469
31,423	31,502	79	..	0·251	..	27,300	27,300	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XIII—*Quality Check of National*

Serial no.	District	Total Sample Population		Variation (3—4)		Percentage variation	
		Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	—	+	—	+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Banaras Division—						
	Total	*1,766,210*	*1,761,444*	..	*4,766*	..	*0·271*
	Rural	*1,321,232*	*1,319,139*	..	*2,093*	..	*0·159*
	Urban	*444,978*	*442,305*	..	*2,673*	..	*0·604*
27	Banaras—						
	Total	468,460	466,446	..	2,014	..	0·432
	Rural	110,736	110,669	..	67	..	0·061
	Urban	357,724	355,777	..	1,947	..	0·547
28	Mirzapur—						
	Total	429,408	427,354	..	2,054	..	0·481
	Rural	342,154	340,826	..	1,328	..	0·390
	Urban	87,254	86,528	..	726	..	0·839
29	Jaunpur—						
	Total	288,150	287,937	..	213	..	0·074
	Rural	288,150	287,937	..	213	..	0·074
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Ghazipur—						
	Total	271,762	271,516	..	246	..	0·091
	Rural	271,762	271,516	..	246	..	0·091
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Ballia—						
	Total	308,430	308,191	..	239	..	0·078
	Rural	308,430	308,191	..	239	..	0·078
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gorakhpur Division—						
	Total	*2,092,928*	*2,095,084*	*2,156*	..	*0·103*	..
	Rural	*1,852,714*	*1,854,516*	*1,802*	..	*0·097*	..
	Urban	*240,214*	*240,568*	*354*	..	*0·147*	..
32	Gorakhpur—						
	Total	670,609	670,775	166	..	0·025	..
	Rural	538,378	538,339	..	39	..	0·007
	Urban	132,231	132,436	205	..	0·155	..
33	Deoria—						
	Total	481,035	480,872	..	163	..	0·034
	Rural	481,035	480,872	..	163	..	0·034
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Basti—						
	Total	519,413	520,490	1,077	..	0·207	..
	Rural	519,413	520,490	1,077	..	0·207	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Azamgarh—						
	Total	421,871	422,947	1,076	..	0·254	..
	Rural	313,888	314,815	927	..	0·294	..
	Urban	107,983	108,132	149	..	0·138	..
	Kumaon Division—						
	Total	*419,896*	*419,811*	..	*85*	..	*0·020*
	Rural	*396,323*	*396,273*	..	*50*	..	*0·013*
	Urban	*23,573*	*23,538*	..	*35*	..	*0·149*
36	Naini Tal—						
	Total	27,587	26,852	..	735	..	2·737
	Rural	27,587	26,852	..	735	..	2·737
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Almora—						
	Total	88,349	88,275	..	74	..	0·084
	Rural	64,776	64,737	..	39	..	0·060
	Urban	23,573	23,538	..	35	..	0·149
38	Garhwal—						
	Total	216,330	216,972	642	..	0·296	..
	Rural	216,330	216,972	642	..	0·296	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Tehri-Garhwal—						
	Total	87,630	87,712	82	..	0·093	..
	Rural	87,630	87,712	82	..	0·093	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

Register of Citizens, Uttar Pradesh—(contd.)

Males						Females					
Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Variation (9—10)		Percentage variation		Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Variation (15—16)		Percentage variation	
		—	+	—	+			—	+	—	+
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
901,846	*897,329*	..	*4,517*	..	*0·503*	*864,364*	*864,115*	..	*249*	..	*0·029*
657,991	*655,574*	..	*2,417*	..	*0·369*	*663,241*	*663,565*	*324*	..	*0·049*	..
243,855	*241,755*	..	*2,100*	..	*0·869*	*201,123*	*200,550*	..	*573*	..	*0·286*
254,272	252,536	..	1,736	..	0·687	214,188	213,910	..	278	..	0·130
56,117	56,076	..	41	..	0·073	54,619	54,593	..	26	..	0·048
198,155	196,460	..	1,695	..	0·863	159,569	159,317	..	252	..	0·158
217,395	215,762	..	1,633	..	0·757	212,013	211,592	..	421	..	0·199
171,695	170,467	..	1,228	..	0·720	170,459	170,359	..	100	..	0·059
45,700	45,295	..	405	..	0·894	41,554	41,233	..	321	..	0·779
143,097	142,898	..	199	..	0·139	145,053	145,039	..	14	..	0·010
143,097	142,898	..	199	..	0·139	145,053	145,039	..	14	..	0·010
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136,106	135,588	..	518	..	0·382	135,656	135,928	272	..	0·200	..
136,106	135,588	..	518	..	0·382	135,656	135,928	272	..	0·200	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150,976	150,545	..	431	..	0·286	157,454	157,646	192	..	0·122	..
150,976	150,545	..	431	..	0·286	157,454	157,646	192	..	0·122	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,055,976	*1,055,459*	..	*517*	..	*0·049*	*1,036,952*	*1,039,625*	*2,673*	..	*0·257*	..
924,351	*923,630*	..	*721*	..	*0·078*	*928,363*	*930,886*	*2,523*	..	*0·271*	..
131,625	*131,829*	*204*	..	*0·155*	..	*108,589*	*108,739*	*150*	..	*0·138*	..
334,239	333,436	..	803	..	0·241	336,370	337,339	969	..	0·287	..
259,738	258,918	..	820	..	0·317	278,640	279,421	781	..	0·280	..
74,501	74,518	17	..	0·023	..	57,730	57,918	188	..	0·325	..
247,975	247,142	..	833	..	0·337	233,060	233,730	670	..	0·287	..
247,975	247,142	..	833	..	0·337	233,060	233,730	670	..	0·287	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
263,545	263,764	219	..	0·083	..	255,868	256,726	858	..	0·334	..
263,545	263,764	219	..	0·083	..	255,868	256,726	858	..	0·334	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
210,217	211,117	900	..	0·426	..	211,654	211,830	176	..	0·083	..
153,093	153,806	713	..	0·464	..	160,795	161,009	214	..	0·133	..
57,124	57,311	187	..	0·326	..	50,859	50,821	..	38	..	0·075
206,735	*206,508*	..	*227*	..	*0·110*	*213,161*	*213,303*	*142*	..	*0·067*	..
191,621	*191,420*	..	*201*	..	*0·105*	*204,702*	*204,853*	*151*	..	*0·074*	..
15,114	*15,088*	..	*26*	..	*0·172*	*8,459*	*8,450*	..	*9*	..	*0·107*
15,937	15,893	..	44	..	0·277	11,650	10,959	..	691	..	6·305
15,937	15,893	..	44	..	0·277	11,650	10,959	..	691	..	6·305
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47,886	47,807	..	79	..	0·165	40,463	40,468	5	..	0·012	..
32,772	32,719	..	53	..	0·162	32,004	32,018	14	..	0·044	..
15,114	15,088	..	26	..	0·172	8,459	8,450	..	9	..	0·107
103,436	103,514	78	..	0·075	..	112,894	113,458	564	..	0·497	..
103,436	103,514	78	..	0·075	..	112,894	113,458	564	..	0·497	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39,476	39,294	..	182	..	0·463	48,154	48,418	264	..	0·545	..
39,476	39,294	..	182	..	0·463	48,154	48,418	264	..	0·545	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XIII—*Quality Check of National*

Serial no.	District	Total Sample Population					
		Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Variation (3—4)		Percentage variation	
				—	+	—	+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Lucknow Division—						
	Total	*1,749,532*	*1,748,961*	..	*571*	..	*0·033*
	Rural	*1,550,598*	*1,549,047*	..	*1,551*	..	*0·100*
	Urban	*198,934*	*199,914*	*980*	..	*0·490*	..
40	Lucknow—						
	Total	158,601	158,589	..	12	..	0·008
	Rural	158,601	158,589	..	12	..	0·008
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Unnao—						
	Total	227,272	227,670	398	..	0·175	..
	Rural	227,272	227,670	398	..	0·175	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Rae Bareli—						
	Total	285,603	287,077	1,474	..	0·513	..
	Rural	285,603	287,077	1,474	..	0·513	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Sitapur—						
	Total	305,436	305,599	163	..	0·053	..
	Rural	305,436	305,599	163	..	0·053	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Hardoi—						
	Total	396,257	397,080	823	..	0·207	..
	Rural	274,401	274,428	27	..	0·010	..
	Urban	121,856	122,652	796	..	0·649	..
45	Kheri—						
	Total	376,363	372,946	..	3,417	..	0·916
	Rural	299,285	295,684	..	3,601	..	1·218
	Urban	77,078	77,262	184	..	0·238	..
	Faizabad Division—						
	Total	*2,169,596*	*2,173,434*	*3,838*	..	*0·177*	..
	Rural	*1,974,318*	*1,975,424*	*1,106*	..	*0·056*	..
	Urban	*195,278*	*198,010*	*2,732*	..	*1·380*	..
46	Faizabad—						
	Total	254,229	257,915	3,686	..	1·429	..
	Rural	174,384	175,417	1,033	..	0·589	..
	Urban	79,845	82,498	2,653	..	3·216	..
47	Gonda—						
	Total	455,525	455,738	213	..	0·047	..
	Rural	455,525	455,738	213	..	0·047	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Bahraich—						
	Total	460,632	460,731	99	..	0·021	..
	Rural	388,987	389,132	145	..	0·037	..
	Urban	71,645	71,599	..	46	..	0·064
49	Sultanpur—						
	Total	333,443	333,154	..	289	..	0·087
	Rural	315,950	315,658	..	292	..	0·093
	Urban	17,493	17,496	3	..	0·017	..
50	Pratapgarh—						
	Total	407,225	407,227	2	..	..	..
	Rural	380,930	380,810	..	120	..	0·032
	Urban	26,295	26,417	122	..	0·462	..
51	Bara Banki—						
	Total	258,542	258,669	127	..	0·049	..
	Rural	258,542	258,669	127	..	0·049	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

Register of Citizens, Uttar Pradesh—(concld.)

Males						Females					
Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Variation (9—10)		Percentage variation		Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Variation (15—16)		Percentage variation	
		—	+	—	+			—	+	—	+
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
935,696	*932,850*	..	*2,846*	..	*0·305*	*813,836*	*816,111*	*2,275*	..	*0·279*	..
827,647	*824,184*	..	*3,463*	..	*0·420*	*722,951*	*724,863*	*1,912*	..	*0·264*	..
108,049	*108,666*	*617*	..	*0·568*	..	*90,885*	*91,248*	*363*	..	*0·398*	..
83,153	83,005	..	148	..	0·178	75,448	75,584	136	..	0·180	..
83,153	83,005	..	148	..	0·178	75,448	75,584	136	..	0·180	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121,890	121,645	..	245	..	0·201	105,382	106,025	643	..	0·606	..
121,890	121,645	..	245	..	0·201	105,382	106,025	643	..	0·606	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148,578	147,807	..	771	..	0·522	137,025	139,270	2,245	..	1·612	..
148,578	147,807	..	771	..	0·522	137,025	139,270	2,245	..	1·612	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164,016	164,045	29	..	0·018	..	141,420	141,554	134	..	0·095	..
164,016	164,045	29	..	0·018	..	141,420	141,554	134	..	0·095	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
213,712	213,809	97	..	0·045	..	182,545	183,271	726	..	0·396	..
148,044	147,854	..	190	..	0·129	126,357	126,574	217	..	0·171	..
65,668	65,955	287	..	0·435	..	56,188	56,697	509	..	0·898	..
204,347	202,539	..	1,808	..	0·893	172,016	170,407	..	1,609	..	0·944
161,966	159,828	..	2,138	..	1·338	137,319	135,856	..	1,463	..	1·077
42,381	42,711	330	..	0·773	..	34,697	34,551	..	146	..	0·423
1,120,307	*1,119,832*	..	*475*	..	*0·042*	*1,049,289*	*1,053,602*	*4,313*	..	*0·409*	..
1,012,903	*1,011,052*	..	*1,851*	..	*0·183*	*961,415*	*964,372*	*2,957*	..	*0·307*	..
107,404	*108,780*	*1,376*	..	*1·265*	..	*87,874*	*89,230*	*1,356*	..	*1·520*	..
131,872	133,654	1,782	..	1·333	..	122,357	124,261	1,904	..	1·532	..
87,019	87,373	354	..	0·405	..	87,365	88,044	679	..	0·771	..
44,853	46,281	1,428	..	3·085	..	34,992	36,217	1,225	..	3·382	..
235,415	234,871	..	544	..	0·232	220,110	220,867	757	..	0·343	..
235,415	234,871	..	544	..	0·232	220,110	220,867	757	..	0·343	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
242,681	242,309	..	372	..	0·154	217,951	218,422	471	..	0·216	..
204,151	203,808	..	343	..	0·168	184,836	185,324	488	..	0·263	..
38,530	38,501	..	29	..	0·075	33,115	33,098	..	17	..	0·051
169,240	168,844	..	396	..	0·235	164,203	164,310	107	..	0·065	..
159,317	158,948	..	369	..	0·232	156,633	156,710	77	..	0·049	..
9,923	9,896	..	27	..	0·273	7,570	7,600	30	..	0·395	..
204,212	203,534	..	678	..	0·333	203,013	203,693	680	..	0·334	..
190,114	189,432	..	682	..	0·360	190,816	191,378	562	..	0·294	..
14,098	14,102	4	..	0·028	..	12,197	12,315	118	..	0·958	..
136,887	136,620	..	267	..	0·195	121,655	122,049	394	..	0·323	..
136,887	136,620	..	267	..	0·195	121,655	122,049	394	..	0·323	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XIV

SAMPLE VERIFICATION OF THE 1951 CENSUS COUNT, UTTAR PRADESH

1. One of the chief features of the 1951 Census is the sample verification of the count carried out shortly after the census date. This was done in accordance with a scheme of the Registrar General, India, circulated to all the States.

2. *Selection of Sample Households*—The selection of the households for the enquiry was made in the Tabulation Offices. A sample of one in 2,000 for rural areas and one in 1,000 for urban areas was aimed at. Actually the sample turned out to be one in 2,298 for the rural areas, one in 812 for urban areas and one in 1,831 for the whole State.

3. *Verification Officers*—According to a scheme of the Registrar General, India, actual field verification was to be carried out by Gazetted Officers of the rank of First Class Magistrates. Verification in this State was carried out in accordance with this plan and only in a few exceptional cases Second Class Magistrates were deputed for this work.

4. *Period of Verification*—The bulk of the verification was completed by June 30, 1951, i.e., within four months of the enumeration.

5. *Procedure of Verification*—The Verification Officers visited the selected villages with a form sent by the Tabulation Offices together with the relevant National Register of Citizens which was sent in original. The officers called at the specified households and made the necessary entries in the form. The form was returned to the Tabulation Offices and the information compiled. At the Head Office the forms were put to a fresh check before final compilation. The enclosed statement gives the result of the check district and natural division-wise.

6. *Analysis of Results*—(*i*) The following figures indicate the nature of omissions in the count for the whole State:

	Cases of clear omissions			Percentage to the total verified household population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Uttar Pradesh—						
Total	273	102	171	0·80	0·57	1·06
Rural	175	59	116	0·75	0·49	1·02
Urban	98	43	55	0·93	0·75	1·14

It will appear that the omissions are slightly higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas and they are also higher in the case of females in comparison to the males.

(*ii*) The following figures give the total number of fictitious entries making for over-enumeration :

	Fictitious entries			Percentage to the total verified household population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Uttar Pradesh—						
Total	74	41	33	0·22	0·23	0·20
Rural	32	18	14	0·14	0·15	0·12
Urban	42	23	19	0·40	0·40	0·39

The fictitious entries are usually the result of human error. A girl who died some months before the enumeration was enumerated ; the same person was enumerated in two houses each of which belonged to him ; etc. The percentage of error is slightly higher in the urban than in the rural areas. No cases of deliberately fictitious entries with a view to rationing advantages have come to light. The obvious reason for these errors is the hearsay enumeration which the census enumerators had to resort to in a number of cases where no male member of a household was available at the time of their visit.

(*iii*) The following figures indicate the erroneous count of visitors and absentees :

	Erroneous count of visitors and absentees						Percentage to the total household population verified					
	Tending to under-enumeration			Tending to over-enumeration			Under-enumeration			Over-enumeration		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Uttar Pradesh—												
Total	27	13	14	10	7	3	0·08	0·07	0·09	0·03	0·04	0·02
Rural	23	11	12	10	7	3	0·10	0·09	0·11	0·04	0·06	0·03
Urban	4	2	2	..	..	..	0·04	0·03	0·04	..	..	..

As will be seen the errors are slightly higher in the rural areas and in the case of females. The main error has occurred in the district of Kanpur for which no special reason has been ascertained. Most of these errors have been occasioned by the misleading information about the period of their stay given by the visitors themselves to the enumerator.

(*iv*) The net result of the above three checks shows an under-enumeration for the whole State as the following figures will show :

	Net under-enumeration			Percentage to the total household population verified		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Uttar Pradesh—						
Total	216	67	149	0·64	0·38	0·92
Rural	156	45	111	0·67	0·37	0·98
Urban	60	22	38	0·57	0·38	0·79

The superiority of rural enumeration is clearly brought out by the above tables, both as regards " clear omissions " and as regards " fictitious entries ". The only reason why towns made a better showing than villages in " net under-enumeration " is that they had many more fictitious entries.

(*v*) According to the scheme of the Registrar General, India, three occupied houses adjacent to each of the selected household were checked in order to ascertain if they had been covered. The result of this check is as follows :

	Number of households checked	Percentage to total number of households	Number of households not covered	Percentage to total number of households
Uttar Pradesh—				
Total	20,389	0·16	2,850	0·02
Rural	13,960	0·13	1,823	0·02
Urban	6,429	0·37	1,027	0·06

Only five households were found omitted in a check of over 20,000 houses. The percentage of omission of households is only 0·02 per cent. which gives the total error for the whole State as 14,303 persons.

(*vi*) *Conclusions*—The over-all result of the sample check shows an under-enumeration of 431,941 persons in the State through both under-enumeration of persons and by omissions of households in the census coverage as the following statement will show :

	Total estimated number of persons not enumerated			Percentage of under-enumeration		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Uttar Pradesh—						
Total ..	431,941	154,172	277,769	0·68	0·47	0·92
Rural ..	389,586	138,684	250,902	0·71	0·49	0·96
Urban ..	42,355	15,488	26,867	0·49	0·33	0·69

In all previous censuses it was customary to speculate about the accuracy of a census count. It was generally agreed that a certain amount of under-enumeration did take place but nobody knew its magnitude. In this census we have for the first time proved by a scientific inquiry carried out on a random sample basis by the most reliable enquirers that the error in this State in this Census is only of the order of 0·68 per cent. which is proof positive of the very high quality of the census enumeration in the State.

APPENDIX XIV—*Statement of the Result of Sample Verification*

A—VERIFICATION

Serial no.	District	Number of sample households		Number of persons actually enumerated in verified sample households			Number of cases of clear omissions			Number of cases of fictitious entry		
		Selected	Verified	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	UTTAR PRADESH—											
	Total	**6,823**	**6,797**	**33,938**	**17,773**	**16,165**	**273**	**102**	**171**	**74**	**41**	**33**
	Rural	**4,674**	**4,654**	**23,379**	**12,042**	**11,337**	**175**	**59**	**116**	**32**	**18**	**14**
	Urban	**2,149**	**2,143**	**10,559**	**5,731**	**4,828**	**98**	**43**	**55**	**42**	**23**	**19**
	Himalayan Uttar Pradesh Division—											
	Total	***404***	***396***	***1,729***	***974***	***755***	***16***	***4***	***12***	***5***	***4***	***1***
	Rural	***219***	***211***	***930***	***468***	***462***	***10***	***2***	***8***	***1***	***1***	..
	Urban	***185***	***185***	***799***	***506***	***293***	***6***	***2***	***4***	***4***	***3***	***1***
1	Garhwal—											
	Total	58	58	256	128	128	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Rural	39	39	183	79	104	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	19	19	73	49	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tehri-Garhwal—											
	Total	107	107	451	265	186	7	2	5	4	3	1
	Rural	42	42	200	98	102	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	65	65	251	167	84	6	2	4	4	3	1
3	Naini Tal—											
	Total	101	93	336	215	121	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Rural	35	27	116	66	50	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	66	66	220	149	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Almora—											
	Total	96	96	433	235	198	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Rural	73	73	342	180	162	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	23	23	91	55	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Dehra Dun—											
	Total	42	42	253	131	122	6	1	5	1	1	..
	Rural	30	30	89	45	44	6	1	5	1	1	..
	Urban	12	12	164	86	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Uttar Pradesh Plain Division—											
	Total	***1,987***	***1,987***	***10,676***	***5,371***	***5,305***	***81***	***32***	***49***	***15***	***7***	***8***
	Rural	***1,485***	***1,485***	***7,959***	***3,942***	***4,017***	***68***	***25***	***43***	***8***	***2***	***6***
	Urban	***502***	***502***	***2,717***	***1,429***	***1,288***	***13***	***7***	***6***	***7***	***5***	***2***
1	Gorakhpur—											
	Total	219	219	1,167	603	564	5	3	2	..	..	..
	Rural	157	157	869	435	434	3	1	2	..	..	..
	Urban	62	62	298	168	130	2	2	..	..	..	..
2	Basti—											
	Total	236	236	1,219	585	634	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Rural	227	227	1,169	558	611	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	9	9	50	27	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Gonda—											
	Total	236	236	1,171	622	549	10	3	7	2	2	..
	Rural	144	144	683	358	325	9	3	6	..	..	..
	Urban	92	92	488	264	224	1	..	1	2	2	..
4	Bahraich—											
	Total	138	138	604	330	274	6	3	3	1	1	..
	Rural	133	133	569	311	258	6	3	3	..	..	..
	Urban	5	5	35	19	16	..	..	..	1	1	..
5	Deoria—											
	Total	183	183	1,086	531	555	13	7	6	1	1	..
	Rural	114	114	649	326	323	10	6	4	1	1	..
	Urban	69	69	437	205	232	3	1	2	..	..	..
6	Banaras—											
	Total	222	222	1,147	580	567	21	8	13	5	2	3
	Rural	151	151	848	418	430	16	5	11	1	..	1
	Urban	71	71	299	162	137	5	3	2	4	2	2
7	Jaunpur—											
	Total	275	275	1,511	755	756	4	2	2	..	..	..
	Rural	148	148	803	384	419	4	2	2	..	..	..
	Urban	127	127	708	371	337	..	..	..	..	..	..

OF PERSONS

Erroneous count of visitors and absentees						Net number of cases of under-enumeration								
Number of errors tending to under-enumeration			Number of errors tending to over-enumeration			Cols. (8+14) minus (11+17)	Cols. (9+15) minus (12+18)	Cols. (10+16) minus (13+19)	Total enumerated household population			Estimated number of persons not enumerated		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	13	14	10	7	3	216	67	149	62,957,946	32,904,635	30,053,311	417,638	146,765	270,873
23	11	12	10	7	3	156	45	111	54,461,936	28,274,047	26,187,889	379,732	133,775	245,957
4	2	2	..	..	..	60	22	38	8,496,010	4,630,588	3,865,422	37,906	12,990	24,916
1	*1*	..	..	..	..	*12*	*1*	*11*	*2,496,159*	*1,260,985*	*1,235,174*	*21,406*	*4,278*	*17,128*
1	*1*	..	..	..	..	*10*	*2*	*8*	*2,214,597*	*1,093,364*	*1,121,233*	*21,336*	*4,302*	*17,034*
..	..	..	..	..	..	*2*	*—1*	*3*	*281,562*	*167,621*	*113,941*	*70*	*—24*	*94*
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	630,912	293,223	337,689	3,191	..	3,191
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	613,584	281,682	331,902	3,191	..	3,191
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,328	11,541	5,787	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—1	4	409,780	194,672	215,108	2,153	—24	2,177
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	403,098	190,626	212,472	2,083	..	2,083
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—1	3	6,682	4,046	2,636	70	—24	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	331,925	192,713	139,212	2,283	2,283	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	260,293	150,659	109,634	2,283	2,283	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,632	42,054	29,578	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	771,636	378,556	393,080	4,393	2,019	2,374
1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	748,100	363,470	384,630	4,393	2,019	2,374
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,536	15,086	8,450	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	351,906	201,821	150,085	9,386	..	9,386
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	189,522	106,927	82,595	9,386	..	9,386
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,384	94,894	67,490	..	..	..
9	*3*	*6*	*7*	*7*	..	*68*	*21*	*47*	*17,857,319*	*9,012,635*	*8,844,684*	*128,077*	*41,923*	*86,154*
5	*1*	*4*	*7*	*7*	..	*58*	*17*	*41*	*16,583,400*	*8,332,562*	*8,250,838*	*123,904*	*39,708*	*84,196*
4	*2*	*2*	..	..	..	*10*	*4*	*6*	*1,273,919*	*680,073*	*593,846*	*4,173*	*2,215*	*1,958*
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	2,235,268	1,125,068	1,110,200	8,241	3,465	4,776
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2,070,042	1,033,629	1,036,413	7,152	2,376	4,776
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	165,226	91,439	73,787	1,089	1,089	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2,386,320	1,219,067	1,167,253	1,877	..	1,877
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2,340,905	1,193,785	1,147,120	1,877	..	1,877
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,415	25,282	20,133	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	1	..	8	..	8	1,874,354	969,387	904,967	23,562	4,791	18,771
1	..	1	1	1	..	9	2	7	1,784,684	921,961	862,723	23,732	5,150	18,582
..	..	..	..	..	..	—1	—2	1	89,670	47,426	42,244	—170	—359	189
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	1,343,570	703,834	639,736	11,510	4,456	7,054
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	1,273,045	666,360	606,685	13,482	6,428	7,054
..	..	..	..	..	..	—1	—1	..	70,525	37,474	33,051	—1,972	—1,972	..
4	2	2	..	..	..	16	8	8	2,101,359	1,048,860	1,052,499	32,172	18,973	13,199
1	1	..	..	..	..	10	6	4	2,029,067	1,010,568	1,018,499	31,212	18,599	12,613
3	1	2	..	..	..	6	2	4	72,292	38,292	34,000	960	374	586
2	..	2	5	5	..	13	1	12	1,967,364	1,002,890	964,474	23,106	1,362	21,744
2	..	2	5	5	..	12	..	12	1,561,381	782,232	779,149	21,744	..	21,744
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	405,983	220,658	185,325	1,362	1,362	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	1,516,453	749,368	767,085	7,378	3,671	3,707
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	1,432,493	704,918	727,575	7,144	3,671	3,473
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,960	44,450	39,510	234	..	234

APPENDIX XIV—*Statement of the Result of Sample Verification*

B—CHECKING OF

Serial no.	District	Total number of households	Enumerated household population			Average number of persons per household			Number of house-holds checked	Number of cases of omissions of house-holds	Estimated total number of cases of omissions of house-holds
			P	M	F	P	M	F			
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	UTTAR PRADESH—										
	Total ..	12,490,415	62,957,946	32,904,635	30,053,311	5·0	2·6	2·4	20,389	5	2,850
	Rural ..	10,745,942	54,461,936	28,274,047	26,187,889	5·1	2·6	2·5	13,960	3	1,823
	Urban ..	1,744,473	8,496,010	4,630,588	3,865,422	4·9	2·7	2·2	6,429	2	1,027
	Himalayan Uttar Pradesh Division—										
	Total ..	*537,215*	*2,496,159*	*1,260,985*	*1,235,174*	*4·6*	*2·3*	*2·3*	*1,188*	..	..
	Rural ..	*476,900*	*2,214,597*	*1,093,364*	*1,121,233*	*4·6*	*2·3*	*2·3*	*633*	..	..
	Urban ..	*60,315*	*281,562*	*167,621*	*113,941*	*4·7*	*2·8*	*1·9*	*555*	..	..
1	Garhwal—										
	Total ..	140,400	630,912	293,223	337,689	4·5	2·1	2·4	174	..	..
	Rural ..	136,383	613,584	281,682	331,902	4·5	2·1	2·4	117	..	..
	Urban ..	4,017	17,328	11,541	5,787	4·3	2·9	1·4	57	..	..
2	Tehri-Garhwal—										
	Total ..	85,964	409,780	194,672	215,108	4·8	2·3	2·5	321	..	..
	Rural ..	84,366	403,098	190,626	212,472	4·8	2·3	2·5	126	..	..
	Urban ..	1,598	6,682	4,046	2,636	4·2	2·5	1·7	195	..	..
3	Naini Tal—										
	Total ..	76,043	331,925	192,713	139,212	4·4	2·6	1·8	279	..	..
	Rural ..	58,627	260,293	150,659	109,634	4·4	2·5	1·9	81	..	..
	Urban ..	17,416	71,632	42,054	29,578	4·1	2·4	1·7	198	..	..
4	Almora—										
	Total ..	163,360	771,636	378,556	393,080	4·7	2·3	2·4	288	..	..
	Rural ..	159,183	748,100	363,470	384,630	4·7	2·3	2·4	219	..	..
	Urban ..	4,177	23,536	15,086	8,450	5·6	3·6	2·0	69	..	..
5	Dehra Dun—										
	Total ..	71,448	351,906	201,821	150,085	4·9	2·8	2·1	126	..	..
	Rural ..	38,341	189,522	106,927	82,595	4·9	2·8	2·1	90	..	..
	Urban ..	33,107	162,384	94,894	67,490	4·9	2·9	2·0	36	..	..
	East Uttar Pradesh Plain Division—										
	Total ..	*3,295,543*	*17,857,319*	*9,012,635*	*8,844,684*	*5·4*	*2·7*	*2·7*	*5,960*	*3*	*1,328*
	Rural ..	*3,041,399*	*16,583,400*	*8,332,562*	*8,250,838*	*5·5*	*2·8*	*2·7*	*4,454*	*2*	*986*
	Urban ..	*254,144*	*1,273,919*	*680,073*	*593,846*	*5·0*	*2·7*	*2·3*	*1,506*	*1*	*342*
1	Gorakhpur—										
	Total ..	414,432	2,235,268	1,125,068	1,110,200	5·4	2·7	2·7	657	..	..
	Rural ..	384,113	2,070,042	1,033,629	1,036,413	5·4	2·7	2·7	471	..	..
	Urban ..	30,319	165,226	91,439	73,787	5·4	3·0	2·4	186	..	..
2	Basti—										
	Total ..	464,970	2,386,320	1,219,067	1,167,253	5·1	2·6	2·5	708	..	..
	Rural ..	453,622	2,340,905	1,193,785	1,147,120	5·2	2·7	2·5	681	..	..
	Urban ..	11,348	45,415	25,282	20,133	4·0	2·2	1·8	27	..	..
3	Gonda—										
	Total ..	378,045	1,874,354	969,387	904,967	5·0	2·6	2·4	708	..	..
	Rural ..	356,792	1,784,684	921,961	862,723	5·0	2·6	2·4	432	..	..
	Urban ..	21,253	89,670	47,426	42,244	4·2	2·2	2·0	276	..	..
4	Bahraich—										
	Total ..	284,176	1,343,570	703,834	639,736	4·7	2·5	2·2	414	..	..
	Rural ..	268,759	1,273,045	666,360	606,685	4·7	2·5	2·2	399	..	..
	Urban ..	15,417	70,525	37,474	33,051	4·6	2·4	2·2	15	..	..
5	Deoria—										
	Total ..	364,237	2,101,359	1,048,860	1,052,499	5·8	2·9	2·9	549	..	..
	Rural ..	350,325	2,029,067	1,010,568	1,018,499	5·8	2·9	2·9	342	..	..
	Urban ..	13,912	72,292	38,292	34,000	5·2	2·8	2·4	207	..	..
6	Banaras—										
	Total ..	357,316	1,957,364	1,032,890	964,474	5·5	2·8	2·7	666	1	598
	Rural ..	271,139	1,551,381	782,232	779,149	5·8	2·9	2·9	453	1	598
	Urban ..	86,177	405,983	220,658	185,325	4·7	2·6	2·1	213	..	..
7	Jaunpur—										
	Total ..	274,563	1,516,453	749,368	767,085	5·5	2·7	2·8	825	..	..
	Rural ..	261,399	1,432,493	704,918	727,575	5·5	2·7	2·8	444	..	..
	Urban ..	13,164	83,960	44,450	39,510	6·4	3·4	3·0	381	..	..

of the 1951 *Census Count, Uttar Pradesh—(contd.)*

HOUSEHOLDS			C—RESULTS											
Estimated total number of persons in the households not covered at column number 38			Enumerated population			Total estimated number of persons not enumerated			Percentage of under-enumeration			Estimated real population		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
14,303	7,407	6,896	63,215,742	33,098,866	30,116,876	431,941	154,172	277,769	0·68	0·47	0·92	63,647,683	33,253,038	30,394,645
9,851	4,909	4,945	54,590,043	28,360,149	26,229,894	389,586	138,684	250,902	0·71	0·49	0·96	54,979,629	28,498,833	26,480,796
4,449	2,498	1,951	8,625,699	4,738,717	3,886,982	42,355	15,488	26,867	0·49	0·33	0·69	8,668,054	4,754,205	3,913,849
..	..	..	*2,521,987*	*1,284,168*	*1,237,819*	*21,406*	*4,278*	*17,128*	*0·85*	*0·33*	*1·38*	*2,543,393*	*1,288,446*	*1,254,947*
..	..	..	*2,227,758*	*1,105,287*	*1,122,471*	*21,336*	*4,302*	*17,034*	*0·96*	*0·39*	*1·52*	*2,249,094*	*1,109,589*	*1,139,505*
..	..	..	*294,229*	*178,881*	*115,348*	*70*	*—24*	*94*	*0·02—0·01*		*0·08*	*294,299*	*178,857*	*115,442*
..	..	..	639,625	301,298	338,327	3,191	..	3,191	0·50	..	0·94	642,816	301,298	341,518
..	..	..	621,682	289,300	332,382	3,191	..	3,191	0·51	..	0·96	624,873	289,300	335,573
..	..	..	17,943	11,998	5,945	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,943	11,998	5,945
..	..	..	412,047	196,671	215,376	2,153	—24	2,177	0·52—0·01		1·01	414,200	196,647	217,553
..	..	..	404,897	192,174	212,723	2,083	..	2,083	0·51	..	0·98	406,980	192,174	214,806
..	..	..	7,150	4,497	2,653	70	—24	94	0·98—0·53		3·54	7,220	4,473	2,747
..	..	..	335,414	195,487	139,927	2,283	2,283	..	0·68	1·17	..	337,697	197,770	139,927
..	..	..	261,415	151,493	109,922	2,283	2,283	..	0·87	1·51	..	263,698	153,776	109,922
..	..	..	73,999	43,994	30,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	73,999	43,994	30,005
..	..	..	772,896	379,671	393,225	4,393	2,019	2,374	0·57	0·53	0·60	777,289	381,690	395,599
..	..	..	749,358	364,583	384,775	4,393	2,019	2,374	0·59	0·55	0·62	753,751	366,602	387,149
..	..	..	23,538	15,088	8,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,538	15,088	8,450
..	..	..	362,005	211,041	150,964	9,386	..	9,386	2·59	..	6·22	371,391	211,041	160,350
..	..	..	190,406	107,737	82,669	9,386	..	9,386	4·93	..	11·35	199,792	107,737	92,055
..	..	..	171,599	103,304	68,295	..	..	..	..	..	..	171,599	103,304	68,295
7,615	*3,823*	*3,792*	*17,886,802*	*9,037,287*	*8,849,515*	*135,692*	*45,746*	*89,946*	*0·76*	*0·51*	*1·02*	*18,022,494*	*9,083,033*	*8,939,461*
5,837	*2,900*	*2,937*	*16,594,471*	*8,341,307*	*8,253,164*	*129,741*	*42,608*	*87,133*	*0·78*	*0·51*	*1·06*	*16,724,212*	*8,383,915*	*8,340,297*
1,778	*923*	*855*	*1,292,331*	*695,980*	*596,351*	*5,951*	*3,138*	*2,813*	*0·46*	*0·45*	*0·47*	*1,298,282*	*699,118*	*599,164*
..	..	..	2,238,588	1,128,000	1,110,588	8,241	3,465	4,776	0·37	0·31	0·43	2,246,829	1,131,465	1,115,364
..	..	..	2,071,960	1,035,321	1,036,639	7,152	2,376	4,776	0·35	0·23	0·46	2,079,112	1,037,697	1,041,415
..	..	..	166,628	92,679	73,949	1,089	1,089	..	0·65	1·18	..	167,717	93,768	73,949
..	..	..	2,387,603	1,219,855	1,167,748	1,877	..	1,877	0·08	..	0·16	2,389,480	1,219,855	1,169,625
..	..	..	2,341,933	1,194,354	1,147,579	1,877	..	1,877	0·08	..	0·16	2,343,810	1,194,354	1,149,456
..	..	..	45,670	25,501	20,169	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,670	25,501	20,169
..	..	..	1,877,484	972,247	905,237	23,562	4,791	18,771	1·25	0·49	2·07	1,901,046	977,038	924,008
..	..	..	1,785,804	923,009	862,795	23,732	5,150	18,582	1·33	0·56	2·15	1,809,536	928,159	881,377
..	..	..	91,680	49,238	42,442	—170	—359	189	—0·19	—0·73	0·45	91,510	48,879	42,631
..	..	..	1,346,335	706,095	640,240	11,510	4,456	7,054	0·85	0·63	1·10	1,357,845	710,551	647,294
..	..	..	1,274,736	667,594	607,142	13,482	6,428	7,054	1·06	0·96	1·16	1,288,218	674,022	614,196
..	..	..	71,599	38,501	33,098	—1,972	—1,972	..	—2·75	—5·12	..	69,627	36,529	33,098
..	..	..	2,102,627	1,049,928	1,052,699	32,172	18,973	13,199	1·53	1·81	1·25	2,134,799	1,068,901	1,065,898
..	..	..	2,029,797	1,011,173	1,018,624	31,212	18,599	12,613	1·54	1·84	1·24	2,061,009	1,029,772	1,031,237
..	..	..	72,830	38,755	34,075	960	374	586	1·32	0·97	1·72	73,790	39,129	34,661
3,471	1,736	1,735	1,978,634	1,012,165	966,469	26,577	3,098	23,479	1·34	0·31	2·43	2,005,211	1,015,263	989,948
3,471	1,736	1,735	1,563,087	783,425	779,662	25,215	1,736	23,479	1·61	0·22	3·01	1,588,302	785,161	803,141
..	..	..	415,547	228,740	186,807	1,362	1,362	..	0·33	0·60	..	416,909	230,102	186,807
..	..	..	1,517,173	749,979	767,194	7,378	3,671	3,707	0·49	0·49	0·48	1,524,551	753,650	770,901
..	..	..	1,432,982	705,310	727,672	7,144	3,671	3,473	0·50	0·52	0·48	1,440,126	708,981	731,145
..	..	..	84,191	44,669	39,522	234	..	234	0·28	..	0·59	84,425	44,669	39,756

APPENDIX XIV—*Statement of the Result of Sample Verification*

A—VERIFICATION

Serial no.	District	Number of sample households		Number of persons actually enumerated in verified sample households			Number of cases of clear omissions			Number of cases of fictitious entry		
		Selected	Verified	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	Ghazipur—											
	Total	168	168	989	515	474	15	4	11	3	..	3
	Rural	143	143	846	436	410	14	4	10	3	..	3
	Urban	25	25	143	79	64	1	..	1	..	..	..
9	Ballia—											
	Total	172	172	1,004	456	548	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Rural	150	150	859	383	476	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	22	22	145	73	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Azamgarh—											
	Total	138	138	778	394	384	5	2	3	3	1	2
	Rural	118	118	664	333	331	4	1	3	3	1	2
	Urban	20	20	114	61	53	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Central Uttar Pradesh Plain Division—											
	Total .. .	***1,621***	***1,612***	***7,848***	***4,074***	***3,774***	***56***	***23***	***33***	***25***	***13***	***12***
	Rural .. .	***1,131***	***1,127***	***5,543***	***2,828***	***2,715***	***30***	***9***	***21***	***15***	***8***	***7***
	Urban .. .	***490***	***485***	***2,305***	***1,246***	***1,059***	***26***	***14***	***12***	***10***	***5***	***5***
1	Kanpur—											
	Total	144	139	551	308	243	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	53	51	261	134	127	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	91	88	290	174	116	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Fatehpur—											
	Total	128	128	646	340	306	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	84	84	400	213	187	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	44	44	246	127	119	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Allahabad—											
	Total	280	277	1,413	733	680	23	11	12	6	1	5
	Rural	135	133	627	322	305	5	..	5	2	..	2
	Urban	145	144	786	411	375	18	11	7	4	1	3
4	Lucknow—											
	Total	148	148	647	359	288	3	..	3	..	..	..
	Rural	62	62	266	142	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	86	86	381	217	164	3	..	3	..	..	..
5	Unnao—											
	Total	56	56	345	183	162	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	45	45	281	151	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	11	11	64	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Rae Bareli—											
	Total	45	44	220	119	101	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Rural	35	35	173	93	80	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10	9	47	26	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Sitapur—											
	Total	98	98	449	239	210	7	3	4	1	1	..
	Rural	71	71	343	176	167	7	3	4	..	..	..
	Urban	27	27	106	63	43	..	..	..	1	1	..
8	Hardoi—											
	Total	166	166	743	385	358	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Rural	163	163	725	376	349	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	3	3	18	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Faizabad—											
	Total	198	198	1,004	479	525	3	2	1	1	..	1
	Rural	171	171	867	408	459	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	27	27	137	71	66	3	2	1	1	..	1
10	Sultanpur—											
	Total	107	107	572	285	287	8	3	5	13	8	5
	Rural	103	103	548	272	276	8	3	5	13	8	5
	Urban	4	4	24	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Pratapgarh—											
	Total	116	116	578	304	274	8	2	6	4	3	1
	Rural	90	90	458	239	219	6	1	5	..	..	..
	Urban	26	26	120	65	55	2	1	1	4	3	1

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OF PERSONS

Erroneous count of visitors and absentees						Net number of cases of under-enumeration			Total enumerated household population			Estimated number of persons not enumerated		
Number of errors tending to under-enumeration			Number of errors tending to over-enumeration			Cols. (8+14) minus (11+17)	Cols. (9+15) minus (12+18)	Cols. (10+16) minus (13+19)						
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	..	1	1	..	12	4	8	**1,140,333**	**570,062**	**570,271**	13,939	4,290	9,649
..	..	..	1	1	..	10	3	7	**1,015,953**	**506,395**	**509,558**	12,184	3,484	8,700
1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	**124,380**	**63,667**	**60,713**	1,755	806	949
1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	**1,193,335**	**584,498**	**608,837**	2,329	..	2,329
1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	**1,083,276**	**528,913**	**554,363**	2,329	..	2,329
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**110,059**	**55,585**	**54,474**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	**2,098,963**	**1,039,601**	**1,059,362**	3,963	915	3,048
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	**1,992,554**	**983,801**	**1,008,753**	3,048	..	3,048
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	**106,409**	**55,800**	**50,609**	915	915	..
16	***9***	***7***	..	..	..	***47***	***19***	***28***	***16,093,457***	***8,421,753***	***7,671,704***	***134,387***	***58,889***	***75,498***
16	***9***	***7***	..	..	..	***31***	***10***	***21***	****13,870,000***	***7,177,379***	***6,692,621***	***123,090***	***53,497***	***69,593***
..	..	..	..	..	..	***16***	***9***	***7***	***2,223,457***	***1,244,374***	***979,083***	***11,297***	***5,392***	***5,905***
16	9	7	..	..	..	16	9	7	**1,930,202**	**1,071,774**	**858,428**	75,144	44,098	31,046
16	9	7	..	..	..	16	9	7	**1,219,833**	**656,564**	**563,269**	75,144	44,098	31,046
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**710,369**	**415,210**	**295,159**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**907,004**	**473,475**	**433,529**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**859,581**	**448,136**	**411,445**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**47,423**	**25,339**	**22,084**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	7	**2,033,614**	**1,041,379**	**992,235**	14,597	4,704	9,893
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	**1,680,273**	**848,040**	**832,233**	8,186	..	8,186
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10	4	**353,341**	**193,339**	**160,002**	6,411	4,704	1,707
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	**1,128,007**	**612,369**	**515,638**	4,198	..	4,198
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**607,577**	**321,450**	**286,127**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	**520,430**	**290,919**	**229,511**	4,198	..	4,198
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,065,208**	**559,548**	**505,660**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,009,731**	**529,952**	**479,779**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**55,477**	**29,596**	**25,881**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	**1,156,087**	**591,365**	**564,722**	6,067	6,067	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	**1,105,686**	**564,245**	**541,441**	6,067	6,067	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**50,401**	**27,120**	**23,281**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	**1,380,368**	**742,080**	**638,288**	24,925	10,758	14,167
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	4	**1,276,106**	**684,618**	**591,488**	25,837	11,670	14,167
..	..	..	..	..	..	—1	—1	..	**104,262**	**57,462**	**46,800**	—912	—912	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	**1,359,537**	**728,868**	**630,669**	1,645	..	1,645
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	**1,238,084**	**664,029**	**574,055**	1,645	..	1,645
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**121,453**	**64,839**	**56,614**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	**1,478,207**	**748,895**	**729,312**	2,034	2,034	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,344,123**	**676,695**	**667,428**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	**134,084**	**72,200**	**61,884**	2,034	2,034	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	—5	—5	..	**1,281,292**	**640,788**	**640,504**	—11,605	—11,605	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	—5	—5	..	**1,264,291**	**631,314**	**632,977**	—11,605	—11,605	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**17,001**	**9,474**	**7,527**	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	—1	5	**1,110,286**	**544,565**	**565,721**	13,409	774	12,635
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	**1,083,869**	**530,463**	**553,406**	13,843	1,208	12,635
..	..	..	..	..	..	—2	—2	..	**26,417**	**14,102**	**12,315**	—434	—434	..

APPENDIX XIV—*Statement of the Result of Sample Verification*

B—CHECKING OF

Serial no.	District	Total number of households	Enumerated household population			Average number of persons per household			Number of house-holds checked	Number of cases of omissions of house-holds	Estimated total number of cases of omissions of house-holds
			P	M	F	P	M	F			
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
8	Ghazipur—										
	Total ..	189,196	1,140,333	570,062	570,271	6·0	3·0	3·0	503	1	388
	Rural ..	166,397	1,015,953	506,395	509,558	6·1	3·0	3·1	428	1	388
	Urban ..	22,799	124,380	63,667	60,713	5·5	2·8	2·7	75	..	..
9	Ballia—										
	Total ..	197,796	1,193,335	584,498	608,837	6·0	2·9	3·1	516	..	..
	Rural ..	178,561	1,083,276	528,913	554,363	6·1	3·0	3·1	450	..	..
	Urban ..	19,235	110,059	55,585	54,474	5·7	2·9	2·8	66	..	..
10	Azamgarh—										
	Total ..	370,812	2,098,963	1,039,601	1,059,362	5·7	2·8	2·9	414	1	342
	Rural ..	350,292	1,992,554	983,801	1,008,753	5·7	2·8	2·9	354	..	..
	Urban ..	20,520	106,409	55,800	50,609	5·2	2·7	2·5	60	1	342
	Central Uttar Pradesh Plain Division—										
	Total ..	*3,321,323*	*16,093,457*	*8,421,753*	*7,671,704*	*4·8*	*2·5*	*2·3*	*4,836*	*2*	*1,522*
	Rural ..	*2,846,791*	*13,870,000*	*7,177,379*	*6,692,621*	*4·9*	*2·5*	*2·4*	*3,381*	*1*	*837*
	Urban ..	*474,532*	*2,223,457*	*1,244,374*	*979,083*	*4·7*	*2·6*	*2·1*	*1,455*	*1*	*685*
1	Kanpur—										
	Total ..	421,807	1,930,202	1,071,774	858,428	4·6	2·6	2·0	417	1	685
	Rural ..	240,992	1,219,833	656,564	563,269	5·1	2·7	2·4	153	..	..
	Urban ..	180,815	710,369	415,210	295,159	3·9	2·3	1·6	264	1	685
2	Fatehpur—										
	Total ..	178,163	907,004	473,475	433,529	5·1	2·7	2·4	384	..	..
	Rural ..	168,928	859,581	448,136	411,445	5·1	2·7	2·4	252	..	..
	Urban ..	9,235	47,423	25,339	22,084	5·1	2·7	2·4	132	..	..
3	Allahabad—										
	Total ..	399,518	2,033,614	1,041,379	992,235	5·1	2·6	2·5	831	..	..
	Rural ..	342,002	1,680,273	848,040	832,233	4·9	2·5	2·4	399	..	..
	Urban ..	57,516	353,341	193,339	160,002	6·1	3·3	2·8	432	..	..
4	Lucknow—										
	Total ..	229,440	1,128,007	612,369	515,638	4·9	2·7	2·2	444	..	..
	Rural ..	127,968	607,577	321,450	286,127	4·7	2·5	2·2	186	..	..
	Urban ..	101,472	520,430	290,919	229,511	5·1	2·9	2·2	258	..	..
5	Unnao—										
	Total ..	214,279	1,065,208	559,548	505,660	5·0	2·6	2·4	168	..	..
	Rural ..	203,557	1,009,731	529,952	479,779	5·0	2·6	2·4	135	..	..
	Urban ..	10,722	55,477	29,596	25,881	5·2	2·8	2·4	33	..	..
6	Rae Bareli—										
	Total ..	248,155	1,156,087	591,365	564,722	4·7	2·4	2·3	132	..	..
	Rural ..	236,662	1,105,686	564,245	541,441	4·7	2·4	2·3	105	..	..
	Urban ..	11,493	50,401	27,120	23,281	4·4	2·4	2·0	27	..	..
7	Sitapur—										
	Total	298,242	1,380,368	742,080	638,288	4·6	2·5	2·1	294	..	..
	Rural ..	272,483	1,276,106	684,618	591,488	4·7	2·5	2·2	213	..	..
	Urban ..	25,759	104,262	57,462	46,800	4·0	2·2	1·8	81	..	..
8	Hardoi—										
	Total ..	275,116	1,359,537	728,868	630,669	4·9	2·6	2·3	498	..	..
	Rural ..	250,021	1,238,084	664,029	574,055	5·0	2·7	2·3	489	..	..
	Urban ..	25,095	121,453	64,839	56,614	4·8	2·6	2·2	9	..	..
9	Faizabad—										
	Total ..	292,318	1,478,207	748,895	729,312	5·1	2·6	2·5	594	..	..
	Rural ..	266,030	1,344,123	676,695	667,428	5·1	2·6	2·5	513	..	..
	Urban ..	26,288	134,084	72,200	61,884	5·1	2·7	2·4	81	..	..
10	Sultanpur—										
	Total ..	262,304	1,281,292	640,788	640,504	4·9	2·5	2·4	321	1	837
	Rural ..	258,632	1,264,291	631,314	632,977	4·9	2·4	2·5	309	1	837
	Urban ..	3,672	17,001	9,474	7,527	4·6	2·6	2·0	12	..	..
11	Pratapgarh—										
	Total ..	229,666	1,110,286	544,565	565,721	4·8	2·4	2·4	348	..	..
	Rural ..	224,780	1,083,869	530,463	553,406	4·8	2·3	2·5	270	..	..
	Urban ..	4,886	26,417	14,102	12,315	5·4	2·9	2·5	78	..	..

of the 1951 *Census Count, Uttar Pradesh—(contd.)*

HOUSEHOLDS			C—RESULTS											
Estimated total number of persons in the households not covered at column number 38			Enumerated population			Total estimated number of persons not enumerated			Percentage of under-enumeration			Estimated real population		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
2,366	1,164	1,202	**1,141,278**	**570,725**	**570,553**	16,305	5,454	10,851	1·43	0·96	1·90	**1,157,583**	**576,179**	**581,404**
2,366	1,164	1,202	**1,016,272**	**506,624**	**509,648**	14,550	4,648	9,902	1·43	0·92	1·94	**1,030,822**	**511,272**	**519,550**
..	..	..	**125,006**	**64,101**	**60,905**	1,755	806	949	1·40	1·26	1·56	**126,761**	**64,907**	**61,854**
..	..	..	**1,194,657**	**585,651**	**609,006**	2,329	..	2,329	0·19	..	0·38	**1,196,986**	**585,651**	**611,335**
..	..	..	**1,083,609**	**529,166**	**554,443**	2,329	..	2,329	0·21	..	0·42	**1,085,938**	**529,166**	**556,772**
..	..	..	**111,048**	**56,485**	**54,563**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**111,048**	**56,485**	**54,563**
1,778	923	855	**2,102,423**	**1,042,642**	**1,059,781**	5,741	1,838	3,903	0·27	0·18	0·37	**2,108,164**	**1,044,480**	**1,063,684**
..	..	..	**1,994,291**	**985,331**	**1,008,960**	3,048	..	3,048	0·15	..	0·30	**1,997,339**	**985,331**	**1,012,008**
1,778	923	855	**108,132**	**57,311**	**50,821**	2,693	1,838	855	2·49	3·21	1·68	**110,825**	**59,149**	**51,676**
6,688	***3,584***	***3,104***	***16,129,890***	***8,450,713***	***7,679,177***	***141,075***	***62,473***	***78,602***	***0·87***	***0·74***	***1·02***	***16,270,965***	***8,513,186***	***7,757,779***
4,017	***2,009***	***2,008***	***13,878,471***	***7,183,669***	***6,694,802***	***127,107***	***55,506***	***71,601***	***0·92***	***0·77***	***1·07***	***14,005,578***	***7,239,175***	***6,766,403***
2,671	***1,575***	***1,096***	***2,251,419***	***1,267,044***	***984,375***	***13,968***	***6,967***	***7,001***	***0·62***	***0·55***	***0·71***	***2,265,387***	***1,274,011***	***991,376***
2,671	1,575	1,096	**1,939,867**	**1,080,197**	**859,670**	77,815	45,673	32,142	4·01	4·23	3·74	**2,017,682**	**1,125,870**	**891,812**
..	..	..	**1,220,482**	**657,196**	**563,286**	75,144	44,098	31,046	6·16	6·71	5·51	**1,295,626**	**701,294**	**594,332**
2,671	1,575	1,096	**719,385**	**423,001**	**296,384**	2,671	1,575	1,096	0·37	0·37	0·37	**722,056**	**424,576**	**297,480**
..	..	..	**908,985**	**474,772**	**434,213**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**908,985**	**474,772**	**434,213**
..	..	..	**861,348**	**449,286**	**412,062**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**861,348**	**449,286**	**412,062**
..	..	..	**47,637**	**25,486**	**22,151**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**47,637**	**25,486**	**22,151**
..	..	..	**2,048,250**	**1,052,022**	**996,228**	14,597	4,704	9,893	0·71	0·45	0·99	**2,062,847**	**1,056,726**	**1,006,121**
..	..	..	**1,682,123**	**849,473**	**832,650**	8,186	..	8,186	0·49	..	0·98	**1,690,309**	**849,473**	**840,836**
..	..	..	**366,127**	**202,549**	**163,578**	6,411	4,704	1,707	1·75	2·32	1·04	**372,538**	**207,253**	**165,285**
..	..	..	**1,128,101**	**612,443**	**515,658**	4,198	..	4,198	0·37	..	0·81	**1,132,299**	**612,443**	**519,856**
..	..	..	**607,577**	**321,450**	**286,127**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**607,577**	**321,450**	**286,127**
..	..	..	**520,524**	**290,993**	**229,531**	4,198	..	4,198	0·81	..	1·83	**524,722**	**290,993**	**233,729**
..	..	..	**1,067,055**	**561,107**	**505,948**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,067,055**	**561,107**	**505,948**
..	..	..	**1,010,474**	**530,423**	**480,051**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,010,474**	**530,423**	**480,051**
..	..	..	**56,581**	**30,684**	**25,897**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**56,581**	**30,684**	**25,897**
..	..	..	**1,156,704**	**591,772**	**564,932**	6,067	6,067	..	0·52	1·03	..	**1,162,771**	**597,839**	**564,932**
..	..	..	**1,106,251**	**554,602**	**541,649**	6,067	6,067	..	0·55	1·07	..	**1,112,318**	**570,669**	**541,649**
..	..	..	**50,453**	**27,170**	**23,283**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**50,453**	**27,170**	**23,283**
..	..	..	**1,380,472**	**742,176**	**638,296**	24,925	10,758	14,167	1·81	1·45	2·22	**1,405,397**	**752,934**	**652,463**
..	..	..	**1,276,210**	**684,714**	**591,496**	25,837	11,670	14,167	2·02	1·70	2·40	**1,302,047**	**696,384**	**605,663**
..	..	..	**104,262**	**57,462**	**46,800**	—912	—912	..	—0·87	—1·59	..	**103,350**	**56,550**	**46,800**
..	..	..	**1,361,562**	**730,624**	**630,938**	1,645	..	1,645	0·12	..	0·26	**1,363,207**	**730,624**	**632,583**
..	..	..	**1,238,910**	**664,669**	**574,241**	1,645	..	1,645	0·13	..	0·29	**1,240,555**	**664,669**	**575,886**
..	..	..	**122,652**	**65,955**	**56,697**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**122,652**	**65,955**	**56,697**
..	..	..	**1,481,796**	**752,136**	**729,660**	2,034	2,034	..	0·14	0·27	..	**1,483,830**	**754,170**	**729,660**
..	..	..	**1,345,010**	**677,347**	**667,663**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,345,010**	**677,347**	**667,663**
..	..	..	**136,786**	**74,789**	**61,997**	2,034	2,034	..	1·49	2·72	..	**138,820**	**76,823**	**61,997**
4,017	2,009	2,008	**1,282,160**	**641,461**	**640,699**	—7,588	—9,596	2,008	—0·59	—1·50	0·31	**1,274,572**	**631,865**	**642,707**
4,017	2,009	2,008	**1,264,664**	**631,565**	**633,099**	—7,588	—9,596	2,008	—0·60	—1·52	0·32	**1,257,076**	**621,969**	**635,107**
..	..	..	**17,496**	**9,896**	**7,600**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**17,496**	**9,896**	**7,600**
..	..	..	**1,110,734**	**545,004**	**565,730**	13,409	774	12,635	1·21	0·14	2·23	**1,124,143**	**545,778**	**578,365**
..	..	..	**1,084,317**	**530,902**	**553,415**	13,843	1,208	12,635	1·28	0·23	2·28	**1,098,160**	**532,110**	**566,050**
..	..	..	**26,417**	**14,102**	**12,315**	—434	—434	..	—1·64	—3·08	..	**25,983**	**13,668**	**12,315**

APPENDIX XIV—*Statement of the Result of Sample Verification*

A—VERIFICATION

Serial no.	District	Number of sample households		Number of persons actually enumerated in verified sample households			Number of cases of clear omissions			Number of cases of fictitious entry		
		Selected	Verified	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	Bara Banki—											
	Total	135	135	680	340	340	2	1	1	..	..	..
	Rural	119	119	594	302	292	2	1	1	..	..	..
	Urban	16	16	86	38	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
	West Uttar Pradesh Plain Division											
	Total	***2,315***	***2,306***	***11,203***	***6,084***	***5,119***	***102***	***35***	***67***	***27***	***17***	***10***
	Rural	***1,517***	***1,509***	***7,267***	***3,946***	***3,321***	***59***	***19***	***40***	***8***	***7***	***1***
	Urban	***798***	***797***	***3,936***	***2,138***	***1,798***	***43***	***16***	***27***	***19***	***10***	***9***
1	Saharanpur—											
	Total	203	203	901	476	425	3	1	2	..	..	..
	Rural	159	159	715	378	337	3	1	2	..	..	..
	Urban	44	44	186	98	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bareilly—											
	Total	202	202	943	510	433	26	9	17	5	4	1
	Rural	146	146	689	372	317	20	6	14	4	4	..
	Urban	56	56	254	138	116	6	3	3	1	..	1
3	Bijnor—											
	Total	178	178	879	473	406	7	2	5	..	..	..
	Rural	131	131	655	339	316	7	2	5	..	..	..
	Urban	47	47	224	134	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Pilibhit—											
	Total	35	35	169	94	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	20	20	89	49	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	15	15	80	45	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Rampur—											
	Total	56	56	239	119	120	5	1	4	..	..	..
	Rural	21	21	75	37	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	35	35	164	82	82	5	1	4	..	..	..
6	Kheri—											
	Total	109	109	438	256	182	4	2	2	..	..	..
	Rural	94	94	368	214	154	4	2	2	..	..	..
	Urban	15	15	70	42	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Muzaffarnagar—											
	Total	97	97	501	271	230	6	3	3	4	2	2
	Rural	81	81	424	227	197	6	3	3	2	1	1
	Urban	16	16	77	44	33	..	..	..	2	1	1
8	Meerut—											
	Total	203	203	1,110	616	494	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Rural	106	106	560	304	256	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Urban	97	97	550	312	238	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bulandshahr—											
	Total	133	133	657	356	301	5	..	5	1	1	..
	Rural	87	87	443	240	203	2	..	2	1	1	..
	Urban	46	46	214	116	98	3	..	3	..	..	..
10	Aligarh—											
	Total	132	131	637	345	292	3	1	2	..	..	..
	Rural	73	73	352	184	168	2	1	1	..	..	..
	Urban	59	58	285	161	124	1	..	1	..	..	..
11	Mathura—											
	Total	87	87	441	236	205	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	35	35	209	112	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	52	52	232	124	108	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Agra—											
	Total	163	163	803	446	357	7	4	3	1	..	1
	Rural	54	54	264	153	111	2	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	109	109	539	293	246	5	4	1	1	..	1
13	Mainpuri—											
	Total	59	59	292	148	144	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	44	44	217	114	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	15	15	75	34	41	..	..	..	..	..	..

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OF PERSONS

Erroneous count of visitors and absentees						Net number of cases of under-enumeration								
Number of errors tending to under-enumeration			Number of errors tending to over-enumeration			Cols. (8+14) minus (11+17)	Cols. (9+15) minus (12+18)	Cols. (10+16) minus (13+19)	Total enumerated household population			Estimated number of persons not enumerated		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1,263,645	666,647	596,998	3,973	2,059	1,914
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1,180,846	621,873	558,973	3,973	2,059	1,914
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,799	44,774	38,025	..	..	..
1	..	*1*	*3*	..	*3*	*73*	*18*	*55*	*22,619,742*	*12,205,775*	*10,413,967*	*115,193*	*31,062*	*84,131*
1	..	*1*	*3*	..	*3*	*49*	*12*	*37*	*18,444,716*	*9,951,901*	*8,492,815*	*94,634*	*27,730*	*66,904*
..	..	..	..	..	..	*24*	*6*	*18*	*4,175,026*	*2,253,874*	*1,921,152*	*20,559*	*3,332*	*17,227*
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1,343,125	734,678	608,447	4,196	1,462	2,734
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1,013,351	552,681	460,670	4,196	1,462	2,734
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329,774	181,997	147,777	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	21	5	16	1,260,251	681,502	578,749	28,198	6,046	22,152
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	14	988,146	535,966	452,180	22,852	2,882	19,970
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	272,105	145,536	126,569	5,346	3,164	2,182
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	5	982,040	520,290	461,750	7,877	2,340	5,537
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	5	746,667	396,711	349,956	7,877	2,340	5,537
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235,373	123,579	111,794	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503,660	270,872	232,788	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	428,939	230,747	198,192	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74,721	40,125	34,596	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	542,452	290,845	251,607	5,175	1,100	4,075
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	368,735	200,669	168,066	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	173,717	90,176	83,541	5,175	1,100	4,075
1	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	3	997,868	538,974	458,894	12,918	4,646	8,272
1	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	3	921,691	497,087	424,604	12,918	4,646	8,272
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76,177	41,887	34,290	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1,217,900	666,363	551,537	1,890	2,303	—413
..	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	1	1,013,935	553,207	460,728	7,213	4,874	2,339
..	..	..	..	..	..	—2	—1	—1	203,965	113,156	90,809	—5,323	—2,571	—2,752
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2,266,239	1,229,263	1,036,976	6,296	6,296	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1,775,517	957,019	818,498	6,296	6,296	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	490,722	272,244	218,478	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	—1	5	1,495,360	793,473	701,887	6,360	—2,795	9,155
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—1	2	1,264,846	670,812	594,034	3,058	—2,795	5,853
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	230,514	122,661	107,853	3,302	..	3,302
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1,537,802	826,459	711,343	8,167	3,656	4,511
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1,253,066	672,636	580,430	7,111	3,656	3,455
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	284,736	153,823	130,913	1,056	..	1,056
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	905,429	488,166	417,263	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	725,511	391,682	333,829	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179,918	96,484	83,434	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	5	4	1	1,488,283	804,517	683,766	7,804	3,632	4,172
..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1,001,528	538,479	463,049	4,172	..	4,172
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	486,755	266,038	220,717	3,632	3,632	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	991,852	531,746	460,106	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916,885	491,174	425,711	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74,967	40,572	34,395	..	..	..

APPENDIX XIV—*Statement of the Result of Sample Verification*

B—CHECKING OF

Serial no.	District	Total number of households	Enumerated household population			Average number of persons per household			Number of house-holds checked	Number of cases of omissions of house-holds	Estimated total number of cases of omissions of house-holds
			P	M	F	P	M	F			
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
12	Bara Banki—										
	Total ..	272,315	1,263,645	666,647	596,998	4·6	2·4	2·2	405	..	..
	Rural ..	254,736	1,180,846	621,873	558,973	4·6	2·4	2·2	357	..	..
	Urban ..	17,579	82,799	44,774	38,025	4·7	2·5	2·2	48	..	..
	West Uttar Pradesh Plain Division—										
	Total ..	*4,539,944*	*22,619,742*	*12,205,775*	*10,413,967*	*5·0*	*2·7*	*2·3*	*6,918*	..	..
	Rural ..	*3,695,438*	*18,444,716*	*9,951,901*	*8,492,815*	*5·0*	*2·7*	*2·3*	*4,527*	..	..
	Urban ..	*844,506*	*4,175,026*	*2,253,874*	*1,921,152*	*4·9*	*2·6*	*2·3*	*2,391*	..	..
1	Saharanpur—										
	Total ..	292,769	1,343,125	734,678	608,447	4·6	2·5	2·1	609	..	..
	Rural ..	218,643	1,013,351	552,681	460,670	4·6	2·5	2·1	477	..	..
	Urban ..	74,126	329,774	181,997	147,777	4·4	2·4	2·0	132	..	..
2	Bareilly—										
	Total	262,823	1,260,251	681,502	578,749	4·8	2·6	2·2	606	..	..
	Rural ..	209,269	988,146	535,966	452,180	4·7	2·6	2·1	438	..	..
	Urban ..	53,554	272,105	145,536	126,569	5·1	2·7	2·4	168	..	..
3	Bijnor—										
	Total ..	209,348	982,040	520,290	461,750	4·7	2·5	2·2	534	..	..
	Rural ..	159,705	746,667	396,711	349,956	4·7	2·5	2·2	393	..	..
	Urban ..	49,643	235,373	123,579	111,794	4·7	2·5	2·2	141	..	..
4	Pilibhit—										
	Total ..	106,152	503,660	270,872	232,788	4·7	2·5	2·2	105	..	..
	Rural ..	90,933	428,939	230,747	198,192	4·7	2·5	2·2	60	..	..
	Urban ..	15,219	74,721	40,125	34,596	4·9	2·6	2·3	45	..	..
5	Rampur—										
	Total ..	111,559	542,452	290,845	251,607	4·9	2·6	2·3	168	..	..
	Rural ..	78,883	368,735	200,669	168,066	4·7	2·6	2·1	63	..	..
	Urban ..	32,676	173,717	90,176	83,541	5·3	2·8	2·5	105	..	..
6	Kheri—										
	Total ..	231,167	997,868	538,974	458,894	4·3	2·3	2·0	327	..	..
	Rural ..	213,495	921,691	497,087	424,604	4·3	2·3	2·0	282	..	..
	Urban ..	17,672	76,177	41,887	34,290	4·3	2·4	1·9	45	..	..
7	Muzaffarnagar—										
	Total ..	225,911	1,217,900	666,363	551,537	5·4	3·0	2·4	291	..	..
	Rural ..	188,946	1,013,935	553,207	460,728	5·4	2·9	2·5	243	..	..
	Urban ..	36,965	203,965	113,156	90,809	5·5	3·1	2·4	48	..	..
8	Meerut—										
	Total ..	430,579	2,266,239	1,229,263	1,036,976	5·3	2·9	2·4	609	..	..
	Rural ..	331,121	1,775,517	957,019	818,498	5·4	2·9	2·5	318	..	..
	Urban ..	99,458	490,722	272,244	218,478	4·9	2·7	2·2	291	..	..
9	Bulandshahr—										
	Total ..	288,810	1,495,360	793,473	701,887	5·2	2·8	2·4	399	..	..
	Rural ..	238,496	1,264,846	670,812	594,034	5·3	2·8	2·5	261	..	..
	Urban ..	50,314	230,514	122,661	107,853	4·6	2·4	2·2	138	..	..
10	Aligarh—										
	Total ..	298,842	1,537,802	826,459	711,343	5·1	2·7	2·4	393	..	..
	Rural ..	243,954	1,253,066	672,636	580,430	5·1	2·7	2·4	219	..	..
	Urban ..	54,888	284,736	153,823	130,913	5·2	2·8	2·4	174	..	..
11	Mathura—										
	Total ..	177,295	905,429	488,166	417,263	5·1	2·7	2·4	261	..	..
	Rural ..	137,138	725,511	391,682	333,829	5·3	2·9	2·4	105	..	..
	Urban ..	40,157	179,918	96,484	83,434	4·5	2·4	2·1	156	..	..
12	Agra—										
	Total ..	282,283	1,488,283	804,517	683,766	5·3	2·9	2·4	489	..	..
	Rural ..	188,552	1,001,528	538,479	463,049	5·3	2·9	2·4	162	..	..
	Urban ..	93,731	486,755	266,038	220,717	5·2	2·8	2·4	327	..	..
13	Mainpuri—										
	Total ..	196,634	991,852	531,746	460,106	5·0	2·7	2·3	177	..	..
	Rural ..	180,481	916,885	491,174	425,711	5·1	2·7	2·4	132	..	..
	Urban ..	16,153	74,967	40,572	34,395	4·6	2·5	2·1	45	..	..

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HOUSEHOLDS			C—RESULTS											
Estimated total number of persons in the households not covered at column number 38			Enumerated population			Total estimated number of persons not enumerated			Percentage of under-enumeration			Estimated real population		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
..	..	..	1,264,204	666,999	597,205	3,973	2,059	1,914	0·31	0·31	0·32	1,268,177	669,058	599,119
..	..	..	1,181,105	622,042	559,063	3,973	2,059	1,914	0·34	0·33	0·34	1,185,078	624,101	560,977
..	..	..	83,099	44,957	38,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,099	44,957	38,142
..	..	..	*22,771,252*	*12,312,146*	*10,459,106*	*115,193*	*31,062*	*84,131*	*0·51*	*0·25*	*0·80*	*22,886,445*	*12,343,208*	*10,543,237*
..	..	..	*18,532,981*	*10,005,692*	*8,527,289*	*94,634*	*27,730*	*66,904*	*0·51*	*0·28*	*0·78*	*18,627,615*	*10,033,422*	*8,594,193*
..	..	..	*4,238,271*	*2,306,454*	*1,931,817*	*20,559*	*3,332*	*17,227*	*0·49*	*0·14*	*0·89*	*4,258,830*	*2,309,786*	*1,949,044*
..	..	..	1,353,636	743,174	610,462	4,196	1,462	2,734	0·31	0·20	0·45	1,357,832	744,636	613,196
..	..	..	1,016,085	554,663	461,422	4,196	1,462	2,734	0·41	0·26	0·59	1,020,281	556,125	464,156
..	..	..	337,551	188,511	149,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	337,551	188,511	149,040
..	..	..	1,269,233	688,455	580,778	28,198	6,046	22,152	2·22	0·88	3·81	1,297,431	694,501	602,930
..	..	..	988,986	536,694	452,292	22,852	2,882	19,970	2·31	0·54	4·42	1,011,838	539,576	472,262
..	..	..	280,247	151,761	128,486	5,346	3,164	2,182	1·91	2·08	1·70	285,593	154,925	130,668
..	..	..	934,196	521,972	462,224	7,877	2,340	5,537	0·80	0·45	1·20	992,073	524,312	467,761
..	..	..	747,535	397,420	350,115	7,877	2,340	5,537	1·05	0·59	1·58	755,412	399,760	355,652
..	..	..	236,661	124,552	112,109	..	..	..	..	..	..	236,661	124,552	112,109
..	..	..	504,428	271,508	232,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	504,428	271,508	232,920
..	..	..	429,289	231,011	198,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	429,289	231,011	198,278
..	..	..	75,139	40,497	34,642	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,139	40,497	34,642
..	..	..	543,324	291,550	251,774	5,175	1,100	4,075	0·95	0·38	1·62	548,499	292,650	255,849
..	..	..	368,982	200,834	168,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	368,982	200,834	168,148
..	..	..	174,342	90,716	83,626	5,175	1,100	4,075	2·97	1·21	4·87	179,517	91,816	87,701
..	..	..	1,058,343	572,087	486,256	12,918	4,646	8,272	1·22	0·81	1·70	1,071,261	576,733	494,528
..	..	..	981,081	529,376	451,705	12,918	4,646	8,272	1·32	0·88	1·83	993,999	534,022	459,977
..	..	..	77,262	42,711	34,551	..	..	..	..	..	..	77,262	42,711	34,551
..	..	..	1,221,768	669,361	552,407	1,890	2,303	—413	0·15	0·34	—0·07	1,223,658	671,664	551,994
..	..	..	1,016,552	555,200	461,352	7,213	4,874	2,339	0·71	0·88	0·51	1,023,765	560,074	463,691
..	..	..	205,216	114,161	91,055	—5,323	—2,571	—2,752	—2·59	—2·25	—3·02	199,893	111,590	88,303
..	..	..	2,281,217	1,241,501	1,039,716	6,296	6,296	..	0·28	0·51	..	2,287,513	1,247,797	1,039,716
..	..	..	1,781,541	961,323	820,218	6,296	6,296	..	0·35	0·65	..	1,787,837	967,619	820,218
..	..	..	499,676	280,178	219,498	..	..	..	..	..	..	499,676	280,178	219,498
..	..	..	1,499,884	797,314	702,570	6,360	—2,795	9,155	0·42	—0·35	1·30	1,506,244	794,519	711,725
..	..	..	1,266,448	672,051	594,397	3,058	—2,795	5,853	0·24	—0·42	0·98	1,269,506	669,256	600,250
..	..	..	233,436	125,263	108,173	3,302	..	3,302	1·41	..	3·05	236,738	125,263	111,475
..	..	..	1,543,506	831,133	712,373	8,167	3,656	4,511	0·53	0·44	0·63	1,551,673	834,789	716,884
..	..	..	1,253,988	673,134	580,854	7,111	3,656	3,455	0·57	0·54	0·59	1,261,099	676,790	584,309
..	..	..	289,518	157,999	131,519	1,056	..	1,056	0·36	..	0·80	290,574	157,999	132,575
..	..	..	912,264	493,930	418,334	..	..	..	..	..	..	912,264	493,930	418,334
..	..	..	727,592	393,220	334,372	..	..	..	..	..	..	727,592	393,220	334,372
..	..	..	184,672	100,710	83,962	..	..	..	..	..	..	184,672	100,710	83,962
..	..	..	1,501,391	814,289	687,102	7,804	3,632	4,172	0·52	0·45	0·61	1,509,195	817,921	691,274
..	..	..	1,003,529	539,842	463,687	4,172	..	4,172	0·42	..	0·90	1,007,701	539,842	467,859
..	..	..	497,862	274,447	223,415	3,632	3,632	..	0·73	1·32	..	501,494	278,079	223,415
..	..	..	993,890	533,331	460,559	..	..	..	..	..	..	993,890	533,331	460,559
..	..	..	918,616	492,477	426,139	..	..	..	..	..	..	918,616	492,477	426,139
..	..	..	75,274	40,854	34,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,274	40,854	34,420

APPENDIX XIV—*Statement of the Result of Sample Verification*

A—VERIFICATION

Serial no.	District	Number of sample households		Number of persons actually enumerated in verified sample households			Number of cases of clear omissions			Number of cases of fictitious entry		
		Selected	Verified	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	Etah—											
	Total	142	142	672	384	288	3	..	3	1	1	..
	Rural	114	114	562	325	237	2	..	2	1	1	..
	Urban	28	28	110	59	51	1	..	1	..	..	..
15	Budaun—											
	Total	156	148	716	369	347	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Rural	144	136	650	339	311	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	12	12	66	30	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Moradabad—											
	Total	132	132	632	351	281	3	..	3	2	2	..
	Rural	76	76	348	197	151	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	56	56	284	154	130	2	..	2	2	2	..
17	Shahjahanpur—											
	Total	75	75	372	205	167	18	7	11	7	5	2
	Rural	43	43	201	111	90	3	1	2	..	..	..
	Urban	32	32	171	94	77	15	6	9	7	5	2
18	Etawah—											
	Total	64	64	373	201	172	1	1	..	4	2	2
	Rural	44	44	249	134	115	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	20	20	124	67	57	1	1	..	4	2	2
19	Farrukhabad—											
	Total	89	89	428	228	200	8	1	7	2	..	2
	Rural	45	45	197	117	80	4	..	4	..	..	..
	Urban	44	44	231	111	120	4	1	3	2	..	2
	Uttar Pradesh Hills and Plateau Division—											
	Total	***496***	***496***	***2,482***	***1,270***	***1,212***	***18***	***8***	***10***	***2***	..	***2***
	Rural	***322***	***322***	***1,680***	***858***	***822***	***8***	***4***	***4***	..	..	..
	Urban	***174***	***174***	***802***	***412***	***390***	***10***	***4***	***6***	***2***	..	***2***
1	Jhansi—											
	Total	115	115	477	268	209	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	72	72	311	174	137	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	43	43	166	94	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Jalaun—											
	Total	48	48	308	164	144	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	30	30	189	100	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	18	18	119	64	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Hamirpur—											
	Total	43	43	215	104	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	28	28	141	71	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	15	15	74	33	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Banda—											
	Total	79	79	382	183	199	8	4	4	2	..	2
	Rural	67	67	327	156	171	7	3	4	..	..	..
	Urban	12	12	55	27	28	1	1	..	2	..	2
5	Mirzapur—											
	Total	211	211	1,100	551	549	10	4	6	..	..	..
	Rural	125	125	712	357	355	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	86	86	388	194	194	9	3	6	..	..	..

of the 1951 *Census Count, Uttar Pradesh—(contd.)*

OF PERSONS

Erroneous count of visitors and absentees						Net number of cases of under-enumeration								
Number of errors tending to under-enumeration			Number of errors tending to over-enumeration			Cols. (8+14) minus (11+17)	Cols. (9+15) minus (12+18)	Cols. (10+16) minus (13+19)	Total enumerated household population			Estimated number of persons not enumerated		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—1	3	1,122,927	600,153	522,774	3,509	—1,620	5,129
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—1	2	985,115	526,586	458,529	2,249	—1,620	3,869
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	137,812	73,567	64,245	1,260	..	1,260
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1,248,901	676,668	572,233	1,771	1,771	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1,105,304	600,206	505,098	1,771	1,771	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143,597	76,462	67,135	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	—2	2	1,655,991	886,028	769,963	146	—2,693	2,839
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,264,100	678,668	585,432	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—2	2	391,891	207,360	184,531	146	—2,693	2,839
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	9	1,001,666	547,776	453,890	19,926	5,064	14,862
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	852,577	468,222	384,355	12,759	4,218	8,541
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	7	149,089	79,554	69,535	7,167	846	6,321
..	..	..	..	..	..	—3	—1	—2	968,162	525,587	442,575	—2,412	—814	—1,598
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	868,100	471,055	397,045	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	—3	—1	—2	100,062	54,532	45,530	—2,412	—814	—1,598
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	1,089,834	592,415	497,419	3,372	668	2,704
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	950,703	518,294	432,409	2,162	..	2,162
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	139,131	74,121	65,010	1,210	668	542
..	..	..	..	..	..	*16*	*8*	*8*	*3,891,269*	*2,003,487*	*1,887,782*	*18,575*	*10,613*	*7,962*
..	..	..	..	..	..	*8*	*4*	*4*	*3,349,223*	*1,718,841*	*1,630,382*	*16,768*	*8,538*	*8,230*
..	..	..	..	..	..	*8*	*4*	*4*	*542,046*	*284,646*	*257,400*	*1,807*	*2,075*	*—268*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	870,306	451,544	418,762	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	661,703	341,230	320,473	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208,603	110,314	98,289	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	553,282	289,192	264,090	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	466,393	243,912	222,481	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,889	45,280	41,609	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	664,704	341,423	323,281	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	590,261	302,834	287,427	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74,443	38,589	35,854	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	788,478	409,349	379,129	14,711	8,430	6,281
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	4	729,839	377,996	351,843	15,499	7,269	8,230
..	..	..	..	..	..	—1	1	—2	58,639	31,353	27,286	—788	1,161	—1,949
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	6	1,014,499	511,979	502,520	3,864	2,183	1,681
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	901,027	452,869	448,158	1,269	1,269	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	6	113,472	59,110	54,362	2,595	914	1,681

APPENDIX XIV—*Statement of the Result of Sample Verification*

B—CHECKING OF

Serial no.	District	Total number of households	Enumerated household population P	M	F	Average number of persons per household P	M	F	Number of households checked	Number of cases of omissions of households	Estimated total number of cases of omissions of households
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
14	Etah—										
	Total ..	215,284	1,122,927	600,153	522,774	5·2	2·8	2·4	426	..	..
	Rural ..	187,438	985,115	526,586	458,529	5·3	2·8	2·5	342	..	..
	Urban ..	27,846	137,812	73,567	64,245	4·9	2·6	2·3	84	..	..
15	Budaun—										
	Total ..	264,028	1,248,901	676,668	572,233	4·7	2·5	2·2	444	..	..
	Rural ..	235,511	1,105,304	600,206	505,098	4·7	2·6	2·1	408	..	..
	Urban ..	28,517	143,597	76,462	67,135	5·0	2·7	2·3	36	..	..
16	Moradabad—										
	Total ..	331,400	1,655,991	886,028	769,963	5·0	2·7	2·3	396	..	..
	Rural ..	255,605	1,264,100	678,668	585,432	4·9	2·6	2·3	228	..	..
	Urban ..	75,795	391,891	207,360	184,531	5·2	2·8	2·4	168	..	..
17	Shahjahanpur—										
	Total ..	212,223	1,001,666	547,776	453,890	4·7	2·6	2·1	225	..	..
	Rural ..	184,072	852,577	468,222	384,355	4·6	2·5	2·1	129	..	..
	Urban ..	28,151	149,089	79,554	69,535	5·3	2·8	2·5	96	..	..
18	Etawah—										
	Total ..	187,142	968,162	525,587	442,575	5·2	2·8	2·4	192	..	..
	Rural ..	165,773	868,100	471,055	397,045	5·2	2·8	2·4	132	..	..
	Urban ..	21,369	100,062	54,532	45,530	4·7	2·6	2·1	60	..	..
19	Farrukhabad—										
	Total ..	215,695	1,089,834	592,415	497,419	5·1	2·8	2·3	267	..	..
	Rural ..	187,423	950,703	518,294	432,409	5·1	2·8	2·3	135	..	..
	Urban ..	28,272	139,131	74,121	65,010	4·9	2·6	2·3	132	..	..
	Uttar Pradesh Hills and Plateau Division—										
	Total ..	*796,390*	*3,891,269*	*2,003,487*	*1,887,782*	*4·9*	*2·5*	*2·4*	*1,487*	..	..
	Rural ..	*685,414*	*3,349,223*	*1,718,841*	*1,630,382*	*4·9*	*2·5*	*2·4*	*965*	..	..
	Urban ..	*110,976*	*542,046*	*284,646*	*257,400*	*4·9*	*2·6*	*2·3*	*522*	..	..
1	Jhansi—										
	Total ..	187,446	870,306	451,544	418,762	4·6	2·4	2·2	344	..	..
	Rural ..	143,004	661,703	341,230	320,473	4·6	2·4	2·2	215	..	..
	Urban ..	44,442	208,603	110,314	98,289	4·7	2·5	2·2	129	..	..
2	Jalaun—										
	Total ..	108,624	553,282	289,192	264,090	5·1	2·7	2·4	144	..	..
	Rural ..	91,236	466,393	243,912	222,481	5·1	2·7	2·4	90	..	..
	Urban ..	17,388	86,889	45,280	41,609	5·0	2·6	2·4	54	..	..
3	Hamirpur—										
	Total ..	144,501	664,704	341,423	323,281	4·6	2·4	2·2	129	..	..
	Rural ..	128,205	590,261	302,834	287,427	4·6	2·4	2·2	84	..	..
	Urban ..	16,296	74,443	38,589	35,854	4·6	2·4	2·2	45	..	..
4	Banda—										
	Total ..	162,188	788,478	409,349	379,129	4·9	2·5	2·4	237	..	..
	Rural ..	148,188	729,839	377,996	351,843	4·9	2·5	2·4	201	..	..
	Urban ..	14,000	58,639	31,353	27,286	4·2	2·2	2·0	36	..	..
5	Mirzapur—										
	Total ..	193,631	1,014,499	511,979	502,520	5·2	2·6	2·6	633	..	..
	Rural ..	174,781	901,027	452,869	448,158	5·2	2·6	2·6	375	..	..
	Urban ..	18,850	113,472	59,110	54,362	6·0	3·1	2·9	258	..	..

of the 1951 *Census Count, Uttar Pradesh—(concld.)*

HOUSEHOLDS			C—RESULTS											
Estimated total number of persons in the households not covered at column number 38			Enumerated population			Total estimated number of persons not enumerated			Percentage of under-enumeration			Estimated real population		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
..	..	..	1,124,351	601,371	522,980	3,509	—1,620	5,129	0·31	—0·27	0·98	1,127,860	599,751	528,109
..	..	..	986,006	527,387	458,619	2,249	—1,620	3,869	0·23	—0·31	0·84	988,255	525,767	462,488
..	..	..	138,345	73,984	64,361	1,260	..	1,260	0·91	..	1·96	139,605	73,984	65,621
..	..	..	1,251,152	678,606	572,546	1,771	1,771	..	0·14	0·26	..	1,252,923	680,377	572,546
..	..	..	1,105,808	600,563	505,245	1,771	1,771	..	0·16	0·29	..	1,107,579	602,334	505,245
..	..	..	145,344	78,043	67,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	145,344	78,043	67,301
..	..	..	1,660,955	890,328	770,627	146	—2,693	2,839	0·01	—0·30	0·37	1,661,101	887,635	773,466
..	..	..	1,264,595	679,106	585,489	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,264,595	679,106	585,489
..	..	..	396,360	211,222	185,138	146	—2,693	2,839	0·04	—1·27	1·53	396,506	208,529	187,977
..	..	..	1,004,378	550,174	454,204	19,926	5,064	14,862	1·98	0·92	3·27	1,024,304	555,238	469,066
..	..	..	853,978	469,504	384,474	12,759	4,218	8,541	1·49	0·90	2·22	866,737	473,722	393,015
..	..	..	150,400	80,670	69,730	7,167	846	6,321	4·77	1·05	9·06	157,567	81,516	76,051
..	..	..	970,695	527,518	443,177	—2,412	—814	—1,598	—0·25	—0·15	—0·36	968,283	526,704	441,579
..	..	..	869,594	472,032	397,562	..	..	..	..	..	..	869,594	472,032	397,562
..	..	..	101,101	55,486	45,615	—2,412	—814	—1,598	—2·39	—1·47	—3·50	98,689	54,672	44,017
..	..	..	1,092,641	594,544	498,097	3,372	668	2,704	0·31	0·11	0·54	1,096,013	595,212	500,801
..	..	..	952,776	519,855	432,921	2,162	..	2,162	0·23	..	0·50	954,938	519,855	435,083
..	..	..	139,865	74,689	65,176	1,210	668	542	0·87	0·89	0·83	141,075	75,357	65,718
..	..	..	*3,905,811*	*2,014,552*	*1,891,259*	*18,575*	*10,613*	*7,962*	*0·48*	*0·53*	*0·42*	*3,924,386*	*2,025,165*	*1,899,221*
..	..	..	*3,356,362*	*1,724,194*	*1,632,168*	*16,768*	*8,538*	*8,230*	*0·50*	*0·50*	*0·50*	*3,373,130*	*1,732,732*	*1,640,398*
..	..	..	*549,449*	*290,358*	*259,091*	*1,807*	*2,075*	*—268*	*0·33*	*0·71*	*—0·10*	*551,256*	*292,433*	*258,823*
..	..	..	877,607	456,709	420,898	..	..	..	..	..	..	877,607	456,709	420,898
..	..	..	664,355	343,057	321,298	..	..	..	..	..	..	664,355	343,057	321,298
..	..	..	213,252	113,652	99,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	213,252	113,652	99,600
..	..	..	555,239	290,970	264,269	..	..	..	..	..	..	555,239	290,970	264,269
..	..	..	466,797	244,239	222,558	..	..	..	..	..	..	466,797	244,239	222,558
..	..	..	88,442	46,731	41,711	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,442	46,731	41,711
..	..	..	665,429	341,992	323,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	665,429	341,992	323,437
..	..	..	590,731	303,245	287,486	..	..	..	..	..	..	590,731	303,245	287,486
..	..	..	74,698	38,747	35,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	74,698	38,747	35,951
..	..	..	790,247	410,801	379,446	14,711	8,430	6,281	1·86	2·05	1·66	804,958	419,231	385,727
..	..	..	731,445	379,299	352,146	15,499	7,269	8,230	2·12	1·92	2·34	746,944	386,568	360,376
..	..	..	58,802	31,502	27,300	—788	1,161	—1,949	—1·34	3·69	—7·14	58,014	32,663	25,351
..	..	..	1,017,289	514,080	503,209	3,864	2,183	1,681	0·38	0·42	0·33	1,021,153	516,263	504,890
..	..	..	903,034	454,354	448,680	1,269	1,269	..	0·14	0·28	..	904,303	455,623	448,680
..	..	..	114,255	59,726	54,529	2,595	914	1,681	2·27	1·53	3·08	116,850	60,640	56,210

APPENDIX XV—*Estimated requirements of Stationery for a Tabulation Office (consisting of about 300 sorters and other staff)*

Serial no.	Description of articles	Vocabulary no. (1953 List)	Quantity	Value of articles indented for (Rate List 1953-54)
1	2	3	4	5
	Writing Paper			Rs. as. p.
1	Bleached Double Foolscap, 24 lbs., Unruled	D 047	.. 2 Reams	.. 29 10 0
2	C. W. Foolscap, 12 lbs., Ruled	B 027	2 Reams	.. 15 4 0
	Blotting Paper			
3	White Demy, 40 lbs., 22½″ × 17½″	E 001	.. 200 sheets	.. 10 4 0
	Brown Wrapping Paper			
4	Quad. Foolscap, 72 lbs.	E 019	. ½ Ream	.. 20 9 6
	Typewriting Paper			
5	Foolscap Folio, 3 lbs.	E 076	.. 4 Reams	.. 9 12 0
	Carbon Paper, Typewriting			
6	Foolscap black one side, 13″×8″ light weight	E 042	1 Ream	.. 14 7 0
	Carbon Paper Pencil			
7	Black one side, 19½″ × 26″	E 034	.. 50	.. 4 1 6
	Envelopes			
8	S. E. 5, Foolscap, 9″ × 4″	F 047	.. 500	.. 3 15 6
9	S. E. 7, 16″ × 6″	F 050	.. 100	.. 3 11 0
10	S. E. 8, (File size) 12″ × 16″	F 052	.. 100	.. 7 11 0
11	D. O. Envelopes, 4½″ × 3½″ ordinary	F 030	.. 250	.. 3 4 6
	Writing Materials (Miscellaneous)			
12	Erasers, Ink and Pencil	I 005	.. 1 Gross	.. 15 12 0
13	Ink powder, Blue black (in card board cylinders to make 24 oz. of fluid ink)	I 022	.. Six Dozen	.. 18 12 0
14	Ink powder, Red (in paper packets to make 24 oz. a phial) ..	I 023	.. Six Dozen	.. 6 6 0
15	Pencil rubber soft	I 054	.. Six Dozen	.. 3 6 0
16	Inkstand, Wooden Double	I 029	.. Two Dozen	.. 13 8 0
17	Ink glass 2″ × 2″ (Inkpots)	I 024	.. 20 Dozen	.. 23 12 0
	Pen Nibs			
18	Red ink	I 048A	.. 4 Gross	.. 13 4 0
	Penholders			
19	Clerical	I 044	.. 300	.. 12 8 0
20	Officers'	I 045	.. 4 Dozen	.. 4 12 0
	Pencils			
21	Red and Blue	I 036	.. 1 Gross	.. 23 4 0
22	Lead ordinary middling	I 039	.. 600	.. 46 14 0
23	Copying	I 037	2 Dozen	.. 1 14 0
24	Crayons or Chalk pencil, white (144 in a box)	I 004	4 boxes	.. 1 8 0
	Rulers			
25	Flat 12″ (Inches and centimeters and sub-divisions) ..	H 094	.. 4 Dozen	.. 3 0 0
	Wooden rulers			
26	Round 24″	I 059	.. 4	.. 4 0 0

APPENDIX XV—*Estimated requirements of Stationery for a Tabulation Office (consisting of about 300 sorters and other staff)—(contd.)*

Serial no.	Description of articles	Vocabulary no. (1953 List)	Quantity	Value of articles indented for (Rate List 1953-54)
1	2	3	4	5
	Thread cotton			Rs. as. p.
27	Dark red in balls of 2 tolas	M 081	.. 2 Dozen	.. 3 0 0
	Twine			
28	Cotton white in ball of 4 oz.	J 042	.. 1 Dozen	.. 12 9 0
29	Jute	J 041	.. 100 lbs.	.. 50 0 0
	Tags			
30	Cotton, white 5″	M 074	.. 500	.. 1 4 6
	Miscellaneous articles			
31	Gum Arabic Picked	M 021	.. 10 lbs.	.. 10 10 0
32	Gum Liquid, 5 oz. bottles	M 023	.. Six	.. 1 10 0
33	Gum bottles, empty with stopper and brushes complete	M 022	.. 2 Dozen	.. 4 0 0
34	Knives, Desk	I 033	.. 1 Dozen	.. 2 12 0
35	Needles, Large	J 023	.. 100	.. 1 11 0
36	Paper clips, Gem pattern	J 026	.. Six boxes	.. 3 6 0
37	Paper clips, foolscap on boards	M 043	.. Six	.. 7 14 0
38	Paper weights, glass	M 045	.. 2 Dozen	.. 5 6 0
39	Pins in packets of 1 oz. each	M 046	.. 3 Dozen	.. 5 7 0
40	Scissors 6″	M 056	3	.. 2 3 6
41	Sealing Wax, Red 32 sticks a seer (for general service)	M 059	.. 2 boxes	.. 2 0 0
42	Letter weighing scales with weights complete ..	M 033	.. One	.. 35 12 0
43	Docket punch	M 008	.. Two	.. 2 10 0
44	Call bell	M 005	.. One	.. 2 0 0
	Blank Books			
45	Foolscap, 1 Qr. Unruled	F 006	.. Six	.. 3 6 0
46	Foolscap, 1 Qr. Ruled	F 018	Six	.. 3 6 0
47	Foolscap, 2 Qr. Unruled	F 005	.. Six	.. 5 6 0
48	Foolscap, 2 Qr. Ruled	F 017	.. 1 Dozen	.. 10 8 0
49	Foolscap, 3 Qr. Ruled	F 016	.. 4	.. 6 8 0
	File books			
50	Foolscap, 14½″ × 10½″ with 250 guards, cloth bound	F 062	.. 1	.. 1 3 0
51	Shorthand writers' Note Book	F 066	.. 3	.. 1 8 0
	Thumb Impression Materials			
52	Thumb impression ink, black in 4 oz. tube ..	M 027	.. 2	.. 1 2 0
53	Slate, Tin mounted	M 068	.. 1	.. 0 5 0
54	Rubber Roller	M 053	.. 1	.. 0 11 0
	Rubber Stamp Ink, etc.			
55	Ink, Aniline violet for rubber stamp, 1 oz. a phial	M 026	.. 2 Dozen	.. 3 12 0
56	Uninked pad for rubber stamp	M 039	.. Six	.. 3 2 6
	Typewriter Ribbon			
57	Record black for Remington ½″ for standard T. W.	K 036	.. Three	.. 3 7 6

APPENDIX XV—*Estimated requirements of Stationery for a Tabulation Office (consisting of about 300 sorters and other staff)—(concld.)*

Serial no.	Description of articles	Vocabulary no. (1953 List)	Quantity	Value of articles indented for (Rate List 1953-54)
1	2	3	4	5
	Typewriter Accessories			Rs. as. p.
58	Brushes, long handles	K 002 ..	1 ..	0 5 0
59	Brushes, Type cleaning	K 005 ..	1 ..	0 9 6
60	Eraser large for T. W.	K 010 ..	4 ..	0 12 0
	Oil for T. W. in 1 oz. phial	K 018 ..	2 ..	0 2 0
	Drawing Pencils			
62	Pencil BBB	H 074 ..	2 ..	0 4 6
63	Pencil HHHH	H 082 ..	2 ..	0 4 6
64	Pen steel nibs (Hinks and Wells or Gillots) bronzed fine No. 404	H 088 ..	1 Gross ..	3 2 0
65	Pen steel nibs (Hinks and Wells) bronzed fine No. 303 ..	H 089 ..	1 Gross ..	3 2 0
66	Pen steel nibs (Gillots) bronzed fine No. 292	H 090 ..	1 Gross ..	2 10 0
67	Eraser India Rubber Pointed	H 057 ..	2 ..	0 8 0
			Total ..	**525 5 6**

APPENDIX XVI—*Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India*

Main head	Sub-head	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A—Superintendence	A-1 *Pay of officers*							
	(*a*) Pay of officers ..	1,800	15,449	16,074	19,102	6,846	..	**59,271**
	(*b*) Special pay of officers ..	..	4,026	3,600	4,200	1,417	..	**13,243**
	A-2 *Pay of establishments*							
	Superintendent's office ..	58	12,396	15,992	18,989	25,957	..	**73,392**
	A-3 *Allowances, honoraria etc.*							
	Travelling and other allowances							
	(*a*) Officers	1,046	6,983	5,446	4,289	1,778	..	**19,542**
	(*b*) Establishment ..	..	3,792	1,218	2,030	5,456	..	**12,496**
	(*c*) Other allowances to establishment	256	7,137	8,670	10,560	13,993	..	**40,616**
	A-4 *Grant in-Aid*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A-5 *Other charges*							
	(*a*) Office rent	..	580	543	531	527	..	**2,181**
	(*b*) Purchase and repair of furniture	..	3,013	27	163	14	..	**3,217**
	(*c*) Stationery	791*	1,758	1,757	603	107	..	**5,016**
	(*d*) Postage and telegram charges	50	4,500	2,400	2,050	739	..	**9,739**
	(*e*) Freight	..	6,663	1,403	443	211	..	**8,720**
	(*f*) Miscellaneous ..	7,625*	5,464	4,068	2,570	2,071	..	**21,798**
	(*g*) Telephone charges ..	..	750	484	235	247	..	**1,716**
	(*h*) Hot and cold weather charges	..	290	318	555	277	..	**1,440**
	(*i*) Purchase of books ..	1	166	1,211	3,144	145	..	**4,667**
	(*j*) Liveries and warm clothing	..	246	323	65	..	..	**634**
	Total A-5 other charges ..	*8,467*	*23,430*	*12,534*	*10,359*	*4,338*	..	*59,128*
	Total A—Superintendence ..	**11,627**	**73,213**	**63,534**	**69,529**	**59,785**	..	**2,77,688**
B—Enumeration	B-1 *Pay of establishments*							
	District office	..	39,037	2,755	..	..	..	**41,792**
	B-2 *Allowances, honoraria etc.*							
	(*a*) Travelling allowances ..	..	11,212	14,336	1,047	..	..	**26,595**
	(*b*) Other allowances ..	..	14,817	11,744	..	..	..	**26,561**
	B-3 *National Register of Citizens*	..	150	3,62,937	698	..	..	**3,63,785**
	B-4 *Other charges*							
	(*a*) Stationery	..	5,351	176	..	..	..	**5,527**
	(*b*) Postage and telegram charges	..	297	209	..	..	..	**506**
	(*c*) Freight	..	4,025	1,101	..	..	..	**5,126**
	(*d*) Miscellaneous ..	..	14,583 †	3,644	263	..	..	**18,490**
	Total B-4 other charges ..	..	*24,256*	*5,130*	*263*	..	..	*29,649*
	Total B—Enumeration	..	**89,472**	**3,96,902**	**2,008**	..	..	**4,88,382**

* These amounts represent payments to State Government in 1949-50 for house numbering carried out in 1948-50 in the districts.

† This includes a sum of about Rs.4,525 spent in house numbering in the districts in 1950-51.

APPENDIX XVI—*Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India—(concld.)*

Main head	Sub-head	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C—Abstraction and Compilation	C-1 *Pay of officers*	..	119	35,069	2,875	38	..	**38,101**
	C-2 *Pay of establishments* ..							
	(*a*) Correspondence and accounts establishment	..	..	66,839	2,253	1,510	..	**70,602**
	(*b*) Menial establishment ..	..	..	14,875	3,105	1,120	..	**19,100**
	(*c*) Working staff including Superintendence							
	(*i*) Sorting staff ..	..	3,509	5,34,078	20,313*	..	..	**5,57,900**
	(ii) Compilation staff ..	..	..	27,933	41,499	3,864	..	**73,296**
	C-3 *Allowances, honoraria etc.*							
	(*a*) Travelling allowance ..	..	..	22,268	5,431	337	..	**28,036**
	(*b*) Other allowances ..	..	808	1,61,958	29,477	5,023	..	**1,97,266**
	C-4 *Other charges*							
	(*a*) Office rent	..	..	31,357	11,000	6,439	..	**48,796**
	(*b*) Purchase and repair of furniture	..	23,035	1,457	206	..	..	**24,698**
	(*c*) Stationery, paper ..	..	634	3,026	521	123	..	**4,304**
	(*d*) Postage and telegram charges	..	465	1,580	..	..	..	**2,045**
	(*e*) Freight	..	5,207	7,782	528	383	..	**13,900**
	(*f*) Miscellaneous ..	..	4,478	63,366	8,335	6,296	..	**82,475**
	(*g*) Telephone charges ..	..	..	3,014	483	253	..	**3,750**
	(*h*) Petty constructions ..	..	260	3,309	53	..	..	**3,622**
	(*i*) Hot and cold weather charges	..	280	7,985	834	36	..	**9,135**
	Total C-4 Other charges ..	..	*34,359*	*1,22,876*	*21,960*	*13,530*	..	***1,92,725***
	Total C—Abstraction and Compilation	..	**38,795**	**9,85,896**	**1,26,913**	**25,422**	..	**11,77,026**
E—Printing and Stationery Charges	*Enumeration*							
	Cost of paper							
	Enumeration cards ..	..	..	..	7,586	..	..	**7,586**
	Instructions to enumerators	..	393	..	..	..	..	**393**
	Other forms	..	..	367	..	..	..	**367**
	Printing charges							
	Enumeration cards ..	..	..	4,902	..	2,692	..	**7,594**
	Instructions to Enumerators	..	10,500	2,051	43	..	..	**12,594**
	Other forms	..	4,830	4,976	92	2,717	..	**12,615**
	Abstraction and Compilation							
	Cost of paper							
	Sorting and Compilation forms	..	..	..	..	165	..	**165**
	Other forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Report	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tables	..	..	..	..	..	21,000†	**21,000**
	Printing charges							
	Sorting and Compilation forms	..	..	13,516	1,225	503	..	**15,244**
	Other forms	..	..	2,225	541	98	..	**2,864**
	Report	..	..	..	..	..	10,000†	**10,000**
	Tables	..	..	..	..	..	54,000†	**54,000**
	Total E—Printing and Stationery	..	**15,723**	**28,037**	**9,487**	**6,175**	**85,000**	**1,44,422**
	Gross Expenditure ..	***11,627***	***2,17,203***	***14,74,369***	***2,07,937***	***91,382***	***85,000***	***20,87,518***
	Deduct on account of receipts ..	..	5	18,603	781	12,990	7,010‡	**39,389**
	Net cost to Central Revenues ..	11,627	2,17,198	14,55,766	2,07,156	78,392	77,990	**20,48,129**

* The Sorting expenses in 1952-53 represent the amount spent in the special Sorting carried out at the request of the State Government for ascertaining the village/mohalla-wise population of Scheduled Castes.

† These represent estimated amounts as the bill for printing has not yet been finally passed.

‡ The figure is also estimated.

APPENDIX XVII

CENSUS PRINTING, 1951

(BY GYAN PRAKASH SHARMA, M.A., *Census Inspector*)

Uttar Pradesh Census Reports, which form Volume II of the India Series, were to be printed in the following parts covering nearly 2,500 printed pages:

Part I-A—Report

Part I-B—Subsidiary Tables

Part II-A—General Population Tables

Part II-B—Economic Tables

Part II-C—Age and Social Tables

Besides the above State-parts there were two series of district-wise publications :

(i) *District Population Statistics* showing Mohalla/Ward-wise population of Urban Areas and Village-wise population of Rural Areas. These 51 volumes covered nearly 1,150 printed pages.

(ii) *District Census Handbooks* containing the District Census Tables (furnishing data with break-up for census tracts within the district), the District Index of Non-agricultural Occupations and other miscellaneous statistics in addition to the usual village population statistics. The village population statistics are in an elaborate form giving the division of the population among eight livelihood classes alongwith other details. These alone will cover nearly 13,000 printed pages.

It is clear, therefore, that scientific planning is essential in order to complete such a huge programme accurately, economically and within a reasonable time-schedule. It was not only that the quantitative aspect of this problem was a cause for concern, but the maintenance of its quality was an equally important factor. The United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1949-50, printed at the United Nations headquarters at New York, in a well equipped press under ideal conditions (quite different from those prevailing here), was chosen as a model for printing. The intricacies of the problem grew all the more as the Superintendent of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh wanted the data to be published *bilingually*.

The responsibilities for organizing this huge and colossal printing were, therefore, manifold. The census authorities on the one hand had to prepare skeleton forms and typescripts for the press ; while the press authorities on the other hand had to make elaborate arrangements for paper, type and binding material, etc. Numerous other problems arose during the process of printing, the most important of which are noted below :

1. *Preparation and Printing of the Skeleton Forms*—In order to facilitate early compilation of statistical data, the skeleton is first essential. The size and style of these forms should be such that their exact reproduction by the press may be practicable. Had this problem been solved, the present printing would have been expedited. Unfortunately due to lack of experience this shortcoming could not be foreseen and tackled earlier. It is an admitted fact that most " authors have very little knowledge of what is required by the printers ". It is also a common fallacy that the authors generally think that press will turn out first class printed matters from whatever faulty manuscripts are sent to them ; they take little care for the preparation of the press copies. Therefore, it is imperative that the skeleton forms for the preparation of manuscripts should be settled in consultation with the press authorities and only then printed.

2. *Preparation of the Press Copy*—(*a*) Next comes the stage when the author has to prepare the press copy. He should finally decide whether he wants his matter to be presented in a single or bilingual form. A bilingual publication admittedly is more difficult to produce, needs greater care and is more expensive.

From the experience gained it is very essential that the copy should be on one side of the paper sent flat, and complete with title page, contents, introduction, etc., except index. Pages should be numbered centrally. Copy should be typewritten, if possible, and double spaced for the text and single spaced for notes. Duplicates should be typed and the first sheet, being the most legible, should be sent to the press, the carbon copy being retained in case of loss or damage to the original. If the copy is in manuscript form, it must be properly faired out, and anything illegible, particularly the figures, rewritten. Corrections of figures must not be written over the originals.

Abbreviations should not be used unless they are to be printed as such ; if essential a remark must be made to the effect that the copy is to be followed literally.

When it is necessary to make additions to the copy the additions should be typed on a full-size sheet bearing a continuation page number, as 12A to page 12. Make each addition A, B, etc. and make a note in the margin of the page in which the insertion is to be made, as " Insert A here ".

(*b*) Tabular or scheme matter lends itself for presentation of Census Statistics. Where a table is too large to come on one page, even if set lengthwise, it is preferable to set the matter across two upright or facing pages rather than a double sized fold-in page.

(*c*) Preparation of the graphs and maps to be introduced in the Census Report is really a difficult as well as expensive process. An author will require the services of an expert draftsman to design the originals. It is, therefore, advisable to consult Superintendent of the Press alongwith the sample originals for final redrawing at their end. The State Press at Roorkee is fully equipped with able draftsmen to tackle this work. Experience has taught that it is very necessary that the originals should be on a glossy surfaced tracing paper and not on a tracing cloth paper. The tone should be black on a white background. Constant vigilance of the Census Superintendent or his authorised representatives at the time of preparation of final drawings is also very essential; for there are some points which cannot be explained explicitly in writing but can be made clear personally. Once the originals are prepared the author should check them thoroughly and make it a point that these are kept perfectly clean as any alterations on the plate is expensive and sometimes impracticable.

Instructions regarding preparations of blocks to the press should neither be written on the back of the original nor on a separate slip pinned or clipped to the original. It should be borne in mind that any mark on the original due to the above will be photographed and reproduced in the block and appear in print. Retouching, of course, is an alternative but it has its limitations and it becomes impossible sometimes to make an original photogenic. To avoid any such defects it is absolutely essential that instructions should be written on a separate letter and the drawings be delivered personally. The press authorities in consultation with the Census Superintendent will then decide which of the drawings are to be enlarged, reduced or reproduced to the size required.

Unlike the past censuses, introduction of the State map as a frontispiece showing the distribution of the population among different livelihood classes into Districts and Natural Divisions has also been a pioneer effort. This map has been prepared and printed by the Director of Map Publications, Survey of India, Dehra Dun. The relevant figures have been supplied by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh.

3. *Editing of the Press Copy*—Ordinarily, style should be left to the press; but if an author has decided opinions on matters of style, he must carry them out consistently in his copy and inform the press that he wishes his style to be followed. In matters of doubt or on technical points, such as methods of illustrations, it is advisable to consult press before the submission of copy.

Authors should clearly specify in their manuscripts the places for the insertion of maps and figures in order that the press may determine and arrange them at their appropriate places. A little forethought in this will certainly be amply compensated in the finished result.

Authors should not make a lay-out of the display pages and mark the types to be used. As a rule, they have little knowledge of the limitations of the printer in the various operations. But it does not mean that the authors should not give their suggestions. Such suggestions are welcome at all times, and are also followed when feasible, but to what extent must be left for the press to decide.

What is most important is that an author should aim at finality in the copy before sending it to the press. The cost of setting type is the chief factor in total cost of printing and corrections are expensive once copy has been set in type. Furthermore, expensive corrections in the proof generally result in the author requiring second and subsequent proofs, and every time type is handled it creates an additional opportunity for mistakes to creep in.

Apart from the preparation and verification of the press copy by the Census authorities, the arrangements for the type, paper and the binding material were the responsibilities of the press. Five tons of type metal for the job had to be obtained and stored; 20 tons of Quad Foolscap 48 lbs. white printing paper had to be purchased and stocked; 250 yards of rexine cloth for de-luxe binding and 300 yards of binding cloth had to be arranged. This estimate has been quoted here for about 10,000 copies of all the 5 volumes of the Census Reports containing about 2,500 printed pages. These arrangements were to be made simultaneously by the press authorities in order that there might not be any time lag between the submission of the press copy, its composition and final process.

The preliminary arrangements having already been made the following main decisions between the Superintendent of Census Operations, U. P. and the Superintendent, Government Press in concurrence with the Registrar General, India were further arrived at :

(*a*) *Size*—In view of the number of districts in the State, the size of the U. P. Publications, unlike the Census publications of the other States, was allowed to continue as foolscap folio ($8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 13\frac{1}{2}''$).

(*b*) *Paper*—Quad Foolscap ($27'' \times 34''$) 48 lbs. white printing was selected for all parts of the Reports, except in the case of Part I-A—U. P. Census Report, 62 lbs. imported white printing paper was used.

(c) *Size of the types and general lay-out of the material*—(i) Types to be used was left to the press. But they were intimated to use different series of the same fount to distinguish the details in the tables as well as the narrative matter.

(ii) The use of the vertical lines separating the columns was considered to be an avoidable operation without detriment to the general get-up of the product.

(iii) The use of full points was considered unnecessary at the end of the title and heading etc., and, therefore, was omitted.

(iv) In Tables where use of leaders (. .) was necessary, the same were inserted just below units and tens. Their use in the centre of the column as had been the practice was altered.

(v) All columnar matter in tables was to be aligned with the last line. This was adopted from the United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1949-50.

(vi) The distinction between the uses of dashes and dots was usually maintained. Dashes were used where no figures were available ; while dots showed negligible or nil figures.

(vii) English and Hindi narrative matter were to run simultaneously, while in tabular form they were to appear in heading and facing pages respectively, thereby *balancing* the table.

(d) *Arrangements for staff*—(i) A special section of compositors carefully selected for this work headed by an experienced Foreman was established at the Government Press so that the best attention possible could be given to this printing.

(ii) Similarly a special section of the Census Staff consisting of experienced Inspectors, Comptometer Assistants and Proof Readers was also established at Allahabad to remain constantly in touch with the press authorities.

(e) *Proof-reading*—The proofs are first checked by the experienced readers at the Government Press. Three readings were given by them before these proofs were sent to the census staff for their checking. Normally two proofs were also read by the census staff as the copies which were handed over to the press were not completely edited. The press then gave a final proof after it was revised by the Senior Readers to ensure that all corrections required by the census authorities were correctly embodied. It was then put to all necessary checks before it was finally approved for printing. Excessive proofs were avoided as far as possible.

(f) *Printing*—The responsibilities of the census authorities did not end after approving the final proofs for printing. These pages for which proofs were approved had to be imposed before printing. There was, therefore, every possibility for mistakes to occur specially in such heavy figure works. These errors could not possibly be checked without the tables being totalled by machines again. Of course, only a single check at this stage by the Comptometer was resorted to in order to reduce the possibility of errors to the minimum.

It was also experienced that there are chances of mistakes to occur even at the printing stage. These printed pages were, therefore, scrutinised finally after printing and mistakes, if found, were removed by erasing or over-printing by hand process.

(g) *Binding*—Copies were to be bound in two styles e.g., de-luxe binding and full cloth binding. Those meant for distribution to the Headquarters of the State Government, heads of departments and offices, libraries or museums, newspapers and news agencies and for sale were bound in quarter cloth style (back and corners in cloth covered with paper to match). The colour of the binding cloth was selected to be dark green and that of cover paper green. The title of the publication was to be printed in a distinctive ink on the front of the cover. This colour scheme was to be maintained in all census publications. Those copies which were meant for distribution to Ministers, Registrar General, India and Superintendents of Census Operations of other States, and other important personalities were to be bound in full cloth binding with the title etc. embossed in gold foil on the front cover as well as on the spine. The colour chosen for the rexine cloth was dark blue.