CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

RAJPUTANA.

PART IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

BY

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SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS.

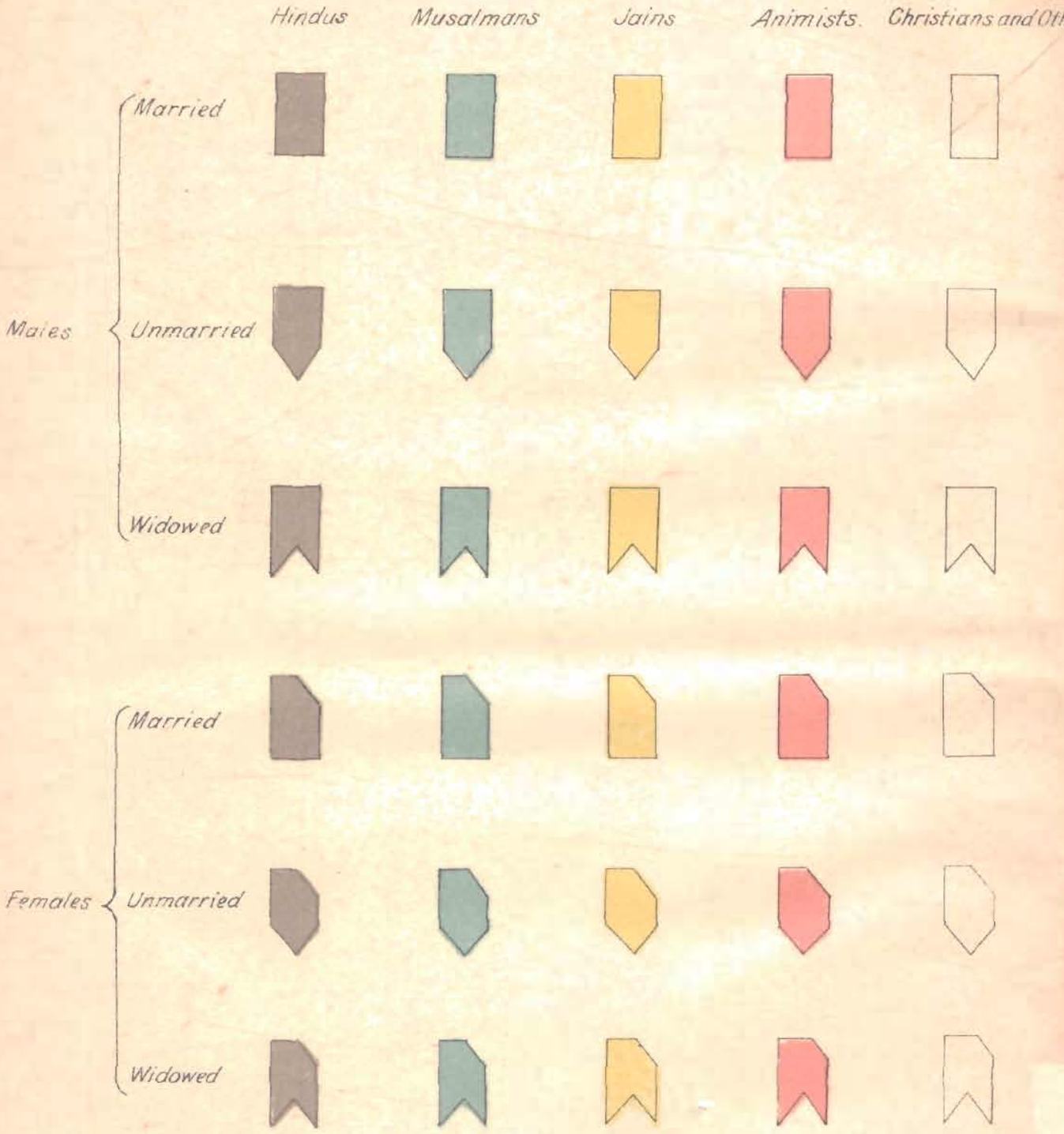


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Slips used in the Abstraction of the Census Schedules.

(Vide Introduction P. III.)



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ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENSUS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Preliminary remarks.

1. As soon as it was decided by the Government of India that the Census should be taken on the night of the 1st March 1901, *kharitas* were addressed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General to the different Chiefs, inviting their co-operation. Cordial replies were received to the effect that all necessary arrangements would be made in the States for the taking of the Census on the date appointed.

The enumeration schedule.

2. In 1891, a special form of schedule was used by the Native States of Rajputana, but on the present occasion the schedule and instructions prescribed for British India were adopted in full. Under the orders contained in Resolution No. 30-32, dated the 2nd April 1900, of the Government of India in the Home Department, Christian sects had to be recorded in the column showing religion, but it was left to the Local Governments to determine whether they would collect particulars of any of the sects of other religions. After careful consideration it was decided that, as it would be difficult to obtain an accurate record of the enormous number of Hindu sects, and as the information, if obtained, would be of no administrative utility, it was advisable not to attempt to record them. The three sects of Musalmans :— Sunni, Shiah and Wahabi or Ahl-i-hadis, and the three main sects of the Jains, namely, Swetambara, Digambara and Dhundia were however to be shown, while persons returning themselves as Aryas or Brahmos were to be entered as such and not as Hindus.

By adopting the schedule used in British India, statistics were collected for the first time of the civil condition of the people, of the languages used, and of the number of the English-knowing and literate persons in Rajputana. A specimen of the form of schedule prescribed, containing entries to show the manner in which it had to be filled in, will be found at page 62.

Household schedule.

3. There was also a household schedule intended for the use of European and Eurasian householders only, which consisted of a single sheet of paper containing descriptive particulars, a schedule, instructions and a specimen schedule.

Private schedule.

4. In some parts of British India vernacular editions of the "household schedule" known as "private schedules" were issued for use by native gentlemen of position. Private individuals, however, as a rule, do not fill in the schedule entries so accurately as the regular enumerating staff, and there is the additional trouble of taking the schedules round to the householders and collecting them again on the morning after the Census. It was therefore decided, after consultation with the Census Superintendents of the States, not to issue any private schedules. The decision was, I consider, wise and there seems to be no advantage to be gained in modifying it on the next occasion.

Vernacular translations of the enumeration book.

5. Translations in Hindi and Urdu of the enumeration book were prepared in the Agency office at Abu and forwarded in May 1900 to the different States, through the Political Officers, together with instructions regarding

the formation of Census units, the supply and printing of the schedules, and other points which the Census Commissioner advised should be dealt with as early as possible. Copies of the Chapters of the Draft Code of Census Procedure, as received from time to time from the Census Commissioner, were also forwarded to the States for information and guidance. The famine operations, however, absorbed all the energies of the Administrative Staff in the States, and practically little Census work was undertaken, beyond the looking up of the records of the previous Census and the formation of charges, until the monsoon had set in and the relief works had been closed.

Visit of the Census Commissioner.

6. In the middle of August Mr. Risley, the Census Commissioner, visited Abu and discussed the Census arrangements with the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and with the Census Superintendents of the States who had been summoned to meet him. Mr. Bramley, the Census Superintendent of the British district of Ajmer-Merwara, also attended the Meeting. The work which had been done up to date, by each State which had sent a representative to the meeting, was carefully gone through, and various matters relating to the taking of the Census which were brought forward by the Census Superintendents were disposed of. The most important matter perhaps was that relating to the enumeration of the Bhils. In a circular letter which had been addressed to the Durbars it had been suggested that it was very desirable that some advance should be made on the primitive method employed in 1891 for estimating the Bhil population. From the information received previous to the issue of this letter, there seemed to be good grounds for believing that, although there might be difficulty in counting the Bhils, the generous relief which had been granted to them during the famine and their contact with other classes on the relief works had made them less sensitive to the counting of their houses. It was therefore proposed, at first, to make a careful enumeration of their huts and not to count them individually. At the Meeting, however, the Census Superintendents of the States which possessed a large Bhil population represented that the further enquiries which had been made had convinced them that, although the famine had rubbed off a great deal of the shyness of the Bhils, they were still very touchy about strangers coming near their homesteads. After a long discussion the Census Commissioner finally agreed that the headmen of the *Pals* (villages) should muster the entire village population at some convenient place where they would be enumerated, and that the counting of their huts might be excused. Owing to the impossibility of taking a Census at night in these wild forest tracts it was also decided that in the case of the Bhils the enumeration should be made, once for all, in the last fortnight of February during the day and should be taken as final, that is, that there should be no further test on the night of the 1st March or morning of the 2nd March. Other matters which were settled were the estimates of Imperial expenditure during the year, and the towns which were of sufficient importance to be treated as Cities.

These were :—

Alwar	Jodhpur
Bharatpur	Kotah
Bikaner	Tonk
Jaipur	Udaipur

Finally, before departing, the Census Commissioner decided that it was essential

that a wholetime officer should be appointed to have charge of the Census operations throughout Rajputana who would be able to visit each State in turn, assist them in their operations and dispose of all questions which might arise. Copies of the notes drawn up by the Census Commissioner before and after his visit will be found at pages 27 to 36.

Manual of instructions.

7. A Manual of instructions for the guidance of Charge Superintendents and Supervisors was then prepared and translated into Hindi and Urdu, and copies forwarded to all the States for guidance. The Manual, which is printed as Appendix B on pages 37 to 64 of this volume was based on the Imperial Code of Census Procedure. The instructions contained in that Code were adopted in full with only a few alterations and additions to suit local requirements. Great care was taken in the translation which was done by Pandit Vishnu Narain, the Mir Munshi of the Rajputana Agency Office. Bookish and high-flown language was avoided and simple colloquial terms only were used in order that the most rustic enumerators might have no doubt as to what was required. A large number of copies was printed at the Newul Kishore Press for the different States.

Procedure for the Census of Military Cantonments and Railway premises.

8. Before describing in detail the measures actually taken in the States it will be well to mention that, following the procedure adopted in 1891 and the instructions contained in Chapters VIII and IX of the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, the census of all persons living within Military limits at the Stations of Mount Abu, Erinpura, Kherwara and Kotra were taken by the Military authorities, and that persons residing within railway limits were enumerated by the Railway authorities. The census of the Deoli Cantonment was carried out under the direction of the Census Superintendent, Ajmer-Merwara, and the statistics incorporated in those of that district. Translations in Hindi and Urdu of the Manual, which contained the instructions laid down in the Imperial Code for the taking of the Census within military limits, were forwarded to the Officers Commanding at Erinpura, Kherwara and Kotra, and copies of the Manual were also forwarded to the Railway authorities. The instructions issued by the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway authorities to their staff for the enumeration of travellers by rail and of those residing within railway limits will be found at Appendix D pages 90 to 96.

Census of detached districts.

9. The census of the three outlying parganas of the Tonk State, namely, Sironj, Chabra, and Pirawa, which are situated in Central India, was taken by the Tonk officials, and the abstraction, tabulation and compilation of the statistics were carried out in the Tonk Abstraction Office, but the figures were embodied in the Imperial Tables of the Central India Agency. In the Provincial Tables of Rajputana the figures of these three parganas are, however, included in the Tonk Agency totals. Similarly, the Census and compilation of the statistics of the detached tracts of Nandwas of Indore and Gangapur of Gwalior situated in Mewar were carried out by the authorities of the parent State, bu the figures were incorporated in the Rajputana Imperial Tables. Besides the three districts Sironj, Chabra and Pirawa there is a small jagir of the Dholpur State called Nimrod, situated in the Gwalior State, which apparently escaped enumeration in 1891. Its statistics have been incorporated in those of the Gwalior State.

Appointment of Census Superintendent for Rajputana.

10. I was appointed Superintendent of Census operations, Rajputana, on the 5th November 1900 and proceeded on tour the next day, making long marches and visiting each State in turn. Special attention was paid to Jaisalmer, the outlying districts of Marwar, and the wild Bhil tracts of Mewar, Banswara and Dungarpur. Errors which had been made in the preparation of the Circle lists, etc., were pointed out and rectified ; the Census divisions (except the Charges) were altered in many cases to ensure more compact and suitable divisions ; instruction was given and examinations of supervisors and enumerators held, and every effort was made to overcome the shyness and prejudice of the Bhils. I had the advantage of being accompanied during the greater part of my tour through the Bhil States by the Assistants to the Resident, Messrs Drummond and Patterson whose unceasing and successful efforts in relieving distress among the Bhils had inspired them with confidence and had done much to remove their fear and dislike of being counted. The success attained in the enumeration of the Bhils in the States of the Mewar Residency is chiefly due to the personal supervision and efforts of the Resident, Major Pinhey, and of his Assistants.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Preliminary arrangements.

11. The preliminary arrangements for the taking of the Census commenced with the preparation of village registers showing the villages, inhabited or uninhabited, actually in existence in each tahsil or pargana, or whatever the local administrative unit might be. In this register (Appendix B. page 63) the number of houses in each village and hamlet belonging to a village was entered and also the names of any persons suitable for appointment as enumerators and supervisors. These registers were prepared by tahsils or parganas and progress reports showing how far they had been prepared were forwarded each month through the Political Officers for the information of the Governor-General's Agent. After the appointment of a Census Superintendent for Rajputana the progress reports of those States which had not completed the preparation of these village registers were sent to the Census Superintendent.

12. The next step was the division of each State into blocks, circles and charges. For Census purposes the revenue village was taken as the unit of area therefore, when the village registers had been completed, the Charge Superintendent was able at once to determine whether a village should form one, or two, or more blocks. In deciding this point regard was paid not only to the number of houses in the village but also to the degree in which they were scattered over detached hamlets. As a rule, a block contained about 50 houses under an enumerator. Again, as the village was to be the unit of the Census returns, it was necessary that no block should contain buildings situated in two or more villages, and that every village, however small, should form a separate block.

When the blocks were determined, they were arranged into groups of from 10 to 15 blocks or about 500 houses, called circles, each circle forming the charge of a Supervisor whose duty it was to supervise the work of the enumerators of the blocks in his circle. The charge, which was always the tahsil or whatever the administrative unit might be called, consisted of a varying number of circles and was presided over by the Charge Superintendent. The

charges and circles were then delineated on maps, and general village registers were prepared in which were entered the number and name of the village, the number of houses, the number of blocks into which it was divided, the circle and charge of which it formed part and the names of the Supervisor, and Charge Superintendent. Specimens of the general village registers and of the Abstract of the General Village Register which was forwarded by each State to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajputana, will be found in Appendix B page 64. In most States the Charges were numbered serially throughout the State and the circles serially for each Charge. The villages were numbered serially for each Charge, and the blocks serially for each village. This method answered well and appears to be suitable.

In the case of towns the mohalla or quarter took the place of the village. Details of the number of Census Officers and Census Divisions and of the average size of a block in each State will be found in Appendix E at page 97.

Administrative units which formed charges and Classes from which the Enumerating staff was drawn.

13. The administrative units which formed the Charge in each State and the class of officials and others who were employed as Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators are given below. The States are dealt with in the order in which they are entered in Imperial Table I.

Bikaner.—In Bikaner each of the administrative units called Nizamats and the City formed separate Charges.

The Charge Superintendents were the Nazims. 10 Tahsildars and 7 Naib-Tahsildars worked under them as Assistants or Inspectors. The Charge Superintendent of the City was the President of the Municipality, who had also a paid Assistant Charge Superintendent under him.

Over two-thirds of the number of Supervisors were subordinate officials of the different departments of the State and the rest were selected from among the educated classes of Mahajans, etc.

The Enumerators were village officials, shop-keepers, Brahmans, and school pupils.

Jaisalmer.—In Jaisalmer the Charges were the parganas and the town.

The Charge Superintendents were the Hakims and pensioned officials of the State.

The Supervisors were selected from among the officials of different Departments, and 16 non-officials were especially engaged.

The Enumerators were officials, school-boys, and educated mahajans of the villages. The number of non-official enumerators who were paid for their services was 35.

Marwar.—With the exception of Mallani, which was divided for facility of supervision into 2 Charges, each of the parganas of the State formed a separate Charge.

39 Charge Superintendents and Assistant Charge Superintendents were appointed for the Parganas and one Charge Superintendent and 4 Assistant Charge Superintendents were engaged to supervise the work in the Jodhpur City.

The majority of the Supervisors were officials selected from the different Durbar offices. A few paid hands were engaged from the non-official educated classes.

The Enumerators were village patwaris, mahajans, school-boys, and hakumat kanungos.

Mewar.—In Merwar each tahsil (in the khalsa area) and each large jagir formed a separate Charge. The Udaipur-Chitor railway line also formed a Charge.

The Charge Superintendents were the district officials of the State. 10 Inspectors were especially appointed by the Durbar to inspect the Census work of the large jagirs. The Charge Superintendent of the Railway was the Manager.

The Supervisors were mostly the subordinate officials of the State. 113 Supervisors belonged to the non-official classes.

Only one-fifth of the Enumerators were officials. The rest were engaged from among the mahajans, school-pupils and other educated classes.

Banswara and Kusalgarh.—In Banswara, each of the thanas, the jagir, and the Banswara town formed separate Charges. The Charge Superintendents were the thanadars for the thanas. The Kamdar was the Charge Superintendent of the Jagir.

The Supervisors were especially selected men sent out to the districts mostly from the Banswara town.

In Kusalgarh the Charges were tahsils.

The Charge Superintendents were the thanadar and an official of the Record Department of the State.

The Supervisors were State officials.

Partabgarh.—Each of the Zillas of the State formed a Charge.

The Hakims and the Revenue officer of the State were the Charge Superintendents.

The majority of the Supervisors were State officials, the number of Supervisors who were non-officials was 4.

Among the Enumerators 48 were officials, the remainder were specially entertained.

Dungarpur.—The Census Charges were the Zillas and the Town.

The Charge Superintendents of the rural Charges were the Zilladars, and a State official was appointed to be the Charge Superintendent of the Dungarpur town.

The Supervisors were mostly officials.

The Enumerators were drawn both from the official and non-official classes.

Sirohi.—The Charges were the tahsils.

The Charge Superintendents were all State officials.

The Supervisors were mostly officials drawn from the different departments of the State.

Of the Enumerators 136 were officials, the remainder were recruited from the mahajan and other educated classes.

Jaipur.—The charges were the tahsils, the thikanas, and the City.

In the districts the Tahsildars and Munsarims acted as Charge Superintendents under the Nazims. The Secretary of the Municipal Board was the Charge Superintendent of the City.

The Supervisors were appointed from among the subordinate official staff of all Departments.

The Enumerators were mostly clerks, patwaris and kanungos.

Kishangarh.—In Kishangarh, each of the Hakumats, the Kishangarh pargana, and the Kishangarh town formed separate Charges.

The Charge Superintendents were the Hakims for the Hakumats, the Magistrate for the pargana, and the Judge of the Appellate Court for the Kishangarh town.

Most of the Supervisors were officials.

The Enumerators were mostly mahajans and school-boys, with a few subordinate officials.

Lawa.—The small estate of Lawa, which consists of a village and 5 attached hamlets formed one Charge.

The Charge Superintendent and the Supervisor were officials. Of the 5 Enumerators 4 were officials.

Alwar.—Each of the Tahsils, the City, and the Nimrana estate formed separate Charges.

In the rural Charges the Tahsildars acted as Charge Superintendents. The Municipal Secretary was the Charge Superintendent of the Alwar City, and the Diwan was the Charge Superintendent of the Nimrana estate.

The Supervisors were thanadars and naib-tahsildars. The number of Supervisors who were not officials was 43.

The Enumerators were patwaris and well educated persons selected from among the non-official classes.

Bharatpur.—In Bharatpur the Charge unit was the Tahsil. The City also formed a separate urban Charge.

For the rural Charges the Charge Superintendents were the tahsildars assisted by the naib-tahsildars.

The Sessions Judge and the Superintendent of Customs were the Charge Superintendents of the City.

The Supervisors were selected from the police, the officers of the Customs Department, kanungos, superior clerks and reliable patwaris. The number of Supervisors who were not officials was only 12.

The Enumerators were patwaris, clerks of the Customs department, teachers, mukhtiars and petition-writers. Local banias were also employed.

Dholpur.—The Census Charges were the 5 Tahsils, and the Jagir estate of Sir Muthra.

The Charge Superintendents were all State officials. 4 were Tahsildars and the remaining Superintendent was the Suddar Munsarim of the Settlement Department. The Assistant to the Agent was the Charge Superintendent of the Jagir.

The Supervisors were mostly State officials, such as clerks, chowdhries and kanungos. 10 paid Supervisors were engaged for the Sir Muthra estate.

The Enumerators were mostly selected from among the patwaris, mutsaddis and other State officials, and a certain number were non-officials. 33 paid enumerators were entertained for the estate of Sir Muthra.

Karauli.—The administrative unit which formed the Census Charge was the Tahsil. The town of Karauli was also treated as a separate urban Charge.

The Tahsildars were the Charge Superintendents of their respective Tahsils and the Secretary of the Municipality was the Charge Superintendent of the Karauli town.

The Supervisors were almost all nominated from the subordinate tahsil offices of the State. The number of Supervisors who were non-officials was 8.

The staff of Enumerators was drawn mainly from the village patwaris and the clerks of the Customs Department. In many places special men had to be entertained.

Jhalawar.—Besides the two urban Charges (the Chaoni and Patan town) each of the administrative units or tahsils was made a separate Charge.

The tahsildars were the Charge Superintendents of the rural Charges. A well-trained inspector was also appointed to each Charge under the tahsildars. The Charge Superintendents of the towns were officers of the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

The Supervisors were patwaris, kanungos, members of the Municipality and other State officials.

About one-half of the Enumerators were subordinate officials of the different Departments of the State, the other half consisted of mahajans and other educated classes.

Tonk.—The Charge was the pargana.

The Nazims, and in the case of the Tonk pargana, one of the Census Superintendents of the State, were Charge Superintendents.

The Supervisors were almost all officials. There were only 2 who were not State servants.

The Enumerators were mostly State officials belonging to the Civil, military and Police Departments. A small number was engaged from the general public

Bundi.—Each of the tahsils and the two towns formed separate charges.

The Charge Superintendents of the tahsils were the tahsildars, and of the Bundi and Nainwa towns the Girdawar and the Killadar respectively.

The Supervisors were mostly officials.

Of the total number of Enumerators 181 were State servants ; the remainder were non-officials.

Kotah.—Each of the administrative units of the State, namely, the nizamats, the tahsils, and the kotris and the Kotah City formed a charge.

The nazims, tahsildars and kamdars were the Charge Superintendents of the nizamats, tahsils and kotris respectively, and the vice-Chairman of the Municipality was the Charge Superintendent of the City.

The supervisors were mostly State-officials, namely, thanadars, school-masters, naib-nazims and patwaris. There were 16 supervisors who were not State servants.

Of the Enumerators about one-fourth were officials, chiefly patels, revenue clerks, patwaris, and three-fourths non-officials, mostly mahajans.

Shahpura.—Each of the tahsils and the town of Shahpura were treated as Census charges.

The Charge Superintendents were the tahsildars and naib-tahsildars.

The Supervisors were all officials drawn chiefly from the police and the education departments.

Of the enumerators 58 were State servants, the remainder were mostly members of the banking and trading classes.

House-numbering.

14. After the Census divisions had been made and the General Village Registers prepared, the next step was to affix a number to every building in which persons might be found on the Census night. Thus, numbers were given not only to dwelling houses but to shops, temples, etc. On the other hand, no numbers were given to ruined buildings, cattle-pens, stables or out-houses not occupied by any person. The numbers ran in serial order throughout each revenue village, but in the cities and towns the numbers were serial for each block. In each case the number affixed was fractional—the numerator-figure denoting the number of the block, and the denominator the number of the house. The first and last houses of each block were distinguished by painting a triangle round the first number and a circle round the last number. The object of this arrangement was to prevent the enumerators making mistakes as to the first and last houses of their respective blocks. Various materials were used for painting the numbers, but the most common were powdered charcoal mixed with lamp-oil, and a paint made of gab juice. On reed huts a small space was plastered with mud, whitewashed, and the number painted on the plaster. In the Bharatpur city the house-numbering was completed at a very early date, but many of the numbers became obliterated owing to the custom of the people to whitewash their houses for the *Dewali* festival. The Census Superintendent accordingly had neat tin labels prepared with the numbers printed on to them, and had these affixed to all the houses. The house-numbering was commenced and completed on different dates. In most States it was completed by the end of October. The numbering was carefully examined by the supervisors and revenue and other officials. I inspected specimens of the work on my tour and, though mistakes had been made here and there, I found that, on the whole, it had been very well done. Little difficulty appears to have been experienced in determining what was a separate house, and I do not think the definition given in the Manual requires any modification.

House lists.

15. As each house was numbered, it was entered in a list called the house list. This gave for each village, or mohalla of a town, a description in general terms of every house and the names of the heads of the families residing therein.

Block lists.

16. When the date of the Census drew near and the enumeration books had been received, the particulars in the house list relating to each block were copied into the block lists which were stitched into the books.

Circle lists.

17. The circle list was then prepared. This list showed for each Census circle the villages it contained, the block or blocks into which each village was divided, the number of houses in each block, the names of the enumerators and the name of the supervisor. A copy of the circle list will be found at page 54. Both the house and circle lists were very carefully tested.

Enumeration books.

18. The forms which make up the enumeration book, namely,

(*a*) the cover,

(*b*) the general schedule,

(*c*) the household schedule (where used),

(*d*) the block list,

were issued by the Supervisors to the enumerators when received from the State head-quarters. Directly these forms arrived, the Supervisor called together all the enumerators of his circle and issued to each enumerator one or more leaves of the block list and made each copy out the portion of the house list which referred to his block. Each block list was then carefully tested to see that the numbers of the houses in the house and block lists corresponded, that no house or place entered in the house list had been omitted, and that no house or place had been entered in two block lists. After the block list had been tested, each enumerator was given one cover for each block and one schedule leaf for every two houses or places in his block. The schedules and block list were sewn by the enumerator into the cover, the block list coming at the end, and the enumeration book was then bound in such a manner that it could readily be undone when the household schedules had to be included. After the enumeration books had been bound the supervisor personally superintended the filling up of the descriptive particulars on the cover, and the headings on the schedule pages and block list.

Instruction of enumerators.

19. Instructions for the filling up of the schedule were given on the second page of the cover, and these instructions were supplemented by some additional rules which were printed in the Manual. The supervisors were responsible for the instruction of the enumerators, to whom they verbally explained the rules, drawing their attention specially to those points in which mistakes were most likely to occur. The supplementary rules were dictated to the enumerators and written down by them. At each tahsil that I visited I made a point of examining the enumerators to see that they thoroughly understood how to enter the necessary particulars in the schedules. The occupation columns were those which most exercised the minds of the enumerators, and the stage at which a child ceased to be a dependent and became an actual worker was a question that was almost invariably asked. The subsidiary occupations were also a source of much trouble and the statistics of the subsidiary occupations which have been recorded are hardly worth the extra labour involved in their collection and preparation.

PRINTING AND SUPPLY OF SCHEDULES.

Printing and supply of Schedules.

20. Under special arrangements made by the Census Commissioner for India the paper for the enumeration books was obtained through the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, from the Bengal Paper Mills Company. The indents for the various forms sent in by the different States appeared to be

unnecessarily large. Revised estimates were accordingly prepared in my office based on the figures of the last Census, and on a statement kindly furnished by the Census Commissioner which contained a provisional estimate of the quantity and cost of paper which was likely to be required in each Province, and the cost of the printing of the different forms. The majority of the States accepted my revised estimates but some replied that they anticipated that there would be considerable wastage and requested that the amount specified in their indents might be supplied. Although I still considered these indents excessive I did not feel at liberty to refuse to comply with them.

The actual quantity of paper ordered for schedule forms, block lists, etc., was 705 reams, 1 quire, 12 sheets of double Royal Badami, measuring 40×″25″; and for the covers of the enumeration books 49 reams, 8 quires, 4 sheets of Double Royal Brown Cartridge, measuring 41″×25″. The cost including freight charges was Rs. 3,603-10-10. The printing for the whole of Rajputana, except for the two States Bikaner and Marwar, who desired to use their own State Presses, was done by the Newul Kishore Press at the following rates for 1,000 copies of each form in either English, Urdu, or Hindi:—Covers Rs. 1-5-4; General schedules, Household schedules and block lists at Rs.0-10-8. The printing was well done and was much cheaper and better than the printing at either of the two State Presses. The statement, appendix F. at pages 98-99, gives the number and cost of the forms supplied to each State, to the Cantonments and to the Railway Administrations. The figures entered against the Bikaner and Marwar States are those which have been communicated to me by the Durbars. It will be seen that both these States printed an unnecessarily large number of forms and the printing cost them much more than it would have done if they had obtained their schedules from the Newul Kishore Press. It will be to their advantage to obtain their schedules in future from the Press which supplies all the other States.

Under the discretion vested in him by Resolution No. $\frac{109}{125}$, dated the 25th July 1900, from the Government of India in the Home Department, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General decided that the lesser States and Estates whose finances were impoverished by the famine should not be called upon to defray the cost of the Census forms supplied to them. The States and Estates to whom these forms were supplied free were:—Jaisalmer, Bundi, Banswara and Kusalgarh, Dungarpur, Partabgarh, Shahpura and Lawa. The total cost of all the enumeration forms including printing, despatching, freight, etc., was Rs. 6,806-13-11. The cost to the Imperial Government was Rs. 447-2-5 and to the States 6,359-11-6.

CHAPTER II.

THE ENUMERATION.

The Enumeration.

21. Except in the Bhil tracts where, as previously mentioned, the forest tribes were enumerated once for all in the last fortnight of February, the actual enumeration was done in two stages. This is necessary in a country like India where the enumerators have to write up almost all the schedules, for it is obvious that one man would be able to enumerate only a few houses if all the entries had to be made on the night of the Census.

Preliminary Record.

22. In the first stage, called the preliminary record, the enumerators went round their blocks and entered the necessary particulars regarding all persons living in each house. Visitors who would not be present on the night of the Census were not enumerated on this occasion, but, on the other hand, entries were made for regular inmates who, though absent at the time of the enumerator's visit, were expected to be present on the Census night. The Census Superintendents of each State fixed the date of the commencement of the preliminary record. It was commenced as a rule in the rural areas about the beginning of January and completed by the end of the month or by the middle of February. In towns, where the population is of a more shifting character, it was commenced at a later date, usually about the 10th February, and finished about the 15th February. In almost every State the enumerators, fearful of making mistakes, first made the entries on rough pieces of paper and, after getting these corrected by the supervisor, copied them into the enumeration books. In some States which had indented for an unnecessarily large supply of schedules, spare schedule forms were used and the entries when corrected re-copied on to fresh forms. The inspection of the preliminary record was well done. In almost all cases the supervisors examined all the entries in order to detect obvious errors and then tested a fair proportion by house to house visits and enquiries. All entries and corrections at the preliminary record were made in black ink. The dates prescribed in the Manual for the completion of the preliminary record in rural tracts (end of January) and in towns (15th February) appear to be suitable and I do not recommend any shortening of the period for the rural tracts, because I believe that the extent and quantity of the inspection would be impaired if the period were extended to a date nearer to the final Census.

Final Census.

23. The final enumeration (except in the Bhil tracts) was taken on the night of the first March 1901. The business of the enumerator at the time of the final Census was to ascertain for each house whether all persons who were entered in the schedule were actually present, and whether there were any others in addition to those whose names had already been recorded. If any one were no longer present a red ink line was drawn through all the entries relating to him, while new arrivals were added in red ink. All fresh entries were made after the last name entered at the time of the preliminary record. In each case the number of the house was entered against each fresh entry with the word "continued" written underneath. The use of red ink was prescribed in order to enable the supervisors to check the new entries more readily. Various precautions were taken to obtain as accurate a Census as possible, and at my suggestion the Durbars issued notices requesting people not to fix weddings or

other religious or social ceremonies for the night of the 1st March but to spend that night at their own homes and to keep a light burning until the enumerator had visited the house. Special arrangements were made for any fairs or large wedding gatherings which had already been fixed and which could not be postponed and for travellers by road. These are given in the Manual. In Jaisalmer where the *dhanis*, (*i. e.*, hamlets of one or two huts) are at a long distance from the parent village, the people were called into the parent village and there enumerated, receiving their evening meal at the Durbar expense. In most States travellers along the important roads were detained at the first halting place where they were enumerated and not allowed to proceed until next day. The enumerators commenced to go their rounds at 7 P. M. or soon after sunset and their labours were in most cases completed by midnight.

Accuracy of the Census.

24. All State officials unite in attributing a high degree of accuracy to the Census. In this opinion I entirely concur and I believe the margin of error to be very small.

Demeanour of the people.

25. The reports show that the people were generally indifferent to the taking of the Census and that the old fears that a Census means increased taxation, or compulsory recruiting, or will bring about physical disasters which will cause the death of a percentage of those counted, if not quite gone, have diminished greatly. Only one or two instances are reported of enumerators being greeted with abuse and in each case the abuse was received from old women.

Provisional totals.

26. On the morning of the 2nd March all the enumerators of each circle met their supervisor at a place previously fixed upon and under his direction added up the number of occupied houses and of the male and female population of their respective blocks. These totals were then added up independently by two other enumerators. When the figures had thus been checked and found to agree they were entered in the enumerators' abstract. From these abstracts the supervisor prepared a similar summary for his circle and submitted it to the Charge Superintendent. He then arranged all the enumeration books of his circle in the order in which the blocks to which they related were entered in the circle list tied them into a bundle, placing on the top a circle list corrected up to the final night and personally delivered the packet to the Charge Superintendent. The Charge Superintendent compared each circle summary with the circle list and with the enumerators' abstracts, and after having the totals of the circle summaries checked, posted them in his charge summary and entered the totals for his charge. The charge summary, to which was attached all the circle summaries for the charge arranged in order according to the circle list, was then despatched by post or special messenger (usually a horseman or camel sowar) to the State Headquarters. Here the Census Superintendent of the State, aided by smart revenue and treasury officials, had the charge summaries compared with the circle summaries and with the circle lists and the totals of all the summaries carefully checked. A State summary was then prepared in which was included not only the ordinary rural and urban charges but miscellaneous items such as cantonments and troops on the march, railways, touring officials, etc. When the totals had been carefully checked the result was telegraphed to the Census Commissioner at Calcutta and to me at Abu. The provisional total population of Rajputana was known on the 9th March, but if

it had not been for an unfortunate delay caused by the slackness of one supervisor in Karauli, the total population of Rajputana would have been announced two days earlier. Considering the vast areas of several of the States and the great distances of some of the outlying districts from the State Headquarters it may, I think, be claimed that the totals were communicated with remarkable despatch. As an example of the long distances which had to be traversed before the totals in some cases could be communicated I would mention the Nokh pargana of the Jaisalmer State situated in the desert about 100 miles from the town of Jaisalmer, which is 92 miles distant from the nearest telegraph office at Barmer on the Jodhpur-Shadipali Railway. The circle centres in all the rural charges were at considerable distances from the charge centres yet Jaisalmer, by means of an excellent and well devised service of camel sowars who were posted on picked camels at selected places throughout the States, was able to collect the returns of its 16,000 square miles of territory and to communicate the totals to Calcutta within six days of the Census.

The dates on which the provisional totals of each State were telegraphed are given below :—

Alwar ...	...	...	...	3rd	March	1901
Partabgarh	...	...	...	4th	„	1901
Jhalawar	...	...	...	5th	„	1901
Marwar ...	...	...	...	5th	„	1901
Shahpura (*Estate*)	...	...	...	5th	„	1901
Bharatpur	...	...	...	5th	„	1901
Banswara including Kusalgarh (*Estate*)			...	5th	„	1901
Jaisalmer	...	...	...	6th	„	1901
Kishangarh	...	...	...	6th	„	1901
Lawa (*Estate*)	...	...	...	6th	„	1901
Sirohi ...	...	...	...	6th	„	1901
Bundi ...	...	...	...	6th	„	1901
Dungarpur	...	...	...	6th	„	1901
Kotah ...	...	...	...	6th	„	1901
Bikaner ...	...	...	...	6th	„	1901
Jaipur ...	...	...	...	7th	„	1901
Dholpur ...	...	...	...	7th	„	1901
Tonk ...	...	...	...	7th	„	1901
Mewar ...	...	...	...	7th	„	1901
Karauli ...	...	...	...	9th	„	1901

Accuracy of the Provisional totals.

27. The provisional totals included the population of the outlying districts of the Tonk State—Sironj, Chabra and Pirawa and the Nimrod Jagir of Dholpur situated in Central India, but did not include the population of the detached tracts of Nandwas of Indore and Gangapur of Gwalior situated in Mewar. After making the necessary adjustment on account of these districts and tracts the provisional totals only differed from the final totals entered in Imperial Table I, by 1,938 which is equivalent to 0·02 per cent. or 2 in every 10,000 persons.

Remarks on Enumeration.

28. The instructions contained in the Imperial Code of Census Procedure with the few slight modifications entered in the Manual embraced every stage of the operations and were readily understood by the Native Staff. In Chapter

X of the Report it has been pointed out that the percentage of persons whose subsidiary occupation was non-agricultural was very insignificant. I would suggest, therefore, that at the next Census the column of the schedule for subsidiary occupation (column 10) be omitted for the Native States of Rajputana or else limited to those persons whose principal occupation is non-agricultural, and that, in their case, the column be filled in only if their subsidiary occupation is connected with agriculture. "Ask little" is on all hands admitted to be essential to trustworthy returns but in Native States where the standard of education of the persons employed as enumerators is not high, it is also important to change the procedure as little as possible. With the exception, then, of the suggestion made regarding the column in the schedule for subsidiary occupation, I strongly recommend that the enumeration forms and census Procedure of 1901 be adopted and followed in 1911.

CHAPTER III.

ABSTRACTION, TABULATION AND COMPILATION.

Abstraction Offices.

29. At first it was proposed to have only one centre at Abu where the abstraction, tabulation and compilation of the statistics of all the States would be done but a suitable building could not be obtained, and it was also found that the accommodation in the small station was insufficient for the large number of clerks who would be employed. It was decided then to have four abstracting centres at—

(1) Abu, for the States of Marwar, Jaisalmer and Sirohi and for the Cantonments and Railways.

(2) Jaipur, for Jaipur, Kishangarh, Lawa, Alwar, Bikaner, Kotah, Jhalawar, Tonk, Bundi and Shahpura.

(3) Udaipur, for Mewar, Banswara and Kusalgarh, Dungarpur and Partabgarh.

(4) Bharatpur, for Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli.

At Abu, when the operations commenced, no Government building was obtainable and a bungalow had to be rented. The accommodation in this building was not sufficient but by boarding-in the verandahs and locating the Sirohi and Jaisalmer clerks in a separate house (Court of Vakils) which was fortunately not required just then it was possible to provide room. The clerks were housed in the outhouses of buildings belonging to the three States or in quarters specially hired for them. At Jaipur the office was located in the fine temple of Ram Chandar, which His Highness the Maharaja was so good as to lend for the occasion. At Udaipur a portion of the palace close to the edge of the lake was kindly lent by His Highness the Maharana ; and at Bharatpur the office was situated in an old hospital building which afforded ample space for all the hands employed.

Tables prescribed.

30. The Tables prescribed by Government for which statistics had to be prepared were :—

I. Urban and rural population, by sexes.
II. Variation in population since 1881, by sexes.
III. Towns and Villages classified ,by population.
IV. Towns classified by population with variation since 1881, by sexes.
V. Population by sexes and religions of each city and town.
VI. Population by religions and sexes.
VII. Age, sex and civil condition, by religions.
VIII. Literacy, with languages known, by age, sex and religion.
IX. Literacy, with languages known, by sex for selected castes.
X. Parent tongue, by sex.
XI. Birth-place, by sex.
XII. Infirmities by sex and age.
XII-*a*. Infirmities by sex for selected castes.
XIII. Caste, tribe, race or nationality, by sex.
XIV. Civil Condition by age and sex for selected castes.
XV. Occupation by sex, distinguishing partially agriculturists from others, and dependents from both.

XVI. Occupation by selected castes.

XVII. Christians by sex, sect and race.

XVIII. Europeans, Armenians and Eurasians, by sex and age.

Of these tables IX, XII-A and XVI were optional and were not prepared for Rajputana.

ABSTRACTION.

Old system of Abstraction.

31. In the previous Census the entries in the schedule were abstracted on large sheets of paper known as "Abstraction Sheets." These were printed sheets containing columns for the various particulars which had to be shown, and the abstraction was effected by marking strokes in the appropriate columns in accordance with the entries in each schedule and afterwards counting and adding up the strokes. In the case of complex tables, where age and civil condition had to be shown by religion and sex, the abstraction sheet had to be divided and sub-divided in a very complicated manner. The risk of the abstractors making any entry in a wrong compartment was very great and no test of the correctness of any given sheet could be applied while abstraction was proceeding. The accuracy of the totals of a sheet could only be guaged by comparison with the corresponding totals as worked out on the other sheets and when these totals did not correspond the only way of determining which of the discrepant totals was correct was by re-abstraction, *i. e.*, by doing the work again from the beginning.

New Slip System of Abstraction.

32. The new system of abstraction by means of slips introduced by the Census Commissioner is fully described in his notes which will be found at page 100. Its advantages are very great. By this method the entries in the schedules for every person were copied on two slips of paper of the same colour and shape. The entries in certain columns of the schedule were copied on to the one slip and the entries in the remaining columns on to the other slip. The slips were of different colours and shapes. Colour indicated the religion, and shape the sex and civil condition of the person. The plate which forms the frontispiece of this volume shows the colours and shapes used in the Rajputana offices. It will be seen that brown was used for Hindus ; blue for Musalmans; yellow for Jains ; red for Animists ; and white for Christians, Parsis, Aryas and Others. A slip with a straight edge at the bottom was used for a married person; a single person was represented by a slip cut into a point ; and a widowed person by a slip with a piece cut out of it.

Supply of Slips.

33. The slips were obtained from the Yeraoda Jail Press at Poona through the kind offices of the Provincial Superintendent, Census Operations, Bombay. They were all of one size, namely $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$. One hundred could be cut from a sheet of Royal $27\frac{1}{2}'' \times 40''$ and 50,000 could be cut by a guillotine at one time thus saving much labour. The slips were afterwards shaped by hand. The rate charged was :—

	annas	pies	
Paper	1	9	= 3 annas per 1,000
Cost of cutting	0	6	
Cost of packing in 100's and baling	0	9	

At first it was proposed to use white for Christians only and to have a different colour for each of the minor religions but, as the followers of the

minor faiths were estimated to be very few, it was subsequently decided to use white for all the lesser religions. Where white slips were used the religion was entered on the slip. The statement (Appendix H) at page 116 shows the number and cost of the slips ordered by each State and for abstraction of the statistics of the Cantonments and Railway premises including travellers by rail. Although the wastage was considerable there was a large quantity over which had to be disposed of to the best advantage or burnt where no price was obtainable.

Process of Abstraction.

34. The exact process followed in the abstraction offices is described at length in the Rules for slip-copying given in Appendix I, pages 117 to 126.

These rules were compiled by me when on tour and were based on the suggestions made by Mr. Risley in his note on Abstraction and Tabulation : a copy of which will be found at page 100.

Following the suggestions therein given the abstractor was instructed to enter on the first slip—sect, age, caste, literacy (language in which literate), English, infirmity ; and on the second—caste, principal occupation, subsidiary occupation, dependency (occupation on which dependent), birth-place and language ordinarily used. Thus the first slip furnished the *data* for Tables VI, VII, VIII, *IX, XII, *XII-A, XIV, XVII, XVIII, and XIII ; and the second slip the *data* for Tables X, XI, XIII, XV and *XVI. The object of introducing the second slip was to enable the caste and occupation tables to be started concurrently with the others and to be dealt with, if so desired, by a special staff of tabulators. The rules and registers which were drawn up and prescribed proved to be suitable. Suggestions and alterations, which experience might show to be advantageous, were freely invited but none have been received from any of the officials employed in the different abstraction offices. Translations were made in Hindi and Urdu and distributed among all the clerks.

Use of rubber-stamp.

35. Rubber-stamps for stamping the enumeration books before they were issued from the Record-room to the Abstraction branch (paras. 2 and 3, Section I, Slip-copying Rules), and for stamping on the slips the designations "Slip No. 1" and "Slip No. 2" as well as the numbers of the columns of the schedules of which the entries had to be entered respectively on each slip (Slip-copying Rules, Sections II, para. 9), were found to be most useful. They were ordered by the heads of each office and much time was saved by using them. Slips with the numbers of the columns of the schedule printed on them would cost far more than the blank slips, but the rubber-stamps are very cheap and one man can stamp a large number of slips in a day. At the next Census I would strongly recommend that, before abstraction is commenced, clerks should be employed in stamping bundles of slips of each colour and shape so that, directly the abstraction offices are opened, the abstractors can proceed straightway to fill in the entries. Rubber-stamps were also used to stamp the word "Infirmity" in bold letters across any slip in which an infirmity was entered.

Abbreviations.

36. A list of abbreviations which might be used was drawn up but with the exception of the abbreviations for the age of infants (O), birthplace (✓) and Rajputana (Raj.) they were not much used. The abstractors, fearing to make mistakes, preferred to write each entry in full.

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* Not prepared for Rajputana.

37. The pigeon holes were mostly constructed of old packing cases, but card-board and tin were also used. Each set was about 3 feet high, 2 feet broad and 8¼ inches deep, and contained 36 pigeon holes each 6 inches high 3½ inches broad and 8 inches deep. Where the accommodation permits of rows of sets of pigeon holes with abstractors seated on each side, the pattern used in the Bharatpur office is the most economical. This consisted of combined sets of pigeon holes back to back. Pigeon holes.

38. The method of payment of the abstraction staff varied in different States. Some States who had difficulty in procuring clerks granted fixed monthly payments but the majority after a little experience adopted the suggestion made in para. 18, section II of the rules and encouraged the clerks to work hard by paying by results. Where this plan was adopted the daily outturn of work increased rapidly and there is no question that it is by far the best method of payment. Pay of abstractors.

39. Weekly reports of the work done in the form given at page 127 were received from all the offices. The statement printed as Appendix K at page 128 shows the dates of commencement and completion of abstraction in the offices of the different States. Progress reports.

TABULATION.

40. When abstraction was completed the next step taken was to sort the slips for the statistics required. The sorters were divided into two sections, each under a supervisor. One section dealt with the first series of the slips and the other section with the second series. When a large number of sorters were employed these two sections were divided into a number of sub-divisions each in charge of a supervisor. It was obviously desirable that the simplest method of sorting each set of slips into the groups required for each table should be adopted and the first question that had to be determined was the most suitable order in which to take up the different tables to be prepared from each set of slips so that each successive sorting might be effected with a minimum disturbance of the results of the sorting which preceded it. The order suggested in paragraph 11 of Mr. Risley's note (page 109) was adopted with the addition of Table XIII at the end of the first series of tables because it was anticipated that the sorting of the large number of occupations returned would take so long that the first series of tables would progress quickly enough for table XIII to be prepared from the first slip. The scheme for the first set of tables was first, Table VI, and then, in succession, Tables XVII, XVIII, VIII, VII, XII, XIV, XIII. For the second set the order was Tables XI, X, XV and it was provided that if Table XV should happen to be prepared before Table XIV of the first set had been completed, Table XIII might be taken up after Table XV. Tables I, II, III and IV were prepared separately from the others without any special sorting. Order in which the Tables were dealt with.

41. In accordance with the instructions contained in the Home Department Resolution No. 137/49, dated the 3rd August 1900, it was decided that the unit of compilation of the Imperial Statistics should be the State or town and the unit of the Provincial Statistics the tahsil or pargana for rural areas and the town for urban areas. Statistics by villages were only required for Table VI, therefore, after that table had been prepared and very carefully checked, the slips were thrown together and worked for the tahsil, that is, each sorter worked Unit of Tabulation.

at one time the slips of several villages without attempting to keep them separate. The slips were divided as evenly as possible among the sorters but in no case were the slips of one village distributed between two sorters.

Slips of towns.

42. Although a complete set of statistics was required only for the cities, the slips of the towns were kept separate and were not issued from the record-room until the slips of the villages of all the tahsils had been first sorted and the results entered in the registers. There were thus two sets of registers prepared one for rural and one for urban areas. By keeping the statistics of the towns distinct from those of the rural areas, an additional check was obtained for the tahsil totals in which the figures of the towns were subsequently incorporated. The order of sorting for the towns was similar to that for the tahsils, Table V being prepared from the first slips instead of Table VI.

Process of Sorting.

43. The exact process followed in sorting for each table in each of the two main sections of the tabulation branch will be found in the rules for tabulation, Appendix L, at pages 129 to 145 of this volume. These rules were prepared by me while on tour when the long marches which I had necessarily to do to get round the country before the 1st March and the other work connected with the Census, such as the inspection of village registers, circle lists, house lists, etc., and examination of supervisors and enumerators left me little leisure. I had no experience of the methods which were to be introduced and the rules were issued provisionally in the full belief that they would probably require considerable amendment. Although the methods of sorting introduced by the Census Superintendents of Madras and Bengal differed widely from those adopted by me, I obtained the general idea of the lines on which to work from a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Francis, and certain instructions issued by Mr. Gait, copies of which those officers were kind enough to send me. For the preparation of Table XV, I adopted Mr. Francis' plan of first sorting all occupations into 30 main heads. When sorting the slips for each table the sexes were kept apart: the slips of the males were sorted first and then, while they were being checked, the slips of the females were sorted. After the slips for each sex had been sorted for each table the totals were entered in the register which had to be carefully checked and signed by the supervisor before it was passed.

Sorting for Tables XI, X, XIII and XV.

44. The method adopted for the sorting of Tables XI, X, XIII and XV may be briefly noticed. With regard to Table XI it was recognised that the percentage of persons born outside the State in which they happen to be enumerated is usually small. Consequently the slips for each sex were first of all divided into two main heaps (i) for those born in the State where enumerated; (ii) for those born elsewhere. After the slips of the first heap had been counted and their total entered in the register they were tied into a bundle, and the slips of the second heap were sorted according to the actual State or district of birth-place. When these totals had been entered in the register the slips of those born elsewhere were arranged in four heaps which, with the slips of those born in the State, formed five bundles:—

(1) for those born in the State
(2) „ „ in other States or Provinces in India
(3) „ „ in countries in Asia beyond India
(4) „ „ in Europe
(5) „ „ in other countries

This arrangement was made to facilitate the sorting for the next table which had to be prepared, namely, Table X (language) for it usually happens that persons born in the same State or Province speak the same language. When the bundles had been thus arranged the sorter took each of them in turn and sorted them according to the languages entered in the slips. Table XIII was in almost every case sorted from the first series of slips after Table XIV. The slips for this Table were first sorted by main religions alphabetically by castes, that is, all the castes beginning with the letter A; such as Ahir, Agaria, etc., were sorted into one heap, those beginning with B. such as Brahman, Balai, etc., into another heap and so on. Each of these heaps was then re-sorted in turn into the different castes. For Table XV the slips were first sorted into 30 main occupation heads, and then each main-head bundle was sorted according to the actual occupation entered on each slip. After this the slips of each occupation were taken in turn and divided into three heaps (1) actual workers, who are partially agriculturists ; (2) other actual workers ; (3) dependents. Slips on which the principal occupation was itself agricultural were not divided into partially agricultural and other actual workers ; they were merely divided into two heaps—actual workers and dependents. The number of slips in each heap was counted and the slips tied into a bundle with a title slip on the top showing (*i*) the occupation ; (*ii*) whether the slips were those of dependents, partially agriculturists, or other actual workers ; (*iii*) the number of slips. These three bundles were then tied together and on the large bundle thus formed, a title slip was placed showing the occupation and total number of slips contained in the three smaller heaps. The checkers collected these larger bundles, examined them, and after testing the numbers entered on the title slip proceeded to classify them. This was done by looking up the occupation entered on the slip in the " Occupation Index " which had been supplied, and entering on the title slip the number of the " Order " and the number of the " Group." In this they were assisted by the supervisor and the head of the office. A copy of the Occupation Index, which was printed in English only, forms Appendix M at page 146 of this volume. When all the bundles had been classified they were sorted by the numbers first of the Orders, and then of the Groups written on the title slip ; and arranged serially by Orders and Groups. The numbers of each of the smaller heaps of " partially agriculturists," " other actual workers," and " dependents " were then added up and entered in the Register.

Translations of rules.

45. Translations of the Rules in Hindi and Urdu were supplied to all the clerks, copies of these translations and of the registers used for tabulating the toatls for the different tables have been bound and deposited in the Rajputana Agency office records for reference in 1911. The Rules are doubtless capable of improvement, but they appear to have answered their purpose satisfactorily and no suggestions of alteration or amendment have been received from any of the officials of the different States who were directly engaged in the Abstraction and Tabulation Offices.

Pay of Sorters.

46. The clerks employed in the tabulation branch were paid a fixed monthly salary averaging from Rs. 15 to 20.

COMPILATION.

Compilation.

47. When all the Tabulation Registers had been prepared their totals

were entered in the compilation sheets. These Sheets followed as closely as possible the form of the Imperial Tables with such modifications and alterations as were necessary to suit the requirements of the units for which the statistics were to be shown. In Table X the languages common to the State which was compiling and to Rajputana were shown first ; then those of other Provinces in India ; after them the vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India ; and last European languages. To enable the clerks to group the numerous dialects of Rajputana which had been returned under their proper language head, lists of these dialects were compiled from Dr. Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, (First Rough List of Languages) and circulated among all the offices. In the compilation sheet for each Table the figures of the City (in those States which possessed a City) were shown first and then the figures for each tahsil. The instructions for compiling each Table are given at page 195. As each Table was compiled a copy of the compilation sheet was forwarded to the Central Compiling office at Abu where the entries were very carefully checked and, after a sufficient number of compilation sheets had been received, tested according to the primary and secondary tests given in the Test Statement for checking Census Tables which the Census Commissioner had been good enough to furnish. A copy of the Test Statement will be found at page 198.

Period taken in preparing the Imperial Tables.

48. The preparation of the Imperial Tables was commenced in September 1901, and the last of the Imperial Tables (Table XIII) was completed and forwarded to the Press on the 24th March 1902. The work of compiling the Tables was greatly delayed by numerous inaccuracies (mostly clerical errors made in copying the vernacular figures into English in the compilation sheets forwarded to the Central Office at Abu) which were discovered in the returns submitted by several of the States, and which necessitated calling for the vernacular tabulation registers and, in some cases, the enumeration books before the figures could be properly adjusted. Where the number of tahsils in a State were small inaccuracies were readily traced and put right but where the tahsils were many, the tracing back of the error especially in the caste table was very laborious. The State totals were almost invariably correct and the mistakes were for the most part in the separate items which made up the tahsil totals. Until the more backward States can obtain a better class of men for employment as clerks these inaccuracies are likely to occur.

Provincial Tables.

49. In addition to the Imperial Tables prescribed by the Government of India the following Provincial Tables giving details by tahsils have been prepared for local purposes :—

I. General statement of area, occupied houses and population by sexes, by tahsils.

II. Variation in population by sexes since 1881, by tahsils.

III. Distribution of the population among towns and villages of certain sizes, by tahsils.

VI. Distribution of the population by religion, by tahsils. In this Table all the religions returned and the three sects of Musalmans and of Jains have been shown.

VII. Distribution of the population by sex and civil condition for each main religion, by tahsils.

VIII. Literacy of the population by sexes and main religions, by tahsils.

XIII. Statistics of castes, tribes and races containing not less than 500 persons in the Compiling State, by tahsils. All castes, tribes and races whose members do not number 500 in the Compiling State are included in the heading "other castes."

XV. Occupations by sexes by selected sub-orders, by tahsils. Actual workers have been distinguished from dependents and, where the principal occupation is non-agricultural, the number of those who are partially agriculturists has also been shown.

XVII. Christians by race and denomination, by tahsils. Tahsils which do not contain any Christians have been omitted.

XVIII. Christians by age, by tahsils. Tahsils containing Christians have alone been entered.

The total number of tahsils or other administrative units of the States is 286 and it will be readily understood that the preparation of statistics for such a great number of divisions involved much labour and took a considerable time to compile.

THE COST OF CENSUS.

Two sets of Accounts were kept.

50. Under the orders of the Census Commissioner two sets of Accounts of Imperial expenditure were kept throughout. The first of these corresponded with the accounts kept by the Financial Department and showed what was the extra expenditure to the Imperial Government entailed by the Census. The second or departmental account, showed the actual charges of all kinds incurred in connection with the Census. The former, accordingly, excluded the salaries of Government servants deputed to Census work and showed only their deputation allowances and the acting allowances of their substitutes. The latter, on the other hand, included the salaries of such Government servants and its total is therefore greater than that of the account of the Financial Department.

The two sets of accounts are shown side by side in Appendix P on page 206 which gives figures from 1st April 1899 to 31st August 1902. The actual cost of printing the Report and Imperial and Provincial Tables is not known but it is estimated to be about Rs. 13,000, and this figure has been entered. Taking the departmental account which is higher of the two, the gross cost to Government of the whole of the operations is Rs. 57,909-0-8.

Cost to the Native State.

51. The charges defrayed by the Native States according to the accounts furnished by them which in many cases include the pay of the Raj-officials, employed on Census work, are given in Appendix Q at page 210. The total expenditure of all the States amounts to Rs. 1,84,213-15-3.

Total cost

52. Adding the expenditure reported by the Durbars to have been incurred to the charges defrayed by Government, the total cost of the Census of 9,723,301 persons amounts to Rs. 2,42, 122-15-11 which gives a rate of Rs. 24-12-9 per 1,000 or 4·72 pies per head.

In 1891, the cost per 1,000 of the population was calculated to be Rs. 12·63, but, in this calculation the salaries of Col. Abbott, Resident Western Rajputana States, who was deputed to write the Report and superintend the preparation of the Imperial Tables, of his Head Clerk, and of the permanent Raj-Officials who were employed on Census work by the different States were not included. The pay of the Durbar Officials included by the States in their accounts of the expenditure connected with the Census of 1901 alone amounts to Rs. 25,327-6-2 ; there are also other items such as District Charges, etc., which are shown now but which were not included in the accounts of 1891. No useful comparison of the actual expenditure incurred at the two Censuses can therefore be made.

One cause of the higher expenditure in 1901 is the increased number of Tables which have been prepared and the far greater details which have been furnished. These have necessarily increased the bulk and number of the volumes relating to the Census and have raised considerably the printing charges. In 1891 the Tables relating to civil condition, literacy and language were not prepared for any of the Native States and the States of Banswara (including Kusalgarh) and Partabgarh did not furnish returns of castes or occupations. The Provincial Tables were also fewer and contained far less details than those now prepared. In the statement of Imperial expenditure incurred on the Census of 1891 the sum of Rs. 6,000 was estimated to be the cost of the printing of the Report and Tables whereas the printing charges of the volumes of the Census Report and Tables of 1901 are estimated to amount to Rs. 13,000.

Concluding remarks.

53. The Durbars did their utmost to ensure that the operations should be well and carefully conducted by appointing their best officers to superintend the arrangements. The following are the names of the Officers who were the Census Superintendents in the different States and Estates :—

State.	*Name of Census Superintendents.*
Bikaner ...	Pandit Jaisukh Ram and Munshi Umrao Singh.
Jaisalmer ...	Kazi Niaz Ali Khan.
Marwar ...	Mir Ahmad Husain.
Mewar ...	Lala Tirbhuwan Lal.
Banswara ...	Pundit Rutti Lal.
Kusalgarh (*Estate*)	Pundit Raghunath.
Partabgarh ...	Bachawat Munna Lal.
Dungarpur ...	Mehta Chunni Lal assisted by Munshi Ewaz Khan.
Sirohi ...	Mr. Magan Lal Moji Lal Mehta.
Jaipur ...	Munshi Govind Saran assisted by Tewari Deen Dyal.
Kishangarh ...	Lala Kanhya Lal.
Lawa (*Estate*) ...	Munshi Dharam Singh assisted by Pundit Ram Dayal Tewari.
Alwar ...	Lala Ranjit Singh.
Bharatpur ...	Sayed Mahmud-ul-Hassan.
Dholpur ...	Babu Kunja Behari Goswami.
Karauli ...	Babu Bhola Nath Chatterji.
Jhalawar ...	Babu Chheda Lal.
Tonk ...	Munshi Abdul Rahim and Moulvi Mahomed Abdul Rahman Khan.

Bundi ... Munshi Mukat Behari Lal assisted by Lala Jawahar Lal.

Kotah ... Lala Durga Pershad (transferred) and Pundit Dhani Ram Sharma.

Shahpura (*Estate*) Thakur Hari Singh assisted by Lala Saroop Narain.

The work was everywhere carried out with an enthusiasm which compelled success. Where so much energy was shown it is scarcely possible to make distinctions but the following officers were specially successful in their efforts, and by the completeness of their arrangements proved themselves to be possessed of considerable administrative ability and powers of organisation:—

Munshi Govind Saran and Tewari Deen Dyal of Jaipur ; Sayed Mahmud-ul-Hasan of Bharatpur ; Munshi Umrao Singh of Bikaner ; Lala Ranjit Singh of Alwar; Lala Magan Lal of Partabgarh; Munshi Mohamed Saddik of Tonk; Lala Tirbhuwan Lal of Mewar ; Kazi Niaz Ali Khan of Jaisalmer ; Munshi Amir Singh of Jhalawar; and Lala Saroop Narain of Shahpura.

54. Reports of the taking the Census, which also contained information on various subjects connected with the religions and castes of the people were forwarded by almost all the Durbars. These reports were mostly prepared by the Census Superintendents but in some cases by the Diwans or other officials. Those received from Jaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Bharatpur, Karauli, Alwar, Kotah and Jhalawar were specially full and interesting.

55. In the Introduction to my report I have mentioned the names of the officers and native gentlemen to whom I am indebted for much useful information regarding the religions and castes of the people, and it only remains for me to place on record my acknowledgments of the excellent services rendered by the Head Clerk of my office, Mr. Beni Madhub Banerjee—a Clerk in the Malwa Opium Agency office whose services were kindly lent by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Mr. Beni Madhub combines accuracy with unusual capacity for work and is possessed of considerable ability and powers of organisation. He has taken throughout the operations an intelligent and practical interest in the work and has been of the greatest assistance to me.

56. A complete set of the forms in English, Urdu and Hindi used in connection with the Census of Rajputana have been bound and deposited in the Rajputana Agency office and I trust will be of some use to the officers in-charge of operations at the next Census.

57. In conclusion I would strongly recommend that when the time arrives for starting the preliminary arrangements for the Census of 1911 the preparation of general instructions, the printing of the large number of forms required, and the arrangements for the supply of slips should be commenced as early as possible. It will be well to have all instructions and forms prepared and sent to the press, if possible in June of the year preceding the Census, and to have the slips stored at the different Abstracting Centres by the end of December.

APPENDIX A.

CENSUS COMMISSIONER'S NOTES.

CENSUS OF RAJPUTANA.

1. *General.*— Knowing how severe a strain is being put on the administration by famine, I have advisedly refrained from visiting Rajputana in order to confer with the Agent and his officers about census arrangements. If it is convenient, I propose to visit the Agency after the monsoon has set in, and it might then perhaps be arranged for me to meet some of the Political Agents and the officers of Native States who will be in charge of census work. Meanwhile I submit for the Agent's consideration a brief note of the points which require to be dealt with during the next three months.

2. *Census Divisions.*—Instructions for the collection of the information required to enable the Superintendent of Census Operations to set about forming the divisions—charges, circles and blocks—which are required for census purposes, were issued at my instance by the Foreign Department on the 29th November last. It may be that famine troubles have interfered with the completion of the register suggested, but if this has been the case, I hope it may now be taken in hand. Famine work in itself involves precisely the same kind of local enquires as these orders contemplate, and I believe the famine officers would find little difficulty in procuring the information required for census purposes in the course of their relief work.

3. The actual formation of the census units can be deferred until after the rains, when it is hoped that the villages will have resumed their normal condition, and famine immigrants and emigrants will have returned to their homes. But it is desirable that the Census Superintendent should at once consider how the two larger units, the charge and the circle, can be adapted to the existing revenue or police divisions, preferably to the former. The closer the correspondence between the ordinary administrative units and the special census units, the better will the census be done and the less trouble will it give. The following paragraph shows the points which have to be borne in mind in framing census units.

4. The smallest census unit is the *block*, containing from 30 to 50 houses, in charge of an enumerator. Its size depends on the number of houses for which the enumerator can reasonably be expected to carry out the final enumeration between 7 P. M. and midnight of the 1st March. If the houses are close together, he can do 50 ; if scattered, the number must be reduced. There is an advantage in having small blocks if a sufficient number of enumerators is available.

5. Next above the block comes the *circle* containing 10 to 15 blocks, or about 500 houses, under a supervisor, who is responsible for the work of all the enumerators in his circle. For the reasons explained in the Government of India's Resolution on Census arrangements, the supervisor will have more to do in the

way of instructing enumerators on this than on the last occasion, and it is important to get intelligent men for the post. The size of a circle is determined by the number of villages for which the supervisor can thoroughly check the preliminary enumeration during the last week or so before the final enumeration.

The third and largest census unit is the *charge*, a group of circles under a Charge Superintendent, who exercises general supervision over the census operations, and tests as large a proportion as possible of the work of his subordinates. A charge usually corresponds to some recognised administrative division, such as a thana, taluk, or township, but where these are very large, it may be necessary to sub-divide them.

6. The Report on the Census of 1891 for Rajputana contains hardly any information about Census divisions. In some States census charges seem to have been conterminous with districts ; in others with tahsils ; while in some the patwari's jurisdiction seems to have been treated as a census circle. All that can be said, without further enquiry, is that, as in the interests of economy and efficiency officials should be utilised to the utmost extent possible, they will work best within the limits of their ordinary jurisdiction. Other things being equal, revenue units and revenue officers are better for census purposes than police units and police officers.

7. If in any State the information asked for in the Foreign Department's letter of 29th November 1899 has already been collected, the formation of Charges, Circles and Blocks can be proceeded with provisionally. A simple method of doing this is to add to the form prescribed in that letter the following six columns :—

Provisonal Census Units.

Proposed number of blocks.	Census charge in which included.	Name of Charge Superintendent.	Census circle in which included.	Name of Supervisors.	REMARKS.
10	11	12	13	14	15
2	Esagarh	Damodar Panth, Tahsildar.	Sundarpur.	Govind Lal, Sub-Inspector of Schools.	

In filling up column 10 the district officer would merely make a rough division based on the number of houses and number of enumerators available. Thus in the case supposed, a village of 85 houses with two enumerators would form two blocks, one of 42 and the other of 43 houses, while, if three enumerators were available, a better division would be into two blocks of 30 houses each and one of 25. In settling the charges and circles the district officer would make use of a map, and would be careful to see that every village in his district was included in some circle or other. He would show charges and circles (not blocks) on the map, and would send up the map and the statement to the Superintendent for approval. That would give the Superintendent an opportunity of examining the work done and of correcting unsuitable arrangement. The final settlement of blocks would be made later on the ground after the

supervisors and enumerators had been formally appointed, and with their assistance. Two fresh factors have then to be taken into consideration—the distance of outlying parts of villages and the definition of a house. The first of these cannot be ascertained by correspondence, and the second need not be considered till houses are numbered. It is, however, a great advantage to get a provisional scheme of census divisions at an early stage.

8. *Outlying Districts.*—This question is referred to in paragraphs 156 and 157 of the Report on the Census of 1891. Since then the conditions have probably changed to some extent, and it may be necessary to make different arrangements. The matter will involve correspondence and requires early consideration.

9. *Detached portions of States within Rajputana.*—No mention is made of such portions of States in the Report, but the map seems to indicate their existence. On the last occasion such areas were dealt with territorially: that is to say, the enumeration and tabulation were carried out, not by the parent state, but by the state within which the particular *enclave* was situated, the results being subsequently communicated to the Darbar of the parent state. I presume there were special reasons for this procedure. *Primâ facie* I should have thought that the census of any such detached areas would have been best conducted by the officers of the parent state who are presumably in charge of the ordinary administration.

10. *Guaranteed Thakurats.*—If these exist in Rajputana I presume the system adopted in 1891 will be followed again.

11. *Jagirs.*—In Central India certain holders of large jagirs made independent arrangements for the census of their estates, but the census of most jagirs was conducted by the Darbar to which the inamdars are subordinate. I should be glad to know whether the question arises in Rajputana, and, if so, how it should be dealt with.

12. *Special Tracts.*—On the last occasion the Bhils of Mewar, Dungarpur and Kusalgarh of Banswara, and the Grassias of Sirohi, were excluded from the census operations, and their numbers were estimated on the basis of the number of huts. The matter is dealt with in paragraphs 182—186 of the Report. From the census point of view it is an object to get a more accurate record and I should be glad to be informed whether the Bhils maintain their objections to being counted. Possibly the famine may have led them to change their views.

13. *Cantonments.*—The general principle is that the enumeration within regimental lines or other purely military limits should be taken by the military authorities, the rest of the cantonment being dealt with by the Cantonment Magistrate or Political Agent, as the case may be. This arrangement seems to have worked well in 1891, and I presume it will be adopted on the present occasion.

14. *Railways.*—General orders will be issued later on in consultation with the Public Works Department. I should be glad to be informed of any special difficulties likely to occur in Rajputana owing to extensions of railways, doubts as to jurisdiction, changes of management, etc.

15. *The Schedule* —The Resolution of the Government of India, already referred to, prescribes the form of schedule and expresses a hope that all Native States will adopt it. In some respects it is simpler than that used in 1891, and I trust there will be no objection to its use in Rajputana. The Government of Burma has adopted it, without change, for the Shan States and the Chin Hills, and it has also been accepted by the Nizam's Government for all parts of Hyderabad.

16. *Translation.*—The translation should be taken in hand at once so as to enable the printing to be commenced and carried on steadily. The translation of 1891 will no doubt serve as a basis, but the work of adapting it will have to be done very carefully, as there are a good many small alterations in the instructions. I would suggest (1) that the translator be instructed to avoid bookish and high-flown language and to use simple colloquial terms, and (2) that his draft be sent to selected officers with the schedule for criticism and revision. It may be possible to save a good deal of labour by adopting the Urdu and Hindi versions prepared for the North-Western Provinces, but I do not know enough about the Rajputana dialects to offer a confident opinion on this point.

17. *Printing.*—If it is possible to adopt the North-Western Provinces schedule and instructions the simplest plan would be to ask the North-Western Provinces Government to supply all schedules and forms required for Rajputana from the Naini Jail Press. Failing this, the next best arrangement would be to employ the Newal Kishore Press at Lucknow which will print at an all-round rate of 0-5-4 per thousand pages of cover, schedule, block list etc. The estimate of the cost of printing for Rajputana given in Statement VI annexed to my letter of 10th April is based on the rates quoted by the Bombay Government Press which are much higher than Newal Kishore's.

18. *Paper.*—If the schedules are procured from the North-West Provinces no question regarding the supply of paper will arise. If Newal Kishore is employed two courses are open :

(*a*) to get the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, to supply Newal Kishore with the requisite quantity of paper ;

(*b*) to ask Superintendent of Stationery to give Newal Kishore *samples* of the paper selected and to require the latter to use paper of similar quality procuring it in any way he thinks fit.

The second will probably be slightly more expensive but will save trouble.

It is most important that all the printing should be done dry, *i e.*, that the paper should not be wetted before being printed on. Wetting destroys the "size" or glaze on the paper, and whatever is written on it (especially if written with English ink, which is more fluid than native ink) soaks through and renders the entries on the other side illegible.

19. *Binding of Schedules.*—I am very strongly of opinion that the books of schedules should be sewn locally and not bound at the Press, and all the Provincial Superintendents agree in that view.

20. *Indents for forms.*—The statement suggested in paragraph 7 above contains all the information requisite for indents. The number of covers corresponds to the number of blocks ; the number of general schedules (leaves) is half the number of houses, as one page is enough for a house ; the number of block lists may be taken at one per 25 houses. The number of appointment letters, Supervisor's and Charge Superintendent's hand-books, circle lists, etc., can equally be determined from the statement, and can be dealt with by the Superintendent himself without calling on district officers to submit separate indents. If a reasonable margin is allowed for fresh houses springing up and for possible reductions in the size of blocks adding to their number, there ought to be no supplementary indents and the distribution of schedules can be effected by the cheapest machinery.

CALCUTTA :
14th April 1900.

H. H. RISLEY,
Census Commissioner for India.

CENSUS OF RAJPUTANA.

(SECOND NOTE.)

On the 15th and 16th August I met the following gentlemen at the office of the A. G. G. for Rajputana and discussed the census arrangements with them in great detail:—

CAPTAIN BANNERMAN	... 1st Assistant, A. G. G , Rajputana.
R. C. BRAMLEY, ESQ.	... Census Supdt., Ajmer-Merwara.
LALA TRIBHUWAN LAL, *Motamid Boundary Settlement Office, Mewar*	... Census Supdt., Mewar State.
MR. MUNNA LALL, *Officer, Court of Wards, Naib Kamdar, Partabgarh State.*	... Census Supdt., Partabgarh State.
PANDIT JISUK L. RAM, *Deputy Revenue Officer*	... Census Supdt., Bikaner State.
LALA HUKUMAT RAI, *Sheristadar, Settlement Office*	... Census Supdt., Dholpur State.
MR. MAHMUD HUSSIAN, *Superintendent of Revenue*	... Census Supdt., Bharatpur State.
CHOBEY RADHA RAMAN, *Controller of Accounts*	... Assistant Census Supdt., Bharatpur State.
MR. GOVIND SARAN, *Magistrate.*	... Census Supdt., Jaipur.
MR. RANJIT SINGH, B. A., *Head Master, Jubilee Nobles' School*	... Census Supdt., Alwar State.

MUNSHEE MUHAMMAD FAIZ ALI KHAN, *Vakil, Kishangarh State.* PINDIT DHUNALAL, *Judicial Secretary.*	Census Superintendents, Kishangarh State.
DURGA PARASAD, *Head Master, Nobles' School, Kotah*...	Census Supdt., Kotah.
MAULVI AHMAD HUSSAIN, ...	Census Supdt., Jodhpur.
MADAN GOPAL BHATNAGAR, B. A., LL. B....	Assistant Dewan, Sirohi.

JODHPUR.

Villages and hamlets tested on ground by Supervisors specially appointed. General Register will be ready in three weeks.

The charge will be the pargana, under the Hakim who is a judicial officer. In each pargana there are about three Thanadars who will not do census; nor will revenue staff be empolyed. Special Supervisors will be appointed from among former employés in the Settlement and Survey and will be paid for the work.

SIROHI.

The general Village Register has been written up, but not correctly; hamlets are not entered, nor have the persons fit for Enumerators and Supervisors been shown.

MEWAR.

Fifty charges made up of 17 khalsa, 32 jagirs, 1 Railway. Nine Inspectors appointed by State for large jagirs. Petty jagirs included in Khalsa.

Village Registers.—Showing hamlets, etc., complete for only four charges. List of Supervisors and Enumerators not yet made up. I explained to Superintendent personally what is wanted.

Charge Superintendents.—In khalsa either Hakim or Naib Hakim. In jagirs either Jagirdar, Kamdar or Naib Kamdar.

Supervisors.—Amin, Dafadar, Naib Hakim, Girdawar (Police Inspector)—all Revenue officials except the Girdawar.

Enumerators.—Patwaris, schoolboys, masters, etc.

PARTABGARH.

Five zillas under Hakim	... Charge Suprintendent.
Thikadars or *mukatis* of groups of villages.	... Supervisors.
Parwaris' customs (deshdan or saiyar) officers	... Enumerators.

In the jagirs of Sardars, their Kamdars will be Supervisors under the zilla Charge Superintendent. The Jagir patwari will be the Enumerator.

Village Registers.—Required for about 750 villages. Of these 171 written up. Suitable Enumerators still to be entered. Will be ready by October.

BHARATPUR.

Excellent maps showing charges and circles. There are no large jagirs.

Charge=Tahsil, 14 in number under Tahsildars.

Circle=Groups of villages under Naib Tahsildars, Girdawar (228) patwari, Tahsil ahilkar, Kanungo.

Enumerators=Mostly patwaris ; also Mahajans, Saiyarka (2,105) mulazim and Lambardars.

Village Registers.—Complete : 1,294 inhabited villages; 101 uninhabited; 515 mazras or hamlets.

House numbering.—Completed. Maps prepared showing every house made by patwaris for nothing, enumerator going round with him at the time. Number on map corresponds with number on house and in house list. Numbers serial for blocks ; where there are several blocks, block number is added as fraction (Enumerator's house number being the denominator).

The test of a house is the existence of a Sadar darwaza : if second Sadar darwaza has been made by the time of census, fractional number added, *e. g.*, $\frac{1^0}{1}$ $\frac{1^0}{2}$

My Census Code has been translated into Urdu and Hindi either in full or in abstract. The Superintendent undertakes to supply copies to other States.

BIKANER.

Village register written up. Separate lists of Enumerators available.

Charge.—Nizamat under Nazim. Five, including city.

Circle.—Group of villages under Kamdars, in jagirs, schoolmasters, Kanungo, Naib Tahsildar, Custom Darogas, Police Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors. Map for each charge showing circles and blocks ; appointments all made except in city. Enumerators will be patwaris, schoolboys, baniyas, lambardars, etc.

Bikaner to be treated as a city. House numbering not begun as people are scattered in famine camps. It will begin next month. Progress reports will be made by supervisors on education of the Enumerators.

1891.	1901.
1,934	2,845 blocks.
189	322 circles.

JAIPUR.

Village Registers.—Complete, including the three *thikanas*, Sikar, Khetri and Uniara.

Charge.—Tahsil (42) under a Tahsildar, really more (39 Jaipur + 3 thikanas=42) as thikanas are divided into tahsils. Superintendents appointed including thikanas.

Circle.—Taluka under Talukdar, Schoolmasters, Kanungos, Customs officers, etc. Supervisors already appointed. Large talukas containing 30 villages must be divided. Enumerators not yet selected but orders issued to Nizamat officers to select them. They will be patwaris, schoolboys, etc.

Orders as to entering in Village Registers possible Supervisors and Enumerators apparently not carried out. The point was explained.

On the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhabpur Railway earthwork has been completed, so that no question of enumerating coolies, etc., will arise.

House numbering.—Begun in Jaipur City, not in villages: will begin in villages 1st September and be completed 15th October. Explained method of showing first and last number of a block by triangle and circle respectively.

Explained also a point about the means of subsistence of dependents.

Four Assistant Superintendents will go on tour and teach Supervisors in accordance with my supplementary instructions. The Supervisors will teach Enumerators.

ALWAR.

Village Registers complete.

State divided into 13 charges including Nimrana estate. Charge—Tahsil: Superintendent—Tahsildar. Dewan of Nimrana for that estate.

Naib Tahsildar will assist Tahsildar.

Circle.—Group of villages under Kanungo or Tahsil clerk. Supervisors not yet appointed. There will be 389 circles.

195,056 houses checked with Settlement record against 136,341 in 1891.

Enumerators will be *patwaris* who will do the preliminary record: assistants will be given to the *patwaris* a fortnight or so before the final record: Settlement Commissioner to be consulted on this point, *i. e*, whether *patwaris* are everywhere available. House numbering to begin on the 1st September.

Blocks already settled provisionally.

DHOLPUR.

Village Registers in standard form not written up: available Supervisors and Enumerators not entered: otherwise information good.

Charges.—Five tahsils under Tahsildars each having a Naib and a Munsarim as assistants.

Circles under Kanungos, chaudris, tahsil officials or schoolmasters. To be formed by 20th September

Enumerators.—Patwaris, lambardars, baniyas, etc.

House numbering to commence shortly and to be finished by 1st October: 35,873 houses in all.

KOTAH.

Village Register written up by the Nazims is being compared with old records.

Charge.—Nizamats 16 in old territory, 10 in restored territory: the latter are called tahsils.

Superintendents.—Nazims and Tahsildars.

Circles.—Groups of villages under Thanadars, Schoolmasters, Naib Nazims, and patwaris: will be ready and Supervisors appointed by end of September.

Enumerators.—Patels, revenue clerks, Patwaris, and mahajans— not yet appointed; will be done by end of September.

House numbering finished in Kotah City. In rural areas to begin 15th September and finish 15th November. Superintendent will go into camp and see about it.

KISHANGARH.

Village Registers ready.

Charge.—Hukumat (5) under hakims, including Kishangarh City under Magistrate. Supervisors' circles (9) in city under Raj officials, judicial and revenue.

Fifty-five circles in country under tahsildars, patwaris and schoolmasters.

Blocks completed (559 including City 74. Only 238 villages in the whole State.

House numbering to begin 1st November and to be finished within the month.

AJMER MERWARA.

The work is progressing satisfactorily and regular progress reports are submitted to the Census Commissioner.

GENERAL.

Abstraction.—To be carried on at a central office at Abu where all schedules including Railway schedules are to be sent.

Religion.—It is proposed to record Jains (Digambari Swetambari), Musalmans (Shia and Sunni), Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj, and Bhil. The religion of the Bhils has no special name and will be entered as Bhil. No Hindu sects be shown.

Caste.—*Meos* will be entered thus :—

Musalman—Memo.

Question of Pasbans.—No persons are to be entered as *Pasban*, *Khawaswal*, or *Gola*, except on their own description or on that of the head of the household. Jaipur says no objection to showing such persons as *Pasbans*, but accepts my proposal.

Cities.—The following are to be treated as cities :—

Ajmer.	Jaipur.	Bharatpur.
Jodhpur.	Bikaner.	Alwar.
Udaipur.	Tonk.	Kotah.

Estimates.—I settled these with the First Assistant, Captain Bannerman, taking Rs. 10,000 for the current year. The Comptroller, India Treasuries, has been informed by telegram.

Enumeration of Bhils.—On the last occasion the Bhils of Mewar, Banswara and Partabgarh and the Grassias of Sirohi were excluded from the enumeration, and their numbers estimated by counting huts and allowing four persons—two males and two females—to each hut. In Dungarpur, no fresh count was made and the figures of 1881, based on a similar estimate, were repeated. In fact, the operations everywhere were most defective, and I am satisfied from what I heard on the spot that even the houses were not properly counted in 1891. A Bhil village straggles along the crest of a hill for 7 or 8 miles the houses being scattered throughout this length, and it is clear from the statements made to me by the Census Superintendents as well as from the undertaking given by the

Mewar Darbar in 1881 that the Bhils "should never suffer by the counting of men and houses," that their objections to the counting of houses were in 1891 as strong as their objections to the counting of persons. On the latter point the famine has modified their views, but they are still touchy about their houses.

The native Census Superintendents say that the Bhils live in large straggling villages (*pâls* and in smaller but equally straggling hamlets (*phallas*). Each hamlet is under a *gamethi* or headman. After some discussion I agreed to their suggestion that the *gamethi* should muster the entire population of his village or hamlet in some convenient place in the neighbourhood, and that they should be enumerated there. This arrangement makes some concession to the Bhils' objection to strangers approaching their homesteads, but there is no reason to believe it will lead to concealment of their numbers. At my suggestion it will be explained to them that one object of the counting is to ascertain how many people may require food in the next famine, and the Superintendents are confident that after their recent experience this argument will come home to them. A beginning will be made with one of the larger *pâls* selected for the purpose, and the headman of that *pâl* will accompany the enumerating party to the next, where he will explain that his people have been counted and that every one must follow suit. *The enumeration will be made once for all in the last fortnight of February, during the day, and will be taken as final, no further test being made on the night of the 1st March or the morning of the 2nd March.* The *gamethis* all know their own people and will secure that there is no double counting. In the Khalsa villages of Mewar and in Partabgarh the results can be checked with the famine and takavi registers. It would be of advantage if the Agent could find an opportunity of speaking to the Maharana of Udaipur on the subject.

Administration.—I have discussed the general question of the administration of the census in Rajputana with the Agent, who agrees with me in thinking it absolutely essential to have a whole-time officer. In no other way is it possible to have that guarantee of the accuracy of the statistics which we ought to have at the close of a period in which the country has suffered severely from famine. The arrangements made in 1890-91 were wholly inadequate, and the figures reported may or may not be correct. In Rajputana, as in Central India, the difficulty of carrying out a census with the agency available is very great and can only be got over by placing the work in charge of a single officer who will go round to the various States, keep them up to the mark and dispose of all questions that may arise. I propose that Captain Bannerman. First Assistant to the Agent, who has taken immense trouble with the census and thoroughly mastered the procedure, should be placed in charge as Provincial Superintendent on a deputation allowance of Rs. 200 a month. After the census is finished he should carry out the revision of the Gazetteer on the same terms. The A. G. G. agrees to this proposal. I have made provision in the budget for the current year.

BOMBAY ;
21st August 1900.

H. H. RESLEY,
Census Commissioner for India.

APPENDIX B.

MANUAL FOR THE GUIDANCE OF CENSUS CHARGE SUPERINTENDENTS, AND SUPERVISORS.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

Census Officers and Divisions.

1. *Census Superintendent* means the Superintendent of Census operations for a State or Estate

2. *Charge Superintendent* means the person entrusted with the general Superintendence of a charge as defined in article 8 below.

3. *Supervisor* means the officer in executive charge of a circle as defined in article 7 below.

4. *Enumerator* means the person in charge of a census block as defined in article 6 below.

5. Every State or Estate is for Census purposes divided into blocks, circles and charges.

6. *A "block* is the smallest census unit, containing from 30 to 50 houses, in charge of an enumerator." The same person is sometimes appointed *Enumerator* for two small blocks near each other, but in such cases, the returns for each block must be kept distinct.

7. *A " circle* is a compact group of from 10 to 15 blocks, or about 500 houses, under a *Supervisor* who is responsible for the work of all the enumerators in his circle."

8. *A "charge* is a group of circles under a *Charge Superintendent* who exercises general supervision over the census operations, and tests as large a proportion as possible of the work of his subordinates."

9. *House.*—For Census purposes a house is a building to which a separate number has been affixed. The application of this definition is discussed in the chapter on house-numbering.

10. *A village* is the area demarcated for revenue purposes as a Mauza. It includes all the hamlets situated within the area of the revenue Mauza. Forest tracts not included within the boundaries of a revenue Mauza will be entered as villages, the boundaries being those recognised by the State Forest Department.

11. *Town* includes (1) all municipalities and cantonments of whatever size. (2) Every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.

12. *City* means (1) every town containing not less than 1,00,000 inhabitants. (2) Any other town which the Provincial Superintendent with the

sanction of the Local Government may decide to treat as a city for census purposes.

FORMS AND REGISTERS.

13. *The General Schedule* is a page of the form on which the enumeration of the general population is recorded.

14. *The Household Schedule* is a schedule intended to be filled up by the householder himself, instead of by the enumerator of the block.

15. *The block list* is an extract from the House List described in para. 19 below, giving the census number of each house in the block in the order in which it will be visited by the enumerator, a description of the house, and the names of the heads of the families which it contains.

16. *The cover* consists of four pages. On the first page provision is made for recording the progress of operations up to and including the making of the provisional totals, the second page contains the instructions to the enumerators. On the third page are printed the specimen schedule illustrating the mode of enumeration by typical entries, and the enumerator's abstract which is a short summary, giving the number of houses and of residents, male and female in each block. The fourth page contains particulars relating to the process of abstraction.

17. *The Enumeration Book* consists of :—

(*a*) The cover.

(*b*) As many pages of the general schedule as there are houses in the block.

(*c*) As many pages of the block list as are necessary at the rate of two pages per twenty-five houses.

Each block has a separate enumeration book. The books are sewn locally, so that at the close of the enumeration the enumerator may be able to undo the sewing and bind in any household schedules that he may have collected in his block.

18. *The Circle list* shows for each census circle the villages which it contains, the block or blocks into which each village is divided, the number of houses in each block, the names of the enumerators and the name of the Circle Supervisor.

In the case of towns, a ward, a *Mohalla*, or quarter will usually contain several circles and these circles will be divided into blocks, according to streets, *bastis* or other convenient units which will take the place of villages in the circle list.

19. *The house list* gives for each village or *mohalla* of a town, a description in general terms of every house, and the names of the heads of the families residing there. The block list referred to in para. 15 above is an abstract from the House list.

20. *The Circle Summary* is a compilation for the circle of the totals shown in the enumerator's abstracts.

21. *The Charge Summary* is a compilation for the charge of the totals shown in the Circle summaries.

CHAPTER II.

House Numbering.

1. Every Supervisor should see that house numbering has been correctly carried out.

2. In rural and semi-rural areas, the definition of a house as "the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants and dependents, having a separate principal entrance, from the common way, space, or compound" may be adopted. In cities and large towns the house shall be the *structural unit* and *not the social*, and it may be defined as "any building separately assessed to Municipal or Chowkidari taxation."

3. It will be useful if a rough sketch map is prepared for the enumerator's use showing the relative position of each "house" in the block.

4. Ruined buildings, cattle-pens, stables, outhouses and other buildings not occupied by man need not be shown, but houses fit for habitation which although vacant or under construction are likely to be inhabited by the end of February should be entered.

5. Every camping ground, ghat, or garden that is a usual resting place for travellers at night should be shown on the map and given a separate number.

6. Supervisors should be careful to see that no house, camping ground, ghat or other place where people are likely to be found on the census night has been omitted. If such a place is discovered it should be inserted in its proper place and distinguished from the next preceding number by a letter. For example if the house omitted is next to No. $\frac{2}{84}$ call it No. $\frac{2}{84—A.}$

7. In short, all localities which are well-defined, so that they can be shown on the map, and in which travellers or others are likely to be found on the night of the census, must be treated as houses and bear separate numbers, even though there may be no buildings on them.

8. In the case of landing-places, sarais, encamping-grounds (paraos), etc., Supervisors must consider whether they are important enough or distant enough to require to be treated as separate blocks. If so treated they should be entered in column 2 of the Circle List (appendix B.) below the name of the village in accordance with the instructions contained in appendix B.

Special Cases.

9. (*1*). When household schedules are issued to Europeans and Eurasians and the servants of the household are enumerated on the general schedule by the enumerator of the block, their quarters should be separately numbered, fractionally or otherwise as $\frac{2}{53\text{-A.}}$, $\frac{3}{108\text{-A.}}$, &c.

(*2*). Large places and similar structures, especially in towns, may be treated as blocks, the houses within their enclosing wall being separately numbered.

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

(*4*). The same principle should be applied to coolie lines, married quarters in barracks, hospitals, asylums, jails, police lines &c.

(*5*). Shops which really form part of a dwelling house need not be separately numbered, but in all other cases they should be treated as distinct buildings.

Arrangement of Numbers.

(10). (*1*) *In cities and towns*, the numbers should be serial for each block, the number affixed being fractional : the numerator figure denoting the number of the block and the denominator figure denoting the number of the house in the block.

The first and last numbers of each block should be distinguished by painting a triangle round the first number and a circle round the last number. This arrangement will prevent enumerators making mistakes as to the first and last houses of their block. Thus the houses in the first block should be numbered:—the first house , the second $\frac{1}{2}$, the third $\frac{1}{3}$, the fourth $\frac{1}{4}$, &c., and the last house  ; the houses in the next block should be numbered :—the first house , the second $\frac{2}{2}$, the third $\frac{2}{3}$, the fourth $\frac{2}{4}$, &c., and the last house  ; and so on according to the number of blocks and the number of houses in each block.

(*2*). *In villages* the numbers should run in a continuous series through the village according to the number of houses, and not as in the case of a city or town according to the actual number in each block, the number of the block being distinguished by the numerator of the fractional number painted on the front of the house, and the number of the house by the denominator thus:—

In a village containing 108 houses, and divided for enumeration purposes into three blocks, the houses of the first block will be numbered , $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ &c., &c., up to  ; the second block , $\frac{2}{52}$, $\frac{2}{53}$, &c., up to , and the third block , $\frac{3}{86}$, $\frac{3}{87}$, &c., to .

(*3*). The numbering should follow the order in which the enumerators will go round the blocks.

(*4*). In rural areas the "Kasba" should be numbered first and then the hamlets (dakhli) and detached houses.

(*5*). The numbers should be marked on the most conspicuous and protected place in front of the building.

(*6*). Subordinate numbers should be given thus:—In towns, $\frac{2}{49\text{-A}}$, $\frac{3}{23\text{-B}}$, &c. In villages, $\frac{1}{49\text{-A}}$, $\frac{2}{55\text{-B}}$, &c.

(11). Different substances may be used for numbering houses such as, Red or Yellow, Ochre, Gab Juice, Charcoal mixed with lamp-oil lime, coaltar, &c. But whatever is selected should be readily procurable on the spot and such as will not arouse any superstitious prejudices. On reed huts a small space should be plastered with mud and whitewashed and the number painted on the plaster. The numbers may be painted on wooden or tin tickets hung to the eaves. Paper must not be used.

CHAPTER III.

SECTION 1.

Instructions to Supervisors.

1. Your duty as a Supervisor is to supervise the arrangements for the Census of the populatin residing within your circle, and you are responsible for the thoroughness and accuracy of the work performed within that area.

2. As soon as you are appointed to your circle you should go round its boundaries and carefully test and compare them with the circle list.

3. If you find that circles overlap, that any areas have been omitted, or that boundaries are uncertain, you must report immediately to the Charge Superintendent for orders.

4. You should also make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the whole of your circle and fix the limits of each block where this has not already been done.

5. You must take special care that the limits of all the blocks in your circle taken together include the whole area of the circle, and not only the actual dwelling sites, so that people camping at a distance from the village on the night of the Census may not be omitted. The boundaries of the blocks must in all cases follow village boundaries, streets, roads and similar well-marked lines about which there can be no mistake and in towns the whole of each block must be within the same Mohalla.

6. The size of a block should depend on the number of houses for which the enumerator can reasonably be expected to carry out the final enumeration efficiently. In this connection the chief point is to consider the number of resident families, and the number of travellers who may be expected to be present on the night of the census. Some of the houses may be schools, shops, etc., which are not occupied at night, while others may be large sarais, etc., in which a large number of people may be congregated. If the houses are scattered the number in the block will have to be reduced.

7. As the village will be the unit of abstraction, care must be taken not to mix up different villages or parts of different villages in the same block. Every village, however small, should form a separate block and be enumerated in a separate book.

The House List.

8. The House list has been defined in para. 19, Chapter I. A sample form will be found printed in Appendix A. to these rules.

Each village, and in towns each ward or mohalla should have a separate list. The list should be prepared if possible by the patwaris or other officials whom the Durbar may appoint, and should be written up while house numbering is going on. On completion it will remain with you, (*i.*, *e.* the supervisor).

9. You must carefully test each house list to make sure :—

(i) that the number entered in it for each building corresponds to that actually marked on the building itself ;

(ii) that the description given of each building in the last 4 columns is accurate ;

(iii) that no house, camping ground, sarai, resting place, cartstand, landing place, (*ghat*), temporary homestead, (such as huts of "banjaras," herdsmen, &c.,) or any other place where people are likely to be on the night of the census, has been omitted from the list.

The Circle List.

10. The Circle list has been defined in paragraph 18 Supra. A sample form will be found printed in appendix B. to these rules which should be used with such modifications if any, which may be necessary to bring it into relation with the form of the general village register which has been adopted by each State.

11. The Circle list shall be written up for each circle and a copy should always be with you.

12. You should fill in columns 6 and 7 when house numbering is completed and checked. The circle list should be tested by the house list and you should be careful to ascertain that no house, camping ground, ghat or other place, where people are likely to be found on the census night, has escaped mention. If you discover such a place you should insert it in its proper place, distinguishing it from the next preceding number by a letter. For example, if the house omitted is next to No. $\frac{2}{95}$ call it No. $\frac{2}{95\text{-A}}$. On completing the testing, you should note the date in column 7 of the circle list.

13. You should also see :—

(*1*) that every village, and in the case of towns, every street or mohalla, forming part of your circle, has been entered in the list ;

(*2*) that every village is included in some block ;

(*3*) that the house list and circle list correspond ;

(4) that the enumerators shown in column 5 are actually available for duty.

14. You should also as far as possible, arrange to compare notes with the supervisors of the adjoining circles, to see that no detached house or houses on the border lines of circles have been altogether omitted.

Distribution of schedules and binding of enumeration books.

15. A sufficient number of copies of the following forms in Hindi, Urdu, and if necessary, in English will be supplied to you by the Durbar.

(i) Cover of enumeration book ;

(ii) General schedule ;

(iii) Block List ;

(iv) *Household Schedule.*

16. As soon as the forms are received you should call together all the enumerators in your circle, give to each of them one or more leaves of the block list and make each one copy out the portion of the house list which refers to his block, you must then examine each block list and see that no house or place entered in the house list has been omitted and that no house or place has been entered in two block lists. Each house will have the same number in the block list that it has in the house list.

17. After the block lists have been written up, you should give each enumerator one cover for each block and one schedule (leaf) for every two houses or places in his block.

18. The schedules and block list should then be sewn by the enumerator inside the cover, the block list coming at the end.

19. The binding of the enumeration book should be done in such a manner that it can be undone when the household schedules have to be included.

20. You must ascertain and report before the 15th December, how many *household schedules* will be required, and must note in the house list and block list who are to receive them. You must give them out to the enumerators with instructions to distribute them on the 27th February, and to take, in the column of remarks of the block list, the signatures of the persons to whom they are entrusted. You must also explain that the entries in the household schedules will be made once for all on the 1st of March, and that the persons to whom they are issued will be excluded from the preliminary enumeration.

21. After the enumeration books have been bound up, you should personally superintend the filling up of the descriptive particulars on the cover and the headings on the schedule pages and the block list.

22. Be careful to see that on every page of the schedules in the enumeration book, the names of the village and the pargana or tahsil to which it pertains are clearly written. The paging of the schedules in each book should also be

finished before the enumerators go their round, but the number of each house should be filled in only as they commence the enumeration of each house.

SECTION II.

Instruction of Enumerators.

23. The most important duty which you have to do, is to instruct the enumerators how to fill up the schedules correctly. For this purpose you should carefully study the rules on the subject (which will be found printed on page 2 of the cover), the specimen schedule, and the supplementary rules given below (para. 25). If you have any doubts concerning the rules you should refer to the Charge Superintendent.

24. After thoroughly mastering the rules you should explain them carefully to the enumerators drawing their special attention to the following points :—

(1). Column 1 (house number.)

If an enumerator reports that a house is without a number in which some one is living or which is likely to be inhabited on the night of the census, you should act in accordance with the instructions contained in rule 6, Chapter II, (house numbering).

(2). Column 2 (serial number).

Note that this column is not to be filled in until the final enumeration has been completed.

(3). Column 3 (name).

You must instruct the enumerators to be careful, when filling up this column, to conform to the instructions contained in supplementary rule 3.

The enumerators must remember that no person is to be pressed to give the names of his female relations and no female is to be compelled to give her own name or the name of her husband or any other relation.

(4.) Column 4 (religion).

The sects of Hindus are *not* to be recorded, but the sects of Musalmans, Jains, and Christians are to be recorded.

No subsidiary column is to be added for recording the sects of non-Hindus. The sect is to be entered below the religion to which the person belongs, thus:—

For Musalmans enter :— $\frac{\text{Musalman}}{\text{Sunni}}$, $\frac{\text{musalman}}{\text{Shiah}}$, $\frac{\text{Musalman}}{\text{Wahabi (ahl-a-hadis)}}$;

For Jains enter : — $\frac{\text{Jain}}{\text{Swetambara}}$, $\frac{\text{Jain}}{\text{Digambara}}$, or $\frac{\text{Jain}}{\text{Dhundia}}$.

Persons returning themselves as Aryas or Brahmos should be recorded as such and not as Hindus, thus :—

Arya Samaji, Brahmo Samaji.

In the case of forest tribes who cannot name their religion, the name of the tribe should be recorded as Bhil, &c.

For Christians enter the sects as $\frac{\text{Christian}}{\text{Church of England}}$, $\frac{\text{Christian}}{\text{Wesleyan}}$, $\frac{\text{Christian}}{\text{Baptist}}$, &c.

Sect relates to religion and must not be confused with caste, the particulars of which should be recorded in column 8.

(5) Column 5 (male or female).

Every entry must be either male or female. The sex of infants must not be omitted. Eunuchs should be entered as males.

(6) Column 6 (married, unmarried or widowed).

This column should not be left blank for any body, not even for infants. Every person should be entered as either married, unmarried or widowed. No question regarding the validity of a marriage should be made, but the statements made by the person, or, in the case of children by their relatives, should be accepted. Divorced persons should be entered as widowed if they have not married again. Persons who are returned by custom as married should be entered as such, although they have not gone through the full ceremony. Unmarried women though living with a man should be entered as unmarried.

The vernacular word for married "Byaha" (ब्याह) is not sufficiently explicit; when a person states that he or she is married that person should be asked whether his wife or her husband is living.

(7) Column 7 (Age).

It is customary for people to give the current year of life as the age. The number of years which a person has actually completed on the 1st of March 1901, should be entered, and not the current year of age, *i. e.*, persons whose 20th brithdays are on the 1st March and 2nd March will be shown as 20 and 19 years of age respectively.

If a person cannot state his or her age exactly, the enumerator should ask the relations, or refer to some well-known event of local importance, or if the person be present, judge as near as he can from his or her appearance. The enumerator is forbidden to ask to see a female.

(8) Column 8 (castes of Hindus and Jains, tribe or race of others).

The main caste, that is, the largest of the various groups, circles, or divisions outside which a man cannot marry should be entered in the case of Hindus. *e. g.*, Brahman, Jat Ahir, Gujar, etc. In the case of Rajputs the subdivisions should be enterd below the main caste as, $\frac{\text{Rajput}}{\text{Sisodia}}$, $\frac{\text{Rajput}}{\text{Rathore}}$, $\frac{\text{Rajput}}{\text{Kachwaha}}$, $\frac{\text{Rajput}}{\text{Chauhan}}$, $\frac{\text{Rajput}}{\text{Hara}}$, and so on.

The races of Musalmans, Sheikh, Sayied, Moghal, Pathan, &c., should be entered. The desi-Musalmans should be entered thus :— $\frac{\text{Musalman}}{\text{Sipahi}}$, $\frac{\text{Musalman}}{\text{Bhati}}$, $\frac{\text{Musalman}}{\text{Meo}}$ $\frac{\text{Musalman}}{\text{Rajput}}$, etc.

No persons should be entered as a "pasban" "Khawaswal" or "Gola" unless the person himself or the head of the family voluntarily gives that description.

"Pasban" women and children should be entered as of the caste of their father.

(9) Columns 9 and 10 (occupation).

See subsidiary rules below and explain them to the enumerators.

For persons temporarily unemployed, their last or ordinary occupation should be entered. Castes should never be shown in this column.

The occupation of a man "teli" by caste and oilman by trade should be shown as *tel nikalna.*

(10) Column 11 (means of subsistance of dependents.)

This column is to be filled in, in the case of dependents only. Women and children who work at any occupation, of whatever kind, whether they earn wages or not should not be shown as dependents.

(11) Column 12 (birth-place).

For persons born in the province of Rajputana, the name of the State (or Estate) and also the name of the province should be entered as :—

$\frac{\text{Bikaner}}{\text{Rajputana,}}$, $\frac{\text{Partabgarh}}{\text{Rajputana}}$, &c.

For persons born out of the province, the names of district or States and the name of the province should be entered as : — $\frac{\text{Bareilly}}{\text{N.-W. P.}}$, $\frac{\text{Gurgaon}}{\text{Punjab}}$, $\frac{\text{Patiala}}{\text{Punjab}}$, &c.

For persons born out of India the name of the country should be entered as :—China, Afghanistan, Ceylon, &c.

Enumerators should be strictly cautioned against entering the names of villages or taluks as "birth-place."

(12) Column 13 (language ordinarily used.)

For infants and other persons who cannot talk, the language ordinarily used by their parents or in the household in which they live should be entered.

(13) Column 14 (literate or illiterate).

Only enter the language or languages which a person can *both* read and write. Persons who can read but who do not know how to write should be shown as illiterate.

The language entered in this column may not always be that entered in the column 13. Persons whose parent tongue is Hindi, frequently cannot read and write it, but they can read and write some other vernacular such as Urdu. In such a case Urdu is the language which should be entered in this column.

25. You should then make each enumerator write down the following *Subsidiary Rules.*

Supplementary Rule 3.—Enter in column 3, all persons, even though absent, who ordinarily live in or take their meals from the house, if they will be back by the 1st March. Enter also visitors who are staying over the 1st March. In the case of dharamsala, sarais, or temples, enter only permanent residents, not casual travellers.

When a female's name is not mentioned in column 3, enter her relationship to some member of the family, unless this is objected to. This will facilitate testing in the final enumeration.

If a woman objects to mention the name of her husband or of any relative some one else should be asked to give it.

Supplementary Rule 4.—For Hindus enter Hindu, do not show sects of Hindus. For Jains enter the three sects $\frac{\text{Jain}}{\text{Swetambara}}$, $\frac{\text{Jain}}{\text{Digambara}}$, $\frac{\text{Jain}}{\text{Dhundia}}$.

For Sikhs ask what sort of Sikh and fill up the column accordingly.

For Musalmans ask whether Sunni or Shiah or any other sect of Musalmans such as Wahabi.

In the case of Hindus enter women as of the same religion as their husband and children as of the same religion as of their parents.

In the case of Mahomedans and Jains enter women according to their sect and children according to the sect of their father.

In the case of persons who claim to belong to special Non-Christian religions such as the Brahmo Samaj or the Arya Samaj and who wish their denomination to be separately recorded enter the religion to which they say they belong. The two named should in any case be treated as separate religions. In the case of forest tribes who say that they are not Hindus, but cannot name their religion, enter the name of the tribe.

In the case of Christians who can write, get them to enter the name of their sect themselves, if possible in English.

Supplementary Rule 5.—Make it clear that the sex of infants is to be entered in column 5.

Supplementary Rule 6.—A woman who has never been married must be shown in column 6 as unmarried, though she may be a prostitute or may be living with a man. Persons who are recognised by custom as married are to be entered as such even though they may not have gone through the full ceremony.

Supplementary Rule 7.—Enter in column 7 the age as it will be on the 1st of March, and be careful to show the number of the years actually completed, not the current year of age.

Supplementary Rule 8.—In the case of Hindus enter as the caste in column 8 the largest of the various groups, circles or divisions outside of which a man cannot marry. For instance, a Rarhi Brahman cannot marry outside of the sub-caste Rarhi but he also cannot marry outside of the larger group Brahman, and this larger group is what should be entered as his caste. Where the application of this rule is doubtful (as for example, in the case of the name Baniya, which is an occupational term, including a number of true castes) enter both groups thus; Baniya-Oswal or Baniya-Mahesri. If a man says he is a Kshatriya, Vaisya or Sudra, ask what caste of Kshatriya, etc., and enter both. Do the same if he gives the name of an occupation thus; sweeper-Mehtar, sweeper-Chura. Do not enter sub-castes or titles, such as Kanaujia, Rai, Kulin,

Kasyapa, etc. In the case of Musalmans and Christians accept their statement as to their race or caste. Enter Desi-Musalmans thus: —$\frac{\text{Musalman}}{\text{Sipahi}}$, $\frac{\text{Musalman}}{\text{Bhati,}}$, $\frac{\text{Musalman}}{\text{Meo}}$, &., show the sub-divisions of Rajputs thus:—$\frac{\text{Rajput}}{\text{Sisodia}}$, $\frac{\text{Rajput}}{\text{Rathore}}$, $\frac{\text{Rajput}}{\text{Kachwaha}}$, &c. No person is to be entered as "Pasban" "Khawaswal" or, "Gola" except on his or her description or on that of the head of the household.

Supplementary Rule 9.—Do not use general or indefinite terms, such as 'service' 'Government service', 'shopkeeping' 'writing' 'labour', etc. Find out and state the exact kind of service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour. If a man expresses doubt as to what he should consider his principal occupation, ask him on which of his occupations he spends the most time and enter that in column 9.

If a man says his occupation is service, distinguish :—

Government service,

Railway service,

Local or Municipal service,

Village service,

stating in each his rank, what branch he serves in, and the nature of his work.

In the case of domestic service state precisely the kind of service rendered, and also enter the occupation of the person to whom it is rendered, e. g., zamindar's cook, baniya's water-carrier, etc.

Show pensioners as military or civil, as the case may be.

Show persons who live on the rent of lands or buildings in towns as landlords.

Show persons who live on money lent at interest, or on stock, bonds or other securities, as capitalists.

In the case of agriculture distinguish :—

Rent receivers,

Actual cultivators, including sharers,

Field labourers, separating those regularly employed from those who work by the day or by the job.

Show gardeners and growers of special products such as cardamoms, betel, pepper, *etc., separately.*

In the case of labourers, not being agricultural labourers, distinguish navvies or earth-workers, labourers in mines, stating the substance mined such as coal, stone, mica, gold, etc., and operatives in mills, workshops or factories, stating the kind of mill or factory, such as jute mills, cotton mills, rice mills, lac factories, rope works, etc.

In the case of clerks show the occupation of the clerk's employer, and show separately accountants, cashiers, type-writers and salesmen in shops.

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

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

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

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

Supplementary Rule 11.—Before filling up column 11 consider carefully the last sentence of supplementary rule 9.

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

Supplementary Rule 13.—If a man is in doubt what to return as the language which he ordinarily uses ask him what language is most spoken is his own house, and enter that in column 13.

26. When these supplementary rules have been written down, in order to test the capacity of the enumerators, you should give to each, two loose schedule leaves and tell them to record on these the inhabitants of 5 or 6 houses. Then go round your circle, test and correct the entries on these loose schedules, explain the mistakes to the enumerator and send the schedules to the Charge Superintendent for examination. If the mistakes are numerous it may be necessary to require the enumerator to make a complete draft of his block or to move the Charge Superintendent to appoint another enumerator.

27. Arrangements should be made especially in towns, for having a supply of enumerators in reserve.

28. You should be given enough spare schedules, block lists and covers to allow for miscalculations and spoliage, etc., and also for the trial entries referred to above.

29. You must make the enumerators understand that they are in each column to write down the answer given to them, unless it is plainly incorrect, in which case they must report to you.

If, after explaining to the person the nature of the information required and the punishment which may result from giving false information, he persists in his statement it should be accepted, and the matter reported to the Charge Superintendent.

The Preliminary Record

30. The Census Superintendent of each State will fix the dates from which the preparation of the preliminary record should commence. The preliminary

enumeration should be completed in rural areas by the end of January, so that the first fortnight or three weeks of February may be spent by Supervisors, Charge Superintendents and Inspecting Officers in thoroughly testing the entries. In towns the preliminary operations should be completed by the 15th February.

31. While the preliminary enumeration is being made you should be continually on the move and inspect the work done by the enumerators.

32. When the record is completed by an enumerator, you must read all the entries in each book and get obvious omissions or mistakes corrected, you must also test the entries in as many schedules as possible by actual house to house visits. If in any book the mistakes appear to be very numerous, you must test and correct all the entries. Any schedule that is very much cut up by corrections should be re-placed by a fair copy, you should take with you some spare schedules and give one or two leaves as may be required to each enumerator who has no empty ones left in his book.

33. When the preliminary record is complete and every entry in the schedules is found correct you should sign and date the enumeration book (Record of Enumeration Procedure printed on 1st page of cover) and then when practicable get the entries revised and tested and the book signed and dated by the Superintendent of your circle. The book should then be returned to the enumerator. Only black ink is to be used for entries and corrections at the preliminary record.

34. Before the night of the census you should see that every enumerator is in possession of the book or books required for his block or blocks and is supplied with red ink.

35. No preliminary record has to be prepared for travellers who will not be present on the night of the 1st March 1901, nor for the householders, to whom household schedules have been issued.

36. In such cases where the preliminary record has been prepared by the Patwari and another person is appointed as the enumerator for the final enumeration, you must see that before the night of the Census, the Patwari takes the new enumerator round the block and explains the entries thoroughly to him.

37. Special arrangements have been approved for the enumeration of the Bhils. In their case the enumeration will be made once for all in the last fortnight of February, during the day, and will be taken as final, no further test being made on the night of the 1st March or the morning of the 2nd March.

The Gametis, all know their own people and should be required to secure that there is no double counting.

Final Enumeration

38. On the night of the 1st March you must keep moving about in your circle, superintending the process of revision, and so far as possible test all entries at once for dharamsalas, sarais, marriage parties, fairs, and other gatherings, the

persons present in which have entered for the first time that night, and will probably have gone by the morning.

39. You must enquire and ascertain whether any new bands of gypsies, Banjaras, herdsmen, and other wandering tribes have settled in your circle since the preliminary record was prepared and whether unusally large numbers of travellers have arrived in any of the large sarais and paraos (camping grounds). If necessary you should put on special enumerators to take the census of these people.

40. You must take care that the enumerators understand perfectly what persons present in the block on the night of March 1st, are to be enumerated in the block. The question to be decided is, whether a person present in a block on the night of March 1st will, or ordinarily would take his evening meal in that block or not, *e. g.*, a man takes his evening meal in his own house in block No. 1, but visits block No. 2 to see a nautch or hear a "kutha" or to gossip with a friend, intending to go back home before morning. He will be enumerated in block No. 1, not No. 2. Another man who is on a journey, or has come with a wedding party, and stops for the night in block No. 2, will be enumerated there, as he eats, or would ordinarily eat his evening meal there. In doubtful cases you should consult the enumerators of both blocks.

41. Each enumerator should be instructed to collect all the household schedules on the morning of the 2nd March, and to satisfy himself by careful examination that the entries have been properly made.

42. Where special enumerators have been engaged for taking the census of travellers, the houseless poor, the schedules in which the particulars of the enumeration have been entered, should be handed over to the enumerators of the blocks in which the localities thus specially dealt with are situated.

All loose schedules should then be stitched into the book of the block.

The Enumerator's Abstract.

43. On the morning of the 2nd March, the enumerators of your circle should meet you at some selected place, if possible, at or near a post office. You should then:—

(1) compare the number of books produced with the number of blocks in the circle and see that you are given a book for every block;

(2) see that the household schedules have been duly collected and sewn into the right book, and that all loose schedules are accounted for ;

(3) read every entry made at the final enumeration and correct any obvious errors or omissions ;

(4) have the number of houses and males and females independently added up on separate pieces of paper by the enumerator of the block and by two other enumerators. If the totals thus ascertained agree, they may be accepted as correct and entered in the enumerator's abstract at the end of the book. If they differ, you must check the figures yourself.

The Circle Summary.

44. When all the enumerators' abstracts have been completed and found to be correct, you should select your two best enumerators and with their assistance prepare the circle summary in the following form, and despatch it as quickly as possible, to the Charge Superintendent by post or special messenger:—

Circle Summary.

State. *Charge.* *Circle.*

Number in circle list or general Register.	Name of village or town or ward.	Number of blocks.	Number of occupied houses.	Persons.		
				Total number of persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Circle Total...						

Submitted to the Superintendent of Charge on of March 1901.

Signed

Supervisor.

45. You should then arrange all the enumeration books of your circle in the order in which the blocks to which they relate are entered in the circle list, tie them up neatly, placing on the top a copy of the circle list corrected up to the final night; and personally deliver the packet to your Charge Superintendent, who will give you a receipt, stating the number of books received. Before giving this receipt, the Charge Superintendent must satisfy himself that a book has been given up for every block in the circle and that the figures shown in each enumerator's abstract have been correctly posted in the circle summary.

APPENDIX A.

House-List.

(Referred to in paragraph 8, Chapter III.)

Name of villiage ... Pali. Name of State ... *Marwar.*

Number ... ... 27 Name of Pargana. / Tehsil. / Zilla. } *Sanchore.*

Number of circle ... 5

Number of blocks ... 3

Whether kasba or hamlet. If hamlet give name.	Houses.		Families in each House.		Remarks.
	Serial No.	Description, dwelling house, shops, sarai, temple, encamping ground &c.	Serial No.	Name of the head member of each family.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasba.	1	Dwelling house ...	(1)	Ram Narain, Magistrate.	
	½	Dwelling house ...	(1)	Debi Dayal.	
			(2)	Bal Mukand.	
	⅓	Shops ...	...	.....	Used only by day.
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
	⅔	Dwelling house ...	(1)	Bhagwant	
			(2)	Genda.	
			(3)	Ram Dayal.	
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
Dakhli. Chota Pali.	⅗	Bungalow ...	(1)	Mr. Smith, Judge, Planter.	House-hold schedule.
	⅖	Parao ...	...	.....	Carts stay here at night
	⅒	Camping ground ...	...	.....	Travellers stay here at night.
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

N. B.—In the case of towns the above form may be adopted with the following alteration:—

(1). For the word "village" in the heading substitute the word "Ward" or "Mohalla," *i. e.*, Mohalla Gasipura and change the heading in column 1 to "sub-division," and enter in column 1, the name of the sub-division, *i. e.*, street "sarafa."

Entries in columns of house list.

(2). The specimen entries illustrate how the form is to be filled up.

The number in column 2 should correspond with the number affixed on the house.

(3). In column 3, the houses of the main-abadi should be entered first and then the houses of the subordinate hamlet (dakhli), if any.

Landing places, (ghats), camping grounds, (paraos), sarais, &c., should be entered after the houses of the village.

(4). The names of the head members of the families who actually live in the house should be entered in column 5. In the case of a sarai, the names of the principle member of those families alone which permanently reside in the sarai should be entered. So also in the case of schools, shops, camping grounds, mosques, temples, &c., if there is a resident school master, chowkidar, pujari, "fakir," &c., who has no separate house where he sleeps at night, he should be entered in column 5.

(5). Where there are two or more distinct families living in the same house, the principal member of each should be entered.

APPENDIX B.

Circle List.

(Referred to in paragraph 10, *Chapter III.)*

(1). The preparation of the Circle list can be commenced as soon as the General Village Register has been completed, but as the statement of the number of houses in the latter register is necessarily provisional, the Circle list cannot be finally written up until the houses have been numbered and the arrangement of blocks settled. The following form of Circle list is suggested for use with such modifications as are rendered necessary by the form of the General Village Register that has been adopted:—

Circle List.

Thana. / Tehsil. / Township. — Charge number. — Charge Superintendent. — Circle number. — Supervisor.

Number in General Register.	Name of village.	Serial numbers of blocks.	Numbers of houses in block.	Names of Enumerators.	House numbering, date of		Preliminary enumeration, date of.				Remarks.
					Completion.	Testing.	Commencement.	Completion.	Testing by.		
									Supervisor.	Charge Superintendent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	Pali.	1	1 to 50	Rama.	15th Novr.	20th to 22nd Novr.	15th Jany.	28th Jany.	1st Feby.	4th Feby.	
		2	51 to 83	Narayan Dass	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	
		3	84 to 108	Bhagwan.	do.		do.	do.	do.	5th Feby.	
5	Nohar.	1	1 to 30	Lala Ram.	1st Novr.	5th & 6th Novr.	15th Jany.	7th Feby.	30th Jany.	8th Feby.	
		2	31 to 59	Gopal.	2nd Novr.		do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Parao.	3		Hussain.							

N. *B.*—In the case of towns and cities, Mohallas will be entered in column 2 of the Circle list.

(2). As a charge will usually correspond to some administrative division or a definite part of such a division, the General Register will be practically a Charge Register, and will embody the results of the inquiries undertaken in order to ascertain precisely what areas have to be enumerated. It is therefore of importance to bring the Circle list into relation with the General Register, so that the one will serve as a check upon the other.

FILLING UP THE COLUMNS.

(3) *Column* 1.—If the arrangement of the General Village Register has been geographical, the numbers in this column will tend to run in consecutive order. In any case the two must be carefully compared.

Column 2.—Hamlets, landing places, camping grounds, sarais, etc., which are important enough or distant enough from the Village site to require to be treated as separate blocks, can be entered below the name of the village.

Column 3.—The blocks will be numbered serially throughout the village.

Column 4.—Shew here the numbers comprised in each block, *e. g.*, 1 to 50 and so on.

The remaining columns will enable the Charge Superintendent and the State officials to keep a close check on the progress of the work.

CHAPTER IV.

DUTIES OF CHARGE SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. The Charge Superintendent is responsible for the work being properly done in his charge and his duty is to exercise general supervision over enumerators and supervisors.

2. Every Charge Superintendent should inspect the work done by each supervisor and particularly of those supervisors who are least intelligent; any supervisor who fails to do his duty properly, should be reported to the Census Superintendent of the State.

3. On the night of the Census, 1st March 1901, the Charge Superintendent should take up his quarters at that place within the limits of his charge where the work is likely to be most difficult, owing to a large number of travellers, the large size of the blocks, etc., etc.

4. After the Census has been taken the Charge Superintendent should see that the supervisors who are within easy access, are checking the enumerators' abstracts and preparing their circle summaries correctly.

5. *The charge summary.*—The Charge Superintendent must compare each circle summary with the circle list, or the General Village Register, and with the enumerators' abstract, in order to make sure that no circle or block has been accidentally omitted, and that the enumerators' totals have been correctly posted.

6. He must have the totals of each circle summary checked independently by two supervisors in the manner prescribed for enumerators' abstracts (Rule 43, (4)). He will then post the totals of the circle summaries in his charge summary, add them up with the help of his most intelligent supervisors, on the system of double check already referred to, attach to the charge summary all the circle summaries for the charge arranged in order according to the circle list, and send the entire set of summaries by post or special messenger to the State Head-quarters.

This should be charged for, by each Darbar.

7. The charge summary should be prepared in the following form:—

CHARGE SUMMARY.

State ... *Sub-division, Pargana, Tehsil.* ... *Charge No.*

Number of circle.	Number of books.	Number of occupied houses.	PERSONS.		
			Total number of persons.	Number of males.	Number of females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Charge Total ...					

8. After despatching the summaries, the Charge Superintendent will arrange the enumeration books by circles, give the supervisors their receipts, and carry out the instructions he has received for the despatch of the books to the Head-quarters or other place fixed by the Durbar.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous Rules for the Enumeration of Travellers and Prisoners.

(*a*) TRAVELLERS.

1. It will be useful if the Durbar has orders issued on December 15th, 1901, to each thana or tahsil in the state, calling for a statement by January 10th, 1901, of all fairs or important marriage parties at which people will be assembled

on the night of the 1st March, 1901, together with an estimate of the number of people likely to be present. Where necessary, enumerators should be appointed for these fairs, etc. In such cases each block should not exceed 150 persons, and the blocks should each be included in some village or mohalla. The services of police officers may, when they can be spared, and it is considered necessary, be employed for enumeration in such cases, and officers-in-charge of Police stations should be warned to give what assistance they can in the case of any unexpected or unexpectedly large gathering. A copy of the list of fairs and marriages for which special arrangements are made should be forwarded to the Provincial Superintendent, Rajputana, through the Political Officer of the State, on January 15th, 1901.

2. The following rules should be observed for the enumeration of people in boats and rafts on rivers, such as the Chambal and Banas :—

3. An enumerator should be stationed on March 1st at each place on the river where boatmen usually land at nightfall, who will, commencing from 9 P. M., take the census of all people encamped at the ghat.

4. He will give a ticket to each person and direct him to keep the ticket, and to show it to any enumerator who demands it.

5. In column 1 of the schedule, the enumerator will enter, besides the number of the ghat, the name of the ghat and river

6. On roads where the traffic is considerable and continues through the night, it may be necessary to make separate blocks at convenient places for the enumeration of travellers. Each traveller, who passes, unless he has been enumerated elsewhere, should be enumerated and a ticket given to him.

7. A few tickets should also be supplied to each enumerator of ordinary blocks and they should be instructed to enumerate travellers passing through their blocks on a journey after 7 P. M., on March 1st, (if they have not been already enumerated), and give each man a ticket.

8. The tickets should bear the word *shumarhua* (enumerated) in Hindi and Urdu, and the enumerator should write his own name and the name of the village on each ticket.

(*b*).—PRISONERS.

9. Persons in confinement on the night of 1st March, 1901, will be enumerated as follows :—

(a) In lockups of police stations or courts by the police.

(*b*) In jails by the Superintendents of the jails.

(*c*) Military prisoners in cells by the military authorities.

10. No preliminary record for such persons need be prepared. The record will be in the usual form, but no occupation must be entered in column 10 of the schedule, the entries in column 9 being merely "Prisoner under trial"

"Prisoner convict" or "Prisoner civil," as the case may be. In the case of infants with their mothers, columns 9 and 10 should be blank, and the entry in column 11 the same in each case as that of the mother in column 9.

11. State authorities will see that arrangements in conformity with the general rules are made by Superintendents of jails for the census of all persons in jail premises on the night of March 1st. In particular, the instructions for supervisors regarding the entries for sect and caste must be observed.

CHAPTER VI.

Rules for the Census of Military Lines and of bodies of troops on the march

A.—Military Limits.

1. Within regimental lines, or other purely military limits the census will be taken by the military authorities.

2. The determination of these limits should be undertaken, as soon as possible by the military and civil authorities of State in consultation with each other, and should be shown on a map, so that both may know clearly the areas for the enumeration of which they are respectively responsible.

3. To prevent mistakes or double enumeration, it is advisable for the military authorities to have their limits cleared, between sunset on the 1st of March 1901, and sunrise on the 2nd idem, of all persons who are not residing temporarily or permanently within those limits as officers of any grade, fighting-men, non-combatants attached to the regiments, the servants of the bove, regimental followers, or members of the families of any of these.

4. The census to be taken by the military authorities under the above orders will, therefore, include all persons, of whatever age, sex, race, or profession, who on the night of the 1st March are temporarily or permanently residing within military limits. In other words, it will include all persons who though ordinarily residing elsewhere, may on that night be stopping temporarily within those limits; and also those who while actually living at the time and taking their meals within the same, may be absent for a few hours on night duty, etc.

5. A list should be prepared showing every house or other building in the area in question which is inhabited, or is likely to be inhabited on the 1st March. A convenient form for this list is the following:—

Hohuse List.

State. *Military.* *Regiment.*

Serial No. of house.	Description of house, (*e. i.*, barracks, gaurd-house dwelling-house, married quarters, followers quarters, etc.)	Name of each occupant or officer-in-charge.	Usual number of occupants.	Language spoken.	Number of schedules required
1	2	3	4	5	6

6. If any large building has been divided into separate dwellings or tenements, such as married quarters occupied by distinct families or groups of persons, each of these dwellings should be given a separate number in column 1 of the list. Large buildings not so divided, such as the quarters of unmarried privates should be given only one number.

7. An abstract of the list should be prepared in the folloing form and forwarded to the Census Superintendent of the charge within which the military lines are situated. It serves as an indent for schedule and must be carefully prepared.

ABSTRACT OF HOUSE LIST.

State *Military Lines.* *Regiment.*

Total number of houses.	NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS SPEAKING:			Number of schedules required.	REMARKS.
	English.	Vernacular A. Hindi.	Vernacular B. Urdu.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

8. Some time before the 15th November, the number entered against each house in the above list should be painted conspicuously upon the building, so that it may be easily noted on the night of the census.

9. After the numbers have been painted, the houses should be arranged in compact blocks, and these blocks grouped into circles. No block should contain more than 150 persons and no circle more than 2,500.

10. For each block an enumerator should be appointed and for each circle a supervisor. Non-commissioned officers will usually be selected for these posts. Followers and servants attached to regiments or employed by the officers

should be enumerated by some one selected with reference to his knowledge of their language and customs.

11. A circle list should then be drawn up in the following form and forwarded to the Superintendent of the census charge.

CIRCLE LIST.

State. *Military Lines.* *Regiment.*

Circle Number	Name of Supervisor.	Number of block	Name of Enumerator.	Number of houses in each block.	Number of persons in each block.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

12. As soon as the forms are received the block list forming part of the book of shedules and showing the number and description of houses in each block should be written up from the house lists. A commissioned native officer should then teach the supervisors and enumerators their work by making them fill up a few entries by way of experiment and correcting their mistakes. Spare forms should be supplied for this purpose at the rate of two leaves (four pages) for each enumerator.

13. At the beginning of February, each enumerator should go round his block and enter in the book of schedules full particulars regarding every man, woman, or child whom he finds residing therein. This record should be carefully examined and initialled by the officer responsible for the census and all errors rectified. The houses should be taken in the order in which they are entered in the house list, and exact observance of the instructions must be rigidly enforced. Black ink only must be provided for this preliminary enumeration. Europeans and Eurasians, if any, should not be enumerated on this occasion, but household schedules should be distributed to them and the signature of the head of the family taken in the last column of the block list.

14. After gunfire on the night of the 1st March, 1901, the enumerator should again go over his block, check and bring up to date the entries previously made, and thus complete the census. All such additions or erasures must be made in red ink.

15. On the morning of the 2nd March, the enumerators should collect the household schedules, if any, that have been issued and sew them into their books. They will then assemble at some place fixed by the supervisor and prepare under his instructions the abstracts inside the covers. After testing the figures the supervisor will compile them into a circle summary and the various summaries will then be combined into a single statement by the officer-in-charge of the census and sent to the Charge Superintendent concerned. The

books and schedules for each regiment or detachment should be packed and registered separately and despatched to the same officer.

16. As it is necessary that the arrangements laid down for the census of the whole State should be strictly followed, arrangements should be made to place a district official in direct communication with the military authorities so that he may give advice to the latter, and otherwise ensure uniformity and punctuality in the arrangements.

B.—Troops on the march and on duty outside regimental Head-Quarters.

17. The census of regiments on the march and of troops on duty will be taken by the officer in command. The census will include all persons of whatever sex, age or profession, who are marching with the troops. It will probably be known beforehand what troops will be on the march on the night of the 1st March, so that the officer in command should be provided with enumeration books and schedules at the head-quarters from which the troops start. He should also arrange to make one of the weekly halts on the 1st March 1901. There will be no preliminary enumeration in this case, unless one has been completed before the troops left their last head-quarters.

18. If the regiment or detachment be travelling by rail on the night of the census, the enumeration should be effected at the first place at which the men alight. Such troops will not be enumerated by the Railway authorities, who will, however, enumerate the families, servants and followers, travelling with them.

19. The books and schedules for detachments on the march should be sent to the head-quarters of their regiments.

C.—Regimental Bazars and Civil Limits.

20. The census of all persons living beyond regimental or other purely military limits will be taken by the civil authorities of the State.

D.—General.

21. The census Superintendent of the State will issue the necessary subsidiary intructions, and will see that the schedules are supplied and that the instructions, particularly those regarding the entries for sect and caste, are observed.

A. D. BANNERMAN, Captain,

Rajputana
Abu, the 19th October, 1900.

Superintendent,
Census Operations, Rajputana.

SPECIMEN SCHEDULE.

Name of Thana / Tahsil Posaliya Name of Village, Palri. Number of Village, 37. Number of Block, 1 Page 5.

House number.	Serial number.	Name.	Religion.	Male or Female.	Married, unmarried, or Widowed.	Age.	Caste of Hindus and Jains, Tribe or race of others.	Occupation or means of subsistance of Actual Workers. Principal.	Occupation or means of subsistance of Actual Workers. Subsidiary.	Means of subsistance of Dependents on Actual Workers.	Birth-place.	Language ordinarily used.	Literate or Illiterate.	Knows or does not know English.	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	1	Ram Singh ...	Hindu	Male	Married	35	Rajput / Chowhan	Cultivator	None	...	Sirohi / Rajputana.	Marwari	Hindi	Not	
	2	Parbati ...	Hindu	Female	Married	27	Rajput / Rathore	...	...	Cultivator.	Jodhpur. / Rajputana	Marwari	Hindi	Not	
	3	Udai Singh ...	Hindu	Male	Unmarried	12	Rajput / Chowhan	...	...	Cultivator.	Sirohi / Rajputana	Marwari	Hindi	Not	
	4	Hira ...	Hindu	Male	Unmarried	30	Jat	Servant.	None	...	Sirohi / Rajputana	Marwari	Illiterate	...	
7	5	Kabir Hossein ...	Mohamedan / Sunni	Male	Married	40	Sheikh	Khidmat-gar	Cultivator.	...	Shahabad / Oudh	Hindi	Illiterate	...	
	6	Kadir Baksh ...	Mohamedan / Sunni	Male	Widower	50	Sheikh	Weaver	Cultivator.	...	Saran / Behar	Hindi	Illiterate	...	
	7	Nasiban ...	Mohamedan / Sunni	Female	Married	30	Sheikh	...	...	Khidmat-gar.	Shahabad / Oudh	Hindi	Illiterate	...	Blind
8	8	Amarchand Tarachand	Jain / Digambara	Male	Married	32	Bania / Oswal	Banker	None.	...	Sirohi / Rajputana.	Marwari	Hindi / English	English	

GENERAL VILLAGE REGISTER.

Jhalawar State. Awar Tahsil.

Number.	Name of Villages.	Whether inhabited or not.	Names of inhabited Villages.	Number of houses in each Village or hamlet.		Persons suitable for appointment as			
						Supervisors.		Enumerators.	
				Inhabited.	Not inhabited.	Name.	Profession.	Name.	Profession.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Singhpur	Inhabited	Singhpura Khas	139	25	Rupram	Kanugo	Ramchandr	Patwari
2	"	"	Khalkapura	22	...	"	"	"	"
	"	"	Zorajikapura	17	2	"	"	"	"
2	Ghugua	"	Ghugua	54	11	"	"	"	"
3	Kholkheri	"	Kholkheri ...	32	9	"	"	"	"
4	Chankakhera	"	Chankakhera	18	1	"	"	"	"
5	Karawan	"	Karawan	185	16	Gianchand	Naib Karkun	Gendi Lal	Patwari
6	Nathukheri	"	Nathukheri	48	4	"	"	"	"
7	Khokari Kalan	"	Khokria Kalan	4	...	"	"	"	"
8	Silehgarh	"	Silehgarh	211	79	"	"	Hari Shankar	"
9	Marlauda	"	Marlauda	92	27	"	"	"	"
10	Jhikaria	"	Jhinkaria	23	5	"	"	"	"
11	Kochriakheri	"	Kochriakheri	4	1	"	"	"	"
12	Gangliakheri	"	Gangliakheri	8	...	"	"	"	"
13	Barlia	"	Barlia	162	13	Jawahar Lal	Moharir Awar	Dost Mahmud	Patwari.
14	Gagorni	"	Gagorni	40	3	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	Singhapura	3	...	"	"	"	"
15	Gururia Kalan	"	Gururia Kalan	152	20	"	"	Lali Parsad	"
16	Hatigore	"	Hatiagore	15	1	"	"	"	"
17	Binaiga	"	Benaiga	37	7	"	"	Dost Mahmud	"
18	Salaria	"	Salaria	26	1	"	"	"	"
19	Awar	"	Awar	305	121	Mustakim Khan	Moharir Doim	Birdi Lal	"
20	Deogarh	"	Deogarh Khas	26	3	"	"	"	"
21	Shekhpura	Not		...	...	"	"	"	"
22	Ladkhera	Inhabited	Ladkhera	24	2	"	"	"	"
23	Samli	"	Samli	1	2	"	"	"	"
24	Paira (Odak)	"	Paira	51	2	"	"	"	"
25	Janjni	"	Janjni	103	10	"	"	"	"
26		"							
27		"							
28		"							
29		"							

Abstract of General Village Register.

State Kishangarh. (*Specimen Form.*)

Serial number.	Tahsil, Pargana, Zilla, etc.	Number of villages.	Number of houses.	Number of blocks.	Number of circles.	Number of charges.	*Number of houses per block.*			*Number of blocks per circle.*			*Number of houses per circle.*			Total number of Supervisors available.	Total number of Enumerators available.
							Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Kishangarh City	4	3442	80	9	1	79	7	43	13	2	9	530	60	382	13	100
	District Kishangarh ...	85	4521	126	15	1	85	3	36	11	3	8	451	47	301	20	156
	District Rupnagar	44	4003	110	11	1	71	2	36	11	7	10	477	207	364	15	156
	District Arain	54	3303	98	15	1	51	1	33	12	3	6	325	85	220	20	120
	District Sarwar	63	4428	123	15	1	96	2	36	13	6	8	459	188	295	20	150
	Total ...	250	19,697	537	65	5	96	1	37	13	2	8	530	47	312	88	682

APPENDIX C.

SUPERINTENDENT'S CIRCULARS.

Nos. 2124-2131 G. of 1900.

No. 2124 G.	To The Resident,		Western Rajputana States.
„ 2125 G.	„	„	Jaipur.
„ 2126 G.	„	„	Mewar.
„ 2127 G.	„	„	Bikaner.
„ 2128 G.	„ Political Agent,		Alwar.
„ 2129 G.	„	„	Eastern Rajputana States.
„ 2130 G.	„	„	Harauti & Tonk.
„ 2131 G.	„	„	Kotah.

Dated Abu the 19th May, 1900.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for your information and guidance a copy of the printed papers noted in the margin containing instructions and suggestions for the decennial Census of 1901.

(1) Resolution No. 30-32 dated 2nd April 1900 from the Government of India in the Home Department with enclosures.
(2) Letter No. 31 dated 10th April, 1900 from the Census Commissioner for India with enclosures.
(3) Letter No. 34 dated 13th April 1900 from Census Commissioner for India with enclosures Chapters I to V of Draft Code of Census Procedure.
(4) Note by the Census Commissioner dated 14th April, 1900.

2. The schedules and instructions prescribed in Resolution No. 30-32 dated 2nd April, 1900, from the Government of India in the Home Department for British India appear to be suitable for the Native States and should be adopted and followed unless there is any sufficient reason to the contrary. Translations in Hindi and Urdu of the Schedule book, prepared in this office, are attached for perusal and for any alterations which you may have to suggest to meet local requirements.

With reference to the 7th para of the Resolution Colonel Wyllie believes that it will be difficult in the case of Non-Christians to obtain an accurate record of the religious sect to which each person belongs and he is therefore inclined to think that a subsidiary column for the entry of this information may be omitted.

An expression of your opinion on this point is invited.

3. It is important that the Superintendent of Stationery Calcutta should be informed at an early date, of the quantity of each kind of paper required for the whole of Rajputana in order that he may arrange for the despatch of the paper to the Press or Presses which may be selected for the printing of the forms, schedules etc. I am to request therefore that you will be good enough to frame and submit at the earliest possible date estimates of the probable number of schedules, covers, block lists, etc., required in English, Hindi and Urdu for the States in your political charge.

In this connection I am to invite your attention to para 3 Chapter V of the Draft Code of Census Procedure from which it will be seen that it has been decided that the books of schedules are to be sewn locally at the head quarters of charges or circles instead of being bound at the Press.

4. The Newul Kishore Press at Lucknow will probably be selected for the printing for Rajputana. If, however, there is any local press which in your opinion is capable of satisfactorily undertaking the work at a cheaper rate than the Newul Kishore Press—allowance being made for the cost of carriage of the printed forms from Lucknow—I am to request that you will furnish me with the name of the press and the rate at which it is prepared to do the necessary printing.

5. With reference to the Census Commissioner's note of the 14th April, 1900, I am to say that the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General* has noticed with satisfaction that the preliminary steps mentioned in the Foreign Department letter No. 3524 T. A. dated the 29th November 1899 have in most of the States progressed satisfactorily and in several States have been completed. I am to request that you will now explain clearly to the Durbars the proposed course of Census Operations and will advise them to at once have the formation of circles, charges and, if possible, of blocks taken in hand on the lines suggested in paragraphs 3 to 7 of Mr. Risley's Memorandum.

To Resident Jaipur and Mewar "hopes that the preliminary measures mentioned in Foreign Department letter No. 3524 T. A. dated the 29th November, 1899, are making satisfactory progress and will soon be completed."

†6. As regards paragraphs 8 & 9 of the Census Commissioner's note I am to observe that for the last Census of 1891 the abstraction, enumeration, tabulation and compilation of the statistics of the detached parganas and out-lying districts were carried out by the authorities of the parent States, but the figures were incorporated in the final forms of the territorial divisions in which the detached parganas and districts were situated.

† Only to Resident Mewar, & Political Agents Harauti and Tonk, and Kotah.

This procedure seems to have worked well.

7. The records in this office do not show precisely in what manner the Census arrangements in 1891 were carried out in the large Jagir holdings, but they appear to have been conducted by the Durbars. The same procedure will presumably be adopted on the present occasion, but the Officiating Agent to the Governor General will be glad to receive any proposals you may have to make on the subject.

‡8. With reference to a Census of the Bhils and Grassias mentioned in the 12 paragraph of Mr. Risley's Memorandum I am to invite your attention to the correspondence ending with letter No. $\frac{250. \text{ G. dated } 20\text{th September } 1890.}{241. \text{ G dated } 28\text{th October, } 1890.}$ from your office and to enquire whether the $\frac{\text{Bhils}}{\text{Bhils \& Grassias}}$ still maintain their objection to being enumerated. It seems to the Officiating Agent to the Governor General that it is possible that in some districts which have been to

‡ To Resident Mewar
Western Rajutana States only.

some extent opened up since 1891 the Bhils and Grassias, especially those who have lately been in receipt of relief, may have lost their old dread of being counted and may no longer object to the enumeration of their houses.

It is desirable if it can be effected without unduly disturbing the minds of these semi-civilised tribes, that some advance should be made on the primitive method employed in 1891, and if possible, to arrange for the enumeration of their huts with the co-operation of the *Gametes* or headmen of the *Pals*.

The question, however, requires careful consideration especially in view of the conditions prevailing in some of the more remote and inaccessible districts and the Officiating Agent to the Governor General will be glad to receive an expression of your views after you have consulted with the local authorities.

9. Pending the receipt of any further communication—vide para 6 chapter III of the Code of Census Procedure—the arrangements adopted in 1891 for taking the Census in Cantonments should be followed on the present occasion.

10. Regarding the conduct of Census operations in Railway lands I am to enquire with reference to para: 14 Mr. Risley's note, whether any difficulties are likely to arise owing to the extensions of lines in the States in your charge and if so to request you to be good enough to submit any proposals you may have to offer in this connection.

11. In conclusion I am to request that the instructions contained in the Draft Code of Census Procedure may be followed as closely as possible in the States to which you are accredited.

I have etc.

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,
First Assistant Agent Governor General,
Rajputana.

Nos. 220-227 of 1900.

No. 220, To the Resident, Western Rajputana States.
„ 221 „ „ Mewar.
„ 222 „ „ Jaipur.
„ 223 „ „ Bikaner.
„ 224 „ The Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajputana.
„ 225 „ „ „ Alwar.
„ 226 „ „ „ Kotah.
„ 227 „ „ „ Harauti and Tonk.

Dated Camp Hindoli, the 9th December 1900.

SIR,

I have the honor to ask you to be kind enough to furnish me with a report on the Census of each State in your $\frac{\text{Residency}}{\text{Agency}}$ as soon as possible after the final enumeration has been completed on March 1st 1901. To prevent delay, however, I would suggest that the collection of such of the information as is now obtainable may be commenced at once.

2. I further beg to request that the Report may be prepared in the following parts, and written on half margin.

A Enumeration.—

(1) Preliminary arrangements.

(a.) The preparation of Village Registers; (vide Rajputana Agency letters Nos. 5801 to 5808 dated 21st December 1899 and Nos. 4004-11G. dated 19th September 1900); mode of checking lists of villages; date of completion and despatch.

(b.) The delineation of census divisions on maps and where this was done, the use of such maps.

(c.) Dates of commencement and completion of the circle lists, house lists. and the block lists.

(d.) The demarcation of the urban and sub-urban areas in towns, and the practical application of the definitions of "village" and "house".

2. *Agency.*—

A statement in the form appended hereto should be prepared showing the actual number of census officers employed, not the estimated number. Charge Superintendents should be directed by the Durbar/s to submit it immediately after the final enumeration.

(3.) *Schedules.*—

The number of schedules of each kind received, used for experiments, actually used in enumeration, and the surplus.

(4.) *Preliminary Record.*—

(a.) Date of commencement and conclusion.

(b.) Mode and extent of checking.

(c.) General opinion as to the accuracy of the preliminary record.

(5.) *Final Census.*—

(a.) Time occupied in taking.

(b.) Extent to which men who did not prepare the preliminary record were employed as enumerators; opinion regarding such course; reserve of enumerators.

(c.) Nature and extent of supervision.

(d.) Special arrangements for travellers by road, large fairs and festivals, marriage parties, boat population, jails, hospitals, hotels and serais, regimental lines and troops on the march, Native State Railways etc., etc., etc.

* Only to Residents Mewar and Western Rajputana States.

*(e.)** A full account of the arrangements made for those tracts, in which the Census was taken by day and where it extended over several days, should be given.

(6). Preparation of the enumerators' abstracts, circle summaries, dates of completion and explanation of delay, if any.

(7.) The attitude of the people.

(8.) Opinion as to the accuracy of the census.

(9.) Expenditure.

B. General description of each State.—

Mountains, rivers and lakes, climate, soil, communications, (roads and railways), Administrative Divisions.

C. History of each State.—

A brief note on the history of each State during the last ten years is required. The following are the principal subjects which should be dealt with:—

Changes in area since 1891 ; brief notices of the chief towns, including variation in their prosperity and the causes of the variations ; the nature of seasons ; average and yearly rainfall ; the average and annual prices of standard grain ; the results of settlements if any have been made since 1891 ; The movement of the population and density of population on the gross area of the State ; the general prosperity of the people ; the decline of certain staple industries and the rise of others.

(3). I should also be glad to receive a brief account of the chief languages, religions and castes, the rise or decline of popularity of particular religions ; especially marked progress or retrogression of certain castes or tribes ; or any other matters affecting the religions and caste and tribal relations of the people.

I have etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

Nos. 272-278 of 1900.

No. 272. To the Resident, Western Rajputana States.
„ 273. „ „ Mewar.
„ 274. „ „ Jaipur.
„ 275. „ „ Bikaner.
„ 276. „ The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.
„ 277. „ „ „ Harauti and Tonk.
„ 278. „ „ „ Alwar.

(N. *B.*—For Political Agent Kotah see No. 279 of 1900 of 22nd December, 1900.)

Dated Camp Kotah, the 22nd December, 1900.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a statement showing the area/s (of* the Native State/s (and Estate) in your $\frac{\text{Residency}}{\text{Agency}}$) as recorded in the Rajputana Census Report 1891, and to request you to be so good as to inform me whether

* To Resident Bikaner and Political Agent Alwar.

the figure/s therein given represent/s the true area/s of the State/s (and Estate) as it/they now exist/s, or whether, owing to the settlement of disputed boundaries, the exchange or transfer of territories or other causes any alteration is necessary.

* To Resident Bikaner and Political Agent Alwar.

If the $\frac{\text{figures require alteration}}{\text{area entered in the statement requires alteration}}$ I have the honor to request that in addition to the correct area/s the cause/s of the variation/s may be explained and the actual figure given of any portion or portions of the State/s (and Estate) which may have been transferred to another State, and of any additional areas which may have been acquired since 1891.

I have etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

No. 279 of 1900.

To—The Political Agent, Kotah.

Camp Kotah, dated the 22nd December, 1900.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a statement showing the areas of the Kotah and Jhalawar States as recorded in the Rajputana Census Report of 1891, and to request you to be so good as to furnish me with the correct area of each State as it no exists.

2. Since 1891 the Jhalawar State has been remodelled and certain tracts which formed part of the old State have been transferred to Kotah, and the areas of the two States have thus been changed considerably. Moreover, in addition to the transfer of these tracts the areas of the States may have been altered by the settlement of disputed boundaries or by other causes.

3. When forwarding a corrected statement I have the honor to request that the causes of the variations may be explained and the actual figures given of the areas which may have been acquired or ceded since 1891.

I have etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

Nos. 332–339, of 1900.

No. 332, To the Resident, Western Rajputana States.
„ 333 „ „ Mewar.
„ 334 „ „ Jaipur.
„ 335 „ „ Bikaner.

No. 336 To the Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajputana.
„ 337 „ „ „ Alwar.
„ 338 „ „ „ Kotah.
„ 339 „ „ „ Harauti and Tonk.

Dated Camp Baran, the 29th, December 1900.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 164–167, dated the 7th December 1900, I have the honor to address you regarding the compilation and publication of the Provisional totals of the States (and estate) in your political charge.

2. The method of preparation of the totals of the blocks, circles and charges is laid down in chapter XIV, clauses 3 to 5 of the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, and also in chapter III, clauses 43 to 45 and chapter IV, clauses 5 to 7 of the Manual of instructions to Charge Superintendents and Supervisors, copies of which have now been received by the Durbars (and Chieftain).

3. The Provisional totals of the States (and estate) should be prepared in the manner indicated in Clauses 7 and 8, chapter XIV of the Imperial Code.

The Durbar/s and $\frac{\text{the Raja Dhiraj, (Thakur)}}{\text{the Rao of Kusalgarh.}}$ will probably entrust this important work to the Census Superintendent of the State, but whoever the official may be who is specially selected for the duty, he should be assisted by two or more able clerks who should make up the totals working independently. Special care should be taken that the figures in the first column of the State summary includes not only the ordinary urban and rural charges but also all other miscellaneous items such as Railways, Cantonments, touring officials, etc., etc. *(The totals of the $\frac{\text{Jodhpur}}{\text{Udaipur-Chitor}}$ railway which is owned and worked by the State will, it is understood, be forwarded direct to the State Central Census Office.)

* Only to Residents, Western Rajputana States, Mewar and Bikaner.

The totals of the lengths of the $\frac{\text{Rajputana-Malwa}}{\text{Indian-Midland}}$ Railways which lie within the $\frac{\text{Western Rajputana States}}{\text{Alwar, etc.,}}$, $\frac{\text{Residency}}{\text{Agency}}$, and the totals of the $\frac{\text{Erinpura Cantonment}}{\text{Kherwara \& Kotra Cantonments}}$ will be sent direct to your office by the railway officials, and the Officer/s Commanding, where the figures should be checked and the totals then communicated to the Durbars concerned for inclusion in the State totals.

Vide clauses 12 and 16 of Chapter IX of the Imperial Code.

† As regards the figures of the Abu Sanitarium, the Officer Commanding will be requested to send his totals to the Magistrate at Abu, who will communicate them together with the totals of the Abu Station and hill, either to you or to the Census Superintendent Sirohi as you may consider the most suitable procedure.

† Only to Resident, Western Rajputana States.

4. When the State totals have been prepared they should be communicated at once to you in words by telegram where the information cannot reach you by messenger on the day on which the totals have been compiled.

(‡*Should the figures for any items have been sent by you to the Durbar.*) It will be a useful check if, to the telegram or letter communicating the totals, the Durbar adds " these totals include $\frac{(\| \text{ the figures})}{\text{the total of the lengths of railways and of the Erinpura}}$ Cantonment, (Kherwara, and Kotra Cantonments) supplied by you.

‡ Only to Resident, Bikaner.

‖ Do. do.

On receipt of the totals of each State I have the honor to request that the figures may be reported in words by urgent telegram to the Census Commissioner, Calcutta, and to me at Mount Abu, in the following form :—

$\frac{\text{Marwar,}}{\text{\&c., \&c.}}$ State Census Provisional totals.....Males.....Females.....

Totals.....

5. With reference to clause 10, chapter XIV of the Imperial Code, I have the honor to request that I may be informed of the arrangements made by the Durbars for getting their Provisional totals in quickly.

It is hoped that it can be arranged that the final summaries of even the most remote areas will reach the Central Office in time to be included in the State total, and that it will not be necessary to prepare and make use of "Preliminary summaries" as suggested by the Census Commissioner.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

Nos. 516–523 of 1901.

No. 516 To the Resident, Western Rajputana States.
„ 517 „ Mewar.
„ 518 „ Jaipur.
„ 519 „ Bikaner.
„ 520 „ Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.
„ 521 „ „ „ Alwar.
„ 522 „ „ „ Kotah.
„ 523 „ „ „ Harauti and Tonk.

Dated Abu, the 15th February 1901.

SIR,

I have the honor te ask you to be so good as to request the Durbar/s in your political charge to postpone, until after the Census, all avoidable transfers of subordinates detailed for Census duty and to restrict as much as possible the grant of leave to them.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

Nos. 526-528 of 1901.

No. 528 To The General Officer Commanding, Deesa.

„ 526 „ The Agent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Ry., Bombay.

„ 527 „ Manager, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi.

Dated Abu, the 16th February 1901.

SIR,

I have the honor by direction of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara to suggest that it would facilitate the taking of the Census in the Erinpura, Kherwara and / On the Railway premises Kotra Cantonments / of the B. B. and C. I. / of the Indian Midland Railways system in Rajputana if you will be so good as to have directions issued to the Officer/s Commanding / Heads of the Departments to postpone if possible until after the Census, all avoidable transfers of subordinates detailed for Census duty, and to restrict as much as possible the grant of leave to them.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

Nos. 564-571 of 1901.

No. 564 To The Resident, Western Rajputana States.

„ 565 „ „ Mewar.

„ 566 „ „ Jaipur.

„ 567 „ „ Bikaner.

„ 568 „ The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

„ 569 „ „ „ Alwar.

„ 570 „ „ „ Kotah.

„ 571 „ „ „ Harauti and Tonk.

Dated Abu, the 19th February 1901.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the Durbar/s in your Residency / Agency may be advised to issue proclamations requesting all persons, who could conveniently do so, to spend the night of the 1st March 1901, at their own houses and as far as possible to avoid fixing that date for weddings, dramatic performances and the like.

It will also facilitate the taking of the Census if householders are asked to keep a light burning at the doors of their houses on that night, and if the head of each family residing in the house remains awake until the enumerator has visited the house.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

No. 989 of 1901.

To—All Census Superintendents.

Dated Mount Abu, the 5th May, 1901.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for your information a list of dialects used in Rajputana which are mentioned in Doctor Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India (First Rough List of Languages).

2. The dialects, some of which such as Marwari, Mewari, Dhundari, Hindi and Urdu are being treated for the purposes of the Rajputana Census Report as distinct languages are grouped with the exception of Mewati under the headings adopted by Dr. Grierson which appear to be based on geographical grounds and are not generally recognised.

3. In the Rajputana Census Report endeavours will be made to arrange the languages or dialects as far as possible according to Dr. Grierson's grouping, but I am inclined to show the Bhil language as a separate language and not as a dialect of Gujarati. It is possible too that as in the attached list I shall enter Mewati as a form of Western Hindi and not of Rajasthani. If dialects other than those contained in the list are found in the schedules they should be recorded unless they are only purely local names for dialects given in the list when the fact should be noted in the Register; or unless the entries are numerically too insignificant to make it worth while to show them when they should be recorded in a column headed "Others". The figures for each dialect contained in the column for "Others" should be shown separately in a foot note on the Register.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

List of the dialects used in Rajputana.

Main Language.	Dialects in current use.	Spoken in	Remarks.
Gujarati ...	Gujarati-Marwari ...	Jaisalmer	
,, ...	Nyar-ki-Boli ...	Sirohi ; Marwar	
,, ...	Beldaron-ki-Boli ...	Jaisalmer ...	Provisionally classed as a dialect of Gujarati.
,, ...	Patani ...	South of Marwar	
,, ...	Saeth-ki-Boli ...	Sirohi	
,, ...	Vagdi ...	Mewar ; Banswara ; Dungarpur ; Partabgarh.	
Rajasthani ...	Bagri ...	Bikaner.	
,, ...	Bauri ...	Kishangarh.	
,, ...	Bikaniri ...	Bikaner.	
,, ...	* *Dhundari* or Jaipuri (Chaurasi)	Jaipur.	
,, ...	Do. Jhar Shai ...	Jaipur ; Marwar ; Tonk (Rajputana) ; Lawa.	
,, ...	Do. Kather or Kathaira,	Jaipur.	
,, ...	Do. Kishangarhi ...	Kishangarh.	
,, ...	Do. Nagarchal ...	Jaipur; Tonk (in Rajputana.)	
,, ...	Do. Rajawati ...	Jaipur.	
,, ...	Do. Tonrawati ...	Jaipur.	
, ...	Harauti ...	Kotah; Bundi, Jhalawari, Shahpura.	
,, ...	Sundwari ...	Jhalawar.	
,, ...	Shekhawati ...	Jaipur.	
,, ...	Malvi ; Rangri or Ahiri ...	Jhalawar ; Kotah ; Tonk (in Rajputana.)	
,, ...	* *Marwari* ...	Marwar.	
,, ...	Do. Deorawati ...	,,	
,, ...	Do. Dhundari ...	,,	
,, ...	Do. Godwari ...	,,	
,, ...	Do. Gorawati ...	Kishangarh.	
,, ...	Do. Rathi ...	Sirohi ; Bikaner. ...	N. B.—It is doubtful whether there is any difference between this and Mewati Rathi.
,, ...	Do. Sindhi ...	Marwar.	
,, ...	Do. Sirohi ...	Sirohi.	
,, ...	Do. Thati ...	Marwar ; Jaisalmer.	
,, ...	* *Mewari* ...	Mewar ; Partabgarh ; Tonk (in Rajputana)	
,, ...	Do. Khairari ...	Mewar ; Jaipur ; Bundi ; Shahpura.	
,, ...	Do. Sarwari ...	Kishangarh.	
,, ...	Do. Vagdi ...	Partabgarh.	
Western Hindi.	* *Hindi* ...		
,, ...	Braj Bhasha (Jadobati) ...	Bharatpur ; Karauli.	
,, ...	Dangi or Kakachhu ...	Jaipur ; Bharatpur, Karauli.	
,, ...	Do. Dangbhang ...	Jaipur.	
,, ...	Do. Dungarwara ...	Jaipur.	
,, ...	Do. Jaipuri ...	Jaipur.	
,, ...	Do. Katimal ...	Jaipur.	
,, ...	Do. Rajawati ...	Jaipur.	
,, ...	Dholpuri ...	Dholpur.	
,, ...	* *Urdu* ...	Tonk (in Rajputana.)	
,, ...	Mewati ...	Jaipur ; Bharatpur, Alwar.	
,, ...	Do. Kather ...	Alwar.	
,, ...	Do. Nahera ...	Alwar.	
,, ...	Do. Rath ...	Alwar ...	See remark against Marwari Rathi.
,, ...	Regari ...	Kishangarh.	
Sindhi ...	Dhath-ki-Boli ...	Jaisalmer.	
,, ...	Sindhi Thati ...	Marwar.	
,, ...	Thareti ...	Marwar; Jaisalmer.	
Western Punjabi	Multani ...	Jaisalmer.	
Bilochi ...	Bilochi (*unspecified*) ...	Jaisalmer.	
Bhil language...	Bhilni or Bhili ...	Mewar ; Banswara ; Dungarpur ; Partbgarh ; Kusalgarh.	

* These dialects will be treated as distinct languages for the purposes of the Rajputana Census Report.

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN.
Superintendent, Census Operations Rajputana.

No. $\frac{3399}{3400}$ G. of 1900.

Dated Abu, the 10th August 1900.

To,

The Agent, Bombay-Baroda & Central India Railway.
The Manager, Indian Midland Railway.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for your information, a copy of Chapter IX of the Draft Code of census procedure regarding the arrangements to be taken for the census of persons residing in railway premises and travellers by rail and to request the favour of being informed, at an early date, whether you have any modifications to propose in the draft rules in connection with the census of the $\frac{\text{Rajputana Malwa Railway}}{\text{Indian Midland Railway}}$ line passing through the Rajputana Agency.

2. With reference to Section 5 of the draft rules, I am to request that you will be good enough to furnish me, at an early date, with a statement showing the mileage of the $\frac{\text{portions}}{\text{portion}}$ of the $\frac{\text{Rajputana Malwa Railway}}{\text{Indian Midland Railway.}}$ system passing through (*the several Native States and districts in Rajputana). On receipt of this statement the Political Officers concerned will be requested to assign the mileage to each State and copies of statements showing the mileage thus apportioned will then be forwarded to you for information and for the guidance of the local railway authorities in forming the "Census Divisions" which are to be "territorial and not departmental," and in preparing the requisite Registers and indents for forms.

* *To Manager, Indian Midland Railway.*—"The Dholpur State and of the Chabra and Kotah sections of Goona-Baran Railway."

3. The Schedules, covers and block lists referred to in Section 8 of the rules, have been translated from English into Hindi (Nagri) and Urdu which are the dialects generally used in Rajputana, and will be issued when received from the press.

4. Further instructions as regards the Provincial Officers to whom indents for forms and the final returns of the enumeration should be sent, will be communicated to you hereafter.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

First Assistant Agent Governor General,

Rajputana.

Nos. 4059-67G. of 1900.

No. 4059, To the Resident, Western Rajputana States.
„ 4060, „ Mewar.
„ 4061, „ Jaipur.
„ 4062, „ Bikaner.
„ 4063, Political Agent, Alwar.
„ 4064, „ „ Kotah.
„ 4065, „ „ Eastern Rajputana States.

No. 4066, To the Political Agent Harauti and Tonk.
„ 4067, Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Dated Mount Abu, the 24th September 1900.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 373 G. dated the 18th May 1900, (to Resident Western Rajputana States) / No. 1403, dated the 19th May, 1900 (to Resident, Bikaner.) I am directed to forward a copy of Chapter IX of the Code of Census Procedure, containing rules for taking the Census of railway premises and travellers by rail.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of the rules, I am directed to inform you that it has been decided that the enumeration of the population within the limits of the Rajputana Malwa (and the Indian Midland) Railway system, shall be conducted, as in the Census of 1891, by the respective railway authorities.

A copy of the marginally noted letters / letter and of their accompaniments / its accompaniment, showing the mileages of the portions of the Rajputana Malwa (and the Indian Midland) Railway line (s) passing through Rajputana is herewith enclosed and I am to request that in consultation with the respective Directors / District Officers, you will be good enough to have the mileage relating to the State in your Agency verified, and apportioned to each State / District. I am also to ask you to be good enough to have a statement prepared showing the mileage thus assigned together with the names of the railway stations within each State / District and furnish a copy of this statement to the Agent, Bombay-Baroda & Central India Railway or to any other officer who may be appointed by him for the purpose (*and to the Officer in-charge of the Census on the Indian Midland Railway) so that the railway Census Divisions may be demarcated territorially, in accordance with the instructions contained in the fifth paragraph of the Code Rules.

* Only to Political Agent Kotah.

*A copy of the statement should also be sent to this office and to the Central office where the railway schedules for Ajmer-Merwara will be tabulated.

† To Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara only.

3. With reference to para. 2 of the Agent, Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway's letter I am to observe that the modifications suggested in clause 3 A and clause 5 do not appear to be necessary. As regards the modification suggested in clause 4 A, I am to say that if you see no objection, the Bombay-Baroda and Central India authorities may be allowed to enumerate persons living in huts immediately outside Railway limits.

Every facility should be offered to the railway officials to consult the local authorities of the State / District on questions relating to the taking of the census such as the determination of the respective jurisdictions, etc., etc.,

4. As regards the supply of forms (para. 18 of the Code Rules) the officers in-charge of the Census on the Rajputana Malwa (and the Indian Midland Railway (s) will be instructed to indent on this office direct to avoid delay, and with reference to paras. 12 and 16, they will be requested to send to you immediately after the Census is taken, copies of the circle summaries appendix 4

‡ Only to Political Officers.

relating to the station within the State (s) in your Agency for inclusion in the provisional totals of the State to which they relate.

With reference to paras. 18 and 12 of the Code Rules, I am to request that you will be good enough to arrange with the Census Superintendent of your district for the supply of the requisite number of forms to the Railway authorities and also notify to them the office to which the provisional totals and the enumeration books relating to the Railway within your district should be forwarded after the Census is taken.

In respect to lines under construction, if any, within your district the procedure given in para. 2 of the rules should be followed.

To Resident Bikaner.— "Regarding the section of the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway and lines under construction if any, within Bikaner territories, I am to request that, in consort with the Durbar you will be good enough, etc., etc."

5. As regards such open lines of railway and lines under construction which are under the direct management of the Native States, I am to request that you will be good enough to communicate with the respective Durbars to make the necessary arrangements for taking the census on these lines and for the supply of the necessary schedule forms.

The two chief points which should be observed are :—

To the Resident Bikaner.

To Do Do.

(i) That the enumeration of th epopulation within the railway limits of $\frac{\text{Open lines}}{\text{the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway}}$ should be conducted by the $\frac{\text{respective Managers of the Railway}}{\text{Manager}}$ and on lines under construction by the Chief Engineer Officer or any other officer in-charge of the work (para. 2 and 3 of the rules),

(ii) That the formation of Census Divisions within railway limits territorially, should be strictly adhered to (para. 5 of Rules).

6. In the case of lines under construction within your Agency which are under the direct control of Government Engineer Officers such as the Bara-Ajmer-Marwar Railway, Rewari-Phulura chord line and other lines I am to request that you will be good enough to arrange with the officers in charge of the construction for the enumeration according to the Census Divisions which are formed of the persons residing within railway premises and of any large number of labourers who may sleep or be housed near the line on which they are employed. Arrangements should also be made to supply these officers with the requisite number of forms.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,
First Assistant Agent Governor General,
Rajputana.

No. 533 of 1901.

To—The Engineer-in-chief,
Rajputana Malwa Railway.

Dated Abu, the 17th February 1901.

SIR,

In continuation of letter No. 4136 G., dated the 26th September 1900 to the address of the Agent, Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway, I have the

honor to address you on the subject of the communication of the Provisional totals of the Railway lands in Rajputana, to the Political Officers in-charge of the Native States within which the several lengths of line are situated.

2. Rules 12 and 16 of the rules for census operations on Railways prescribe the manner in which the Provisional totals should be compiled on the morning of the 2nd March 1901. In order, however, to ensure the early communication of the Provisional totals to the Political Officers for inclusion in the total population of the respective States, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to direct the railway officers to follow the procedure set forth below:—

(i). The supervisors should be directed to send a copy of their circle summaries for all blocks within each State, together with the enumerators' abstracts, which should be carefully cut of the book direct to the Political Officer accredited to the State, as soon as possible after the summaries have been prepared. The addresses of the Political Officers concerned and the names of the States in their respective charge are as follows:—

Name of Officer	Head Quarters.	Name of the States in Charge of
Residency, Western Rajputana States ...	Jodhpur ...	Marwar State. Sirohi ,,
Resident, Jaipur	Jaipur ...	Jaipur ,, Kishangarh ,,
Resident, Mewar	Udaipur ...	Mewar ,,
Political Agent, Alwar	Alwar ...	Aiwar ,,
Political Agent, Harauti and Tonk ...	Deoli ...	Tonk ,,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States	Bharatpur ...	Bharatpur ,,

(ii). The Charge Superintendent should at once inform the Political Officers mentioned above, of the names of the railway supervisors and of the number of Census blocks in each circle in the State or States within their political charge.

(iii). After the circle summaries with the enumerators' asbtracts have been prepared and despatched, the entries in the books should be carefully examined by the supervisor and corrected where necessary. The books should then be arranged in the serial order of the blocks contained in each circle, tied into a bundle with the circle summary on the top and despatched to the charge superintendent. The charge superintendent should examine the books and after he has satisfied himself that they are correct should despatch the whole consignment to the "Superintendent Census Operations, Rajputana, Mount Abu," in whose office the statistics of the Railways figures will be compiled.

Thirty spare copies of this letter are herewith enclosed.

I have, etc.,
A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,
Superintendent, Census Operations,
Rajputana.

No. 535 of 1901.

Dated Abu, the 18th February, 1901.

Copy forwarded to the District Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana Malwa Railway, Bandikui Division, for information with reference to his letter No. E. G. $\frac{591}{12}$ A., dated the 13th January, 1901.

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,
Superintendent, Census Operations,
Rajputana.

No. 534 of 1901.

To—The Principal Officer-in-Charge,
Indian Midland Railway, Census,
Jhansi.

Dated Abu, the 17th February, 1901.

SIR,

In continuation of letter No. 4135 G., dated the 26th September 1900, I have the honor to address you on the subject of the communication of the Provisional totals of the Railway lands in Rajputana, to the Political officers in-charge of the Native States within which the several lengths of line are situated.

2. Rules 12 and 16 of the rules for census operations on railways prescribe the manner in which the provisional totals should be compiled on the morning of the 2nd March 1901. In order, however, to ensure the early communication of the provisional totals to the Political officer for inclusion in the total population of the respective States, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to direct the railway officers to follow the procedure set forth below:—

(*i*). The supervisors should be directed to send a copy of their circle summaries for all blocks within each State together with the enumerators' abstracts which should be carefully cut of the book direct to the Political Officer accredited to the State, as soon as possible after the summaries have been prepared. The addresses of the Political Officers concerned and the names of the States in their respective charges are as follows:—

Name of Officers.	*Head-Quarters.*	*Name of the States in charge of*
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.	Bharatpur.	Dholpur State.
Political Agent, Kotah.	Kotah.	Kotah ,, Jhalawar ,,
Political Agent, Harauti and Tonk.	Deoli.	Tonk. ,, (Chabra section of the I. M. R. line)

(*ii*). The charge superintendents should at once inform the Political Officers mentioned above, of the names of the railway supervisors and of the number of census blocks in each circle in the State or States within their Political Charge.

(*iii*). After the circle summaries with the enumerators' abstracts have been prepared and despatched the entries in the books should be carefully examined by the supervisors and corrected where necessary. The books should then be arranged in the serial order of the blocks contained in each circle tied into a bundle with the circle summary on the top and despatched to the charge superintendent. The charge superintendent should examine the books and after he has satisfied himself that they are correct "should despatch the whole consignment to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajputana, Mount Abu," in whose office the statistics of the railway figures will be compiled.

8 spare copies of this letter are herewith enclosed.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,
Rajputana.

No. 3370 G. of 1900.

To—The General Officer Commanding,

Deesa.

Dated Abu, the 9th August 1900.

SIR,

I have the honor by direction of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General to address you regarding the arrangements for the taking of the census within the regimental lines, or other purely military limits of the stations of the Erinpura, Kherwara, and Kotra and the Sanitarium at Mount Abu.

2. Four copies of the chapter VIII of the Draft Code of Census Procedure containing instructions as to the measures to be adopted are herewith forwarded for favour of transmission to Officers Commanding at these stations, who I am to request may be directed to have the preliminary operations detailed in the instructions completed as soon as possible.

3. The Political authorities with whom it is requested the Officers Commanding may be directed to place themselves in communication on all matters connected with the Census are :—

The Resident, Western Rajputana States for Erinpura, the Resident, Mewar for Kherwara and Kotra, and the Magistrate at Abu for the Abu Sanitarium.

The indents for the schedule forms, block lists, etc., required should be forwarded to those officers at the earliest date possible.

The name of the officer to whom the returns should be sent after the census has been taken, will be communicated hereafter.

4. Should any troops be on the march or travelling by rail in Rajputana within the limits of your command the Agent to the Governor General requests that you will be so good as to have orders issued to the Commanding Officers concerned to follow the instructions laid down in sections 17-20 of the Draft Code.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

First Assistant Agent Governor General

Rajputana.

No. 514 of 1901.

To—The Commandant,

Abu Sanitarium.

Dated Abu, 15th February 1901.

SIR,

With reference to your memorandum No. 252, dated the 12th February 1901, to the address of the Magistrate, Mount Abu, regarding the enumeration of the Commissariat Establishment at Abu Road, I have the honor to invite your attention to para. 20, chapter VIII (Census of Cantonments and troops) of the Imperial Code of Census Procedure,—a copy of which is attached for facility of reference—and to request that you will be so good as to arrange for the taking of the census of the Commissariat Establishment in question.

2. It will be convenient, if the Abu Road Establishment is treated as a separate block, but the figures shuld be incorporated in the totals of the Abu Sanitarium.

The census forms repuired should be obtained from the Magistrate at Abu.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

No. 529 of 1901.

Dated Abu, the 16th February 1901.

Copy forwarded to the Magistrate, Abu, for information and guidance with reference to his endorsement No. 74, dated 13th February 1901.

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

No. 532 of 1901.

To—The General Officer Commanding,

Deesa.

Dated Abu, the 17th February 1901.

SIR,

I have the honor to refer to the concluding portion of paragraph 3 of letter No. 3370 G., dated the 9th August 1900, regarding the officers to whom the Census Returns of the Cantonments of Erinpura, Kherwara and Kotra and the Sanitarium at Mount Abu should be sent after the Census has been taken on the night of the 1st March 1901, and to request that you will be so good as to direct the Officers Commanding to follow the procedure noted below which will ensure the early communication of the provisional totals of the stations mentioned to the Political Officers concerned.

2. On the morning of the 2nd March 1901, the enumerators' abstracts should be prepared and tested in the manner described in clause 15, chapter VIII of the Rules for the Census of Cantonments and troops. After testing the figures the Supervisor should compile them into a circle summary in the following form and submit it to the officer in-charge of the census of the station :—

Circle Summary.

State Cantonment or station Circle No.

Serial No. of block.	No. of occupied houses.	Number of persons.		
		Total number of persons.	Males.	Females.

Submitted to the officer in-charge of the Census on March 1901.

Signed.....

Supervisor.

When all the circle summaries, which should include the figures of detachments on the march and of military outposts, have been received the officer in-charge of the census should combine the figures into a single statement as follows :—

Charge summary.

State. Cantonment or station.

Number of cirlce.	Number of blocks.	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons.		
			Total number of persons.	Males.	Females.

Total.

The charge summary together with the various circle summaries arranged in serial order, should then be despatched, if possible on the same day, *viz.*, the 2nd of March, by post or special messenger to the respective officers mentioned below who will communicate the totals to the Durbars concerned for inclusion in the totals of the States within which the stations are situated :—

Name of Cantonment or Station.	Name and address of the officer to whom the charge and circle summaries should be sent.	Name of State in the population of which the figures should be included.
1. Erinpura Cantonment.	Resident, Western Rajputana States, Jodhpur.	Sirohi State.
2. Kherwara & Kotra Station.	Resident, Mewar, Udaipur.	Mewar State.
3. Abu Sanitarium.	Magistrate Abu.	Abu Hill, Sirohi State.

3. After the charge and circle summaries have been despatched, the entries in the books should be carefully examined and all obvious mistakes corrected. The books should then be arranged in bundles by circles, with a copy of the circle summary on the top of each bundle. All the bundles with a copy of the charge summary should then be despatched to the "Superintendent Census Operations, Rajputana, Mount Abu." in whose office the statistics will be abstracted and tabulated.

4. It is understood that a copy of the circle list (clause II of the rules) which will facilitate the checking of the final summaries, has already been furnished to the Political Officers mentioned in paragraph 2 by the Officers Commanding the stations under reference.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

No. 536 of 1901.

Dated Abu, the 18th February, 1901.

Copy forwarded to the Magistrate Abu, for information, with the request that he will arrange, in consultation with the Resident, Western Rajputana States, to communicate the totals of Mount Abu (including the Sanitarium) either to the Census Superintendent, Sirohi State or to the Resident, whichever procedure is considered to be the most suitable.

It is requested that the decision arrived at on this point may be communicated to this office.

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

Nos. $\frac{3955}{3962}$G. of 1900.

No.	G. 3955	To The Resident,	Western Rajputana States.
„	3956	do.	Mewar.
„	3957	do.	Jaipur.
„	3958	do.	Bikaner.
„	3959	To the Political Agent,	Harauti & Tonk.
„	3960	do.	do. Eastern Rajputana States.
„	3961	do.	do. Alwar.
„	3962	do.	do. Kotah.

Dated Mount Abu, the 17th September 1900.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that under paragraph 28 (2), Chapter I of the Census Code the Hon'ble the Agent Governor General has decided that the town of $\frac{\text{Jodhpur}}{\text{Udaipur}}$ $\frac{}{\text{\&c. \&c.}}$ shall be treated as a city for Census purposes.

Jodhpur, Udaipur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Tonk, Bharatpur, Alwar and Kotah.

I am to request that the $\frac{\text{Marwar Durbar}}{\text{Mewar Durbar}}$ may be informed accordingly and that the Durbar may be asked to be good enough to arrange the census divisions of the city in accordance with the instructions laid down in Chapter III of the Code, so that it may be possible at the stage of tabulation to have separate statistics compiled for the urban and sub-urban areas if such exist.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

FIRST Assistant Agent Governor General,

Rajputana.

No. 545 of 1901.

Dated Abu the 18th February 1901.

To—The Census Commissioner for India.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram of the 15th February I have the honor to enclose a list of the cities in Rajputana for which provisional totals will be separately telegraphed to you. The Political officers of the States concerned have been advised to take care that the populations of the cities are also included in the populations of the States.

I have, etc.,

A. D. Bannerman, Captain,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

List of Cities in Rajputana for which provisional totals will be separately telegraphed.

	Name of City.	Name of State.	Remarks.
1	Jaipur	Jaipur State	
2	Jodhpur	Marwar ,,	
3	Udaipur	Mewar ,,	
4	Bikaner	Bikaner ,,	
5	Alwar	Alwar ,,	
6	Kotah	Kotah ,,	
7	Bharatpur	Bharatpur,,	
8	Tonk	Tonk ,,	

A. D. Bannerman, Captain.

Nos. 546-553 of 1901.

No. 546, To the Resident, Western Rajputana States.

,, 547, ,, ,, Mewar.

,, 548, ,, ,, Jaipur.

,, 549, ,, ,, Bikaner.

,, 550, ,, the Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajputana.

,, 551, ,, ,, ,, Alwar.

,, 552, ,, ,, ,, Kotah.

,, 553, ,, ,, ,, Harauti and Tonk.

Dated Abu, the 18th February 1901

SIR,

The Census Commissioner for India has invited attention to clause 8, chapter XIV of the Imperial Code of Census Proceedure and has asked that the population of the city may be telegraphed to him separately, care being taken that it is also included in the population of the Jaipur, Marwar, etc., State, I have the honor therefore to request you to be good enough to arrange to have the population of the Jaipur, etc., city reported to you separately and in addition to the population of the whole State including the city, and to telegraph these two separate provisional totals independently to the Census Commissioner for India, Calcutta, and to the Census Superintendent Rajputana, Mount Abu.

Jaipur / Jodhpur / Udaipur / Bikaner / Alwar / Kotah / Bharatpur / Tonk

The Form of the two telegrams will be

(i) Provisional totals of $\frac{\text{Jaipur}}{\text{Marwar}}$ State including $\frac{\text{City}}{\text{Jodhpur City}}$

Houses Males Females Total.

(ii) Provisional total of Jaipur City

Houses Males Females Total.

I have, etc.,

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,
Superintendent, Census Operations,
Rajputana.

Nos. 109 to 116 of 1900.

No. 109, To the Political Agent, Kotah.
„ 110, „ the Resident, Bikaner,
„ 111, „ the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.
„ 112, „ the Resident, Jaipur.
„ 113, „ the Resident, Western Rajputana States.
„ 114, „ the Resident, Mewar.
„ 115, „ the Political Agent, Harauti and Tonk.
„ 116, „ the Political Agent, Alwar

Dated Camp Jaipur, the 26th November 1901.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a note on the classification of Caste, Tribe and Race by the Census Commissioner for India and to request that you will be so good as to ask the Durbars (and Chiefs) in your $\frac{\text{Residency}}{\text{Agency}}$ to prepare and forward to me as soon as possible lists showing the chief castes in their respective State (and Estate) arranged in order of social precedence as recognised by Native public opinion at the present day.

2. A statement is attached showing the main castes recorded in the Rajputana Census tables of 1891 which may be of some assistance in the preparation of the list now asked for. In 1891 the chief castes were grouped according to the scheme of classification prescribed by Mr. Baines which was based on considerations partly Ethnological partly historical and partly again functional. For reasons which are set forth in his note, the Census Commissioner is not in favour of this scheme, and the principle of classification which he recommends for adoption on the present occasion is that mentioned in the 1st paragraph of this letter.

3. In preparing the lists, which should be drawn up in the form given in appendix II to the Census Commissioner's note, I have the honor to request that the Durbars may be asked to state in the form of explanatory notes on the lines of those given in the 5th para, of the Census Commissioner's note, the considerations upon which their arrangement is based.

4. Musalmans should be separately dealt with and the order of their social classes given as far as it is possible to do so. The tribes or castes of Musalmans in Rajputana returned in the last Census are given in the statement (1) attached—Nos. 155 to 232.

5. The Animistic tribes should be classed according to the prevalence of totemism among them and the degree to which they have adopted Hindu usage.

I have, etc.,
A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,
Superintendent, Census Operations,
Rajputana

No. 1315 of 1901.

To—All Census Superintendents,
(excepting Lawa and Kusalgarh),

Dated Mount Abu, the 5th August 1901.

SIR,

With reference to the scheme of classification of castes according to their social precedence as recognised by native public opinion at the present day prescribed in the Census Commissioner's note of the 26th October 1900, I have the honor to state that the grouping in the lists forwarded by the different Durbars in Rajputana varies very considerably, and castes which are assigned a high position in some lists are accorded a comparatively low place in others. For example, Khatris and Kayasthas are grouped by some States with Kshatriyas, by others with Vaishyas, and by others again with Sudras. As a consequence the preparation of a list for Rajputana which will command general acceptance is a task of considerable difficulty.

2 In the hope that by revising the headings of the groups it may be possible to arrive at a classification which will be generally accepted I have the honor to forward, for examination and for any alterations or remarks which the Durbar / The State Council / the Raja Dhiraj may have to suggest, a list which has been drawn up by me after carefully considering the replies which have been received, and the reasons where given, for assigning particular positions to certain castes.

3. The principle adopted has been to group the castes in accordance with the classification made by the majority of States. Where there is a marked divergence of opinion the *status* assigned to a caste has been determined, as far as it has been possible to do so, by social consideration based on the highest well-known castes which admittedly will eat *pakki* or *kachchi* or drink water from the *lotah* of the members of the caste in question.

With regard to religious devotees who are held in high esteem and veneration such as sunyasis, many of the States have classed them separately after all castes and forest tribes and it is therefore difficult to decide where they should be grouped. I will be glad to know whether the position assigned to them in the list is suitable.

4. I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to have one copy of the list duly corrected, and with the names of any castes which may have been omitted inserted in their proper place under the heading to which they belong and returned to me at the earliest possible date.

I have, etc.,
A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,
Superintendent, Census Operations,
Rajputana'

No. 1228 OF 1901.

To—All Residents & Political Agents,
Rajputana Agency.

Dated Mount Abu, the 3rd July, 1901.

SIR,

I have the honor to request you to be so good as to ask the Durbar (s) in in your Residency / Agency to furnish me, at the earliest possible date after the whole of the Census work has been completed, with a statement showing the total expenditure incurred in connection with the Census of 1901, from the beginning to the close of the operations, classified as far as possible, according to the 24 headings contained in the form annexed to this letter.

I have, etc.,
A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,
Superintendent Census Operations,
Rajputana.

APPENDIX D.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE B. B. & C. I RAILWAY AUTHORITIES.

Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway,

INCLUDING

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewash Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

Circular No. 20.

AGENT'S OFFICE.

Bombay 26th October 1900.

1901 CENSUS.

This Compay having been invited to assist in carrying out the Census which is to be taken on the night of the 1st March 1901, in both British and Native territory, it is desired that every assistance may be afforded by the Company's Officers in the matter.

2. The enumeration to be undertaken by the Railway includes every individual, whether in the service of the Company or otherwise, within Railway premises, * and all passengers and employés travelling in trains, on the night of the Census ; but other persons, although they may be Railway servants, residing beyond the limits of the line, will be counted by the Civil authorities.

* Railway premises includes a railway station within distant signals, a workshop, a colliery, a steamer-ghat and all other premises within the railway boundaries on which permanent or temporary employés of the Railway reside, expect gangmens' and gatemens' huts and similar isolated buildings outside the distant singals of stations.

Note.—All enumeration work between stations, *i. e.*, outside distant signals, will be carried out by the Civil Authorties. But this does not include large collections of Railway labourers sleeping near the Railway works on which they are employed, which works may be situated outside distant signals. This work must be carried out by the Railway Officials.

3. The undersigned has agreed that the work of enumeration on lines under construction should be undertaken by this Railway. This work will be carried out by the Engineering Department.

4. In conducting the work, attention is directed to the Rules drawn up by the Government of India in Chapter VI of the Census Code, copy annexed ; and to simplify the enumeration it is advisable that the control in each place or locality should be under the supervision of one official, irrespective of departments. With this view, the Traffic Department will arrange to have the work done at and in all stations between distant signals and trains on the Main line and all Branches. At all large stations the enumeration of persons living on Railway land outside station limits will be undertaken by the Engineering Department under the orders of the Resident Engineer. It is desirable, in order to avoid the possibility of a double count, that the Traffic and Engineering Departments should arrange beforehand the exact limits of their respective charges.

5. The Traffic Department should arrange to enumerate passengers at the station where they alight, if they have not been enumerated already, *vide* the procedure given in Clause 8 of the attached Instructions.

6. Joint and Departmental Circulars, similar to those issued for the Census operations of 1891, should be got out at an early date, and the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and enumerators should be appointed at once.

7. The enumeration books and schedules will be supplied by the Provincial Census Superintendents, and no time should be lost by the different Railway Charge Superintendents in preparing the indents in Form No. 2, [*vide* Chapter VI of the Census Code], which should be sent in as early as possible to the officers mentioned in rule 13 of the attached Instructions. A copy of the Instructions for Railway Charge Superintendents and supervisors, with a specimen of the enumeration book together with general and household schedule and Block-List, is attached herewith.

8. Officers on the R. M. Railway are reminded that indents for the books and schedules required for the section Sabarmati to Roho, should be sent for compliance to the Provincial Census Superintendent, Bombay.

9. Each Railway Charge Superintendent and if considered necessary, each supervisor, should be provided with a copy of the Census Code. Heads of Departments should indent on the different Provincial Census Superintendents for these, if not already received.

H. D. OLIVIER, LIEUT.-COL., R. E.,
Agent.

Accompaniments—

Instructions to Railway Charge Superintendents and Supervisors.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RAILWAY CHARGE SUPERINTENDENTS AND SUPERVISORS.

A general census of the population, both of British and Native territory, will be taken on the night of the first March 1901. The Company will take it within railway premises which are to be held to include a Railway station within distant signals, a workshop, a colliery, a steamer-ghat and all other premises within the Railway boundaries on which permanent or temporary employés of the Railway reside, *except gangmens' and gatemens' huts and similar isolated buildings outside the distant signals of stations.*

2. The persons to be enumerated are those present on the night of the 1st March, and comprise—

(1) Resident employés, their families and servants and their families residing within "Railway premises."

(2) Labourers and others employed on railway work by contractors and sleeping on railway premises or encamped close by, even though the Railway works are situated outside distant signals.

(3) Employés and passengers travelling by rail (see also para. 8 below).

3. To facilitate the operations, the whole of the Railway limits, including stations, huts and houses along the line *and within distant signals*, and residential quarters and houses and the places where labourers employed by contractors are encamped, are to be divided into census charges, circles and blocks under Charge Superintendents, supervisors, and enumerators, respectively. The block is the smallest sub-division, and is the unit for enumeration, and the enumerator is responsible for the enumeration of every person residing within it.

4. In order to prevent any omission a list of houses for each block (called the block list) in the following form should be prepared by the enumerator as soon as he is appointed.

BLOCK LIST.

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

Sub-Division, *i. e.*, Hamlet Quarter, Street, &c.	HOUSES.		FAMILIES IN EACH HOUSE.		REMARKS.
	Serial number.	Description, Dwelling-house, Shop, Serai, &c.	Serial number.	Name of the head member of each family.	
1	2	3	4	5	6

5. European, Eurasian and well educated English-speaking Natives will be supplied by the enumerator of the block with loose (or household) schedules in English, containing clear instructions, which they will be required to fill in for themselves, and their families, on the census night (March 1st), and return to the enumerator on the morning of the 2nd March. In the 6th column of the block list, a note should be made by the enumerator, of the houses for which such schedules are to be delivered and of the number delivered.

6. For all other persons, including the servants of house-holders supplied with loose schedules, the required information will be obtained by the enumerator orally, and entered in the general schedules which, together with any household schedules distributed, and also the Block Lists, will eventually be bound by the enumerator within a brown paper cover.

7. In order to reduce as far as possible the amount of work to be done by the enumerators on the census night, a preliminary record will be made in

the enumeration-book for Classes 1 and 2 of pargraph 2 (except the persons to whom household schedules are to be delivered) a few days before the 1st March. On the night of the 1st the enumerator will again go round all the houses in the block list, and bring this preliminary record up to date by adding newly-born children, new arrivals, persons accidentally omitted, &c., and striking out persons who have died or gone away. Full instructions as to the way in which the enumerator should do his work will be found in the Government instructions, which are printed on the brown paper cover of the enumeration books.

8. Passenger enumeration will be conducted as follows:—

(1) Every passenger who enters a train between 8 P. M. and 6 A. M. on the census night, will be asked when he takes his ticket or shows it at the barrier, whether he has been already enumerated outside railway limits; and, if he has, a mark to that effect is to be made on his ticket. If he has not, he should be enumerated at once and his ticket duly marked.

(2) Every passenger leaving a train after 8 P. M. and before the station mentioned in the next paragraph is reached, unless his ticket is marked as above, will be enumerated by the enumerator of the station where he alights, as he goes out, and will be given a check-ticket, and told to show it to any one who wants to count him again.

(3) At the first convenient station at which each train stops after 6 A. M. on the 2nd March, every passenger whether he alights at this station or not, whose ticket does not show that he has already been enumerated, will be enumerated by the enumerators of that station. In this case no check-tickets will be necessary. If necessary, the period for which the train is timed to stop may be prolonged until the enumeration is completed.

Note.—European, Eurasian and all first and second class passengers will have loose Household schedules given to them by the guard of the train to be filled in and given up to the enumerators at the station where they alight, or where they are at the morning of enumeration. The stations where the morning enumeration is to be held should be settled by the Traffic Superintendent after consulting the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations. Engine-drivers guards and other railway employés, whether on passenger or goods trains, on duty with the train, will be treated like passengers for the purposes of enumeration, and will be enumerated at the station where they go off duty, or where the morning enumeration is made.

9. Troops travelling by rail on the night of the 1st March will be enumerated by their officer and the return separately sent in. But the native servants travelling with them should be enumerated with the rest of the persons in the train.

10. The division into charges, circles and blocks should be made according to the following principles:—

(1) The charges should correspond as nearly as possible with the Collectorates through which the lines pass and place under Charge Super-

intendents, who will be responsible for all the preparations independently of departments.

(2) Each station, including the huts of pointsmen, gate-keepers, etc., within the distant signals, and all buildings on railway premises, will form a circle. If it is too small to require sub-division into blocks, the station master will be both supervisor and enumerator and will enumerate residents, employés and passengers.

(3) At large places the circle will be divided into blocks, of which the railway station, with the station-master as enumerator, will be one. Other officials will be appointed enumerators of the other blocks independently of departments, and the highest resident official of whatever department will be supervisor.

11. The charges must be divided from information which the Engineering Department should supply, and the Charge Superintendents should be appointed at once by the Heads of Departments in consultation with one another.

12. As soon as his appointment has been approved, each Charge Superintendent will arrange the circles and blocks and appoint supervisors and enumerators according to the principles laid down in paragraph 10.

13. Each enumerator must then prepare as accurately as possible an estimate of the numbers of the different forms, *i e.*, General and Household Schedules and Block Lists, required for his block, and forward it to the Charge Superintendent through the Supervisor of the circle. The Charge Superintendent should send an indent on the proper Form No. 2 as shown in the Census Code to the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, according to the following list. The Provincial Superintendents are :—

Bombay Presidency (including Baroda).—R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I. C. S., Provincial Census Superintendent, Bombay.

Rajputana.—Captain A. D. Bannerman, I.S.C., Provincial Census Superintendent, Mount Abu.

Ajmer-Merwara (British District).—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer.

Central India.—Captain A. MacIver Campbell, I. S. C., Provincial Census Superintendent, Neemuch.

North-West Provinces.—R. Burn, Esq., I. C. S., Provincial Census Superintendent, Allahabad.

Punjab.—H. A. Rose, Esq., C. S., Provincial Census Superintendent, Lahore.

Central Provinces.—R. V. Russell, Esq., I. C. S., Provincial Census Superintendent, Nagpur.

Gwalior.—J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq., Provincial Census Superintendent, Gwalior.

14. In making the estimates of the forms required the following should be borne in mind :—

(i).—For every household to be supplied with a household schedule under paragraph 5, one English loose (or household) schedule

will be required, and more if there are more than 9 in the family.

(ii).—For the enumeration of the Resident Population, one page of the General schedule should be estimated for each house or hut, or more if there are more than 10 occupants. Full instructions as to the filling up of the General schedules are printed on the brown paper cover of the enumeration books. For the enumeration of passengers, the same form of enumeration book will be supplied and the usual number of passengers using each station will serve as a guide as to the number of schedules required.

For the stations where the morning enumeration is to be held, several books containing 20 pages of the general schedule should be estimated for, so that more than one enumerator can work at once.

15. In forwarding the indent in the duly prescribed Form No. 2 (copy given below) to the Provincial Superintendent, the Charge Superintendent will state in the remarks column in what language the different Forms are required.

No. 2.

Indent for Census Forms.

Name of station or premises.	Name of Supervisor.	No. of Blocks.	No. of forms required for residents.					No. of forms required for Travellers.					Remarks.
			Covers.	Household Schedules.	Private Schedules.	General Schedules.	Block Lists.	Covers.	Household Schedules.	Private Schedules.	General Schedules.	Enumeration Passes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

16. The Provincial Superintendent will arrange for these different Forms being sent to the Charge Superintendents, who will supply them to the supervisors for distribution to the enumerators under them.

17. The Charge Superintendents and supervisors should give as much time as they can spare from their ordinary duties to the supervision of these arrangements, and in large stations especially, the supervisor should pay great attention to the proper preparation of the preliminary record, as on this depends almost entirely the correct enumeration of the native resident population.

18. All the corrections on the final night of this preliminary record must be made in red ink, and the supervisors must take care that all the enumerators are supplied with it.

19. Immediately after the census night the schedules and books will be forwarded to the Charge Superintendents, who will arrange them by circles and blocks, and send them to the Collectors or Political Agents for the district or State in which each block is situated.

H. D. OLIVIER, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Agent.

APPENDIX E.

Showing the Particulars of Census Divisions and Officers.

Note.—This excludes the Census Divisions and Officers within Military, Railway, &c., limits.

Name of State.	Total number of Census divisions.			Average number of occupied houses per block.	Enumerating staff.											
					Total Census officers.			Charge Superintendents.			Supervisors.			Enumerators.		
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.		Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	Officials.	Non officials.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bikaner ...	5	322	3,718	43	3,361	649	2,712	5	5	...	322	223	99	3,034	421	2,613
Jaisalmer ...	17	37	809	46	378	72	378	17	17	...	37	21	16	324	34	290
Marwar ...	25	231	6,730	70	7,715	199	7,516	44	...	44	251	195	56	7,420	4	7,416
Mewar ...	50	723	7,357	36	6,871	2,121	4,750	59	56	3	679	566	113	6,133	1,499	4,634
Banswara ...	10	58	1,330	20	I	n	for	ma	ti	on	not	re	ce	i	v	ed.
and																
Kusalgarh (*Estate*) ...	2	6	71	51	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Partabgarh ...	5	24	362	50	208	79	208	5	5	...	33	29	4	170	45	125
Dungarpur ...	4	80	1,231	27	319	319	...	4	4	...	90	90	...	225	225	...
Sirohi ...	14	89	1,004	55	1,095	216	879	14	14	...	89	66	23	992	136	856
Jaipur ...	41	1,357	8,409	69	9,808	5,859	3,949	41	41	...	1,357	1,157	200	8,410	4,661	3,749
Kishangarh ...	5	65	537	37	856	230	626	5	5	...	65	63	2	786	162	624
Lawa (*Estate*) ...	1	1	15	32	7	6	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	5	4	1
Alwar ...	14	382	2,643	70	3,330	1,312	2,018	14	14	...	395	352	43	2,921	946	1,975
Bharatpur ...	11	266	3,042	36	3,338	1,197	2,141	13	13	...	287	275	12	3,038	909	2,129
Dholpur ...	6	237	1,507	44	2,169	637	1,532	6	6	...	269	229	40	1,894	402	1,492
Karauli ...	6	71	1,142	45	710	458	252	6	6	...	71	63	8	633	389	244
Jhalawar ...	7	71	644	58	688	310	378	7	7	...	71	66	5	610	237	373
Tonk ...	6	159	2,168	34	1,227	940	287	7	7	...	159	157	2	1,061	776	285
Bundi ...	14	204	1,464	42	1,788	322	1,788	14	14	...	204	127	77	1,570	181	1,389
Kotah ...	35	421	4,520	34	3,926	1,204	2,722	34	34	...	428	412	16	3,464	758	2,706
Shahpura ...	8	35	430	40	479	102	377	8	8	...	36	36	...	435	58	377

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number and cost of printing Schedules, Covers, Block-lists, &c., for Rajputana.

1	2	3			4						5			6			7		
Serial number.	Name of State or other Authority.	Schedules supplied (English, Hindi and Urdu.)			Covers.			General and Block-lists.			Cost of paper used for covers R. Brown at 4-14-9 per ream.			Cost of paper for Schedules and Block-lists R. Badami at 4-2-8 per ream.			Cost of Printing covers.		
		Covers.	General and household schedules.	Block-lists.	Quantity of paper for covers, &c.														
					R.	q.	sh.	R.	q.	sh.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Jaisalmer	840	15,305	800	...	11	16	5	12	21	2	13	11	23	8	4	1	1	11
2	Sirohi	1,730	25,710	2,050	1	4	1	9	12	9	5	14	8	40	2	8	2	4	5
3	Mewar	10,080	227,070	18,360	7	...	...	85	4	9	34	7	3	355	1	3	13	7	...
4	Dungarpur	800	20,010	1,600	...	11	3	7	11	8	2	11	10	31	8	5	1	1	1
5	Banswara	2,305	24,980	3,190	1	12	...	9	17	5	7	14	0	41	0	2	3	1	11
6	Partabgarh	510	12,820	1,020	...	7	2	4	12	23	1	11	11	19	6	0	0	11	0
7	Kusalgarh	260	3,850	310	...	3	15	1	9	21	0	14	3	6	3	7	0	5	7
8	Jaipur	12,000	300,100	12,000	8	6	16	108	7	9	41	0	3	451	8	7	15	15	0
9	Kishangarh	770	11,550	930	...	10	17	4	6	16	2	10	2	18	0	11	1	0	0
10	Lawa	20	305	30	...	...	7	...	2	7	0	1	2	0	7	9	0	0	0
11	Alwar	6,350	137,010	10,160	4	8	5	51	2	...	21	11	3	212	14	8	8	7	6
12	Kotah	7,200	108,020	14,410	5	...	...	42	10	5	24	9	9	177	2	0	9	9	6
13	Jhalawar	550	21,230	1,190	...	7	15	7	15	17	1	14	0	32	7	0	0	11	9
14	Bharatpur	6,000	74,900	6,000	4	3	8	28	1	19	20	8	1	117	0	8	8	0	0
15	Dholpur	4,100	41,940	2,310	2	16	23	15	7	7	14	0	0	64	0	8	5	7	6
16	Karauli	1,700	32,050	2,500	1	3	14	11	19	22	5	12	11	49	15	9	2	4	3
17	Bundi	2,110	31,600	2,520	1	9	7	11	19	11	7	3	4	49	15	3	2	13	0
18	Tonk	3,400	50,990	4,080	2	7	5	19	2	10	11	10	1	79	10	7	2	8	6
19	Shahpura	550	8,290	660	...	7	15	3	3	4	1	14	0	13	2	3	0	11	9
	TOTAL ...	61,275	1147730	84,120	35	4	9	490	9	18	209	6	10	1783	4	6	81	10	2
20	Officer Commdg. Erinpura	50	806	60	...	...	17	...	6	...	0	2	9	1	4	0	0	1	3
21	,, Kherwara ...	32	443	32	...	...	11	...	3	7	0	1	10	0	11	0	0	0	8
22	,, Kotra ...	11	156	11	...	...	4	...	1	4	0	0	8	0	3	11	0	0	3
23	First Assistant to A. G. G., Rajputana ...	140	1,365	250	...	1	23	...	11	11	0	7	9	2	5	6	0	3	0
	TOTAL ...	233	2,770	353	...	3	7	1	...	22	0	13	0	4	8	5	0	5	2
24	Officer in-charge I. M. Ry.	14	235	7	...	...	5	...	1	16	0	0	10	0	5	7	0	0	6
25	D. T. S. Abu Road ...	56	631	100	...	...	19	...	5	8	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	3
26	Ex. Engineer, R.M. Ry., Abu	200	1,450	800	...	2	19	...	15	21	0	11	0	3	4	3	0	4	3
27	Dist. Loco Supdt. Abu Road	5	1,000	40	...	...	2	...	7	11	0	0	4	1	8	2	0	0	3
28	D. T. S. Bandikui ...	104	1,155	48	...	1	11	...	8	14	0	5	9	1	11	11	0	2	3
29	Ex. Engineer, R. M. Ry., Bandikui ...	20	1,418	40	...	...	7	...	10	9	0	1	2	2	1	11	0	0	6
30	D. T. S. Mhow ...	24	623	12	...	...	8	...	4	16	0	1	4	0	14	9	0	1	0
31	D. T. S. Cawnpore ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Distt. Loco Supdt., Ajmer...	16	635	32	...	...	5	...	...	11	0	0	10	0	15	5	0	0	6
33	The Engineer in Chief, Baran Marwar ...	2	29	2	...	...	1	...	...	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Supdt Census Rajputana ...	2,132	2,138	1,728	1	2	15	...	7	20	5	13	8	5	12	11	2	13	6
	TOTAL ...	2,575	9,316	2,810	1	8	20	4	2	12	7	6	0	17	12	0	3	8	0
	Total Rajputana (excluding Bikaner & Marwar) ...	64,083	1159816	87,283	36	16	12	495	13	4	217	9	10	1,805	8	11	85	7	4
35	Marwar	12,073	410,636	41,306	8	6	16	157	13	8	41	12	0	656	15	1	170	0	0
36	Bikaner	12,148	115,030	15,000	4	5	...	51	15	...	17	15	6	200	14	0	19	14	0
	TOTAL ...	24,221	525666	56,306	12	11	16	209	8	8	59	11	6	857	13	1	189	14	0
	Grand Total ...	88,304	1685482	143,589	49	8	4	705	1	12	277	5	4	2,668	6	0	275	5	4

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number and cost of printing Schedules, Covers, Block-lists, &c., for Rajputana.

8			9			10			11				12			13			14			15
Cost of printing Schedules and Block-lists.			Total cost of paper.			Total cost of printing.			Enumeration Passes				Dispatching charges.			Freight charges.			Total Cost (total of Columns 9 to 13).			Remarks.
									Number.	Cost at annas 6 per 100 copies.												
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
10	11	10	26	6	3	11	13	9	...	...	...	...	1	12	0	4	12	0	44	12	0	Forms supplied at the cost of Government.
18	8	3	46	1	4	20	12	8	...	...	...	..	2	8	0	8	4	0	77	10	0	Cost recovered from Durbar
164	10	0	389	8	6	178	1	0	...	...	...	...	19	4	0	66	0	0	652	13	6	Do.
14	6	6	34	4	3	15	7	7	...	...	...	...	2	8	0	5	11	0	57	14	10	Forms supplied at the cost of Government.
17	11	6	48	14	2	20	13	5	...	...	...	...	2	8	0	8	4	0	80	7	7	Do.
9	6	3	21	1	11	10	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	4	2	0	36	13	2	Do.
2	12	1	7	1	10	3	1	8	...	...	...	..	0	12	0	0	15	0	11	14	6	Do.
209	2	1	492	8	10	225	1	1	...	...	...	...	27	4	0	85	5	0	830	2	11	Cost recovered from Durbar.
8	5	0	20	11	1	9	5	0	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	3	13	0	34	13	1	Do.
0	3	3	0	8	11	0	3	9	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	Forms supplied at the cost of Government.
99	1	9	234	9	11	107	9	3	...	...	...	...	11	12	0	10	7	0	364	6	2	Cost recovered from Durbar
82	9	6	201	11	9	92	3	0	...	...	...	...	11	12	0	30	2	0	335	12	9	DO.
14	15	1	34	5	0	15	10	10	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	7	0	0	58	7	10	Do.
53	14	11	137	8	9	61	14	11	...	...	...	...	6	8	0	25	0	0	230	15	8	Do.
29	8	0	78	0	8	34	15	6	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	12	8	0	131	8	2	Do.
23	0	1	55	12	8	25	4	4	..	...	...	...	3	12	0	9	9	0	94	6	0	Do.
22	11	11	57	2	7	25	8	11	...	...	...	..	3	0	0	8	13	0	94	8	6	Forms supplied at the cost of Government.
36	14	4	91	4	8	41	6	10	...	...	...	...	4	8	0	15	8	0	152	11	6	Cost recovered from Durbar
5	14	5	15	0	3	6	10	2	...	...	...	..	0	12	0	2	2	0	24	8	5	Forms supplied at the cost of Government.
324	6	9	1,992	11	4	906	0	11	...	...	...	..	108	12	0	308	4	0	3,315	12	3	
0	9	3	1	6	9	0	10	6	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	0	3	0	2	8	3	Do.
0	5	1	0	12	10	0	5	9	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	7	7	
0	1	9	0	4	7	0	2	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	7	7	
1	1	10	2	13	3	1	4	10	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	0	7	0	4	13	1	
2	1	11	5	5	5	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	0	12	6	0	11	6	9	4	6	
0	2	6	0	6	5	0	3	0	1,500	5	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	8	7	3	Do.
0	7	9	1	4	2	0	9	0	1,100	4	2	0	0	8	0	1	5	0	7	12	2	
1	8	0	3	15	3	1	12	3	...	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	6	7	6	
0	10	11	1	8	6	0	11	2	...	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	15	8	
0	12	9	2	1	8	0	15	0	4,503	16	14	2	0	8	0	5	5	0	25	11	10	
0	15	6	2	3	1	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	3	11	1	Do.
0	6	6	1	0	1	0	7	6	...	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	13	7	
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	12	2	
0	7	1	1	0	3	0	7	7	600	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	4	13	10	
0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	11	
2	9	2	11	10	7	5	6	8	697	2	9	10	1	0	0	2	8	0	23	3	1	
8	0	9	25	2	0	11	8	9	8,500	31	14	0	4	0	0	13	4	6	85	13	3	
384	9	5	2,023	2	9	920	0	9	8,500	31	14	0	113	8	6	322	4	0	3,410	14	0	
1,337	0	9	698	11	1	1,707	0	9	...	...	...	...	88	9	1	205	8	6	2,699	13	5	Forms printed at the Durbar Press.
322	4	0	218	13	6	342	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	3	0	696	2	6	Do.
1,659	4	9	917	8	7	2,049	2	9	...	...	...	...	88	9	1	340	11	6	3,395	15	11	
2,693	14	2	2,940	11	4	2,969	3	6	8,500	31	14	0	202	1	7	662	15	6	6,806	13	11	

APPENDIX G.

CENSUS COMMISSIONER'S NOTE ON ABSTRACTION & TABULATION.

1. *Census Processes.*—The books of schedules containing the various particulars recorded by the enumerators for each individual may be described as the raw material of the census ; and the final tables as the manufactured product. The transformation of the one into the other involves three processes—abstraction, tabulation and compilation,—of which the first is by far the most difficult and complicated. Abstraction is the process which groups individual entries by classes, such as sex, religion, occupation and the like, and gives totals of these classes for small territorial units, such as blocks or villages. Tabulation brings together the abstraction-totals by larger units, such as towns, thanas or tahsils. Compilation arranges the tabulation-totals by districts or provinces. I deal here only with the first two processes, and with these only so far as is necessary to explain the new system of abstraction and tabulation which I propose to introduce.

2. *Old method of abstraction.*—Abstraction has hitherto been conducted in India by means of abstraction-sheets, which practically reproduce the final tables on a greatly enlarged scale. If, for example, one of the final tables is to show the population grouped according to sex, age, religion and civil condition, the abstraction-sheet, in which the requisite data are entered, will contain, assuming three religions to be dealt with, 836 distinct compartments, each representing a separate combination of the factors exhibited in the table, or a total relating to such combination. The entries in the sheet consist of strokes or "ticks," each representing an individual. Thus, if a male Hindu, who is married and is 35 years old, is to be recorded, the abstractor looks first to the general heading "Males," and under that to the division "Hindus," which is sub-divided into " Married, Single and Widowed." He then runs his eye down the side-column till he finds the age-period 35—39. In the compartment thus marked off he makes a stroke. Further strokes are added for other persons falling into the same category, every fifth stroke being made diagonally through the four strokes preceding it, so as to enable the strokes to be totalled by fives. The unit of abstraction is the block, and for each block there are as many abstraction-sheets as there are final tables. The totals and cross-totals of the strokes on the abstraction-sheet give the block-totals for religion, sex, civil condition and age-periods. These, after undergoing certain tests, and in a certain proportion of cases being re-abstracted *ab initio*, are entered in the tabulation registeres, where the block-totals are combined into village-totals, and the village-totals into totals for towns, taluks, thanas, or tahsils—whichever is adopted as the unit of tabulation in any particular case.

3. *Its defects.*—This method of abstraction is open to the following objections:—

(*1*) However careful the abstractor may be, the difficulty of picking out the right compartment in a large sheet is very great, and even with expert abstractors, such as are employed on this work in Europe, mistakes are frequent.

(*2*) With the class of abstractors available in this country, carelessness and wilful fudging have also to be reckoned with, especially when the abstractor is paid by the month and has to do a certain task in order to earn his pay.

(*3*) No test of the correctness of any given sheet can be applied while abstraction is proceeding; even when a sheet has been totalled the accuracy of its totals can only be gauged by comparison with the corresponding totals as worked out on other sheets; and, when these totals do not correspond, as is usually the case, the only method of determining which of the discrepant totals is correct is re-abstraction; in other words, doing the work again from the beginning. In Bengal in 1891 the cost of abstraction alone, apart from supervision and checking, was estimated at Rs. 3,200, of which Rs. 800 was for re-abstraction; and Mr. O'Donnell, after remarking that the test slip prescribed for the purpose of comparing the different abstraction-sheets "became the cause of much fudging," goes on to say that in practice "re-abstraction was permitted free of fines on the abstractors up to a sum equal to 33 per cent. of original abstraction." Mr. Stuart, in Madras, gives 33·04 as the percentage of re-abstraction, and observes that only 14·32 per cent. of the books were correctly abstracted at the first working.

(*4*) As it is usually impossible to abstract on a single working sheet more than one book of schedules, and in last census, owing to the system of central binding, there were often several books for a single block, the number of small totals to be entered in the tabulation registers is unduly multiplied and the possibility of error increased.

For reasons, such as these, Professor Von Mayr, a distinguished foreign statistician and census administrator, condemns the system of abstraction described above as being at the best "a clumsy, untrustworthy, and antiquated method of procedure," and his opinion is fully borne out by the reports of the last census, and by the opinion of all former Superintendents of Census whom I have had the advatage of consulting during my tours

4. *Bavarian system of abstraction by slips.*—In the coming census therefore I propose to substitute for the system of abstraction by strokes or ticks the method of abstraction by slips which was successfully used by professor Von Mayr, in the Bavarian Census of 1871, and which appears to be admirably adapted for use in India. I am indebted to the Professor for the report from which I have compiled a brief account of the sworking of the ystem in Bavaria.

For every person enumerated all the particulars recorded in the schedule were extracted on a separate slip. The slips were of eight different colours

indicating sex and civil condition—as single, married, widowed, or divorced, and were filled up in the following manner :—

Specimen slip.	*Explanation of entries.*
6. I. I	Serial number of village, block and schedule.
V	Symbol for head of family.
√	Symbol for born in the place where enumerated.
29	Age.
K	Roman Catholic.
Badereibesitzer. S. . .	Proprietor of bathing establishment : independent.
B	Bavarian subject.
M { 2 . . . . . / 4 . . . . . } 6	Symbol denoting that the person enumerated is the head of a household of 6 persons—2 males and 4 females.

The slips were arranged in the order of the schedules and tied into bundles by villages. They were then sorted (also by villages) into heaps corresponding to the columns of the final tables which were to be filled up. The first sorting gave the population by sex, religion and nationality, thus—

	Bavarian subjects.		*Foreigners.*	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Catholic ...				
Protestant ...				
Reformed ...				
Jewish ...				

The slips in the Bavarian heaps were first counted and the results entered in a table. Then the slips relating to foreigners were thrown together with those relating to Bavarian subjects, so as to give the entire population arranged by religion and sex. Each heap was again counted and the total entered in a table.

The slips were used successively in the manner described for all the tables compiled from the schedules.

5. *French system of abstraction by sorting individual schedules* ("bulletins"). The French Census of 1891 was taken by means of "bulletins

individuals" measuring 19 centimeters by 25 and containing the following entries:—Name, sex, age, birth place nationality, civil condition, number of children living, profession, residence. For the purposes of abstraction these were deal with like the Bavarian slips and sorted into heaps according to the main tables. The details of the system are stated in paragraph 12 (page 12) below.

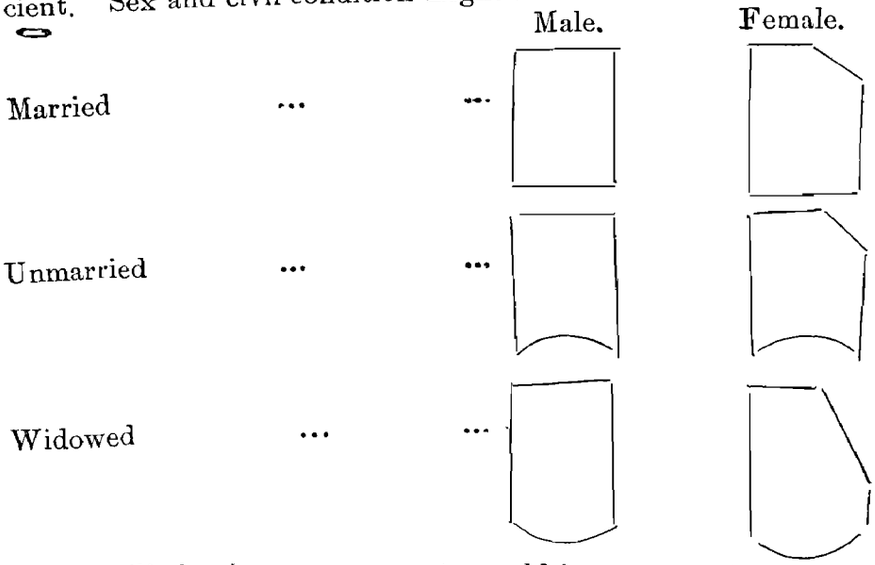
6. *System proposed for India.*—It will be observed that the Bavarian system, while employing colour to denote sex combined with civil condition, does not vary the shape of the slip so as to express any other general attribute, such as religion, literacy, or illiteracy. I propose to modify the system in three particulars—

(1) by using colour to indicate religion,

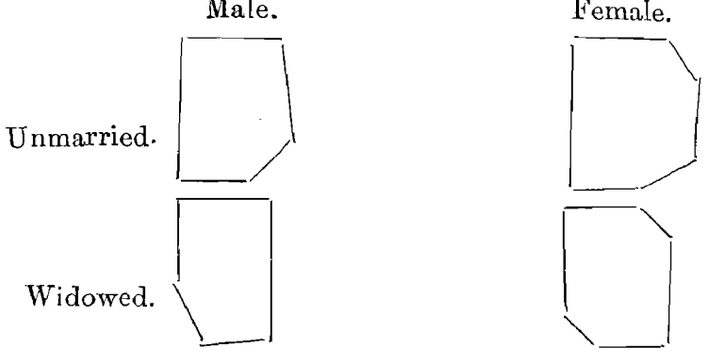
(2) by taking shape to express sex and civil condition,

(3) by filling up for each individual two slips instead of one.

The selection of colour will of course be determined by the price of the paper; the cheapest paper of a suitable kind being used for Hindus, as the most numerous religion; the next cheapest for Muhammadans and so on. The number of colours that can be used will depend on the number the average abstractor can be got to manipulate with accuracy. Probably five will be sufficient. Sex and civil condition might be denoted thus—



A still simpler arrangement would be to cut off the right-hand bottom corner for the unmarried of either sex and the left-hand bottom corner for the widowed, *e. g.*



This would save some trouble and expense in the cutting, but the shape would be less distinctive, and there would be a greater danger of the abstractor taking up the wrong slip when commencing to make entries.

7. *General Sketch of Procedure.*—Each slip denotes religion by its colour and sex and civil condition by its shape, consequently these data need not be written down. Assuming for the present that the draft tables annexed to this note are accepted as the final tables, and that sect is to be recorded, the abstractor would first carefully observe the religion, sex and civil condition of the person to be abstracted, and would select two slips accordingly. He would then enter on the first of these—

sect, age, caste, literacy (by language in which literate), English, infirmity; and on the second—

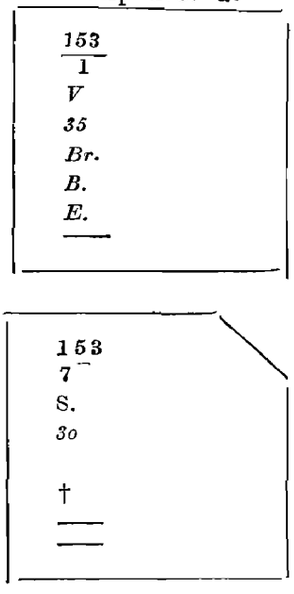
caste, principle occupation, subsidiary occupation, dependency (by occupation on which dependent), birth-place and language ordinarily used.

It is essential that the entries should be made in the above order.

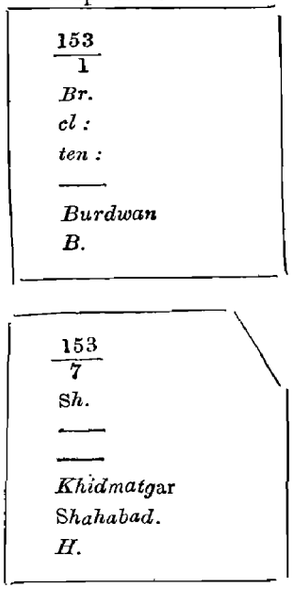
The first slip would furnish the data for tables VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII, XII-A, XIII, XIV, XVII and XVIII; and the second for tables X, XI, XV, XVI. The object of introducing a second slip is to enable the caste and occupation tables to be started concurrently with the others and to be dealt with by a special staff of tabulators.

Taking as an illustration the first and seventh entries in the specimen schedule attached to the General Census Resolution of 2nd April 1900 and supposing sect to be recorded, the slips would be filled in thus—

Slip No. I.



Slip No. II.



On male slip No. I.

$\frac{153}{1}$ means that the book under abstraction bears the number 153 and that the serial number of the person abstracted is 1. This entry renders it possible at any stage of the proceedings (*a*) to verify any given slip (*b*) to replace a slip that

has been lost. The numbers of the books should, I think, run in a series for the Thana or Tahsil and should be affixed directly the books are received in the record branch of the abstraction office. It ought to be easy to keep the books of different thanas apart ; and it is an object to simplify the entries on the slip.

V stands for Vaishnava, on the assumption that sect is entered in the column for religion.

35 is the age of the person enumerated.

Br. stands for Brahman.

B. means literate in Bengali.

E. means literate in English.

——means that the column for infirmity in blank.

On male slip No. II.

cl. stands for clerk, the principle occupation.

ten. for tenure holder, the subsidiary occupation.

——means that the column for dependency is blank.

Burdwan is the birth-place, which must be written in full.

B. means that the language ordinarily used is Bengali.

On female slip No. I.

S. stands for Sunni.

Sh. for Shekh.

† means that she is illiterate.

——that the column for English is blank.

On female slip No. II.

Sh. stands for Shekh.

——} means that the columns for principle and subsidiary occupations are
——} blank.

Khidmatgár means that she is dependent on her husband's principle occupation that of khidmatgàr.

H. that her ordinary language is Hindi.

A table of recognized abbreviations would be drawn up in each Province, in which a few of the most numerous castes and occupations would be included.

The unit of abstraction would be the village. After the two sets of slips had been written up for a given village they would pass on, with the book of schedules, to the checking branch and thence to the tabulating branch. There each series would undergo several sortings, as is explained in detail below. At each stage in the sorting, entries would be made in the tabulation registers, and when the entire process had been gone through, those registers would be complete for all tables except I to V, which are made up from other sources. Compilation into totals for larger units can then proceed in the ordinary way.

8. *Abstraction.*—I will now attempt to describe the process of abstraction more fully.

It may be assumed at starting.—

(*a*) that a record branch has been formed ;

(*b*) that the schedule books are arranged territorially by tahsils and villages and by towns and wards ;

(*c*) that each book has been numbered in a series for the tahsil or town so that (as in the illustrations above) only one number need be entered on the slips ;

(*d*) that the schedules for Thana Sonpur have been issued to the abstraction branch, the Head Assistant of which has given a receipt for them in the books of the record branch ;

(*e*) that the Head Assistant of the abstraction branch has made over 5 books, being the complete schedules for the village Kantadih (population 1,253), to a particular abstractor, and has taken his signature in the register of books issued for abstraction ;

that the abstractor has been supplied with the requisite number of slips (issued of course against a receipt), and has arranged them conveniently so that the slips of the colour and shape which he will require most frequently are nearest to him.

The abstractor will fill up the slips as described above, laying each down *face upwards* separately, so that the two sets should not get mixed. While he is writing the next two slips, those first written will have dried and he can then turn them *face downwards*, so as to get the serial numbers in order. [This takes it for granted that ink must be used and that pencil entries would get rubbed out in sorting. But the point is one for experiment.] When he has written up 100 slips he will tie them into a bundle. On completing the village he will have for each series of slips 13 bundles, 12 of 100 each and one of 53. Each set should be tied together, and on the top of each of the large bundles thus formed a title slip placed, bearing the entries.

Thana	...	...	Sonpur.
Village	...	...	Kantadih.
No.	...	...	351
Book Nos.	...	...	153—175
No. of slips	...	...	1,253

These entries should be made at the top of the title slips so as to leave *room* for further entries below.

An alternative method, which perhaps deserves consideration, would be to require the abstractor to sort the slips he writes by colour and shape, and tie them up accordingly within each series. But I am inclined to think this will be best left to be done in the process of tabulation. It would to some extent complicate the process of checking, and it would involve paying a higher rate to the abstractor. If adopted, the resulting groups should be shown on the title slip.

9. *Checking.*—The two bundles of slips will now pass to the checking branch, which must consist of trustworthy men and must be very sharply looked after. In the paragraph on rates of payment below, it is suggested that their remuneration should be adjusted so as to put a premium on the detection of errors. As each slip bears the number of the book and of the individual entry to which it refers, the process of checking, if honestly carried out, is very simple. The quickest way of doing it will probably be for one man to take the slips and read out the numbers, while another man reads the entries under the particular number. What proportion of slips should be tested can only be determined by experience. Slips found to be incorrect should be marked and returned to the abstractor with the books for correction. The entire bundle would then pass afresh through the checking Department.

The total population for each book can be tested by the enumerators' abstracts, which have usually been found to be very accurate ; and if the abstractor is required to sort by colour and shape this test can be extended to the totals of males and females.

While abstraction is actually going on for any particular book, the accuracy of the work can be tested at any moment by the checker or any supervising officer taking up a handful of completed slips at random, and making the abstractor read out the entries in the book which the slip purports to reproduce. If there are mistakes the incorrect slips should be torn up then and there. The abstractor would have to do them over again, and they, with the rest, would come under a systematic test later on. We thus have three forms of check, all of which should be applied :—

(*i*) Casual inspection in the abstraction room.

(*ii*) Comparison with the abstracts.

(*iii*) Systematic check of a percentage.

I believe the first will prove the most effectual. The abstractors will never know when they are safe, and they will soon realize that it is to their interest to work accurately.

When the slips have been tested the abstractor should certify on the title-slip of each heap that he has tested a stated proportion of the slips and found them correct, and should make over the slips with the books to the Head Assistant of the abstraction branch. The abstractor has now earned his money and the sooner that fact is brought home to him the better. He should therefore get a receipt somewhat in this form.

Received back from abstractor 5 schedule books Nos. 153—7 of village Kantadih No. Thana Sonpur correctly abstracted for 1,253 persons.
Amount due at per hundred Rs. A. P.

(Sd.)

Head Assistant.

(Countersigned.)

Deputy Superintendent.

This might be in counterfoil.

The procedure to be observed in respect of payment will have to be worked out fully in consultation with the Accountant General or Comptroller.

10. *Tabulation.*—The two bundles of slips will now pass to the tabulation branch of the office. This should be divided into two separate sections, one dealing with the first series of slips and the other with the second. Tabulation would go on in each simultaneously. The form of the tabulation registers should, I think, correspond precisely to that of the final tables. The separation of the statistics by sexes * will probably not be necessary as the slips themselves distinguish the sexes, guard against confusion in posting, and simplify the process of testing.

* Census Proceedings, Part II, page 10 paragraph 3.

The first series of slips contains the data for Tables VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII, XIIA, XIII, XIV, XVII and XVIII. We have to determine what is the simplest method of sorting the slips into the groups required for each table, and we must take up the tables in such an order that each successive sorting shall be effected with the minimum disturbance of the results of the sorting which preceded it. No doubt the actual experiment suggested in paragraph 16 below will show what is the best system to adopt. Meanwhile, I may sketch by way of illustration two possible methods of working the first series of slips.

The first method involves three main sortings.

1st sorting.

Start with table XIII, Caste, Tribe and Race. Sort the slips by colour (religion), and by the shape of the top margin (sex), and separate into caste, tribe, race, or nationality. Fill in columns accordingly.

Take out from among the groups thus formed the castes, tribes or races selected for table IX, arrange according to the columns of that Table and enter.

Go on to XIIA and XIV.

Re-form the groups as at starting.

2nd sorting.

Table VII. First sort by colour and shape which will give groups for religion, sex, and civil condition. Break up these into age-periods, and enter the results.

Take out from each age-group the infirmities and fill up Table XII.

Put back the infirmities, group the age-periods as in column 1 of Table VIII, sort by literacy and enter results.

Take out the Christians, sort by race and age, and fill up Table XVIII.

Reform group as at starting, *i.e.*, amalgamate the age-periods by colour and shape.

3rd sorting.

Table VI. The slips are in groups by civil condition, which we do not want for this table. They need only be brought together by sex, and the columns can then be filled up.

Table XVII can be filled up by re-sorting the Christian slips.

This completes the series of tables worked from the first slip.

Under the arrangement I am describing, the 2nd slip furnishes the data for Tables X, XI, XV and XVI.

The 1st sorting would be by language (Table X) and after that had been filled up the slips would be thrown together.

The 2nd sorting would deal with Table XI (Birthplace), and would go no further.

The 3rd sorting would be for occupations according to the headings of Table XV, and the groups thus formed would be re-arranged for the purpose of the headings of Table XVI.

11. *Alternative method suggested.*—It seems to me however, to be doubtful whether it will be convenient to start the process of tabulation in the first series with Table XIII, and I am inclined to think that that table should be transferred to the series worked from the 2nd slip. Tabulation of castes implies classification, and classification, however much it may be assisted by the lists of 1891, is a tedious process. On the other hand, if we tabulate without classifying, we lose one of the chief advantages of the slip system.

On the alternative system which I suggest the 1st slip would be used for Table VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII, XII-A, XIV, XVII and XVIII, and the procedure would be as follows :—

(*i*) Start with the most general Table (VI) and work that first. After the figures have been entered there will be for each religion two piles of slips, thus :—

Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	and so on.

(*ii*) Take out the Christian slips, preserving the sex groups, and divide for Table XVII, thus—

Males.			Females.		
European.	Eurasian.	Native.	European.	Eurasian,	Native, etc.

If Eurasians and Native Christians are treated as a caste for the purposes of Table IX, that table would be done next, the slips being replaced after being used.

(*iii*) Break up the race-groups of XVII into the age-periods of Table XVIII, and complete that table.

We now have for Christians the following groups of slips:—

Europeans.		Eurasions.		Natives.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Femal

each sex-group being further divided into five piles corresponding to the age-periods of Table XVIII.

(*iv*) The table to be next taken up should be VIII for which the age-periods of XVIII will be of some use, though they do not exactly correspond.

I now return to Table VI.

(*v*) At the same time that the Christian slips are taken out to make up XVII (possibly IX) and XVIII, the Hindu and Jain slips should be worked for Table IX. For Hindus certain castes will have been selected as typical of particular strata of society, and there will be no difficulty in sorting these out. For the mercantile classes I suggest that the Jains be taken as typical. This will give us colour to sort by, and will simplify the work. The statistics will be on a large enough scale to settle the question of the attitude of the mercantile classes in various Provinces towards the study of English.

(*vi*) Table XII-A can either be dealt with at this stage or left to follow on XII.

(*vii*) Tables IX and XII-A having been disposed of, the slips for selected castes would be re-placed in their original heaps. For all religions (except Christians, the slips of, which are divided into the age-periods of Table XVIII) the arrangement of slips now is that of Table VI.

(*viii*) All slips now pass, by religions, through Table VIII. After that table is completed, the groups relating to literacy will be broken up and amalgamated with the main sex-groups, but the groups representing age-periods will be kept intact. The arrangement will then be—

Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.	
Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.

each sex group being sub-divided into the age-periods of Table VIII, *viz.*, 0-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20 and over.

(*ix*) Table VII may now be worked up by sorting the slips into the smaller age-periods of that table, and at the same time dividing each sex-group into unmarried, married and widowed.

(*x*) Without disturbing the age-groups, infirmities may now be picked out, Table XII written up, and the infirmity slips re-placed.

If XII-A is not taken after VI, it should be done at this stage, and the slips re-placed.

(*xi*) Table XIV can be easily constructed from the arrangement which was left standing after Table VII was written up.

This completes the tables which are derived from the first slip. If the work on the tables which depend on the second slip is still in hand after the tables based on the first slip have been completed, the slips of the first series can be used for Table XIII.

For the tables worked from the second slip I suggest the following method :—

(*i*) Start with XI. This will give local groups as below :—

Districts in Province.		Provinces in India.		Countries in Asia.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.

and so on.

(*ii*) Each of these local groups can then be sorted by language for Table X.

(*iii*) Table XV should, I think, be taken next. This will give the following arrangement for each occupation :—

Occupation,

Pursued by itself		Combined with agriculture		Dependents (sex not distinguished)
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	

In the first instance the designations actually recorded must be followed, but while the sorting is going on, a list should be made of every designation, which would be compiled alphabetically in some such form as this.

Occupations.

Recorded name.	Sanctioned name.

Orders regarding classification would be passed on this list and the slips would then be re-sorted according to the sanctioned groups and tabulation proceeded with.

(*iv*) For XVI the occupations of workers and dependents would be sorted by castes and then grouped by orders.

(*v*) I have left XIII to the last, because it seems possible that the first series of Tables will progress quickly enough for this Table to be taken up from the first slip, while the tabulation of occupations from the second slip is still in progress. And whether this surmise is correct or not, it is certain that we cannot risk delaying the tables of the first series by putting XIII anywhere but in the last place of that series.

The scheme for the second set of tables stands therefore thus—

XI
|
X
|
XV
|
XVI
|
XIII

12. *French system of sorting.*—The Bavarian reports contain no information as to the manipulation of the slips for the more elaborate tables or the transition from one table to another. The official instructions prefixed to the Report on the French Census of 1894 (published in 1894) give some particulars on this subject, which are worth nothing, it being remembered that for our present purpose the "bulletin individual" is equivalent to the slip.

The following stages of classification are described :—

(1) *By sex.*—Sort the bulletins into two heaps, count the number in each heap : check by total population independently ascertained. (The reference appears to be to some return analogous to our provisional totals.)

(2) *By civil condition.*—Sort the bulletins for males into four heaps—unmarried, married, widowers, divorced. Count the number in each heap. This will give the figures for the totals of columns 2 to 5 inclusive of Table IV.* The same process applied to the bulletins for females will give the figures for columns 7—10 of the same table.

* Résultats Statistiques du Denombrement de 1891, Paris 1894, page 412.

(3) *By age.*—Each of the 8 groups representing civil condition is then divided into 100 age-periods.

The other tables, it is explained, are to be treated on similar lines. Specific instructions are given as to the sorting of bulletins for the occupation tables but they are of no interest for us, except for the fact that they insist

very strongly on the separation of actual workers from dependents. I may add that the principle running through the entire system is the same as that laid down by Professor von Mayr, *viz.*, to commence with the largest groups and break these up into smaller ones, interpolating subordinate groupings (such as our tables IX, XVII and XVIII, XII and XII-A) at convenient stages.

13. *Unit of tabulation.*—It has been assumed up to this point that the village will be the unit of tabulation. Whether this need be the case appears to depend on the administrative requirements of the various Local Governments. If statistics by villages were required only for Table VI (to which a column for the number of houses might perhaps be added), then, after that had been tabulated, the slips might be worked for larger units, such as thanas or tahsils, or, if these were found unmanageably large, for charges. In a letter to me on the subject Professor von Mayr not only recommends this procedure, but says that for complicated tables it is essential to adopt it. It is an object therefore to restrict the village tables to the minimum considered necessary for administrative purposes. I believe myself that Table VI is all that is required. It is a mistake to attempt to use census statistics for purposes which are better served by departmental statistics.

14. *Size and cost and supply of slips.*—Each slip is $\frac{1}{32}$ of a sheet of royal paper. The quantities required, all in royal size, are—

For the most numerous religion,—brown cartridge, 30lbs, costing Rs. 3-8-3 per ream.

For the next most numerous—half bleached, 25lbs., costing Rs. 4-1-0 per ream.

For all others—paper of various colours, 25lbs., costing Rs. 5-3-4 per ream.

At these rates the cost per million may be taken at Rs. 455 for the most numerous religion, Rs. 520 for the next most numerous, and for each of the rest Rs. 682. This estimate makes no allowance for wastage, which will probably be considerable. Nor does it include cutting and carriage. The Superintendent of Stationery has been asked to arrange for the supply of slips to Provincial Superintendents, on their indent in a form which he will supply at such centres as they may indicate.

15. *Rates of payment to abstractors.*—From experiments made on a small scale I estimate that an abstractor can easily fill up two slips for 50 persons per hour, or 350 persons in a day of 7 hours. This is a minimum, which will be attained after a few hours' practice. With experience the rate of working will be increased, and at piece rates the men will work longer hours. I therefore anticipate an outturn per abstractor of 500 persons a day. If my assumptions are correct, 2 annas per hundred persons correctly abstracted on both slips would be a fair rate to pay. Quick workers would earn 10 annas a day or nearly Rs. 15-10-0, a month, while the slowest would make 7 annas or Rs. 10-15-0 a month. At 2 annas per hundred the abstraction of one million persons would cost Rs. 1,250, which compares favourably with Rs. 3,200, the corresponding figure for Bengal in

1891. As we shall only pay for correct slips there will be no charge for re-abstraction.

16. *Rates of payment to checkers.*—On the slip system the checking of the abstractor's work is an extremely simple process, and requires nothing but common honesty and diligence to make it absolutely effectual. These qualities can probably best be secured by paying the checkers, in part at any rate, by results. They might get, for example, Rs. 15 a month pay, plus one anna for every 20 slips found incorrect. If a checker detected on an average 200 incorrect slips during the day, his total emoluments would be more than Rs. 30 a month, as compared with Rs. 25 paid to checkers in Bengal in 1891. It will be necessary, however, if the rates are as suggested above, to guard against abstractors and checkers colluding to manufacture incorrect slips and divide the checkers' fees.

17. *Rates of payment to tabulators.*—In Bengal in 1891 tabulators were paid Rs. 15 a month, and a gang of 14 under an Assistant Inspector on Rs. 30 was required to turn out daily 50 blocks tabulated in all registers, or 1,250 blocks a month. This works out to about 5 annas per village, but the rate of progress was not uniform everywhere, and in fact tabulation cost a little over 10 annas per village. No conclusion, however, can be drawn from this calculation, and without actual experiment it is impossible to say to what extent tabulation can be paid by piece rates.

18. *Experimental working of the system.*—In order to test the slip system thoroughly, Mr. Gait, Superintendent of Census in Bengal, has suggested to me that four books of 60 schedules (pages) each should be sent out to 45 districts to be filled up for as many persons as they will hold and sent to him in Calcutta. Supposing the ten lines in each page to be filled up and no spaces left, this would give 108,000 entries which ought to be enough to test the new method thoroughly. Mr. Gait gives the following rough estimate of cost :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Writing up schedules at Rs. 5 per district . . .	225	0	0
Writing up slips : 6 muharrirs at Rs. 12 for half a month .	36	0	0
Compiling tables : 6 muharrirs at Rs. 12 for one month .	72	0	0
Supervision	62	8	0
	395	8	0

I have only to point out that on the scheme proposed the schedules will be in there different languages. This will give trouble in the abstraction office and will render it difficult to sort and re-sort the entire collection of slips so as to test the feasibility of dealing with larger units than the village. This is a point of great importance. If we can tabulate by the thana or tahsil for all tables, except the one or two for which village statistics will be required, the saving of time and labour will be very great, and we shall practically get rid of the entire process of tabulation as understood in 1891. In other words we shall proceed direct from abstraction to *compilation* by the unit of the Provincial tables—the thana or tahsil. These will be again compiled into districts, the unit of the Imperial tables as given in the Provincial Reports. For these reasons I suggest—

(1) that the number of schedules written up for the purpose of this experiment should be raised to 120,000 individual entries ;

(2) that these should be procured from a single language-tract.

19. *Supply of slips for experiment.*—It is possible that the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, may not yet have matured his arrangements for cutting the slips. He will, however, be able to supply paper, and there will probably be little difficulty in arranging to have the slips cut locally. The number of each shape required can readily be calculated from Table A on page 256 of Mr. Baines's General Report. The colours will depend on the area within which the experiment is tried.

20. *Abstraction centres,*—I do not wish to prejudge this question, which must be settled with reference to the circumstances of each province. But I may say at once that what I saw of district abstraction, as Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government in 1891 and 1892, led me to think that the system, as worked then, gave intolerable trouble and annoyance to the district officers with no proportionate security for the accuracy of the results. *Prima facie,* it seems to me, there should be an abstraction office for each language-tract, but where such tracts are large, it will probably be better to have several offices of a moderate size than one very large one. The slip system, by reason of its simplicity, would suit district or central offices equally well, but the supply of slips to districts would probably give trouble.

10*th June* 1900. H. H. RISLEY.

Postscript.—Since writing this I hear from the Superintendent of Census Bombay, that experiments conducted with the assistance of former Deputy Superintendents of Census "show that an untrained clerk can prepare 1,200 slips in a day of six hours, from which it may be inferred that with practice an average of 1,500 to 2,000 could be attained." If this is so, the rate suggested in paragraph 15 might be reduced by half.

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number and cost of Census slips.

States.	Total number of slips.	Total cost.			Remarks.
1	2	3			4
		Rs.	a.	p.	
Total Rajputana ...	**30,053,000**	**6,275**	**0**	**11**	
Abu Centre	**7,998,500**	**1,702**	**0**	**6**	
Marwar State	7,000,000	1,489	8	3	
Sirohi „	568,500	120	15	6	
Jaisalmer „	260,000	55	5	9	
Ry. and Cantonment offices	170,000	36	3	0	
Jaipur Centre	**14,857,000**	**3,108**	**1**	**0**	
Jaipur State	6,991,505	1,462	9	0	
Kishangarh „	276,000	57	13	0	
Lawa (*Estate.*)	8,000	1	11	0	
Bikaner State	1,791,000	374	11	6	
Alwar „	2,315,400	484	6	0	
Kotah „	1,620,000	338	12	6	
Jhalawar „	330,000	69	1	6	
Tonk „	800,000	167	5	6	
Bundi „	593,995	124	4	3	
Shahpura (*Estate.*)	131,100	27	6	9	
Bharatpur Centre	**2,798,100**	**524**	**10**	**3**	
Bharatpur State	1,650,582	309	7	9	
Dholpur „	717,901	134	9	8	
Karauli „	429,617	80	8	10	
Udaipur Centre	**4,399,400**	**940**	**5**	**2**	
Mewar State	3,513,350	750	12	7	
Dungarpur „	315,150	67	5	11	
Banswara „ ... ... and Kusalgarh (*Estate.*)	428,500	91	8	0	
	46,600	10	1	3	
Partabgarh State	95,800	20	9	5	

APPENDIX I.

RULES FOR SLIP-COPYING.

SECTION I.

Record Branch.

The Record-Keeper will have charge of the enumeration books, abstraction slips, Tabulation Registers, sets of Pigeon-holes, and all necessary Stationery. Where the work is heavy, he should be given an assistant.

1. On receipt of the enumeration books of the whole State, he will arrange the books by tahsils according to the serial number of the villages. He should be careful to compare them with the circle lists to make sure that a book has been received for every block and that the descriptive particulars of each block are correctly shown on the cover of the enumeration book.

The books for towns should be kept separately and should be arranged in the serial number of the blocks.

2. He will then stamp a number on each book, the numbers to run serially for the tahsil or town. For this purpose a rubber-stamp containing a set of changeable numbers from 1 to 500 or 600 should be provided.

3. When the books have been stamped and arranged, he will issue to the head Assistant of the Abstraction Branch, a set of pigeon-holes for each abstractor or slip-writer, pens and ink or indelible pencils, whichever it is decided to use, and a sufficient number of slips of each colour and shape.

4. The books of the 1st tahsil will then be issued. All the books of one tahsil should be abstracted before the books of the next tahsil are issued.

5. The Head Assistant will sign in the Registers* kept in the record-room for the books and slips issued to him.

* *Vide*, appendix A.

SECTION II.

Abstraction.

The abstractors or slip-writers should work in gangs of ten under a Supervisor, whose duty it will be to keep his men supplied with enumeration books, slips and writing-materials, and to receive back from them and arrange properly books and slips which have been written up or posted. He will also test at intervals a certain number of the slips which have been written up by each abstractor.

1. *Different kind of Slips.*

Abstractors should first of all acquaint themselves with the various colours, shapes and sizes of slips which have been prescribed for representing the different religions, (Hindu, Musalman, Forest Tribes, Jains, Others) sexes (Male and Female), and civil conditions (unmarried, married and widowed)

respectively. Religions are distinguished by the colour of the slips, brown representing Hindus, blue Musalmans, red Forest tribes, yellow Jains, and white Others, in which are included Christians, Parsis, Aryas, *et cetera*. They must be careful to remember, that where white slips are used the religion is to be entered on the slip itself.

Sexes are distinguished by remembering that a complete slip represents a Male, while a slip with the right-hand corner cut off always represents a female.

Civil conditions are distinguished by the shape of the slips which must be carefully learned.

A slip with a straight edge at the bottom, is for married people, for single persons the bottom edge is cut into a point and for widowed there is a piece cut out.

2. The abstractor should then put in front of him one of the sets of pigeon-holes supplied, and place in it the slips of the different colours and shapes arranged in the following manner :—

	Others.	Jain.	Forest tribes	Musalman.	Hindu Male unmarried.
					Hindu Male married.
					Hindu Male widowed.
					Hindu Female unmarried.
					Hindu Female married
					Hindu Female widowed.

The slips will be 5½ inches long by 2 inches wide. A convenient size for each pigeon-hole will be 8 inches deep by 6 inches high and 3½ inches broad. Allowing for the wood, each set of pigeon-holes will therefore be roughly a little over 3 feet high, a little under 2 feet broad and about 8¼ inches deep.

3. *Arrangement of Slips in Pigeon-holes.*

By the arrangement described above, the right-hand vertical row of holes contains the brown Hindu slips of all sexes and civil conditions, the next vertical row Musalman slips, the third vertical row the slips for Forest tribes, the fourth vertical row Jain slips, and the fifth vertical row the white slips for "Other Religions." Again the three upper horizontal rows contain all the male slips, the unmarried males being in the topmost row, the married males in the next row and the widowed males in the third row. Similarly the three lower horizontal rows contain all the female slips—the fourth row the unmaried female slips, the fifth the married female slips and the sixth the widowed female slips.

4. *Position of Slips in Pigeon-holes.*

All the slips should be placed in the pigeon-holes with their bases towards the abstractor. The female slips should be so arranged that the corner which has been cut off is placed farthest away from the abstractor and on the right-hand side of the bundle of slips.

The slips will have to be written on in this way and to arrange them so at the beginning will save the trouble of turning them round before writing on them.

5. *Vacant Pigeon-holes.*

These are to hold the bundle of slips which have been written up before the whole set of bundle for one village are tied into the two larger bundles in the manner described below in paragraph 10.

6. *Checking of the serial number of entries (column 2 of the Schedules).*

On receiving an enumeration book the abstractor should first look through all the numbers entered in column 2, to see if they run in serial order for all persons enumerated in the book, including persons enumerated on household or other loose schedules which have been stitched by the enumerator into the end of the book. If they do not, the abstractor should correct the entries in pencil.

7. *Selection of Slips with reference to Religion, Sex, and Civil condition.*

He should then turn to the first page of the book and read the entries in columns 4, 5 and 6 for the first person enumerated in it and then pick out of the holes in front of him, two slips which correspond with the religion, sex and civil condition of that person.

8. He will number the slips "Slip 1" "Slip 2" and will enter on slip 1, the number of the book under abstraction and the serial number of the person abstracted, sect, age, caste, literacy (by language in which literate) English, infirmity, that is, the entries in columns 4, 7, 8, 14, 15 and 16 of the schedules.

N B.—It must be remembered that the sects of Jains, Musalmans, Christians and Sikhs are only to be entered.

For persons of "Other Religions" for whom white slips are to be used, the religion should be shown, that is Parsi, Arya Samaji, Jew. Whenever the abstractor has to enter an infirmity he should inform the Supervisor who will stamp lengthways across the slip the word Infirmity. If a rubber-stamp is not provided the word "Infirmity" should be written by the Abstractor conspicuously across the slips, so that the tabulator's attention may be drawn to the slip when the slips are being sorted for infirmities. On Slip 2 he should enter the number of the book under abstraction and the serial number of the person abstracted, caste, principle occupation, subsidiary occupation, dependency (by occupation, on which dependent), birth-place, and language ordinarily used, that is, the entries in columns 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Schedules.

It is *essential* that the entries should be made in the above order.

These are not required for Rajputana.

The first slip will furnish the data for Tables VI, VII, VIII, *IX, XII, * *XII-A, XIV, XVII, XVIII, and XIII; and the second for Tables X, XI, XV and * XVI.

If the Tables compiled from the 2nd series of slips are finished before Table XVIII has been prepared from the 1st series, Table XIII should be prepared after Table XVI. The object of introducing a second slip is to enable, if necessary, the caste and occupation Tables to be started concurrently with the others and to be dealt with if desired by a special staff of tabulators.

Illustration.

Slip 1.
$\frac{9}{1}$
Swetambara
35
Banya
Oswal
Hindi
English
—

Slip 2.
$\frac{9}{1}$
Banya
Oswal
Banker
Rent-receiver
—
Raj. Sirohi
Marwari

Slip 1.
$\frac{9}{28}$
—
30
Brahman
+
—
—

Slip 2.
$\frac{9}{28}$
Brahman
—
—
Cultivator
Raj. Jaipur
Hindi

On Male Slip 1.

$\frac{9}{1}$ means that the book under abstraction bears the number 9 and that the serial number of the person abstracted is 1. This entry renders it possible at any stage of the proceedings (*a*) to verify any given slip, (*b*) to replace a slip that has been lost.

The sect of the man enumerated is, $\frac{\text{Jain}}{\text{Swetambara}}$, 35 is his age,

$\frac{\text{Banya}}{\text{Oswal}}$ is his caste. 'Hindi' means that he is literate in Hindi.

'English' means that he knows English.

—Means that the column for infirmity is blank.

On Male Slips 2.

$\frac{9}{1}$ as on slip 1.

$\frac{\text{Banya}}{\text{Oswal}}$ is his caste. 'Banker' is his principle occupation.

Rent-receiver is his secondary occupation.

—Means that the column for dependency is blank. Sirohi, in Rajputana, is his birth-place.

'Marwari' is the language he ordinarily uses.

On Female Slip 1.

$\frac{9}{28}$ is the number of the book and the person abstracted.

—This is blank as sects of Hindus are not recorded. 30 is her age.

'Brahman' is her caste. + means that she is illiterate.

= } Means that the columns for English and infirmity are blank.

On Female Slip 2.

$\frac{9}{28}$ as on slip 1.

'Brahman' is her caste. = } Means that the columns for Principle and subsidiary occupations are blank.

'Cultivator' means that she is dependent on her husband's principle occupation which is agriculture.

'Hindi' is her ordinary language.

A list of abbreviations which may be used for a few of the most numerous castes, occupations and languages will be issued hereafter.

For infants O may be entered. (Special care must be taken not to mistake months for years where the enumerators have, in spite of the instructions on the subject, written the age of infant in months).

Persons born in the State in which they have been enumerated may be indicated thus ✓

In the case of persons born elsewhere the full entry in the schedules must be copied.

Raj. may be used to signify Rajputana.

9. It would, probably greatly facilitate the work of abstraction if before issuing the slips to the abstractors, the numbers of the columns of the schedules of which the entries are to be written on each slip, were stamped in the record-room thus :—

Slip 1.

No.
4.
7.
8.
14.
15.
16.

Slip 2.

No.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.

10. When the abstractor has filled in the two slips in the manner described above, he will, if pencil has been used, turn them face downwards, so as to get the serial numbers in order, placing a weight on each slip to prevent it being blown away, and will then proceed too write up two slips for the next person and so on.

If ink is used, the slips must be laid down face upwards so that they may dry while the next two slips are being written up, they must then be turned face downwards.

When 100 persons have been written up he will tie the two sets of slips into two bundles. Thus if the population of village Pali is 1,253, he will have, on completing the village for each series of slips, 13 bundles, 12 of 100 each and one of 53. Each set should also be tied together, and on the top of each of the two large bundles thus formed, he should place a title-slip of the following form :—

Tahsil	...	...	...	Sanchore.
Village	...	...	...	Pali.
No.	...	...	...	75.
Books	...	...	...	128-131.
No. of slips	...	...	...	1,253.
Astractor	...	...	...	Ram Singh.

These entries should be made at the top of the title-slip so as to leave room for entries below by the checker.

11. *Checking of Slips.*—The Supervisor will now pass the bundles of slips with the enumeration book from which they were written up to the checkers for check.

There should be two checkers for every 10 abstractors and they must check 25 per cent. of the entries in every book sent to them. As each slip bears the number of the book and the number of the individual entry to which it refers, the process of checking, if properly carried out, is very simple. The quickest way will be for one man to take the slips and read out the entries while other checks the entries made in the enumeration book. The reader must invariably read the slips and not the schedule entries.

If more than one error is found in 25 consecutive slips, 25 more slips must be checked. If in these 25 more than two mistakes are found, the whole book must be checked. Slips found to be incorrect should be marked and returned to the abstractor with the books for correction. Accidental mistakes or unauthorised abbreviations may be corrected at once, with black ink by the checker.

Checkers should also correct illegible hand-writing (reporting it to the supervisor), and note that the right colour and shape of slip has been selected.

12. *Arrangement of books and slips by checkers.*—The bundles of slips and books will come to the checkers almost in serial order of charges and blocks, and when they have finished checking for the day they must arrange both books and slips with absolute accuracy in that serial order. The Supervisor will be responsible that this is done. When the slips have been tested the checker should certify on the title-slip of each heap that he has tested a stated proportion of the slips and found them correct. Books passed as correct with the slips should be made over to the Head Assistant of the abstraction branch, who will return them to the record-room where their receipt will be noted in the Register.

13. Each Supervisor should be provided with old boxes for the custody of :—

(i) books that have been copied and the slips relating to them.

(ii) books not yet issued to the abstractors.

(iii) books in process of being copied.

Where books have not been completely copied each abstractor will, before leaving office, tie up the slips he has copied, place them inside the enumeration book, and tie up the latter with a slip bearing his name and give it to the supervisor, who will give it back to him when he reaches office next morning. The supervisor should tie up his boxes with rope before leaving office.

14. A Register should be kept in the following form of the number of slips issued to each abstractor which should be compared monthly with the number of copied slips returned by him and the approximate number with him.

Register No. 1.

Name of Copyist.	Number of Slips Issued.										Date of issue.	Remarks.
	Hindus.		Musalmans.		Forest tribes.		Jains.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		

15. The supervisor will also keep a Register of work done (Register No. 2) in the following form allowing a separate page for each abstractor.

Name of Copyist,

RAM SINGH.

No. of Charge, 1.

Name of Tahsil,

RUPNAGAR.

Register No. 2.

Date.	Hours of		Details of Slips Copied.			Remarks.
	Arrival.	Departure.	No. of book abstracted.	No. of persons for whom slips have been written.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15th March ...	10-15	5-30	24 25	125 101	226	
16th March ...	10	5-40	37	403	403	
17th March ...	10-10	5-20	41	390	390	
					1,019	

16. At the end of the month an abstract will be prepared by the Head Assistant in the following form :—

Register No. 3.

Name of Copyist.	No. of days present.	Number of slips correctly abstracted.	Pay due at rate of 2 annas per 100 persons correctly abstracted.	Signature of Copyist.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ram Singh ...	25	10,500	Rs. 13-2-0		

N. B.—Where the Office Establishment is small, the duties of Supervisor and Head Assistant may be combined.

17. Registers 4 and 5 showing the work done by and the pay due to each checker should also be prepared.

Register No. 4.

Date.	Name of checker.	Serial number of books tested.	Number of slips tested.	Mistakes detected.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Register No. 5.

Name of checker.	Number of days present.	Number of slips tested.	Number of mistakes detected.	Allowance at the rate of one anna per 20 slips found incorrect.	Total Pay due.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

18. *Rates of Payment to abstractors.*

Each abstractor should be able with a little practice, to fill up two slips for 400 persons in a day. Taking a month at 25 working days and paying at the rate of two annas per hundred persons correctly abstracted, an abstractor will earn 8 annas a day or Rupees 12-8-0 a month. If he works quickly he will be able to abstract 500 persons correctly on two slips and earn Rupees 15-10-0 a month.

19. *Rates of payment to checkers.*

On the slip system the checking of the abstractor's work is very simple and requires only diligence and honesty.

It is advisable that they should be paid in part by results. They might for example receive Rupees 15 per mensem, plus one anna for every 20 slips found incorrect.

20. To enable the progress of the work to be readily ascertainable an abstract in the following form will be prepared by the Supervisor every Saturday and given to the Officer-in-charge of the operations.

Weekly Abstract.

Name of Supervisor.	Number of Slip-Writers.	Number of checkers.	Total number of slips correctly copied.	Daily average per head	Results of testing.		Remarks.
					Number of books tested.	Number of mistakes detected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

21. From these abstracts the Officer-in-charge will prepare a similar statement giving the total amount of work done by the Staff employed by his Durbar.

A. D. BANNERMAN, Capt.,

Superintendent, Census Operations,

Rajputana.

APPENDIX A.

Registers of books and slips issued to the Abstracting and Tabulating Branches to be kept by Record-Keeper.

Register I.

Register of books issued to Abstracting Branch, Charge No..... Tahsil.....

Serial No. of village.	Name of village.	No. of blocks in each village.	Serial No. of books as marked in Record Office.	Date of issue of books.	Head Assistant's or Supervisor's signature.	Date of return.	Record-Keeper's signature.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Register II.

Register of slips issued to Abstracting Branch.

Name of Head Assistant or Supervisor.	Number of Slips issued.										Date of issue.	Remarks.
	Hindus.		Musal-mans.		Forest tribes.		Jains.		Others.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		

Register III.

Register of books and slips issued to Tabulating Branch, 1st Section.

Charge No.....Tahsil.....

Total number of villages.	Serial No. of books.	Total number of large bundles of slips issued.	Date of issue.	Signature of Supervisor.	Date of return.	Signature of Record-Keeper.	Remarks.

Register IV.

Register of slips issued to Tabulating Branch, 2nd Section.

Charge No.....Tahsil.....

Total number of villages.	No. of large bundles of slips.	Date of issue.	Signature of Supervisor.	Date of return.	Signature of Record-Keeper.	Remarks.

APPENDIX J.

FORM I.

Progress of Abstraction from to

State. Number of abstractors working on last day.

Number of persons to be abstracted (first totals.)	Number abstracted up to date of last return.	Number abstracted in period under report.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Balance to be abstracted.	Average daily outturn per abstractor.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Census Superintendent.

Progress of Tabulation from to

State. / Estate. Total number of units (Tahsils, Parganas, Charges, etc.) to be compiled. Number of Tabulators working on last day.

Table.	Number of units tabulated to date of last return.	Number of units tabulated in period under report.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Balance to be tabulated.	Average daily outturn per tabulator.
1	2	3	4	5	6
III					
V					
VI					
VII					
VIII					
X					
XI					
XII					
XIII					
XIV					
XV					
XVII					
XVIII					

Census Superintendent.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing time occupied in Abstraction and Tabulation in Rajputana.

Name of State.	Abstraction.		Tabulation.		Remarks.
	Date of commencement.	Date of completion.	Date of commencement.	Date of completion.	
Railway and Cantonments	14-3-1901	30-4-1901	1-5-1901	28-8-1901	
Bikaner	27-3-1901	21-5-1901	14-4-1901	4-7-1901	
Jaisalmer	18-4-1901	18-5-1901	20-5-1901	31-7-1901	
Marwar	19-3-1901	29-6-1901	29-4-1901	17-8-1901	
Mewar	1-4-1901	13-7-1901	1-4-1901	29-7-1901	
Banswara	20-4-1901	27-5-1901	26-5-1901	15-6-1901	
and					
Kusalgarh	7-4-1901	4-5-1901	5-5-1901	19-5-1901	
Partabgarh	2-4-1901	25-4-1901	27-4-1901	19-5-1901	
Dungarpur	7-4-1901	1-6-1901	24-4-1901	29-6-1901	
Sirohi	18-3-1901	25-5-1901	11-4-1901	25-6-1901	
Jaipur	7-4-1901	1-6-1901	16-4-1901	27-7-1901	
Kishangarh	24-3-1901	14-5-1901	15-5-1901	22-6-1901	
Lawa (*Estate*)	7-4-1901	20-4-1901	21-4-1901	21-4-1901	
Alwar	25-3-1901	9-6-1901	23-4-1901	29-6-1901	
Bharatpur	14-3-1901	25-4-1901	5-5-1901	22-6-1901	
Dholpur	25-3-1901	30-4-1901	2-5-1901	29-6-1901	
Karauli	1-4-1901	18-5-1901	25-5-1901	13-7-1901	
Jhalawar	4-4-1901	1-6-1901	4-5-1901	22-6-1901	
Tonk	26-3-1901	21-5-1901	17-4-1901	13-7-1901	
Bundi	30-3-1901	22-5-1901	20-4-1901	13-7-1901	
Kotah	21-3-1901	15-6-1901	1-6-1901	27-7-1901	
Shahpura (*Estate*)	25-3-1901	29-4-1901	1-5-1901	22-6-1901	

APPENDIX L.

RULES FOR TABULATION.

The two bundles of slips will now pass to the Tabulation Branch.

Rules for Sorting Slips and Checking and Totalling Results obtained from the 1st Series of Slips.

1. The sorters should be divided into two sections each under a Supervisor, one section dealing with the 1st series of slips and the other section with the second. Checkers will be attached to each section and will also be under the supervisor's orders. Tabulation will go on in each section simultaneously.

2. *The unit of Sorting* for all Registers except Register VI, will be the tahsil or town. The unit for Register VI will be the village. The figures for the number of occupied houses will be entered by the checkers from the enumerator's abstracts.

3. *1st Set of Slips.*

The order of the Registers to be compiled from the 1st set of slips is:—

VI

XVII } Christians.
XVIII }

VIII

VII

XII

XIV

XIII

4. The supervisor will first obtain from the Record-Keeper all the books and the 1st series of slips for one tahsil, signing in the latter's register for their receipt. From that moment he will be responsible that none of the slips are lost or torn until the slips have been sorted for every Register. He will not be given slips for a second tahsil until the slips for the first have been finished, and a slip certifying that they have all been prepared has been handed to the Record-Keeper.

He will be given almirahs or boxes with locks in which he can keep the slips sorted or unsorted, or partially sorted—and every evening when the office closes he should lock up the boxes.

5. *Partially sorted slips*, which are loose in any set of pigeon-holes should be collected into one bundle in regular order, beginning from the top left hand pigeon-hole and going from left to right for each row of pigeon-holes and from top to bottom without mixing up the contents of any two holes. They should then be tied all together, labelled, and handed by the sorter to the supervisor. Next morning they can easily be arranged again in the pigeon-holes they occupied the night before, and no time will be lost.

6. *Arrangement of Slips.* Upon receipt of the bundles of slips for a tahsil, the supervisor should arrange them according to the serial number of the books entered on the title-slips on the top of each bundle.

The slips for all towns including those which are located in a tahsil and which have not been treated as separate "Charges" should be obtained from the record-room and sorted after the slips of the villages of all the tahsils have been sorted and entered in the Registers. There will thus be two complete sets of Registers, one for rural areas and the other for urban areas.

Rules for 1st Section of Sorters.

7. *Issue of Register VI to Sorters.*—As soon as the slips are arranged, the supervisor of the 1st section will see that each man of his section has in front of him a set of pigeon-holes, an indelible blue pencil or pen or ink, and a sheet of form Register VI. *Religions by Sexes* (*Rural Areas*) with the number and name of the Charge entered on it.

8. He will then issue to each of the sorters a bundle containing all the slips for a village, or if the villages are small, for two or three villages.

He should be careful to issue the village bundles in serial order.

9. *First Operation in Sorting Rural Areas, Register VI, Religions by Sexes.*

On receiving the bundles of slips for a village, the sorter should first sign his name at the left-hand top of the sheet of Register VI. He should next enter in the Register the number and name of the village and the numbers of the books from which the slips have been written, taking the name of the village and the numbers from the title-slip placed on the top of the bundle.

10. He should then remove the title-slip placing it in one of his pigeon-hole, untie the bundles of slips for the village and sort all the slips for this village at one time by colour into his pigeon-holes, which should be labelled as under :—

Hindu.		*Jain.*		*Musalman.*	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male

and so on.

11. The religions to be entered are 10 in number, namely, Hindu, Musalman, Jain, Animistic, (Forest Tribes), Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Arya Samajis, Brahmo Samajis and Jews.

Pigeon-holes should also be labelled for males and females, who have "no religion." 22 pigeon-holes will therefore be required. The slips of males should always be placed on the right of the female slips.

12. When the slips have been sorted in the pigeon-holes he should count the total number of slips in each of the pigeon-holes and enter the numbers in the proper columns of Register VI, opposite the name of the village to which they belong.

It should be remembered that the three sects of Musalmans and of Jains are to be shown in this Register. When, therefore, the Musalman and Jain slips have been sorted in the pigeon-holes, the sorter will take out the slips

of these two main religions and re-sort them in turn by sexes into three heaps representing in the case of Musalmans 3 sects, Shiah, Sunni and Wahabi, and in the case of Jains the 3 sects, Swetambara, Digambara and Dhundia. The names and totals of each of these sects should be entered in the Register, in addition, in each case, to the totals of the three sects combined. When collecting the Musalman and Jain slips in the manner indicated in the next paragraph the sorter must be careful not to mix up the sects.

13. He should then collect all the Male slips into one bundle, in regular order beginning from the top left-hand pigeon-hole and going from left to right for each row of pigeon-holes and from top to bottom without mixing up the contents of any two holes, and all the Female slips into another bundle in the same manner, tie them together and on the top of the larger bundle thus formed place the title-slip with his initials on it. When this has been done, the bundle should be placed on the top of the pigeon-holes.

14. He should then obtain from the supervisor the slips for another village.

15. The process should be continued until all the slips for all the villages of the tahsil have been sorted.

16. *Checking.*—While the sorting for the second village is going on, the checkers should be walking about checking the totals entered in the Register for the males and females of each religion with the bundles on the top of the pigeon-holes and seeing that no Female slips have been, by mistake, included with the Males. The checkers must do this without interrupting the work of the sorters, and they must also do it as rapidly as they can.

17. When the Male and Female bundles have been counted and found to agree with the entries in the Register, the checker should initial the title-slip of the bundle and also the entries in the Register.

If the number of the slips in any bundle does not agree with the entries in the Register, the checker must find out where the mistake is and correct it.

18. *Counting.*—Counting must always be done with great care, as the slips are apt to stick together, so that two or three are counted as one. Whenever a sorter is counting he must rub each slip separately between his finger and thumb to see that no two of them are sticking together. If the totals of one Register do not agree with the totals of another, the slips will have to be sorted over again for the Register which is wrong.

19. When all the slips for the village or villages have been tested and found correct the checker will sign the Register and take it with the title-slips of the bundles to the supervisor.

The supervisor will check the totals and compare them with the totals given in the enumerator's abstract. When satisfied that they are correct, he will enter the number of the occupied houses from the enumerator's abstract, sign and pass the Register. He should then arrange all the Registers

(No. VI) for the tahsil in the serial number of the villages, stitch them together, and place on the top a Register, which he will prepare, giving the totals of the tahsil.

20. After Register VI has been completed and passed there is no longer any necessity to keep the slips for each village separate, the sorter will therefore re-arrange all the slips which have been given to him in the pigeon-holes by religions and sexes.

21. *Register XVII, Christians by Sect and Race.*

This will be the next Register to be issued. On receipt the sorter will, as for Register VI, sign his name in it and enter the name of the tahsil and the serial numbers of the villages he is dealing with. Before commencing the sorting for this Register, it will be necessary to provide each sorter with a second set of pigeon-holes.

The sects to be recorded will be :—

(1). Church of England.

(2). Roman Catholic.

(3). Presbyterian.

(4). Unitarian.

(5). Quaker.

(6). Methodist.

(7). Luthern.

(8). Greek Church.

(9). Armenian Church.

(10). Baptist.

(11). Salvationist.

(12). Unspecified.

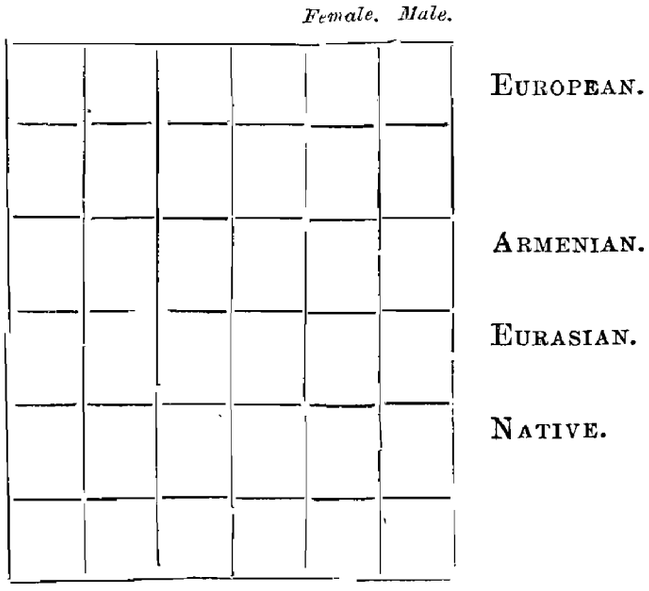
Wesleyans should be included in the term Methodist.

23. The sorter will then take out the Christian slips from the first set of pigeon-holes, preserving the sex groups, and sort them for Register XVII.

24. The rows of the second set of pigeon-holes should be marked as follows :—

The first horizontal row of pigeon-holes should be labelled European, the second horizontal row should be left blank, the third horizontal row marked Armenian, the fourth Eurasian, and the fifth Native. The object of leaving the 2nd horizontal row blank is to have a spare row in which the slips of other than British-subjects can be placed when Europeans are, for the next Register, sub-divided into British-subjects and "Others."

Under the heading European and Allied Races are to be included Australians, Americans and Canadians. The right hand vertical row of pigeon-holes will be marked "Male" and the next vertical row "Female" thus :—



25. The sorter will divide the Christian slips by sexes, into the four race groups :—

(1) European and Allied Races.
(2) Armenians.
(3) Eurasian.
(4) Native.

He will then take the Male "European and Allied Races" slips and enter the number of males in the columns of the sects to which they belong. He will then re-place the Male European and Allied Races slips and take out the Male Armenian slips, enter the number in the Register and re-place them, and so on, until he has entered in the Register the sects of all the Male slips of the different race groups. He will follow the same procedure for the Female slips.

26. The checker should test the Male slips with the entries in the Register after each set has been finished.

It must be remembered that for Register XVII, the Armenians are to be included in the totals of the race group "European and Allied Races." The totals of the two sub-divisions of "European and Allied Races, exclusive of Armenians" and of "Armenians" should therefore be written in pencil, and the combined totals of these two sub-divisions subsequently entered in ink in the Register.

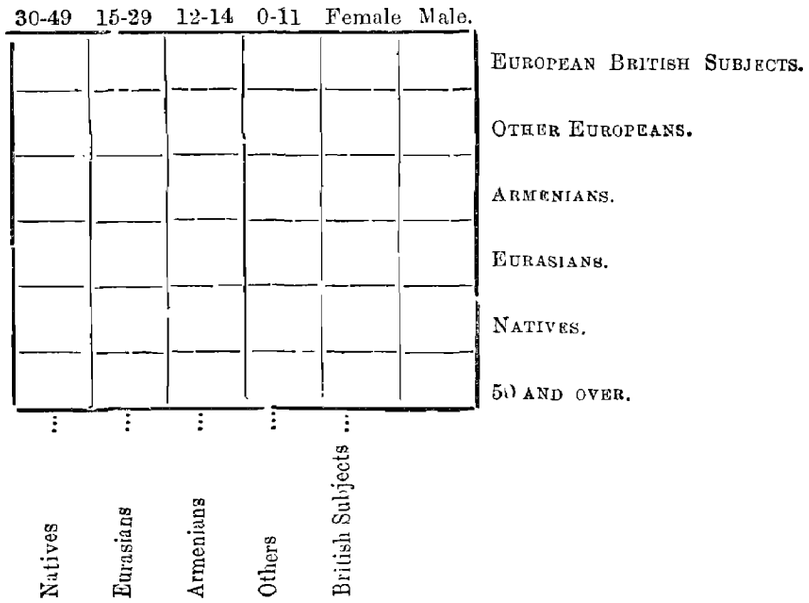
27. When this Register has been completed and tested, it will be signed by the checker and passed by the supervisor who can compare the totals with the totals recorded in Register VI.

After all the sorters' registers have been received, the supervisor will prepare the Register for the tahsil.

N. B.—This procedure is to be followed in the preparation of all the other Registers for the tahsil which will be compiled from the 1st series of slips.

28. Register XVIII will then be issued to the sorter.

The sorter will sign the Register and will then sort the European Male slips into British-subjects and other Europeans, placing the British-subjects in the topmost right-hand pigeon-holes. Sorters should freely consult the supervisors and checkers when making this last division. Under British-subjects should be included all persons returning as their race or nationality the name of any territory included in the British Empire, such as English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Australian, Canadian and also persons who return themselves as naturalised British-subjects. Among "Others" should be included such races as Armenian, French, German, Italian, *et cetera*, which do not belong to the British Empire.



29. He will then affix on the top of the 4 blank vertical rows of the pigeon-holes, beginning with the first blank vertical row or number 3 from the right, the four age-periods, 0-11 ; 12-14 ; 15-29; 30-49 ; the last empty horizontal row of pigeon-holes should be utilized for the fifth age-period 50 and over, the second vertical row from the right being used for British-subjects, the third for other "Europeans and Allied Races," the fourth for Armenians, the fifth for Eurasians, and the sixth for Natives.

30. He will then take each set of Males in order, divide them into the age-periods, enter the totals in the Register and then re-place the slips into their pigeon-holes. After all the Male slips for each race-group have been written up, the Female slips of each race-group will be similarly sorted and entered in the Register.

31. *The checkers can test the entries in the Register as each set of Male* slips is written up. When the Register has been tested it will be signed by the checker and passed by the supervisor.

32. The next Register to be issued is Register VIII, Education by age (for each Main Religion). The age-periods here are 0-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20 and over. The sorter will be given a sheet of the Register for each main religion which he will sign and in which he will enter the name of the tahsil, and the serial numbers of the villages he is dealing with.

33. He will first re-arrange all the Christian slips into the two sex-groups and put them back in their places in the first set of pigeon-holes in which are the Male and Female slips of other religions as they were sorted for Register VI.

He should be given a box or tray for each of the four age-periods or else place labels representing these age-periods on four of the spaces in the second set of pigeon-holes.

34. He will then take out the Hindu Male slips, sort them into the four age-periods and enter the numbers in the columns of the totals of each age-period.

*See Note to Tabulation Rules forS orting Register VIII hereto attached.

35. After this, he should take the slips of each age-period in turn and sort them into three heaps (i) Illiterate, (ii) Literate, (iii) Literate with English, and post the figures in the Register. When this has been done he should collect the slips and tie them into a bundle for the age-period and re-place them in their first pigeon-hole.

36. He will proceed in like manner in turn with the slips of the remaining age-periods.

The Provincial Vernaculars to be recorded for this Register are Mewari, Marwari and Dhundari (which includes Jaipuri, Kishangari, and the Bundi dialect). There will also be a column for other languages. Parsis and Sikhs, etc., should have the languages in which they are literate entered in the blank spaces in the Register in the place of the three Provincial Vernaculars mentioned above.

It is probable, however, that a considerable number of people may return themselves as literate in Hindi (or Birj Bhasha) and Urdu (or Hindustani). These two Vernaculars should therefore also be recorded.

37. When the Male slips for Hindus have been sorted and entered in the Register he will proceed with the Hindu Female slips, sort them in like manner, enter the totals in the Register, tie the slips up into four bundles for the four age-periods and re-place them in the pigeon-holes.

38. He will then take the Musalman Male slips and so on, until he has sorted and entered the totals of both sexes of each of the main religions in the Register.

39. The checker will test the Male slips while the Female slips are being sorted. If correct he will sign the Register and take it to the supervisor to be passed.

* Note to Tabulation Rules for Sorting Register VIII.

When preparing Register VIII, a foot note should be added stating the provincial vernaculars, if any, which persons returned as literate in English can also both read and write. Thus if there are 100 English literates in the age-period 15-19 of whom 50 are literate in Marwari, 30 in Dhundari and 20 in Mewari, an asterisk or other mark should be placed opposite to the figure 100 in the column for English and a corresponding mark made at the foot of the register below the age period column 15-19 where the entries:—

Marwari 50
Dhundari 30
Mewari 20

should be written.

A Similar foot note should be made, if necessary regarding literates in English below the other age-period columns.

Example.

	0—9.						15—19.						20 and over.					
	Illiterate.	Literate in.					Illiterate.	Literate in.					Illiterate.	Literate in.				
		English.				Other Languages.		English.				Other Languages.		English.				Other Languages.
	56	*10					650	†100					50	‡2				
Total...	56	*10					650	†100					50	‡2				

*Marwari 5
Dhundari 3
Mewari—
Hindi 2

†Marwari 40
Dhundari 20
Mewari 15
Hindi 5
Urdu 20

‡Other Languages.

40. Register VII, *Civil condition by Religion and Age*, will be the next Register to be compiled. The Sorter after signing the Register, will first divide the Hindu Male slips into the 17 prescribed age-periods which will be labelled on the second set of pigeon-holes thus:—

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55 59, 60,

an extra hole may be set apart for those whose ages are not stated.

41. He should then sort the slips for each age-period into three heaps for unmarried, married and widowed and enter the numbers in the Register tieing

the slips together and re-placing them in the age-period pigeon-holes. When he has entered all the Hindu Males, he should collect all the bundles in order from left to right for each row of pigeon-holes and from top to bottom without mixing up the contents of any two holes, tie them into a bundle and place them on the top of his set of pigeon-holes. He will then proceed to sort the Hindu Female slips in the same manner.

42. When the Hindu Male and Famale slips have been sorted, he will proceed with the slips of the next religion and so on. For white slips it will be necessary for him to place on the top of each bundle a title-slip with the name of the main religion, *i. e.*, Christian, Parsi, Sikh, etc., entered on it.

43. The checker will check the Male and Female slips of one religion while the slips of the next are being sorted. When found correct he will sign the Register and have it passed by the supervisor.

44. The next Register is XII, *Infirmities by Age.*

Without disturbing the age-groups, the sorter will pick out the infirmities from the Hindu Male bundles and enter them in the Register re-placing the slips in their proper bundles. He will then pick out the infirmities from the Hindu Female bundles, enter them in the Register, and re-place them in their bundles, and so on, for each main religion in turn.

The checker will test the entries for one religion while those of the next are being written up. When found correct the Register will be passed by the supervisor.

45. Register XIV,—*Civil condition by Age for selected Castes.*

The sorter will commence by sorting into pigeon-holes the slips of the selected castes, the sex groups being preserved. He will then sort each caste by turn into 3 heaps representing the civil conditions. Each of these heaps will be subsequently divided into the five ageperiods,

0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-39, 40 and over and the results entered in the Register, The checker will test the Male slips while the Female slips are being sorted.

46. Should the 2nd section of sorters be still engaged in preparing Register XV—*Occupations*, Register XIII—*Caste*, will now have to be taken up.

47. Register XIII—*Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.*

The figures of the selected castes are available from Register XIV. Those of the other castes can be constructed from the arrangement which was left standing after Register VII was written up. The sorter should first tie into bundles the Hindu Female slips and the slips (by sexes) of all the other main religions which have to be sorted, and place them on one side in a box. He should then take the Hindu Male slips and sort them into pigeon-holes alphabetically by the initial letter of the caste name, all those beginning with A, as Ahir, Ajira, Agaria, being put in one hole; those beginning with B, as Brahman, Balai, Banjara, in another, and so on. No attempt should be made to classify the castes.

48. He should then commence with the slips in the hole containing castes beginning with A and re-sort them into castes according to the actual entry on each slip. When this has been done, he will enter the number of each caste in the Register, tie up the slips in bundles according to the castes, place them in a box and proceed with the Hindu Female slips. Each page of Register XIII should be kept for the castes beginning with the same letter or letters, and those initial letters should be entered at the top of the Register.

49. When the Hindu Male and Female slips have been finished, he will take the slips of the next main religion and sort them in like manner, and so on, until all the slips have been sorted.

50. The checker will check the Hindu Male slips while the Hindu Female slips are being sorted and the Female slips while the Male slips of the next main religion are being sorted. When correct the Register will be signed and passed by the supervisor.

51. On the completion of all the Registers the slips of the 2nd tahsil will be issued, and when all the Registers for the 2nd tahsil have been prepared, the slips of the 3rd tahsil will be issued, and so on, until the Registers for all the tahsils have been prepared.

When the Registers of all the tahsils have been compiled, the slips for the towns will be issued. For towns, Register V will be compiled in the place of Register VI.

52. Register III should be written up for each tahsil from Registers V and VI after all the other Registers have been prepared.

53. A Register showing the work done by each sorter and checker should be kept by the Supervisor in the following form :—

Register A.

Name of Tahsil.	General number of the village or villages of which the slips are being sorted	No. of slips.	Name of Sorter or Checker.	Date of Sorting for Tables.														Remarks
				VI		XVII		XVIII		VIII		VII		XII		XIV		XIII		
				Commenced.	Finished.	Commenced.	Finished.	Commenced	Finished.	Commenced.	Finished.	Commenced.	Finished.	Commenced.	Finished.	Commenced.	Finished.	Commenced.	Finished	

A. D. BANNERMAN, Captain,

Superintendent, *Census Operations*,

Rajputana.

Rules for Sorting Slips and Checking and Totalling Results obtained from the 2nd Series of Slips.

1. The order for the 2nd set of Registers is :—

XI
X
XV
*XVI
(XIII)

2. The supervisor will receive from the Record-Keeper the 2nd series of slips for the tahsil signing in the Register for their receipt.

From the moment the slips are handed over to him he is responsible that none of them are lost or torn until they have been sorted for each Register. The slips for a second tahsil will not be issued to him until the slips of the first have been sorted for all Registers and a check slip for it has been handed to the Record-Keeper.

The slips for towns will be issued after the Registers of the rural areas of all the tahsils have been completed.

3. The supervisor will be given almirahs or boxes with locks in which he can keep the slips—sorted or unsorted, or partially sorted—and every evening when the office closes he should lock up the boxes.

4. *Partially Sorted Slips* which are loose in any set of pigeon-holes, should be collected into one bundle in regular order, beginning from the top left-hand pigeon-hole and going from left to right for each row of pigeon-holes and from top to bottom without mixing up the contents of any two holes. They should then be tied all together, labelled, and handed by the sorter to the supervisor. Next morning they can easily be arranged again in the pigeon-holes they occupied the night before, and no time will be lost.

5. *Arrangement of Slips.*—Upon receipt of the bundles of slips for a tahsil the supervisor should arrange them according to the serial number of the books entered on the title-slips on the top of each bundle.

6. When the bundles of slips have thus been arranged serially the supervisor will see that each man of his section has in front of him a set of pigeon-holes, two boxes or trays, an indelible blue pencil or pen and ink ; and a sheet of Register XI, *Birth-place*, which should have the number of the charge, the name of the tahsil and the serial numbers of the villages of which the slips are being dealt with entered on it.

7. He will then divide among the sorters, according to the serial number of the books and as evenly as possible, the bundles containing the slips for all the villages in the tahsil. The slips of one village must, however, on no account be distributed between two sorters.

8. First operation sorting for Register XI.(Birth-place). After signing the Register the sorter will first sort the slips into the two trays by sexes. He

will then tie all the Female slips into a bundle and place them in one of the pigeon-holes while he proceeds to sort the Male slips.

He should take all the Male slips and first divide them into two heaps for—

(i) born in the State of enumeration.

(ii) born elsewhere.

NOTE—It will be found that usually only a small percentage of the population is born outside the State and the time saved in sorting the population into only two heaps in the first instance is thus greater than the time lost in handling a second time the small number of slips referring to those born elsewhere.

He will count and enter in the Register the number of those born in the State of enumeration, tie them into a bundle, and then re-sort the slips of those born elsewhere by actual birth-place. The pigeon-holes should first be labelled with the names of the States adjoining the State under consideration. Fresh labels should be prepared for other birth-places as occasion arises in the course of sorting. If the number of pigeon-holes is insufficient, the slips for which no pigeon-hole is available should be put aside and dealt with at a third sorting.

10. When the Male slips have been sorted he should enter the totals in the Register and then tie all the slips of those 'born elsewhere' into four bundles, one for those born in other States or Provinces in India, the second for those born in Countries in Asia beyond India, the third for these born in Europe and the fourth for those born in other Countries. He will thus have five bundles :—

(1) For those born in the State.

(2).....,.....in other States or Provinces in India.

(3).....,.....in Countries in Asia beyond India.

(4).....,.....in Europe.

(5).....,.....in other Countries.

He should put a title-slip on each of these five bundles and place them on the top of his pigeon-holes and proceed with the Female slips.

11. The checker will test the Male slips, while the Female slips are being sorted, and the Female slips while the Male slips are being sorted for the next Register.

If the entries are found to be correct the Register will be signed and passed by the supervisor.

After all the sorters' Registers have been received, the supervisor will prepare the Register for the tahsil.

N. B.—This procedure is to be followed in the preparation of all the other Registers for the tahsil which will be compiled from the 2nd series of slips.

12. The next Register is X "parent tongue." In sorting for this Register, the sorter will take the Male slips of each of the birth-place bundles in turn, as it will usually happen that all persons born in the same State or Province speak the same language.

The procedure will be the same as that already described for birth-place, that is, the slips will be sorted into pigeon-holes labelled with the names of the different languages.

13. When the slips have been sorted he will enter the totals in the Register, tie them into bundles with the parent-tongue marked on a title-slip on the top of each bundle and place them either in one of the empty boxes or on the top of the pigeon-holes. He will then sort the Female slips.

14. The checker will test the Male slips while the Female slips are being sorted, and the Female slips while the Male slips for the next Register are being sorted.

When the entries have been checked and found correct the supervisor will pass and sign the Register.

15. Register XV.—*Occupations.* Each sorter should be provided with two sets of pigeon-holes for the preparation of this Register, but as it is impossible owing to the large number of pigeon-holes which would be required, to sort all occupations directly into pigeon-holes at one time, the sorting for this Register will be carried out by two processes.

16. *First sort into main heads.* Each sorter should first divide the Male slips into the main-heads given in the attached list, a copy of which should be supplied to him.

17. He should enter the main-head and the number of slips in each of these bundles, on a slip which he should initial and give to the supervisor. He should then sort into the 2nd set of pigeon-holes each main-head bundle in turn according to the actual occupations entered on each slip.

18. When all the slips have been sorted in this way he will take the slips of each occupation separately and sort them into 3 heaps, namely,

(1) Actual Workers, who are partially agriculturists.

(2) Other Actual Workers.

(3) Dependents.

A partially Agricultural Worker is one whose principle occupation is non-agricultural and whose secondary occupation is agricultural, as (1) a clerk (2) a non-cultivating landlord. Slips on which the principle occupation is itself agricultural need not be again divided into partially agricultural and other Actual Workers.

19. He will next count the number of slips in each heap and tie them up into separate bundles placing a slip on the top of each bundle showing (i) the occupation, (ii) whether the slips are dependents, partially agriculturist or other actual workers (the abbreviations "D," "P. A," and "O. W." will be enough), (iii) the number of slips. He will then tie these 3 bundles together and on the top of the larger bundle thus formed, place a slip giving the name of the occupation and total number of slips contained in the 3 smaller heaps. The Female slips will be sorted similarly after all the Male slips have been finished.

20. The checkers will collect the larger bundles of slips, test the numbers entered on the title-slip, and then classify each of these bundles. This is done by looking up the occupation entered on the title-slip in the "Occupation Indix" which is supplied, and writing on the title-slip the number of the *order* (in Roman figures) and the *group* (in ordinary figures), which is entered in the Index against that occupation.

The Index will be in English only and the checkers must mentally translate vernacular names of occupation in English before looking them out. They should freely apply for assistance and information to the supervisor.

21. *Entry in Register XV.*—When all the bundles have been so classified they should be sorted by the numbers, first of the Orders and then of Groups, written on the title-slips and arranged in the serial Orders and Groups.

The numbers of each of the smaller heaps of " Partially Agriculturlists, " " other Actual Workers" and " Dependents" should then be added up and entered in the Register.

The Register will be signed by the sorter and the checker and passed by the supervisor who can test the totals of the actual occupations with the number entered on the title-slip of the main-head occupations.

22. Register XIII.—Caste, Tribe, Race, Nationality, will now be prepared unless it is decided to have it done by the 1st section.

The slips should be sorted by colour into the main religions, the sex groups being preserved.

The Hindu Male slips should then be taken, the others being tied into bundles and placed in a box.

The sorter should commence by sorting the Hindu Male slips into the pigeon-holes alphabetically by the initial letter of the caste name all those beginning with A, as Ahir, Agua, Agaria, being put in one hole; those with B, as Brahman, Balai, Banjara in another and so on. No attempt should be made to classify the castes. He should then commence with the slips in the hole containing castes beginning with A and re-sort them into castes according to the actual entry on each slip. When this has been done, he will enter the number of each caste in the Register, tie up the slips in bundles according to the castes, place them in a box and proceed with the Hindu Female slips. Each page of Register XIII should be kept for the castes beginning with the same letter or letters, and those initial letters should be entered at the top of the Register.

23. When the Hindu Male and Female slips have been finished, he will then take the slips of the next religion and sort them in like manner and so on until all the slips have been sorted.

24. The checker will check the Hindu Male slips while the Hindu Female slips are being sorted, and the Female slips while the Male slips of the next main religion are being sorted. When correct the Register will be signed and passed by the supervisor.

25. This completes the set of Registers for the tahsil.

The slips for the next tahsil will then be issued and when these have been finished those of the next tahsil and so on, until the Registers, for all the tahsils have been completed.

The Registers for the towns will then be prepared.

26. A Register showing the work done by each sorter and checker should be kept by supervisor in the following form:—

Register A 2.

Name of Tahsil.	General number of village or villages of which slips are being sorted.	No. of slips.	Name of Sorter or Checker.	Date of Sorting for Tables.								Remarks.
				XI		X		XV		XVI		
				Commenced.	Finished.	Commenced.	Finished.	Commenced.	Finished.	Commenced.	Finished.	

MAIN OCCUPATION HEADS.

1.	Non-cultivating land-holders or landowners.	That is, persons who own land on patta or otherwise, but do not themselves cultivate it, either personally or by means of servants.
2.	Cultivating land-holders or landowners.	Persons who similarly own land, but cultivate it themselves or by means of servants.
3.	Non-cultivating tenants ...	Persons who rent land from another person but do not cultivate it either personally or by means of servants.
4.	Cultivating tenants	Persons who similarly rent land from others but cultivate it themselves or by means of servants.
5.	Other cultivators	That is, persons whose occupation is described as 'cultivation,' 'land' etc., and is not clearly enough defined to allow it to be clausedunder any of the above four heads.
6.	Farm servants	Persons engaged for agricultural work by the year or for a long term.
7.	Field labourers	Persons similarly engaged, but by the day or for very short terms.
8.	Stock breeding and dealing ...	Breeders of, and dealers in, horses, cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs ; and herdsmen and shepherds.
9.	Preparers and sellers of animal food.	Milk, butter and ghee dealers, butchers, fowl and egg dealers, fishermen, fish-carriers, fish-dealers.

10.	Preparers and sellers of vegetable food.	Grain purchasers, rice-pounders, bakers, dealers in grain, flour, barn, vegetables, fruit, cocoanuts and sweet-meats.
11.	Preparers and sellers of drink, condiments and norcotics.	Toddy drawers, sellers and renters, arrack sellers and renters, tea, coffee and lemonade, etc., sellers, sugar and jeggery makers, sundry bazarmen and dealers in condiments, sellers of betel-leaf, areca-nut, tobacco, snuff, opium and ganja.
12.	Makers and sellers of fabrics of cotton.	Cotton-cleaners, pressers, ginners, spinners, weavers, and dyers ; cotton thread, carpet, rug, cloth and tape makers.
13.	Makers and sellers of fabrics of wool, silk, flax and coir.	Wool, silk, flax or coir, carders, dyers, weavers, spinners and sellers. Makers of woollen, etc., carpets, shawls, blankets, cloths, thread and rope.
14.	Makers and dealers in dress ...	Dealers in cloths and piece-goods, tailors, dress-makers, hat, turban, and umbrella makers and sellers.
15.	Local, Municipal and Government servants of all descriptions.	.....
16.	Personal and domestic servants.	Barbers, washermen, water carriers, cooks, in-door servants of all kinds.
17.	Light and firing and forage...	Oil-makers and sellers ; kerosine, candle, lamp, and match sellers; gatherers and sellers of firewood and grass ; preparers and sellers of charcoal and cowdung fuel.
18.	Builders and building materials,	Brick and tile burners, lime and chunam burners, thatchers, tilers, masons, stone-workers, builders, house-painters, plasterers.
19.	Workers and dealers in gold and silver and precious stones.	Miners, workers and sellers of gold, silver, precious stones, pearls and corals.
20.	Workers and dealers in other matels.	*e. g.*, brass, copper, bell-metal, aluminium, tin, zinc, lead, iron and steel.
21.	Preparation and supply of wood, cane and leaves.	Timber and bamboo dealers, wood-cutters, carpenters, bamboo and rattan splitters and workers ; basket, mat and chick makers ; leaf platter, fan, brush and broom makers.
22.	Leather, horns and bones ...	Chuklers, tanners, skin-dealers, sandal, boot and well-bag makers, dealers in hides, horns, bones, glue and grease.

23.	Suppliers of miscellaneous requirements.	Makers or sellers of carriages, boats, paper book, watches, carvings of all kinds, toys and curiosities, bangles of all kinds (except gold and silver,) flower garlands, furniture, harness, knives and tools, gun-powder and fireworks, glass and china, earthen pots, wax and honey, medicines, perfumes and dyes.
24.	Commerce	Sowers, bankers, money-lenders and their clerks, cashiers, etc. General merchants and their clerks, assistants, etc. Shopkeepers (unspecified) and their servants; brokers, agents, dubashes.
25.	Transport by railway, road, etc.	All railway and tramway officers and servants; cart-owners and drivers, pack-bullock owners and drivers, boat and bargemen and owners; all post office and telegraph servants; general porters and watchmen:
26.	Learned professions (such as religion, education, literature, law, medicine, etc.)	Priests and servants of all sorts in churches, temples, mosques and burial and burning grounds; teachers and clerks in non-Government schools; authors, journalists-public copyists, private clerks; vakils and law agents, stamp vendors and petition writers; hakims, doctors and midvives; panchangam-makers.
27.	Artistic professions (such as painting, acting, dancing, singing) and sport.	Printers and photographers; musicians, actors, singers, raciters, dancers and dancing-girls; shikaris, cock and pigeon breeders.
28.	Independent of work	Living on house-rent, shares or other private property (not being land); allowances from patrons or relatives; endowments, scholarships, begging, and pensions; inmates of jails and asylums.
29.	Indefinite and unintelligible	Slips of which the meaning is not clear, or not sufficiently clear to enable them to be classified as above.
30.	Others	Slips which do not come under any of the above classes, slips under this head should be kept as few as possible.

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent,

Census Operations, Rajputana.

APPENDIX M.

OCCUPATION INDEX.

Classification of occupations and means of livelihood (General).

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.
A.—Government	I. ADMINISTRATION	1. Service of the Imperial Government and Local Administration.
		1A. Service of the (Rajputana Agency) States.
		2. service of Local and Municipal Bodies.
		3. Village Service.
	II. DEFENCE	4. Army (Imperial.)
		4A. Army of the (Rajputana Agency) States.
		5. Navy and Marine.
	III. SERVICE OF FOREIGN NATIVE STATES.	6. Civil Officers of States other than the Tabulating State.
		7. Military Service of States other than the Tabulating States.
B.—Pasture and Agriculture	IV. PROVISION AND CARE OF ANIMALS.	8. Stock breeding and dealing.
		9. Training and Care of Animals.
	V. AGRICULTURE	10. Landholders and Tenants.
		11. Agricultural Labour.
		12. Growth of special Products.
		13. Agricultural training and Supervision and Forests.
C.—Personal Services	VI. PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY SERVICES.	14. Personal and Domestic Services.
		15. Non-Demestic Entertainment.
		16. Sanitation.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	VII. FOOD, DRINK AND STIMULANTS.	17. Animal Food.
		18. Vegetable Food.
		19. Drinks, Condiments and Stimulants.
	VIII. LIGHT, FIRING AND FORAGE.	20. Lighting.
		21. Fuel and Forage.
	IX. BUILDINGS	22. Building Materials.
		23. Artificers in Building.
	X. VEHICLES AND VESSELS.	24. Railway and Tramway Plant.
		25. Carts, Carriages, etc.
		26. Ships and Boats.
	XI. SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS.	27. Papers.
		28. Books and Prints.
		29. Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.
		30. Carving and Engraving.
		31. Toys and Curiosities.
		32. Music and Musical Instruments.
		33. Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred Threads, etc.
		34. Furniture.
		35. Harness.
		36. Tools and Machinery.
		37. Arms and Ammunition.

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.—(Concld.)	XII. TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.	38. Wool and Fur.
		39. Silk.
		40. Cotton.
		41. Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.
		42. Dress.
	XIII. METALS AND PRECIOUS STONES.	43. Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.
		44. Brass, Copper and Bell-Metal.
		45. Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead.
		46. Iron and Steel.
	XIV. GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONEWARE.	47. Glass and Chinaware,
		48. Earthen and Stoneware.
	XV. WOOD, CANE AND LEAVES, ETC.	49. Wood and Bamboos.
		50. Canework, Matting and Leaves, etc.
	XVI. DRUGS, GUMS, DYES, ETC.	51. Gum, Wax, Resin and similar Forest produce.
		52. Drugs and Dyes, Pigments, etc.
	XVII. LEATHER ...	53. Leather, Horn and Bones, etc.
E.—Commerce, Transport and Storage.	XVIII. COMMERCE ...	54. Money and Securities.
		55. General Merchandise.
		56. Dealing unspecified.
		57. Middlemen, Brokers and Agents.
	XIX. TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.	58. Railway.
		59. Road.
		60. Water.
		61. Messages.
		62. Storage and Weighing.
F.—Professions.	XX. LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS.	63. Religion.
		64. Education.
		65. Literature.
		66. Law.
		67. Medicine.
		68. Engineering and Survey.
		69. Natural Science.
		70. Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.
		71. Music, Acting and Dancing.
	XXI. SPORT ...	72. Sport.
		73. Games and Exhibitions.
G.—Unskilled Labour, not Agricultural.	XXII. EARTHWORK AND GENERAL LABOUR	74. Earthwork, etc.
		75. General labour.
	XXIII. INDEFINITE AND DISREPUTABLE OCCUPATIONS.	76. Indefinite.
		77. Disreputable.
H.—Means of Subsistence independent of Occupation.	XXIV. INDEPENDENT ...	78. Property and Alms.
		79. At the Public charge.

Classification of occupation and means of livelihood (Details).

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.
A.—Government.	I ADMINISTRATION	1 Service of the Imperial Government and Local Administration.	1. The Agent to the Governor-General. 2. Officers of Government and their families. 3. Clerks, Inspectors, &c., and their families. 4. Constables, messengers, warders, and unspecified.
		1A Service of the (Rajputana Agency) States.	(*a*.) Chiefs, nobles and their families. (*b*.) Durbar Officials and menials.
		2 Service of Local and Municipal Bodies.	5. Inspecting and Supervising Officials. 6. Clerical Establishment. 7. Menials other than Scavangers.
		3 Village Service ...	8. Headmen, not shown as agriculturists. 9. Accountants, not shown as agriculturists. 10. Watchmen and other village servants.
	II DEFENCE ...	4 Army (Imperial) ...	11. Military Officers. 12. Non-commissioned officers and Privates. 13. Followers. 14. Military Administrative establishments 15. Military Police, &c. 16. Military service unspecified.
		4A Army of the (Rajputana Agency) States.	(*a*.) ImperialService Troops. Officers. Non-commissioned Officers, Privates, etc. (*b*.) State Troops other than Imperial Service Troops. Officers. Non-commissioned officers, Privates, etc.
		5 Navy and Marine ...	18. Naval Engineers, Warrant Officers, and Seamen.
	III SERVICE OF FOREIGN NATIVE STATES.	6 Civil Officers of States other than the Tabulating States.	Durbar Officials, etc.
		7 Military Service of States other than the Tabulating States.	(*b*.) State Troops other than Imperial Service Troops. Non-commissioned Officers, Privates etc.
B.—Pasture and Agriculture.	IV PROVISION AND CARE OF ANIMALS.	8 Stock Breeding and Dealing.	25. Horse, mule and ass breeders, dealers, and attendants. 26. Cattle breeders, and dealers, and commissariat farm establishment. 27. Herdsmen. 28. Elephant catchers. 29. Camel breeders, dealers and attendants. 30. Sheep and goat breeders and dealers. 31. Shepherds and goatherds. 32. Pig breeders and dealers, and swineherds.
		9 Training and Care of Animals.	33. Veterinary Surgeons, farriers, etc. 34 Horse and elephant trainers, etc. 35 Vermin and animal catchers.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	
B—Parture and Agriculture.—concld.	V AGRICULTURE.	10 Land-holders and Tenants.	36	Rent receivers. (a) Non-cultivating landholders or landowners. (b) Cultivating landholders or landowners. (c) Unspecified landholders or landowners.
			37	Rent-payers. (a) Non-cultivating tenants. (b) Cultivating tenants. (c) Other cultivators.
		11 Agricultural Labourers.	38	Farm servants.
			39	Field labourers.
			40	Taungya or jhum cultivators.
		12 Growers of special products.	41	Cinchona plantations: owners, managers and superior staff.
			42	Cinchona plantations: labourers and other subordinates.
			43	Coffee plantations: owners, managers and superior staff
			44	Coffee plantations: labourers and other subordinates.
			45	Indigo factories: owners, managers and superior staff.
			46	Indigo factories: labourers and other subordinates.
			47	Tea plantations: owners, managers and superior staff.
			48	Tea plantations: labourers and other subordinates.
			49	Betel, vine and areca-nut growers.
			50	Cardamom and pepper growers.
			51	Cocoanut growers.
			52	Fruit and vegetable growers
			53	Miscellaneous.
		13 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests.	54	Directors of Agriculture and their staff.
			55	Agricultural Chemists and experts.
			56	Agents and managers of landed estates (not planters).
			57	Clerks, bailiffs, petty rent collectors, etc.
			58	Forest officers.
			59	Forest rangers, guards, peons.
C—Personal Services.	VI PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY SERVICES.	14 Personal and Domestic Services.	60	Barbers.
			61	Cooks.
			62	Door-keepers, etc.
			63	Grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.
			64	Indoor servants.
			65	Washermen.
			66	Water-carriers.
			67	Shampooers.
			68	Miscellaneous and unspecified.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.
C.—Personal Services.—concld.	VI PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY SERVICES.—concld.	15 Non-domestic Entertainment.	69 Hotel, lodging-house, bar, refreshment-room keepers.
			70 Rest-house, serai, bath-house, etc., owners and managers.
			71 Club secretaries, managers, stewards, etc.
		16 Sanitation.	72 Sanitary officers of Government and establishments.
			73 Sanitary inspectors, local and municipal.
			74 Sweepers and scavengers.
			75 Dust and sweeping contractors.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	VII FOOD, DRINK AND STIMULANTS.	17 Provision of Animal Food.	76 Butchers and slaughterers.
			77 Cheese makers and sellers.
			78 Cow and buffalo keepers, and milk and butter sellers.
			79 Fishermen and fish curers.
			80 Fish dealers.
			81 Fowl and egg dealers.
			82 Ghee preparers and sellers.
			83 Collectors of edible birds' nests.
			84 Miscellaneous.
		18 Provision of Vegetable Food.	85 Biscuit factories: owners, managers and superior staff.
			86 Biscuit factories: operatives and other subordinates.
			87 Flour mills: owners, managers and superior staff.
			88 Flour mills: operatives and other subordinates.
			89 Oil mills: owners, managers and superior staff.
			90 Oil mills: operatives and other subordinates.
			91 Rice mills: owners, managers and superior staff.
			92 Rice mills: operatives and other subordinates.
			93 Sugar factories: owners, managers and superior staff.
			94 Sugar factories: operatives and other subordinates.
			95 Bakers.
			96 Flour grinders.
			97 Grain and pulse dealers.
			98 Grain parchers.
			99 Makers of sugar, molasses and gur by hand.
			100 Oil pressers.
			101 Oil sellers.
			102 Rice pounders and huskers.
			103 Sweetmeat makers.
			104 Sweetmeat sellers.
			105 Vegetable and fruit sellers.
			106 Miscellaneous.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	VII.—FOOD, DRINK AND STIMULANTS.	19. Provision of Drink, Condiments and Stimulants.	107	Aerated water : factories : owners, managers and superior staff.
			108	Aerated water factories : workmen and other subordinates.
			109	Breweries : owners, managers and superior staff.
			110	Breweries : workmen and other subordinates.
			111	Distilleries : owners, managers and superior staff.
			112	Distilleries : operatives and other subordinates.
			113	Opium factories: managers and superior staff
			114	Opium factories: workmen and other subordinates.
			115	Ice Factories: owners, managers and superior staff.
			116	Ice Factories: workmen and other subordinates.
			117	Salt stores : owners, managers and superior staff.
			118	Salt stores : workmen and other subordinates.
			119	Tobacco factories: owners, managers and superior staff.
			120	Tobacco factories : workmen and other subordinates.
			121	Water-works: managers and superior staff.
			122	Water-works : workmen and other subordinates.
			123	Cardamum, betel leaf and arecanut sellers.
			124	Grocers and general condiment dealers.
			125	Opium, bhang, ganja, etc., preparers.
			126	Opium, bhang, ganja, etc., sellers.
			127	Salt makers.
			128	Salt sellers.
			129	Tobacco and snuff manufacturers.
			130	Tobacco and snuff sellers.
			131	Toddy drawers.
			132	Toddy sellers
			133	Wine and spirit distillers.
			134	Wine and spirit sellers.
			135	Miscellaneous

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	VIII. LIGHT, FIRING AND FORAGE.	20. Lighting.	136 Gas-works: owners, managers and superior staff
			137 Gas-works: operatives and other subordinates.
			138 Match factories: owners, managers and superior staff
			139 Match factories: operatives and other subordinates.
			140 Petroleum refineries: owners, managers and superior staff.
			141 Petroleum refineries: workmen and other subordinates.
			142 Petroleum dealers.
			143 Pressers of vegetable oil for lighting.
			144 Sellers of vegetable oil for lighting.
			145 Match, candle, torch, lamp, lantern makers and sellers, etc.
		21. Fuel and Forage.	146 Collieries: owners, managers and superior staff.
			147 Collieries: miners and other subordinates.
			148 Coal dealers, brokers, Company managers, etc.
			149 Hay, grass, and fodder sellers.
			150 Firewood, charcoal and cowdung sellers.
	IX. BUILDINGS.	22. Building Materials.	151 Brick and tile factories: owners, managers and superior staff.
			152 Brick and tile factories: operatives and other subordinates.
			153 Stone and marble works: owners, managers and superior staff.
			154 Stone and marble works: labourers and other subordinates.
			155 Brick and tile makers.
			156 Brick and tile sellers.
			157 Lime, chunam and shell burners.
			158 Lime, chuman and shell sellers.
			159 Thatch dealers and thatchers.
			160 Cement works: owners, managers and superior staff.
			161 Cement works: operatives and other subordinates.
		23. Artificers in Building.	162 Building contractors.
			163 Masons and builders.
			164 Painters, plumbers and glaziers.
			165 Thatchers.
			166 Stone and marble workers.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.—contd.	X. VEHICLES AND VESSELS.	24 Railway and Tramway Plant.	167 Railway and Tramway Factories : owners, managers and superior staff.
			168 Railway and Tramway Factories : operatives and other subordinates.
		25 Carts, Carriages, etc.	169 Coach building factories : owners, managers and superior staff.
			170 Coach building factories : operatives and other subordinates.
			171 Cart and carriage makers.
			172 Cart and carriage sellers.
			173 Painters of carriages, etc.
			174 Palki, dandi, rickshaw makers and sellers.
		26 Ships and Boats.	175 Shipwrights, boat-builders, etc.
			176 Sail-makers.
			177 Shipchandlers and marine store dealers.
			178 Ship and boat painters.
	XI. SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS.	27 Paper.	179 Paper mills : owners, managers and superior staff.
			180 Paper mills : operatives and other subordinates.
			181 Paper makers and sellers, and palm-leaf binders.
			182 Stationers.
		28 Books and Prints.	183 Printing presses : owners, managers and superior staff.
			184 Printing presses : workmen and other subordinates.
			185 Hand press proprietors, lithographers and printers.
			186 Book-binders.
			187 Book-sellers, book-agents and publishers.
			188 Newspaper proprietors, managers and sellers.
		29 Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	189 Print and picture dealers.
			190 Watch and clock-makers.
			191 Watch and clock sellers and opticians.
			192 Photographic apparatus dealers.
			193 Other scientific instrument makers, menders and sellers.
		30 Carving and Engraving.	194 Wood and eboy carvers.
			195 Ivory carvers.
			196 Cotton-stamp makers and sellers.
			197 Turners and lucquerers.
			198 Die-sinkers and seal, etc., engravers.
			199 Type founders.
			200 Mica, flint and talc workers and sellers.
			201 Mosaic and alabaster workers and sellers.
		31 Toys and Curiosities.	202 Toy, kite and cage makers and sellers.
			203 Hukka-stem makers and sellers.
			204 Papier-mach workers and sellers.
			205 Curiosity dealers.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.—contd.	XI SUPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS.—contd.	32 Music and Musical Instruments.	206 Music and musical instrument makers.
			207 Music and musical instrument sellers.
		33 Bangles, Necklaces, Beads Sacred, Threads, etc.	208 Makers of bangles, other than glass.
			209 Sellers of bangles, other than glass.
			210 Makers of glass bangles.
			211 Sellers of glass bangles.
			212 Imitation and pewter jewellery makers.
			213 Sellers of imitation and pewter jewellery.
			214 Rosary, bead and necklace makers.
			215 Rosary, bead and necklace sellers.
			216 Flower garland makers and sellers.
			217 Makers and sellers of spangles, lingams and sacred threads.
		34 Furniture.	218 Furniture factories: owners, managers and superior staff.
			219 Furniture factories: operatives and other subordinates.
			220 Furniture makers: hand industry.
			221 Furnitur sellers.
		35 Harness.	222 Harness (not leather) makers and sellers.
			223 Saddlecloth makers, embroiderers and sellers.
			224 Whip, goad, and walking stick, etc., makers.
		36 Tools and Machinery.	225 Machinery and Engineering workshops: owners, managers and superior staff.
			226 Machinery and Engineering workshops: operatives and other subordinates.
			227 Knife and tool makers.
			228 Knife and tool sellers.
			229 Knife and tool grinders.
			230 Plough and agricultural implement makers.
			231 Looms and loom-comb makers and sellers.
			232 Mechanics other than railway mechanics.
			233 Machinery dealers, etc.
			234 Sugar press makers.
		37 Arms and Ammunition.	235 Arms and ammunition factories: superior staff.
			236 Arms and ammunition factories: operatives and other subordinates.
			237 Arsenals: superior staff.
			238 Arsenals: operatives and other subordinates.
			239 Gunpowder factories: managers and superior staff.
			240 Gunpowder factories: operatives and other subordinates.
			241 Gun-carriage factories: managers and superior staff.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	XI.—SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS	37. Arms and Ammunition.—(Conold.)	242 Gun-carriage factories: workmen and other subordinates.
			243 Gun-makers, menders and sellers.
			244 Ammunition, gunpowder and fire-work makers.
			245 Ammunition, gunpowder and fire work-seillers.
			246 Makers of swords, spears, and other weapons.
			247 Sellers of swords, spears and other weapons.
	XII.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.	38. Wool and fur ...	248 Carpet weavers.
			249 Shawl weavers.
			250 Felt and pashm wokers.
			251 Persons occupied with blankets, wollen cloth and yarn, fur, feathers and natural wool.
			252 Wool carders.
			253 Wool dyers.
			254 Dealers in wollen goods, fur and feathers.
		39. Silk ...	255 Silk filatures : owners, managers and superior staff.
			256 Silk filatures : operatives and other subordinates.
			257 Silk mills : owners, managers and superior staff.
			258 Silk mills : operatives and other subordinates.
			259 Silk-worm rearers and cacoon gatherers.
			260 Silk carders, spinners and weavers ; makers of silk braid and thread.
			261 Sellers of raw silk, silk cloth, braid and thread.
			262 Silk dyers.
		40. Cotton	263 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills : owners, managers and superior staff.
			264 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills : operatives and other subordinates.
			265 Thread glazing and polishing factories : owners, managers and superior staff.
			266 Thread glazing and polishing factories : operatives and other subordinates.
			267 Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills : owners, managers and superior staff.
			268 Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills : operatives and other subordinates.
			269 Tent factories : owners, managers and superior staff.
			270 Tent factories: operatives and other subordinates.

Class.	Order.	Sub-Order.	Group.	
D.—Preparation & supply of material Substances. (*Contd.*)	XII.—TEXTILE FABRICS and dress.	40. Cotton (Concld.)	271	Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginners.
			272	Cotton weavers : hand industry.
			273	Cotton carpet and rug makers.
			274	Cotton carpet and rug sellers.
			275	Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters.
			276	Cotton yarn and thread sellers
			277	Calenderers, fullers and printers.
			278	Cotton dyers.
			279	Tape makers.
			280	Tape sellers.
			281	Tent makers.
			282	Tent sellers.
		41. Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	283	Jute presses : owners, managers and superior staff.
			284	Jute presses : operatives and other subordinates.
			285	Jute mills : owners, managers and superior staff.
			286	Jute mills : operatives and other subordinates.
			287	Rope works : owners, managers and superior staff.
			288	Rope works : operatives and other subordinates.
			289	Dealers in raw fibres.
			290	Rope, sacking and net makers.
			291	Rope, sacking and net sellers.
			292	Fibre matting and bag makers.
			293	Fibre matting and bag sellers.
		42. Dress	294	Clothing agencies : managers and superior staff.
			295	Clothing agencies : operatives and other subordinates.
			296	Hosiery factories : owners, managers and superior staff.
			297	Hosiery factories : operatives and other subordinates.
			298	Umbrella factories : owners, managers and superior staff.
			299	Umbrella factories : operatives and other subordinates.
			300	Umbrella sellers.
			301	Embroiderers and lace and muslin makers.
			302	Hat, cap and turban-makers, binders and sellers.
			303	Hosiers and haberdashers.
			304	Piece-goods dealers.
			305	Makers of shoes (not leather).
			306	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	XIII.—METALS AND PRECIOUS STONES.	43 Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.	307 Mints: managers and superior staff.
			308 Mints: operatives and other subordinates.
			309 Gold mines: owners, managers and superior staff.
			310 Gold mines: operatives and other subordinates.
			311 Jade miners.
			312 Goldsmiths' dust-washers.
			313 Enamellers.
			314 Electro-platers.
			315 Dealers in plate and plateware.
			316 Gold and silver wire drawers, and braid-makers.
			317 Workers in gold silver and precious stones.
			318 Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones.
			319 Pearl divers.
		44 Brass, Copper and Bell-metal.	320 Brass foundries: owners, managers and superior staff.
			321 Brass foundries: operatives and other subordinates.
			322 Brass, copper and bell-metal workers.
			323 Brass, copper and bell-metal sellers.
		45 Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead.	324 Workers in tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead.
			325 Sellers of tin, zinc and lead goods.
		46 Iron and Steel.	326 Iron foundries: owners, managers and superior staff.
			327 Iron foundries: operatives and other subordinates.
			328 Workers in iron and hardware.
			329 Sellers of iron and hardware.
	XIV.—GLASS, EARTHEN AND STONEWARE.	47 Glass and Chinaware.	330 Glass factories: owners, managers and superior staff.
			331 Glass factories operatives and other subordinates.
			332 Makers of glass and chinaware other than bangles.
			333 Sellers of glass and chinaware other than bangles.
		48 Earthen and Stoneware.	334 Pottery works: owners, managers and superior staff.
			335 Pottery works: operatives and other subordinates.
			336 Potters and pot and pipe-bowl makers.
			337 Sellers of pottery ware.
			338 Grindstone and millstone-makers and menders.
			339 Grindstone and millstone-sellers.
	XV.—WOOD, CANE AND LEAVES, ETC.	49 Wood and Bamboos.	340 Carpentry works: owners, managers and superior staff.
			341 Carpentry works: operatives and other subordinates.
			342 Saw mills: owners, managers and superior staff.
			343 Saw mills: workmen and other subordinates.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	XV.—WOOD, CANE AND LEAVES, ETC.	49. Wood and Bamboos—*concld.*	345 Dealers in timber and bamboos. 346 Wood-cutters and sawyers.
		50. Canework, Matting and Leaves, etc.	347 Baskets, mats, fans, screens, brooms, etc., makers and sellers. 348 Comb and toothstick makers and sellers. 349 Leaf-plate makers and sellers.
	XVI.—DRUGS, GUMS, DYES, ETC.	51. Gums, Wax, Resins and similar Forest produce.	350 Cutch factories: owners, managers and superior staff. 351 Cutch factories: operatives and other subordinates. 352 Lac factories: owners, managers and superior staff. 353 Lac factories: operatives and other subordinates. 354 Camphor, gum and India-rubber collectors. 355 Camphor, gum and India-rubber sellers. 356 Catechu preparers. 357 Catechu sellers. 358 Lac collectors. 359 Lac sellers. 360 Wax, honey and forest produce collectors and sellers.
		52. Drugs, Dyes, Pigments, etc.	361 Chemical factories: owners, managers and superior staff. 362 Chemical factories: operatives and other subordinates. 363 Soap factories: owners, managers and superior staff. 364 Soap factories: operatives and other subordinates. 365 Saltpetre refiners. 366 Saltpetre sellers. 367 Dye works: owners, managers and superior staff. 368 Dye works: operatives and other subordinates. 369 Chemists and druggists. 370 Borax refiners. 371 Borax sellers. 372 Soap sellers. 373 Antimony preparers and sellers. 374 Madder, saffron and logwood workers and dealers. 375 Ink makers and sellers. 376 Perfume, incense and sandalwood preparers. 377 Perfume, incense and sandalwood sellers. 378 Persons occupied with miscellaneous drugs. 379 Persons occupied with miscellaneous dyes.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.	
D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.—(*concld.*)	XVII.—LEATHER, &c.	53. Leather, Horn and Bones.	380	Bone mills: owners, managers and superior staff.
			381	Bone mills: operatives and other subordinates.
			382	Brush factories: owners, managers and superior satff.
			383	Brush factories: operatives and other subordinates.
			384	Tanneries and leather factories: owners, managers and superior staff.
			385	Tanneries and leather factories: operatives and other subordinates.
			386	Leather dyers.
			387	Shoe, boot and sandal-makers.
			388	Tanners and curriers.
			389	Sellers of manufactured leather goods.
			390	Sellers of hides, horns, bristles and bones.
			391	Water bag, well bag, bucket and ghee-pot makers.
E.—Commerce Transport, storage.	XVIII.—COMMERCE.	54. Money and Securities.	392	Bankers, money-lenders, etc.
			393	Insurance agents and under-writers.
			394	Money-changers and testers.
			395	Bank clerks, cashiers, bill-collectors, accountants, etc.
		55 General Merchandise.	396	General merchants.
			397	Merchants, managers, accountants, clerks, assistants, etc.
		56. Dealing, unspecified.	398	Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified.
			399	Shopkeepers' clerks, *salesmen*, etc.
			400	Shopkeepers' and money-lenders' servants.
			401	Pedlars, hawkers, etc.
		57. Middlemen, Brokers and Agents.	402	Brokers and agents.
			403	Auctioneers, auditors, actuaries, notaries public, etc.
			404	Farmers of pounds, tolls, ferries, markets, etc.
			405	Farmers of liquor, opium, etc.
			406	Contractors for labour, emigration agents, etc.
			407	Contractors, otherwise unspecified.
			408	Clerks employed by middlemen.
	XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.	58. Railway.*	409	Agents, directors, managers and their assistants.
			410	Other administrative officials.
			411	Clerical staff on railways.
			412	Stationmasters and assistants, inspectors, overseers, etc.
			413	Guards, drivers, firemen, etc.
			414	Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, etc.
			415	Railways, service unspecified.

* Excluding police on Railways.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
E.—Commerce and Storage—*concld.*	XIX.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.	59 Road	416 Tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers, contractors, etc, 417 Cart owners and drivers, carting agents, etc. 418 Livery stable-keepers, etc. 419 Drivers, stable-boys, etc., not private servants. 420 Palki, etc., bearers, and owners. 421 Pack bullock owners, drivers, etc. 422 Pack camel, elephant, mule, etc., owners and drivers.
		60 Water	423 Ship owners and agents. 424 Shipping clerks, supercargoes and stevedores. 425 Boat and barge owners, etc. 426 Dockyards : owners, managers and superior staff. 427 Dockyards : workmen and other subordinates. 428 Ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen. 429 Boat and barge men. 430 Pilots. 431 Lock-keepers, etc., and canal service. 432 Harbour works, harbour service and divers.
		61 Messages	433 Post office : officers and superior staff 434 Post office : clerks, messengers, runners and other subordinates. 435 Telegraph : officers and superior staff. 436 Telegraph : clerks, signallers, messengers and other subordinates. 437 Telephone : managers and superior staff. 438 Telephone : clerks, operators and other subordinates.
		62 Storage and Weighing.	439 Warehouse : owners, managers and superior staff. 440 Warehouse : workmen and other subordinates. 441 Porters. 442 Weighmen and measurers. 443 Watchmen employed at stores.

CLASS.	ORDERS.	SUB-ORDER.	GROUP.
F.—Professions.	XX.—LEARNED & ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS.	63 Religion	444 Priests, ministers, etc.
			445 Catechists, readers, church and mission service, etc.
			446 Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, etc.
			447 Church, temple, burial or burning-ground service, pilgrim conductors, undertakers, etc.
			448 Circumcisors.
			449 Astrologers, diviners, horoscope-makers, etc.
			450 Almanack-makers and sellers.
		64 Education	451 Administrative and inspecting officials.
			452 Principals, professors and teachers.
			453 Clerks and servants connected with education.
		65 Literature	454 Authors, editors, journalists, etc.
			455 Reporters, shorthand writers, etc.
			456 Writers (unspecified) and private clerks.
			457 Public scribes and copyists.
			458 Service in libraries and literary institutions.
		66 Law	459 Barristers, advocates and pleaders.
			460 Solicitors and attorney.
			461 Law-agents, mukhtiars, etc.
			462 Kazis.
			463 Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks.
			464 Petition-writers, touts, etc.
			465 Stamp-vendors.
		67 Medicine	466 Administrative and inspecting staff (when not returned under general head).
			467 Practitioners with diploma, license, or certificate.
			468 Practitioners without diploma.
			469 Dentists.
			470 Oculists.
			471 Vaccinators.
			472 Midwives.
			473 Compounders, matrons, nurses and hospital asylum and dispensary service.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
F.—Professions.—*concld.*	XX—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS.—*concld.*	68 Engineering and Survey.	474 Administrative and inspecting staff.
			475 Civil engineers and architects.
			476 Topographical, archæological and revenue surveyors.
			477 Draughtsmen and operators in survey offices, overseers, etc.
			478 Clerks, etc., in offices of the above.
		69 Natural Science ...	479 Astronomers and meteorologists and establishments.
			480 Botanists, naturalists and officers of scientific institutions.
			481 Metallurgists.
			482 Persons occupied with other branches of science.
		70 Pictorial Art and Sculpture.	483 Painters, superintendents of schools of art, etc.
			484 Sculptors.
			485 Photographers.
			486 Tattooers.
		71 Music, Acting, Dancing, etc.	487 Music composers and teachers.
			488 Bandmasters and players (not military).
			489 Piano-tuners.
			490 Actors, singers and dancers and their accompanists.
	XXI—SPORT	72 Sport ...	491 Race-course service trainers, bookmakers, jockeys, etc.
			492 Shikaris, falconers, bird-catchers.
			493 Huntsmen, whippers-in.
		73 Games and Exhibitions.	494 Owners and managers of places of public entertainment.
			495 Persons engaged in service of places of public entertainment.
			496 Exhibitors of trained animals.
			497 Circus owners, managers, etc.
			498 Conjurors, buffoons, reciters, fortune-tellers, etc.
			499 Tumblers, acrobats, wrestlers, professional cricketers, etc.
G.—Unskilled Labour not Agricultural.	XXII—EARTHWORK AND GENERAL LABOUR.	74 Earthwork, etc. ...	500 Well-sinkers.
			501 Tank-diggers and excavators.
			502 Road, canal and railway labourers.
			503 Miners (unspecified).
		75 General labour ...	504 General labour.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
G—Unskilled Labour, not Agricultural.—Concld.	XXIII.—INDEFINITE AND DISREPUTABLE OCCUPATIONS.	76 Indefinite.	505 Uncertain or not returned.
		77 Disreputable.	506 Prostitutes including saqins and neauchis. 507 Procurers, pimps, etc. 508 Receivers of stolen goods. 509 Witches, wizards, cow-poisoners, etc.
H.—Means of subsistance independent of occupation.	XXIV.—INDEPENDENT.	78 Property and Alms.	510 House-rent, shares and other property not being land. 511 Allowances from patrons or relatives. (a) In India. (b) In Africa. (c) In Australia. (d) In China and Straits. (e) In other foreign countries. 512 Educational or other endowments, scholarships, etc. 513 Mendicancy (not in connexion with a religious order).
		79 At the State Expense.	514 Pension, civil services. 515 Pension, military services. 516 Pension, unspecified. 517 Inmates of asylums, etc. 518 Prisoners under trial. 519 Prisoners, for debt. 520 Prisoners, convicted or in reformatories, etc.

APPENDIX M.

Alphabetical list of Occupation Index.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order	Group.
A			
Accompanists	XX	71	490
Accountants (Bank)	XVIII	54	395
———— (Commercial)	XVII	55	397
in village service (when not agriculturist)	I	3	9
Acrobats	XXI	73	499
Actors and their accompanists	XX	71	490
Actuaries (*Commercial*)	XVIII	57	403
Administrations (Local)—heads of—and their families	I	1	1
Administrative Establishments (Military)	II	4	14
————officials (Education)	XX	64	451
staff (Engineering and Survey)	XX	68	474
————Medical (when not returned under general head)	XX	67	466
(Naval)	II	5	19
Advocates	XX	66	459
Aerated water factories, owners	VII	19	107
managers			
superior staff			
workmen	VII	19	108
other subordinates			
Agencies (local), and their families	I	1	1
Agents and managers of landed estates (not planters)	V	13	56
Agents (Carting)	XIX	59	417
————(Commercial)	XVIII	57	402
————(Insurance)	XVIII	54	393
————(Law)	XX	66	461
————(Railway)	XIX	58	409
————(Ship)	XIX	60	423
Agricultural Chemists and Experts	V	13	55
Agriculture, Directors of—and their staff	V	13	54
————Growers of special products—miscellaneous	V	12	53
Alabaster workers	XI	30	201
————sellers			
Allowances from patrons and relations	XXIV	78	511

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Almanack makers	XX	63	450
———sellers			
Ammunition makers	XI	37	244
———sellers	XI	37	245
Animal catchers	IV	9	35
Animals (trained), exhibitors of—	XXI	73	496
Animal-food—dealers in miscellaneous—	VII	17	84
Antimony preparers	XVI	52	373
———sellers			
Areca-nut growers	V	12	49
———sellers	VII	19	123
Architects	XX	68	475
Arms and ammunition factories, superior staff	XI	37	235
operatives	XI	37	236
other subordinates			
Arsenals, superior staff	XI	37	237
operatives	XI	37	238
other subordinates			
Art, Superintendents of Schools of—	XX	70	483
Ass breeders	IV	8	25
——dealers			
——attendants			
Assistants (Commercial)	XVIII	55	397
Astrologers	XX	63	449
Astronomers and establishments	XX	69	479
Asylums, inmates of—	XXIV	79	517
———service	XX	67	473
Attorneys	XX	66	460
Auctioneers	XVIII	57	403
Auditors (Commercial)	XVIII	57	403
Authors	XX	65	454

B.

Bailiffs (Agricultural and Forest Service)	V	13	57
Bakers	VII	18	95
Bamboos, dealers in—	XV	49	345
Bandmasters and players (not Military)	XX	71	488
Bangles (other than glass) makers of—	XI	33	208
———————sellers of—	XI	33	209
———(glass), makers of—	XI	33	210
———————sellers of—	XI	33	211

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place on Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group
Bankers	XVIII	54	392
Barbers	VI	14	60
Barge-men	XIX	60	429
Barge owners	XIX	60	425
Bar-keepers	VI	15	69
Barristers	XX	66	459
Basket makers	XV	50	347
—— sellers			
Bath-house, owners	VI	15	70
—— managers			
Bead makers	XI	33	214
—— sellers	XI	33	215
Bell-metal, sellers of—	XIII	44	323
—— workers in—	XIII	44	322
Betel growers	V	12	49
Betel-leaf sellers	VII	19	123
Bhang preparers	VII	19	125
—— sellers	VII	19	126
Bill-collectors (Bank)	XVIII	54	395
Bird-catchers	XXI	72	492
Biscuit factories, owners	VII	18	85
Managers			
superior staff			
operatives	VII	18	86
other subordinates			
Blankets, persons occupied with—	XII	38	251
Boat builders	X	26	175
—— painters	X	26	178
—— men	XIX	60	429
—— owners	XIX	60	425
Bones, sellers of—	XVII	53	390
Bone mills, owners	XVII	53	380
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XVII	53	381
other subordinates			
Book binders	XI	28	186
—— sellers	XI	28	187
—— agents			
—— publishers			
—— makers	XXI	72	491

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Boot makers	XVII	53	387
Borax refiners	XVI	52	370
———sellers	XVI	52	371
Botanists	XX	69	480
Braid (gold and silver) makers	XIII	43	316
Brass foundries, owners	XII	44	320
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XII	44	321
other subordinates			
Brass, sellers of—	XIII	44	323
———workers in—	XIII	44	322
Breweries, owners	VII	19	109
managers			
superior staff			
workmen	VII	19	110
other subordinates			
Brick and tile factories, owners	IX	22	151
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	IX	22	152
other subordinates			
———————makers	IX	22	155
———————sellers	IX	22	156
Bristles, sellers of—	XVII	53	390
Brokers	XVIII	57	402
Broom makers	XV	50	347
———sellers			
Brush factories, owners	XVII	53	382
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XVII	53	383
other subordinates			
Bucket (leather) makers	XVII	53	391
Buffalo keepers	VII	17	78
Buffoons	XXI	73	498
Bullock (pack) owners	XIX	59	421
———————drivers			
Building contractors	IX	23	162
Builders	IX	23	163
Burial service	XX	63	447

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Burning-ground service	XX	63	447
Butchers	VII	17	76
Butter sellers	VII	17	78
C			
Cage makers	XI	31	202
—— sellers...			
Camel breeders	IV	8	29
——dealers			
——attendants			
Camel (pack) owners	XIX	59	422
—— drivers			
Camphor collectors	XVI	51	354
—— sellers	XVI	51	355
Canal labourers	XXII	74	502
—— service	XIX	60	431
Candle makers	VIII	20	145
—— sellers			
Cap makers	XII	42	302
—— sellers			
Cardamom growers	V	12	50
—— sellers	VII	19	123
Carpenters	XV	49	344
Carpentry works, owners			
managers	XV	49	340
superior staff			
operatives	XV	49	341
other subordinates...			
Carpet weavers	XII	38	248
Carriage makers	X	25	171
—— sellers	X	25	172
—— painters	X	25	173
Cart owners	XIX	59	417
—— drivers			
—— makers	X	25	171
—— sellers	X	25	172
Carvers (wood and ebony)	XI	30	194
—— (ivory)	XI	30	195
Cashiers (Bank)	XVIII	54	395
Catechists	XX	63	445
Catechu preparers	XVI	51	356

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order	Group.
Catechu sellers	XVI	51	357
Cattle breeders	IV	8	26
——— dealers			
Cement works, owners	IX	22	160
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	IX	22	161
other subordinates			
Charcoal sellers	VIII	21	150
Cheese makers	VII	17	77
——— sellers			
Chemical factories, owners	XVI	52	361
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XVI	52	362
other subordinates			
Chemists	XVI	52	369
Chiefs (Native and Foreign States)	III	6	20
China ware (other than bangles), makers	XIV	47	332
——— ——— ——— ——— sellers	XIV	47	333
Chunam burners	IX	22	157
———sellers	IX	22	158
Church service	XX	63	447
Cinchona plantations, owners	V	12	41
managers			
superior staff...			
labourers	V	12	42
other subordinates			
Circumcisors	XX	63	448
Circus managers	XXI	73	497
———owners...			
Civil Service of the State (unspecified)	I	1	4
Clerks (Agricultural and Forest Service)	V	13	57
——— (Articled)	XX	66	463
——— (Lawyers)			
——— (Bank)	XVIII	54	395
——— (Civil Service of the State), and their families	I	1	3
——— (connected with education)	XX	64	453
——— (in Survey Offices)	XX	68	478
——— (Mercantile)	XVIII	55	397
——— (employed by middlemen)	XVIII	57	408

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Clerks (private)	XX	65	456
——— (shipping)	XIX	60	424
——— (shop-keepers')	XVIII	56	399
Clerical establishment in service of Local and Municipal bodies	I	2	6
——————— (Native and Foreign States)	III	6	21
Clock makers	XI	29	190
—— sellers	XI	29	191
Clothing Agencies, managers	XII	42	294
superior staff			
operatives	XII	42	295
other subordinates			
Club, managers	VI	15	71
—— secretaries			
—— stewards...			
Coach building factories, owners	X	25	169
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	X	25	170
other subordinates			
Coachmen	VI	14	63
Coal dealers	VIII	21	148
—— brokers			
—— company (managers)			
Cocoanut growers	V	12	51
Cocoon gatherers	XII	39	259
Coffee plantations, owners	V	12	43
managers			
superior staff			
labourers	V	12	44
other subordinates...			
Collieries, owners	VIII	21	146
managers			
superior staff			
miners	VIII	21	147
other subordinates			
Comb makers...	XV	50	348
—— sellers			
Commissariat farm establishments	IV	8	26
Compounders...	XX	67	473
Condiment (general) dealers	VII	19	124
Conjurers	XXI	73	498

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Constables (Civil Service of the State)	I	1	4
Contractors for labour	XVIII	57	406
——————emigration agents			
——————(otherwise unspecified)	XVIII	57	407
Convents, inmates of—	XX	63	446
Cooks	VI	14	61
Copper, sellers of—	XIII	44	323
——— workers—	XIII	44	322
Copyists (public)	XX	65	457
Cotton calenderers	XII	40	277
Cotton carpet makers	XII	40	273
——————— sellers	XII	40	274
——— cleaners	XII	40	271
——— cleaning mills, owners			
managers	XII	40	263
superior staff			
operatives	XII	40	264
other subordinates			
——— dyers	XII	40	278
——— fullers	XII	40	277
——— ginners	XII	40	271
——— ginning mills, owners			
managers	XII	40	263
superior staff			
operatives	XII	40	264
other subordinates			
——— mills (other than spinning and weaving), owners			
managers	XII	40	267
superior staff			
operatives	XII	40	268
other subordinates			
——— pressers	XII	40	271
——— pressing mills, owners			
managers	XII	40	263
superior staff			
operatives	XII	40	264
other subordinates			
——— printers	XII	40	277
——— rug makers	XII	40	273
rug sellers	XII	40	274
——— sizers	XII	40	275

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Cotton spinners	XII	40	275
—— spinning mills, owners	XII	40	267
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XII	40	268
other subordinates			
—— stamp makers	XI	30	196
—— sellers			
—— thread sellers	XII	40	276
—— weavers (hand industry)	XII	40	272
—— weaving mills, owners	XII	40	267
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XII	40	268
other subordinates			
—— yarn beaters	XII	40	275
—— sellers	XII	40	276
Cow dung sellers	VIII	21	150
Cow-keepers	VII	17	78
Cow-poisoners	XXIII	77	509
Cricketers (professional)	XXI	73	499
Curiosity dealers	XI	31	205
Curriers	XVII	53	388
Cutch factories, owners	XVI	51	350
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XVI	51	351
other subordinates			
D			
Dancers and their accompanists	XX	71	490
Dandi makers	X	25	174
——sellers			
Darners	XII	42	306
Dentists	XX	67	469
Die-sinkers	XI	30	198
Dispensary service	XX	67	473
Distilleries, owners	VII	19	111
managers			
superior staff			

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Distilleries, operatives	VII	19	112
other subordinates			
Divers (not for pearls)	XIX	60	432
Diviners	XX	63	449
Dockyards, owners	XIX	60	426
managers			
superior staff			
workmen	XIX	60	427
other subordinates			
Dog boys	VI	14	63
Domestic service (miscellaneous and unspecified)	VI	14	68
Door-keepers	VI	14	62
Draughtsmen	XX	68	477
Dress makers	XII	42	306
Drink, (miscellaneous) dealers in—	VII	19	135
Drivers (not private servants)	XIX	59	419
Druggists	XVI	52	369
Drugs (miscellaneous), persons occupied with—	XVI	52	378
Dust contractors	VI	16	75
Dyes (miscellaneous), persons occupied with—	XVI	52	379
Dye works, owners	XVI	52	367
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XVI	52	368
other subordinates			
E			
Edible birds' nests, collectors of—	VII	17	83
Editors	XX	65	454
Egg dealers	VII	17	81
Electro-platers	XIII	43	314
Elephant catchers	IV	8	28
——— trainers	IV	9	34
——— (pack) owners	XIX	59	422
——— drivers			
Embroiderers	XII	42	301
Enamellers	XIII	43	313
Endowments (Educational and other)	XXIV	78	512
Engineers (Civil)	XX	68	475
——— (Naval)	II	5	18

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Engineering workshops, owners	XI	36	225
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XI	36	226
other subordinates			
Engravers (seal)	XI	30	198
——— (unspecified)			
Excavators (Earth work)	XXII	74	501
F			
Falconers	XXI	72	492
Fan makers	XV	50	347
—— sellers			
Farm servants	V	11	38
Farmers of pounds	XVIII	57	404
——— tolls			
——— ferries			
——— markets			
——— liquor	X VIII	57	405
——— opium			
——— (unspecified)...			
Farriers	IV	9	33
Feathers, dealers in—	XII	38	254
———, persons occupied with—	XII	38	251
Felt workers	XII	38	250
Fibre bag makers	XII	41	292
——— sellers	XII	41	293
——— matting makers	XII	41	292
——— sellers	XII	41	293
Fibres (raw), dealers in—	XII	41	289
Field labourers	V	11	39
Firewood sellers	VIII	21	150
Firework makers	XI	37	244
——— sellers	XI	37	245
Fish curers	VII	17	79
—— dealers	VII	17	80
Fishermen	VII	17	79
Flint workers...	XI	30	200
—— sellers			

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Flour grinders	VII	18	96
Flour mills, owners	VII	18	87
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	VII	18	88
other subordinates			
Fodder sellers	VIII	21	149
Followers (Army)	II	4	13
Food (Miscellaneous) dealers in—	VII	19	135
Fortune tellers	XXI	73	498
Fowl dealers	VII	17	81
Forest produce collectors	XVI	51	360
———— sellers			
Fruit growers	V	12	52
—— sellers	VII	18	105
Fur, dealers in—	XII	38	254
——, persons occupied with—	XII	38	251
Furniture factories, owners	XI	34	218
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XI	34	219
other subordinates			
——— makers (hand industry)	XI	34	220
——— sellers	XI	34	221

G

Ganja preparers	VII	19	125
—— sellers	VII	19	126
Garland (flower) makers	XI	33	216
———— ——— sellers			
Gas works, owners	VIII	20	136
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	VIII	20	137
other subordinates			
Ghee preparers	VII	17	82
—— sellers			
Ghee-pot (leather) makers	XVII	53	391
Glass (other than bangles), makers of—	XIV	47	332
——— ———— ——— sellers of	XIV	47	333

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Glass factories, owners	XIV	47	330
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XIV	47	331
other subordinates			
Glaziers	IX	23	164
Goad makers	XI	35	224
Goatherds	IV	8	31
Goat breeders	IV	8	30
—— dealers			
Gold, dealers in—	XIII	43	318
——, workers in—	XIII	43	317
Goldsmiths' dust-washers	XIII	43	312
Gold mines, owners			
managers	XIII	43	309
superior staff			
operatives	XIII	43	310
other subordinates			
Gold wiredrawers	XIII	43	316
Governments (Local) heads of—and their families	I	1	1
Grain parchers	VII	18	98
Grain dealers	VII	18	97
Grass (forage) sellers	VIII	21	149
Grindstone makers	XIV	48	338
———— menders			
———— sellers	XIV	48	339
Grocers	VII	19	124
Grooms	VI	14	63
Guards (forest)	V	13	59
Gum collectors	XVI	51	354
—— sellers	XVI	51	355
Gun carriage factories, managers	XI	37	241
superior staff			
workmen	XI	37	242
other subordinates			
Gun makers	XI	37	243
—— menders			
—— sellers			
Gunpowder makers	XI	37	244
———— sellers	XI	37	245
———— factories, managers	XI	37	239
————————, superior staff			

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Gunpowder factories, operatives	XI	37	240
———————, other subordinates			
Gur (by hand) makers of—	VII	18	99
H			
Haberdashers	XII	42	303
Harbour works	XIX	60	432
——— service			329
Harware, sellers of—	XIII	46	
——— workers in—	XIII	46	328
Harness (not leather) makers	XI	35	222
———————— sellers			
Hat makers	XII	42	302
——sellers			
Hawkers	XVIII	56	401
Hay sellers	VIII	21	149
Headmen of villages (not agriculturists)	I	3	8
Herdsmen	IV	8	27
Hides, sellers of—	XVII	53	390
Honey collectors	XVI	51	360
——— sellers			
Horns, sellers of—	XVII	53	390
Horoscope makers	XX	63	449
Horse breeders	IV	8	25
—— dealers			
—— attendants			
—— trainers	IV	9	34
Hosiers	XII	42	303
Hosiery factories, owners	XII	42	296
managers			
other superior staff			
operatives	XII	42	297
other subordinates			
Hospital service	XX	67	473
Hotel keepers	VI	15	69
House proprietors	XXIV	78	510
Hukka-makers	XI	31	203
———————-sellers			
Huntsmen	XXI	32	493

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List. Other.	Sub-order.	Group.
I			
Ice factories, owners	VII	19	115
managers			
superior staff			
workmen	VII	19	116
other subordinates			
Implement (agricultural) makers	XI	36	230
Incense preparers	XVI	52	376
—— sellers	XVI	52	377
India rubber collectors	XVI	51	354
—— sellers	XVI	51	355
Indigo factories, owners	V	12	45
managers			
saperior staff			
labourers	V	12	46
other subordinates			
Ink makers	XVI	52	375
—— sellers			
Inspecting and supervising officials in service of Local and Municipal bodies ...	I	2	5
—— Staff (Engineering and Survey)	XX	68	474
—— (Medical, when not returned under general head)	XX	67	466
Inspecting officials (Education)	XX	64	451
Inspectors (Civil Service of the State) and their families	I	1	3
Iron, sellers	XIII	46	329
—— foundries, owners	XIII	46	326
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XIII	46	327
other subordinates			
Iron, workers in—	XIII	46	328
J			
Jade minors	XIII	43	311
Jewellery (imitation and pewter), makers	XI	33	212
—— —— —— —— —— —— —— sellers	XI	33	213
Jhum cultivators	V	11	40
Jockeys	XXI	72	491
Journalists	XX	65	454

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	sub-order.	Group.
Jute mills, owners	XII	41	285
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XII	41	286
other subordinates			
Jute presses, owners	XII	41	283
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XII	41	284
other subordinates			
K			
Kazis	XX	66	462
Kite makers	XI	31	202
—— sellers			
Knife makers	XI	36	227
—— sellers	XI	36	228
—— grinders	XI	36	229
L			
Labour, general	XXII	75	504
Lac collectors	XVI	51	358
—— sellers	XVI	51	359
Lac factories, owners	XVI	51	352
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XVI	51	353
other subordinates			
Lace makers	XII	42	301
Lacquerers	XI	30	197
Lamp makers	VIII	20	145
—— sellers			
Lantern makers			
——— sellers			
Lead workers	XIII	45	324
—— goods sellers	XIII	45	325
Leaf-plate makers	XV	50	349
——— sellers			
Leather dyers	XVII	53	386
Leather goods (manufactured), sellers	XVII	53	389

Name of Ocupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Leather factories, owners	XVII	53	384
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XVII	53	385
other subordinates			
Libraries, service in—	XX	65	458
Lime burners	IX	22	157
——sellers	IX	22	158
Lingams makers—	XI	33	217
————sellers—			
Literary institutions, servics in—	XX	65	458
Lithographers	XI	28	185
Lock-keepers (canals)	XIX	60	431
Lodginghouse-keepers	VI	15	69
Logwood workers	XVI	52	374
————dealers			
Looms makers			
———sellers	XI	36	231
Loom comb makers			
————sellers			

M

Machinery workshops, owners	XI	36	225
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XI	36	226
other subordinates			
——'——dealers	XI	36	233
Madder workers	XVI	52	374
———dealers			
Managers (Commercial)	XVIII	55	397
Marble workers	IX	23	163
Marble works, owners	IX	22	153
managers			
superior staff			
labourers	IX	22	154
other subordinates			
Marine store dealers	X	26	177
Masons	IX	23	163
Matches, makers	VIII	20	145
———sellers			

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Match factories owners	VIII	20	138
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	VIII	20	139
other subordinates			
Mats, makers	XV	50	347
——— sellers			
Matrons (Hospitals)	XX	67	473
Measurers (Storage and weighing)	XIX	62	442
Mechanics (other than railway mechanics)	XI	36	232
Medical practitioners, with diploma	XX	67	467
——————————without diploma	XX	67	468
——————————with license	XX	67	467
——————————with certificate			
Menials and unspecified civil officers serving in Native and Foreign States ...	III	6	22
Menials (other than scavengers) in service of Local and Municipal bodies ...	I	2	7
Mendicancy (not in connection with a religious order)	XXIV	78	513
Mendicants (religious)	XX	63	446
Merchants (general)	XVIII	55	396
——————(unspecified	XVIII	55	397
Messengers (Civil Service of the State)	I	1	4
Meteorologists and establishments	XX	69	479
Metallurgists	XX	69	481
Mica, workers	XI	30	200
——————sellers			
Midwives	XX	67	472
Military Service (unspecified)	II	4	16
Milk sellers	VII	17	78
Milliners	XII	42	306
Millstone makers	XIV	48	338
——————menders			
sellers	XIV	48	339
Miners (unspecified)	XXII	74	503
Mail carriage, managers...	XIX	59	416
——————————contractors			
Ministers	XX	63	444
Mints, managers	XIII	43	307
superior staff			
operatives	XIII	43	308
other subordinates			
Mission (religious) service	XX	63	445

APPENDIX M—ACCUPATION. INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Molasses makers	VII	18	99
Monasteries, inmates of—	XX	63	446
Money lenders	XVIII	54	392
——— changers	XVIII	54	394
——— testers			
Mosaic workers	XI	30	201
——— sellers			
Mukhtiars	XX	66	461
Mule (pack) owners	XIX	59	422
——————— drivers			
Mule attendants	IV	8	25
—— breeders			
—— dealers			
Music makers	XI	32	206
——— sellers	XI	32	207
Music composers	XX	71	487
——— teachers			
Musical instrument makers	XI	32	206
——————— sellers	XI	32	207
Muslin makers	XII	42	301
N			
Naturalists	XX	69	480
Necklace makers	XI	33	214
——————— sellers	XI	33	215
Net makers	XXII	41	290
—— sellers	XXII	41	291
Newspaper proprietors	XI	28	188
——————— managers			
——————— sellers			
Notaries public	XVIII	57	403
Nurses, (Hospital)	XX	7	473
O			
Oculists	XX	67	470
Officers (Government) and their families (Civil Service of the State)	I	1	2
——— Military	II	4	11
——— Non-Commissioned	II	4	12
——— Naval	II	5	17
——— Civil, in Service of Native and Foreign States	III	6	20
——— Military, in service of Native and Foreign States	III	7	23
——— Forest	V	13	58

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Oil (vegetable) for lighting, pressers	VIII	20	143
——————————— sellers	VIII	20	144
— pressers	VII	18	100
— sellers	VII	18	101
— mills, owners	VII	18	89
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	VII	19	90
other subordinates			
Opium factories, managers	VII	18	113
superior staff			
workmen	VII	19	114
other subordinates			
Opium preparers	VII	19	125
—— sellers...	VII	19	126
Opticians	XI	29	191
Overseers (Engineering and Survey)	XX	68	477
P			
Painters (Art)	XX	70	483
——— (Building)	IX	23	164
Palki bearers	XIX	59	420
———owners...			
——— makers	X	25	174
——— sellers...			
Palm leaf binders	XI	27	181
Paper mills, owners	XI	27	179
managers			
superior staff			
operatives...	XI	27	180
other subordinates			
—— makers	XI	27	181
—— sellers			
Papier-mache, workers	XI	31	204
————————, sellers			
Pasham workers	XII	38	250
Pearl-divers	XIII	43	319
Pedlers	XVIII	56	401
Pension, Civil Services	XXIV	79	514
——— Military Services	XXIV	79	515
——— unspecified	XXIV	79	516

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Peons (Forest)	V	13	59
Pepper growers	V	12	50
Perfume preparers	XVI	52	376
———sellers	XVI	52	377
Petition writers (law)	XX	66	464
Petroleum dealers	VIII	20	142
Petroleum refineries, owners	VIII	20	140
managers			
superior staff			
workmen	VIII	20	141
other subordinates			
Photographic apparatus dealers	XI	29	192
Photographers	XX	70	485
Piano-tuners	XX	71	489
Picture dealers	XI	28	189
Piece-goods dealers	XII	42	304
Pig breeders	IV	8	32
———dealers			
Pilgrim conductors	XX	63	447
Pilots	XIX	60	430
Pimps	XXIII	77	507
Pipe-bowl (earthen and stone) makers	XIV	48	336
Plate (gold or silver), dealers in—	XIII	43	315
Plate ware (gold and silver), dealers in—			
Pleaders	XX	66	459
Plough makers	XI	36	230
Plumbers	IX	23	164
Police, military, etc.	II	4	15
Porters	XIX	62	441
Post office, officers	XIX	61	433
superior staff			
clerks	XIX	61	434
messengers			
runners			
other subordinates			
Pot (earthen and stone) makers	XIV	48	336
Potters			
Pottery ware sellers	XIV	48	337
Pottery works, owners	XIV	48	334
managers			
superior staff			

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Pottery works, operatives	XIV	48	335
other subordinates			
Press (hand), proprietors	XI	28	185
Priests	XX	63	444
Principals (Education)	XX	64	452
Printing presses, owners	XI	28	183
managers			
superior staff			
workmen	XI	28	184
other subordinates			
Printers	XI	28	185
Print dealers	XI	28	189
Prisoners, under trial	XXIV	79	518
———for debt	XXIV	79	519
Prisoners, convicted	XXIV	79	520
———in reformatories			
Privates	II	4	12
———(military) in service of Native and Foreign States	III	7	24
Procurers	XXIII	77	507
Professors (Education)	XX	64	452
Prostitutes (including Saqins and Neauchis)	XXIII	77	506
Public entertainments, places of—, owners	XXI	73	494
managers			
persons engaged in —	XXI	73	495
Publishers	XI	28	187
Pulse dealers	VII	18	97
Q			
Quicksilver, workers in—	XIII	45	324
R			
Race-course service	XXI	72	491
Railway Administrative officials other than Agents, Directors, Managers and their assistants	XIX	58	410
———Agents	XIX	58	409
———Clerks	XIX	58	411
———Drivers	XIX	58	413
———Directors	XIX	52	409
———Firemen	XIX	58	413
———Guards			
———Inspectors	XIX	58	412
———Overseers			
———Managers and their assistants	XIX	58	409

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Railway Pointsmen	XIX	58	414
——— Porters			
——— Service (unspecified)	XIX	58	415
——— Shunters	XIX	58	414
——— Signallers			
——— Station Masters and their assistants	XIX	58	412
——— labourers	XXII	74	502
——— Factories, owners			
managers	X	24	167
superior staff			
operatives	X	24	168
other subordinates			
Rangers (forest)	V	13	59
Readers (religious service)	XX	63	445
Reciters	XXI	73	498
Refreshment-room keepers	VI	15	69
Rent (petty) collectors (agricultural and forest)	V	13	57
—— payers	V	10	37
—— receivers	V	10	36
Reporters	XX	65	455
Rest-house, owners	VI	15	70
managers			
Rice mills, owners	VII	18	91
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	VII	18	92
other subordinates			
Rice pounders	VII	18	102
—— huskers			
Rickshaw makers	X	25	174
——— sellers			
Road labourers	XXII	74	502
Rope makers	XII	41	290
—— sellers	XII	41	291
Rope works, owners	XII	41	287
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XII	41	288
other subordinates			
Rosary makers	XII	33	214
——— sellers	XII	33	215

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
S			
Sacking makers	XXII	41	290
——— sellers	XXII	41	291
Sacred-thread makers ... ss	XI	33	217
——————— sellers			
Saddle cloth makers	XI	35	223
——————— sellers			
——————— embroiderers			
Saffron, workers	XVI	52	374
——— dealers			
Sail makers	X	26	176
Salesmen, (shopkeepers')	XVIII	56	399
Saltpetre refiners	XVI	52	365
——— sellers	XVI	52	366
Salt makers	VII	19	127
—— sellers	VII	19	128
—— stores, owners			
managers	VII	19	117
superior staff			
workmen	VII	19	118
other subordinates			
Sandalwood preparers	XVI	52	376
——————— sellers	XVI	52	377
Sandal (shoe and boot) makers	XVII	53	387
Sanitary officers of Government and establishments	VI	16	72
——— Inspectors (Local)	VI	16	73
(Municipal			
Saw mills, owners			
managers	XV	49	342
superior staff			
workmen	XV	49	343
other subordinates			
Sawyers	XV	49	346
Scavengers	VI	16	74
Scholarships (Educational)	XXIV	78	512
Scientific instrument makers	XI	29	193
——————— menders			
——————— sellers			
Science, (unspecified) persons occupied with—	XX	69	482
Scientific institutions, officers of—	XX	69	480
Scribes (public)	XX	65	457

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.,	Place in Classified List.		
	Other.	Sub-order.	Group.
Screens (canework) makers	XV	50	347
——— sellers			
Sculptors	XX	70	484
Seamen	II	5	18
Serai owners	VI	15	70
——— managers			
Servants (connected with Education)	XX	64	453
——— indoor	VI	14	46
——— shopkeepers'	XVIII	56	400
——— money-lenders'			
Shampooers	VI	14	67
Shares and other property (not land)	XXIV	78	510
Shawl weavers	XII	38	249
Sheep breeders	IV	8	30
——— dealers			
Shell burners	IX	22	157
——— sellers	IX	22	158
Shepherds	IV	8	31
Shikaris	XXI	72	492
Ship owners	XIX	60	423
Ships, Officers...	XIX	60	426
Engineers			
Mariners			
Firemen			
Shipwrights	X	26	175
Shipchandlers	X	26	177
——— painters	X	26	178
Shoe makers	XVII	53	387
Shoes (not leather) makers of—	XII	42	305
Shop-keepers (otherwise unspecified)	XVIII	56	398
Shorthand-writers	XX	65	455
Silk filatures, owners	XII	39	255
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XII	39	256
other subordinates			
——— mills, owners	XII	39	257
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XII	39	258
other subordinates			
Silk worm rearers	XII	39	259

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATN INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Silk carders	XII	39	260
—— spinners...			
—— weavers			
—— braid, makers	XII	39	260
—— sellers	XII	39	261
—— thread, makers	XII	39	260
—— sellers	XII	39	261
—— (raw), sellers	XII	39	261
—— cloth, sellers			
—— dyers	XII	39	262
Silver wire drawers	XIII	43	316
Silver, workers	XIII	43	317
—— dealers	XIII	43	318
Singers and their accompanists	XX	71	490
Slaughterers...	VII	17	76
Snuff-manufacturers	VII	19	129
—— sellers	VII	19	130
Soap factories, owners	XVI	52	363
managers...			
superior staff			
operatives	XVI	52	364
other subordinates			
Soap sellers	XVI	52	372
Solicitors	XX	66	460
Spangle makers	XI	33	217
——— sellers			
Spear makers	XI	37	246
—— sellers	XI	37	247
Spirit distillers	VII	19	133
—— sellers	VII	19	134
Stable boys, not private servants	XIX	59	419
——— keepers (livery)...	XIX	59	418
Stamp-vendors	XX	66	465
Stationers	XI	27	182
Stevedores	XIX	60	424
Stick (walking) makers	XI	35	224
Stolen goods, receivers of—	XXIII	77	508
Stones (precious), dealers in—	XIII	43	318
——— workers in—	XIII	43	317
Stone and marble works, owners	IX	22	153
managers			
superior staff			

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Stone and marble works, labourers	IX	22	154
other subordinates			
—— workers (building)	IX	23	166
Sugar factories, owners	VII	18	93
managers...			
superior staff			
operatives	VII	18	94
subordinates			
—— makers	VII	18	99
—— press makers	XI	36	234
Supercargoes...	XIX	60	424
Surveyors, revenue	XX	68	476
——— archæological			
——— topographical			
Survey offices, operators in—	XX	68c	477
Sweepers	VI	16	74
Sweeping contractors	VI	16	75
Sweetmeat makers	VII	18	103
—— ——— sellers	VII	18	104
Swineherds	IV	8	32
Sword makers...	XI	37	246
———sellers	XI	37	247
T			
Tailors	XII	42	306
Talc workers	XI	30	200
—— sellers			
Tank, diggers...	XXII	74	501
Tanneries, owners	XVII	53	384
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XVII	53	385
other subordinates			
Tanners	XVII	53	388
Tape makers	XII	40	279
—— sellers	XII	40	280
Tattooers	XX	70	486
Taungya cultivators	V	11	40
Tea plantations, owners	V	12	47
managers...			
superior staff			

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Tea plantations, labourers	V	12	48
other subordinates			
Teachers	XX	64	452
Telegraph, officers	XIX	61	435
superior staff			
clerks	XIX	61	436
signallers			
messengers			
other subordinates			
Telephone, managers	XIX	61	437
superior staff			
clerks	XIX	61	436
operators			
other subordinates			
Temple service	XX	63	447
Tent makers	XII	40	281
—— sellers	XII	40	282
—— factories, owners	XII	40	269
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XII	40	270
other subordinates			
Thatch dealers	IX	22	159
Thatchers	IX	23	165
Thread glazing factories, operatives	XII	40	266
other subordinates			
owners	XII	40	265
managers			
superior staff			
—— polishing factories, owners			
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XII	40	266
other subordinates			
Threads (sacred), makers	XI	33	217
—— —— sellers			
Timber dealers	XV	49	345
Tin, sellers	XIII	45	325
—— workers	XIII	45	324
Tobacco factories, owners	VII	19	119

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name af Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Tobacco factories, managers	VII	19	119
superior staff			
workmen	VII	19	120
other subordinates			
Tobacco manufacturers	VII	19	129
———sellers	VII	19	130
Toddy drawers	VII	19	131
——— sellers	VII	19	132
Touts	XX	66	464
Tool makers	XI	36	227
——sellers	XI	36	228
——grinders	XI	36	229
Tooth stick makers	XV	50	348
———sellers			c.
Torch makers	VIII	20	145
———sellers			
Toy makers	XI	31	202
——sellers			
Trainers (race course service)	XXI	72	491
Tramway contractors	XIX	59	416
——— managers			
——— factories, owners	X	24	167
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	X	24	168
other subordinates			
Tumblers	XXI	73	499
Turban binders	XII	42	302
———makers			
———sellers			
Turners	XI	30	197
Type-founders	XI	30	199
U			
Umbrella factories, owners	XII	42	298
managers			
superior staff			
operatives	XII	42	299
other subordinates			
———sellers	XII	42	300

APPENDIX M —OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified list.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Undertakers	XX	63	447
Under-writers...	XVIII	54	393
Uncertain and unreturned means of livelihood	XXIII	76	510
V			
Vaccinators	XX	67	471
Vegetable growers	V	12	52
——— sellers	VII	18	105
Vegetable food, dealers in miscellaneous...	VII	18	106
Vermin catchers	IV	9	35
Veterinary surgeons	IV	9	33
Viceroy and family	I	1	1
Vine growers...	V	12	49
W			
Warders (Civil Service of the State)	I	1	4
Ware-house, owners	XIX	62	439
managers			
superior staff			
workmen	XIX	62	440
other subordinates			
Warrant officers (Navy and Marine)	II	5	18
Washermen	VI	14	65
Watchmen (employed at stores)	XIX	62	443
——— (village) and other village servants	I	3	10
Water beg (leather) makers	XVII	53	391
Watch makers	XI	29	190
——— sellers...	XI	29	191
Water-works, managers	VII	19	121
superior staff			
workmen	VII	19	122
other subordinates			
Water-carriers	VI	14	66
Wax collectors	XVI	51	360
——— sellers			
Weapons (other than swords and spears) makers	XI	37	246
——— sellers	XI	37	247
Weighmen	XIX	62	442
Well bag (leather), makers	XVII	53	391
Well-sinkers	XXII	74	500

APPENDIX M.—OCCUPATION INDEX.

Name of Occupation, etc.	Place in Classified List.		
	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.
Whip-makers	XI	35	224
Whipper-in	XXII	72	493
Wine distillers	VII	19	133
—— sellers	VII	19	134
Wire (gold and silver) drawers	XIII	43	316
Witches	XXIII	77	509
Wizards			
Wood cutters	XV	49	346
Wool carders	XII	38	252
—— dyers	XII	38	253
—— (natural), persons occupied with—	XII	38	251
Woollen cloth—persons occupied with—	XII	38	251
Woollen goods, dealers in—	XXI	38	253
——— yarn—persons occupied with—	XII	38	251
Wrestlers	XXI	73	499
Writers (unspecified)	XX	65	456
Y			
Yarn (cotton) beaters	XII	40	275
———— sellers	XII	40	276
—— (woollen) persons occupied with	XII	38	251
Z			
Zinc, sellers	XIII	45	325
—— workers	XIII	45	324

APPENDIX N.

RULES FOR COMPILATION.

The following instructions are issued regarding the compilation of the different tables for the purposes of the Imperial and Provincial Volumes of Statisties :—

TABLE I.—The figures of the city should be shown first, then the figures for each tahsil. The figures of the tahsil towns should be entered in the columns relating to towns opposite to their respective tahsils.

TABLE II.—The figures for the city should be given first, then the figures of each tahsil. The population of the towns is to be included in the figures of the tahsils in which they are situated.

TABLE III.—Show figures for the city first.

TABLE IV.—The figures for the suburbs should be shown separately to those of the city proper. In the column of remarks note if the municipal jurisdiction extends to the suburbs.

TABLE V.—The figures of the sub-urban area of the city should be shown separataly if possible.

TABLE VI.—Show figures of the city separately at the top the tahsil totals should include the figures of the towns situated in the different tahsils.

TABLE VII.—The following number of forms of this table must be prepared :—

(1) Total of all religions for whole State.
(2) Total of each main religion for whole State.
(3) Total of all religions for city.
(4) Total of each main religion for city.
(5) Total of all religions for each unit.
(6) Figures for Hindus, Musalmans, Jains and others for each unit.

In this form "others" should include the figures of all other religions, *i. e.*, Christians, Aryas, Sikhs, &c.

TABLE VIII.—Same as for Table VII.

TABLE IX.—One for the whole State only if prepared.

TABLE X.—Figures for city first then figures for each tahsil. The figures of the towns to be included in the figures of the respective tahsils.

TABLE XI.—Same as for Table X.

The names of the States and not of parganas of Central India should be given. Where the columns for the States and districts of the Punjab, Bombay Presidency and North-West Provinces, and for the States of Central India are found to be insufficient, slips of paper containing the figures of the additional States or districts should be attached.

TABLE XII.—This table should be prepared in the following forms only :—

(1) for the whole State.

(2) for the City.

(3) for the urban areas, including City, (*i. e.*, for towns and City).

(4) For the rural areas, *i. e.*, (excluding towns.)

It is not required by religion.

TABLE XIII.—Figures for city to be shown first. Figures for tahsils to include those of town. Class and group columns should be left blank. Names of castes should be arranged according to the English Alphabet. Some castes which follow two religions should have the figures of the religions entered one after the other, *i. e.*, Rajputs Hindu.
" Musalman.

The word Baniya, as previously pointed out, being an occupational term the castes Agarwal, Khandelwal should be entered according to the letters with which their names commence the word (banya) in brackets being written after their name.

TABLE XIII-A.—One form for whole State only. Main clans and their Septs or sub-divisions should be shown if possible.

TABLE XIV.—This should be prepared for,

(1) the whole State.

(2) the City.

(3) urban area including city.

(4) rural area excluding towns.

TABLE XV.—(1) For whole State.

(2) For city.

(3) For each unit.

(4) For urban area including city.

(5) For rural area excluding towns.

TABLE XV-A.—(1) For whole State.

(2) For city.

(3) For urban area including city.

(4) For rural area excluding towns.

TABLES XVII & XVIII—Figures for each of these tables required by units. The units containing Christians need only be entered and a remark made to the effect that the remaining units contain no Christians.

Circular No. 1337 of 1901.

To—All Census Superintendents,

Dated Mount Abu, the 15th August 1901.

SIR,

With reference to the instructions regarding the Compilation of the different tables for the Imperial and Provincial Statistics, issued under cover of this office Circular endorsement No. 1285, dated the 20th July 1901, I

have the honour to say that for Provincial tables XIII (thirteen) and XV (fifteen) if these have not already been completed it will be sufficient to give figures by tahsils of castes and occupations which number and are followed by not less than 1,000 (one thousand) persons in each tahsil under treatment. The figures of all other castes and occupations can be given in each tahsil register under the heads "Other castes" and "other occupations" respectively. The above procedure will shorten the printed tables considerably and save much cost.

Figures of the totals for the State should, however, be furnished in detail for each caste and occupation for the purposes of the Imperial Tables.

With reference to the instructions for the compilation of the Imperial and Provincial tables forwarded with this office endorsement No. 1285, dated the 20th July 1901, the following amendments are made regarding the preparation of Provincial Tables VII and VIII which give statistics by units :—

For the Provincial Tables VII and VIII the age-periods may be omitted and the 1st column of each register may be used for the names of the units. It is probable that in most cases all the units can be entered on two registers and there will therefore be a considerable reduction in the number of registers of these tables which will have to be prepared. If only two registers are used one containing the tahsils (excluding the towns) and the other the towns, then only 5 forms each for the rural and for the urban areas will have to be compiled namely—1. for all religions

2. for Hindus
3. for Musalmans
4. for Jains
5. for others

States possessing large numbers of Bhils will show figures for Bhils separately. States which have already prepared Tables VII and VIII in accordance with the previous instructions need not make any alteration and may submit the Tables as they stand.

The amendments given above do not apply to the Imperial Tables VII and VIII in which the statistics for the State and for the city must be given by age-periods respectively for all religions taken together and for each main religion.

2. Provincial Table XI, that is, "Birth-place returns for each tahsil need not be prepared as the information will be of no value, but if already prepared it may be forwarded.

A. D. BANNERMAN, CAPTAIN,
Superintendent, Census Operations,
Rajputana.

APPENDIX O.

TEST STATEMENT.

*Test Statement for Checking Census Tables.

PART I.

PRIMARY TESTS.

Table I ...

$$\frac{I}{8} = \frac{I}{11 + 14}$$

$$\frac{I}{9} = \frac{I}{12 + 15}$$

$$\frac{I}{10} = \frac{I}{13 + 16}$$

Table II ...

$$\frac{II}{2} = \frac{II}{10 + 14}$$

$$\frac{II}{3} = \frac{II}{11 + 15}$$

$$\frac{II}{4} = \frac{II}{12 + 16}$$

$$\frac{II}{5} = \frac{II}{13 + 17}$$

Table III ...

$$\frac{III}{2} = \frac{III}{4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 16 + 18 + 20}$$

$$\frac{III}{3} = \frac{III}{5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 21 + 22}$$

Table IV ...

$$\frac{IV}{4} = \frac{IV}{12 + 16}$$

$$\frac{IV}{5} = \frac{IV}{13 + 17}$$

$$\frac{IV}{6} = \frac{IV}{14 + 18}$$

$$\frac{IV}{7} = \frac{IV}{15 + 19}$$

Table V ...

$$\frac{V}{3} = \frac{V}{4 + 5} = \frac{V}{6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18 + 21 + 24 + \text{etc.}}$$

$$\frac{V}{4} = \frac{V}{7 + 10 + 13 + 16 + 19 + 22 + 25 + \text{etc.}}$$

$$\frac{V}{5} = \frac{V}{8 + 11 + 14 + 17 + 20 + 23 + 26 + 29 \text{ etc.}}$$

$$\frac{V}{6} = \frac{V}{7 + 8}$$

$$\frac{V}{9} = \frac{V}{10 + 11}$$ and so on for all the Religions in the Table.

Table VI ...

$$\frac{VI}{2} = \frac{VI}{3 + 4} = \frac{VI}{5 + 8 + 11 + 14 + 17 + 20 + 23 + 26 \text{ etc.}}$$

$$\frac{VI}{3} = \frac{VI}{6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18 + 21 + 24 + 27 \text{ etc.}.....}$$

$$\frac{VI}{4} = \frac{VI}{7 + 10 + 13 + 16 + 19 + 22 + 25 + 28 \text{ etc.}}$$

$$\frac{VI}{5} = \frac{VI}{6 + 7}$$

$$\frac{VI}{8} = \frac{VI}{9 + 10}$$ and so on for all the Religions in the Table.

NOTE.—The *nemerator* shows the Table number and the denominator column number.

*NOTE.—Necessary alterations were made to suit the arrangement of columns of the Rajputana Tables.

Table VII ...

$$\frac{\text{VII}}{2} = \frac{\text{VII}}{3+4} = \frac{\text{VII}}{5+8+11}$$
$$\frac{\text{VII}}{3} = \frac{\text{VII}}{6+9+12}$$
$$\frac{\text{VII}}{4} = \frac{\text{VII}}{7+10+13}$$
$$\frac{\text{VII}}{5} = \frac{\text{VII}}{6+7}$$
$$\frac{\text{VII}}{8} = \frac{\text{VII}}{9+10}$$
$$\frac{\text{VII}}{11} = \frac{\text{VII}}{12+13}$$

Table VIII ...

$$\frac{\text{VIII}}{2} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{3+4} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{5+8+11+14+17}$$
$$\frac{\text{VIII}}{3} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{6+9+12+15+18}$$
$$\frac{\text{VIII}}{4} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{7+10+13+16+19}$$
$$\frac{\text{VIII}}{5} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{6+7}$$
$$\frac{\text{VIII}}{8} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{9+10}$$

and so on for all languages.

Table IX ..

$$\frac{\text{IX}}{2} = \frac{\text{IX}}{3+4} = \frac{\text{IX}}{5+8+11+14+17}$$
$$\frac{\text{IX}}{3} = \frac{\text{IX}}{6+9+12+15+18}$$
$$\frac{\text{IX}}{4} = \frac{\text{IX}}{7+10+13+16+19}$$
$$\frac{\text{IX}}{5} = \frac{\text{IX}}{6+7}$$
$$\frac{\text{IX}}{8} = \frac{\text{IX}}{9+10}$$

and so on for all languages.

Table X ...

$$\frac{\text{X}}{2} = \frac{\text{X}}{3+4} = \frac{\text{X}}{5+8+11+14+17+20+23+26}$$
$$\frac{\text{X}}{3} = \frac{\text{X}}{6+9+12+15+18+21+24+27}$$
$$\frac{\text{X}}{4} = \frac{\text{X}}{7+10+13+16+19+22+25+28}$$
$$\frac{\text{X}}{5} = \frac{\text{X}}{6+7}$$
$$\frac{\text{X}}{8} = \frac{\text{X}}{9+10}$$

and so on for all languages.

Table XI ...

$$\frac{\text{XI}}{2} = \frac{\text{XI}}{3+4} = \frac{\text{XI}}{5+8+11+14+17+20+\text{etc.}}$$
$$\frac{\text{XI}}{3} = \frac{\text{XI}}{6+9+12+15+18+21+\text{etc.}}$$
$$\frac{\text{XI}}{4} = \frac{\text{XI}}{7+10+13+16+19+22+\text{etc.}}$$

Table XIA- ...

$$\frac{\text{XI-A}}{2} = \frac{\text{XI-A}}{3+4}$$

Table XII ...

$$\frac{\text{XII}}{2} = \frac{\text{XII}}{3+4} = \frac{\text{XII}}{5+8+11+14}$$
$$\frac{\text{XII}}{3} = \frac{\text{XII}}{6+9+12+15}$$
$$\frac{\text{XII}}{4} = \frac{\text{XII}}{7+10+13+16}$$

Table XII-A ...

$$\frac{\text{XII-A}}{2} = \frac{\text{XII-A}}{2+3} = \frac{\text{XII-A}}{5+8+11+14}$$
$$\frac{\text{XII-A}}{3} = \frac{\text{XII-A}}{6+9+12+15}$$
$$\frac{\text{XII-A}}{4} = \frac{\text{XII-A}}{7+10+13+16}$$

Table XIII ... No correspondence.

Table XIV ...

$$\frac{\text{XIV}}{2} = \frac{\text{XIV}}{4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12}$$

$$\frac{\text{XIV}}{3} = \frac{\text{XIV}}{5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13}$$

$$\frac{\text{XIV}}{14} = \frac{\text{XIV}}{16 + 18 + 20 + 22 + 24}$$

$$\frac{\text{XIV}}{15} = \frac{\text{XIV}}{17 + 19 + 21 + 23 + 25}$$

$$\frac{\text{XIV}}{26} = \frac{\text{XIV}}{28 + 30 + 32 + 34 + 36}$$

$$\frac{\text{XIV}}{27} = \frac{\text{XIV}}{29 + 31 + 33 + 35 + 37}$$

Table XV ...

$$\frac{\text{XV}}{2} = \frac{\text{XV}}{7 + 12 + 17 + \text{etc.....}}$$

$$\frac{\text{XV}}{3} = \frac{\text{XV}}{8 + 13 + 18 + \text{etc.....}}$$

$$\frac{\text{XV}}{2 + 3} = \frac{\text{XV}}{7 + 12 + 17 + \ldots\ldots, + 8 + 13 + 18 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XV}}{4} = \frac{\text{XV}}{9 + 14 + 19 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XV}}{5} = \frac{\text{XV}}{10 + 15 + 20 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XV}}{4 + 5} = \frac{\text{XV}}{9 + 14 + 19 + \ldots\ldots, + 10 + 15 + 20 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XV}}{6} = \frac{\text{XV}}{11 + 16 + 21 + \ldots\ldots}$$

Table XVI (optional) $\frac{\text{XVI}}{3} = \frac{\text{XVI}}{5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + \text{etc.}}$

Table XVII ...

$$\frac{\text{XVII}}{2} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{3 + 4} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{11 + 20 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVII}}{3} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{12 + 21 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVII}}{4} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{13 + 22 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVII}}{2 + 3 + 4} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{11 + 12 + 13 + \ldots\ldots, + 20 + 21 + 22 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVII}}{5} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{14 + 23 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVII}}{6} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{15 + 24 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVII}}{7} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{16 + 25 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVII}}{8} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{17 + 26 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVII}}{9} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{18 + 27 + \ldots\ldots}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVII}}{10} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{19 + 28 + \ldots\ldots}$$

Table XVIII ...

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{2} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{3+4} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{5+8+31+44+57}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{3} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{6+19+32+45+58}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{4} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{7+20+33+46+59}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{5} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{6+7}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{6} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{8+10+12+14+16}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{7} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{9+11+13+15+17}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{18} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{19+20}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{19} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{21+23+25+27+29}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{20} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{22+24+26+28+30}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{31} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{32+33}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{32} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{34+36+38+40+42}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{33} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{35+37+39+41+43}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{44} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{45+46}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{45} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{47+49+51+53+55}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{46} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{48+50+52+54+56}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{57} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{58+59}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{58} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{60+62+64+66+68}$$

$$\frac{\text{XVIII}}{59} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{61+63+65+67+69}$$

PART II.

SECONDARY TESTS.

Table I ...

$$\frac{I}{3} = \frac{IV}{1} = \frac{V}{2}$$

$$\frac{I}{3+4} = \frac{III}{2}$$

$$\frac{I}{8} = \frac{II}{2} = \frac{III}{3} = \frac{VI}{2} = \frac{VII^*}{2} = \frac{VIII^*}{2} = \frac{X}{2} = \frac{XI}{2}$$
$$= \frac{XIII}{2+3+4+5+\text{ etc.,}} = \frac{XV}{2+3+6} = \frac{XVI}{3+4}$$

$$\frac{I}{9} = \frac{IV}{4} = \frac{IV}{12+16} = \frac{V}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{11} = \frac{II}{10} = \frac{VI}{3} = \frac{VII^*}{3} = \frac{VIII}{3} = \frac{X}{3} = \frac{XI}{3} =$$
$$\frac{XIII}{2+4+6\ldots} \quad \frac{1}{12} = \frac{IV}{12} = \frac{V}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{14} = \frac{II}{14} = \frac{VI}{4} = \frac{VII^*}{4} = \frac{VIII^*}{4} = \frac{X}{4} = \frac{XI}{4}$$
$$= \frac{XIII}{3+5+7+}$$

$$\frac{1}{15} = \frac{IV}{16} = \frac{V}{5}$$

Table II ...

$$\frac{II}{2} = \frac{I}{8} = \frac{III}{3} = \frac{IV}{2} = \frac{VII^*}{2} = \frac{VIII^*}{2} = \frac{X}{2}$$
$$= \frac{XI}{2} = \frac{XIII}{2+3+4+5+\ldots} = \frac{XV}{2+3+6}$$
$$= \frac{XVI}{3+4}$$

$$\frac{II}{10} = \frac{I}{11} = \frac{VI}{3} = \frac{VII^*}{3} = \frac{VIII^*}{2} = \frac{X}{3} = \frac{XI}{3}$$
$$= \frac{XIII}{2+4+6+\ldots}$$

$$\frac{II}{14} = \frac{I}{14} = \frac{VI}{4} = \frac{VII^*}{4} = \frac{VIII^*}{4} = \frac{X}{4} = \frac{XI}{4}$$
$$= \frac{XIII}{3+5+7+\text{ etc.}}$$

Table III ...

$$\frac{III}{2} = \frac{I}{3+4}$$

$$\frac{III}{3} = \frac{I}{8} = \frac{II}{2} = \frac{VI}{2} = \frac{VII^*}{2} = \frac{VIII^*}{2} = \frac{XI}{2} = \frac{X}{2}$$
$$= \frac{XIII}{2+3+4+\ldots} = \frac{XV}{2+3+6} = \frac{XVI}{3+4}$$

Table IV ...

$$\frac{IV}{1} = \frac{I}{3} = \frac{V}{2}$$

$$\frac{IV}{4} = \frac{I}{9} = \frac{V}{3}$$

$$\frac{IV}{12} = \frac{I}{12} = \frac{V}{4}$$

$$\frac{IV}{16} = \frac{I}{15} = \frac{V}{5}$$

When these tables are prepared for total population.

Table V ...

$$\frac{V}{2} = \frac{I}{3} = \frac{IV}{1}$$

$$\frac{V}{3} = \frac{I}{9} = \frac{IV}{4}$$

$$\frac{V}{4} = \frac{IV}{12} = \frac{I}{12}$$

$$\frac{V}{5} = \frac{I}{15} = \frac{IV}{16}$$

Table VI ...

$$\frac{VI}{2} = \frac{I}{8} = \frac{II}{2} = \frac{III}{3} = \frac{VII}{2} = \frac{VIII}{2} = \frac{X}{2} = \frac{XI}{2}$$

$$= \frac{XIII}{2+3+4+5+\ldots} = \frac{XV}{2+3+6} = \frac{XVI}{3+4}$$

$$\frac{VI}{3} = \frac{I}{18} = \frac{II}{10} = \frac{VII}{3} = \frac{VIII}{3} = \frac{X}{3} = \frac{XI}{3}$$

$$= \frac{XIII}{2+4+6+\ldots}$$

$$\frac{VI}{4} = \frac{I}{14} = \frac{II}{14} = \frac{VII}{4} = \frac{VIII}{4} = \frac{X}{4} = \frac{XI}{4}$$

$$= \frac{XIII}{3+5+7+\text{etc.}}$$

[*a*] Total for each *religion* will agree with *total of each religion* in Tables VII and VIII when these tables are prepared for each main religion.

$\frac{VI}{5}$ = Total Hindus in Table XIII

$\frac{VI}{8}$ = „ Musalman

and so on.

$$\frac{VI}{11, 12, 13} = \frac{XVII}{2, 3, 4} = \frac{XVIII}{2, 3, 4}$$

Table VII ...

$$\frac{VII}{2} = \frac{I}{8} = \frac{II}{2} = \frac{III}{3} = \frac{VI}{2} = \frac{VIII}{2} = \frac{X}{2} = \frac{XI}{2}$$

$$= \frac{XIII}{2+3+4+5+\ldots} = \frac{XV}{2+3+6} = \frac{XVI}{3+4}$$

$$\frac{VII}{3} = \frac{I}{11} = \frac{II}{10} = \frac{VI}{3} = \frac{VIII}{3} = \frac{X}{3} = \frac{XI}{3}$$

$$= \frac{XIII}{2+4+6+\ldots}$$

$$\frac{VII}{4} = \frac{I}{14} = \frac{II}{14} = \frac{VI}{4} = \frac{VIII}{4} = \frac{X}{4} = \frac{XI}{4}$$

$$= \frac{XIII}{3+5+7+\ldots}$$

For other tests please see remark [*a*] in Table VI.

Table VIII ...

$$\frac{VIII}{2} = \frac{I}{8} = \frac{II}{2} = \frac{III}{3} = \frac{VI}{2} = \frac{VII}{2} = \frac{X}{2} = \frac{XI}{2}$$

$$= \frac{XIII}{2+3+4+\ldots} = \frac{XV}{2+3+6} = \frac{XVI}{3+4}$$

$$\frac{VIII}{3} = \frac{I}{11} = \frac{II}{10} = \frac{VI}{3} = \frac{VII}{3} = \frac{X}{3} = \frac{XI}{3}$$

$$= \frac{XIII}{2+4+6+\ldots}$$

$$\frac{VIII}{4} = \frac{I}{14} = \frac{II}{14} = \frac{VI}{4} = \frac{VII}{4} = \frac{X}{4} = \frac{XI}{4}$$

$$\frac{XIII}{3+5+7+\text{etc.}}$$

For other tests please see remark [*a*] in Table VI.

Table IX .. $\frac{IX}{2} = \frac{XIII}{2+3}$ and so on for each selected caste in this Table.

Table X ... $\frac{X}{2} = \frac{I}{8} = \frac{II}{2} = \frac{III}{3} = \frac{VI}{2} = \frac{VII}{2} = \frac{VIII}{2} = \frac{XI}{2} = \frac{XIII}{2+3+4+5+\ldots} = \frac{XV}{2+3+6} = \frac{XVI}{3+4}$

$\frac{X}{3} = \frac{I}{11} = \frac{II}{10} = \frac{VI}{3} = \frac{VII}{3} = \frac{VIII}{3} = \frac{XI}{3} = \frac{XIII}{2+4+6+\ldots}$

$\frac{X}{4} = \frac{I}{14} = \frac{II}{14} = \frac{VI}{4} = \frac{VII}{4} = \frac{VIII}{4} = \frac{XI}{4} = \frac{XIII}{3+5+7+\ldots}$

Table XI ... $\frac{XI}{2} = \frac{I}{8} = \frac{II}{2} = \frac{III}{3} = \frac{VI}{2} = \frac{VII}{2} = \frac{VIII}{2} = \frac{X}{2} = \frac{XIII}{2+3+4+5\ldots} = \frac{XV}{2+3+6} = \frac{XVI}{3+4}$

$\frac{XI}{3} = \frac{I}{11} = \frac{II}{10} = \frac{VI}{3} = \frac{VII}{3} = \frac{VIII}{3} = \frac{X}{3} = \frac{XIII}{2+4+6+\ldots}$

$\frac{XI}{4} = \frac{I}{14} = \frac{II}{14} = \frac{VI}{4} = \frac{VII}{4} = \frac{VIII}{4} = \frac{X}{4} = \frac{XIII}{3+5+7+\ldots}$

$\frac{XI}{2, 3, 4}$ Total population and total M and F in all Tables giving total population for a Province or District

Table XIII ... $\frac{XIII}{2+3} = \frac{IX}{2} = \frac{IX}{3+4}$ for any selected caste

Table XIV ... $\frac{XIV\ (a)}{2+3+14+15+26+27} = \frac{XIII}{2+3} = \frac{XVI}{3+4}$ of each caste shewn.

(a) For each caste if selected.

Table XV ... $\frac{XV}{2+3} = \frac{XVI}{3}$

$\frac{XV}{2+3+6} = \frac{I}{8} = \frac{II}{2} = \frac{III}{3} = \frac{VI}{2} = \frac{VII}{2} = \frac{VIII}{2} = \frac{X}{2} = \frac{XI}{2} = \frac{XIII}{2+3+4+5+\ldots} = \frac{XVI}{3+4}$

$\frac{XV}{6} = \frac{XVI}{4}$

Table XVI ... $\frac{XVI}{3+4} = \frac{I}{8} = \frac{II}{2} = \frac{III}{3} = \frac{VI}{2} = \frac{VII}{2} = \frac{VIII}{2} = \frac{X}{2} = \frac{XI}{2} = \frac{XIII}{2+3+4+5+\ldots} = \frac{XV}{2+3+6}$

$\frac{XVI}{3+4}$ *(for each selected caste)* $= \frac{XIII}{2+3} = \frac{XIV}{2+3+14+15+26+27}$ if such caste is selected for this able

Tables XVII and XVIII ...	$\frac{\text{XVII}}{2, 3, 4} = \frac{\text{VI}}{11, 12, 13} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{2, 3, 4}$	
	$\frac{\text{XVII}}{5} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{6+19+32}$	*(Including Armenians)
	$\frac{\text{XVII}}{6} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{7+20+33}$	
	$\frac{\text{XVII}}{7} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{45}$	
	$\frac{\text{XVII}}{8} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{46}$	
	$\frac{\text{XVII}}{9} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{58}$	
	$\frac{\text{XVII}}{10} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{59}$	

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing Census Expenditure of all kinds between 1st April 1899 and 31st August 1902.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNT

Main head.		Sub-head.	1899-1900.			1900-1901.			1901-1902.			1902-1903.			Total.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
A.—Enumeration.	I. District charges.	1 District office establishment ...	...	...	...	844	15	3	85	0	0	...	...	...	929	15	3
		2 Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	7	...	...	...	19	13	7
		(*a*) In District office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*) Lights ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*c*) Ink and petty stationery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	0	5	7	9	8	12	9
		(*d*) Postage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*e*) Freight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*f*) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3 House numbering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4 Remuneration of Census Officers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5 Travelling allowance of Census Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0	...	...	...	18	0	0
		Total I ...	...	...	...	844	15	3	126	2	7	5	7	9	976	9	7
	II. Press charges.	6 Paper ...	...	...	...	184	2	8	336	15	3	...	...	...	521	1	11
		7 Carriage of paper to Press ...	...	...	...	48	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	12	0
		8 Printing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*a*) At Government Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*) At other Presses ...	...	...	...	267	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	11	11
		9 Binding forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10 Despatching forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*a*) Expenditure on postage ...	...	...	...	20	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	6
		(*b*) Expenditure of other kinds, ...	...	...	...	4	13	6	3	8	0	...	...	...	8	5	6
		Total II ...	...	...	...	(*a*) 525	8	7	340	7	3	...	...	...	865	15	10
		Total A (Enumeration) ...	...	...	...	1,370	7	10	466	9	10	5	7	9	1,842	9	5
B.—Abstraction and Compilation.	III. Central Divisional and District office charges for Abstraction and compilation.	11 Office rent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	...	...	...	500	0	0
												(*c*)—61	4	0			
		12 Purchase and repair of furniture, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	2	6	60	12	0	320	10	6
		13 Record establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	13	5	...	...	...	234	13	5
		14 Correspondence and accounts establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	10	10	73	13	10	311	8	8
		15 Menial establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	2	2	125	4	0	417	6	2
		16 Working staff, including superintendence—Officials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		17 Working staff, including superintendence—Especially entertained ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,531	10	1	1,562	5	3	4,093	15	4
		17 (*a*) Compilation of Military Returns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	12	10	...	...	...	75	12	10
		18 Travelling allowance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	0	...	...	...	8	2	0
		19 Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*a*) Stationery ...	...	...	...	186	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	15	9
		(*b*) Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	12	6	...	...	...	41	12	6
		(*c*) Postal charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	0	...	...	...	2	4	0
		(*d*) Telegrams ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*e*) Freight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	9	6	...	...	...	114	9	6
		(*f*) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	15	6	...	...	...	52	15	6
		Total III ...	...	...	...	186	15	9	4,412	15	4	1,760	15	1	6,360	14	2
	IV. Press charges for abstraction and compilation.	20 Paper for Abstraction slips ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	14	1	...	...	...	31	14	1
		21 Paper for Tabulation and Compilation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		22 Carriage of paper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	1	4	6
		23 Printing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*a*) At Government Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*) At other Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,297	9	7	10,000	0	0	* 11,297	9	7
		24 Despatching charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*a*) Expenditure on postage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*) Expenditure of other kinds, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*) 54	10	11	...	...	...	54	10	11
		Total IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	2	7	10,001	4	6	11,385	7	1
		Total B (Abstraction and Compilation) ...	...	...	...	186	15	9	5,797	1	11	11,762	3	7	17,746	5	3

(*a*) Excludiug Rs. 3,747-0-6 cost of forms recovered from Native States.

(*b*) Excluding Rs. 139-1-6, freight on Census slips, recovered from the Native States.

(*c*) Rs. 61-4 0, sale-proceeds of furniture, have been taken in aletment of charges under this head.

* Including Rs. 11,000 to approximate cost of printing the Report.

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing Census Expenditure of all kinds between 1st April 1899 and 31st August 1902.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT'S ACCOUNT.

Sub-head.	1899-1900,			1900-1901.			1901-1902.			1902-1903.			TOTAL.			Departmental account greater than Financial Department account.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Establishment ...	...	...	...	844	15	3	85	0	0	...	...	...	929	15	3	...	...	...
Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	7	...	...	...	19	13	7	...	...	...
" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	0	5	7	9	8	12	9	...	...	...
Postage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pay of establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travelling allowance of establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0	...	...	...	18	0	0	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	844	15	3	126	2	7	5	7	9	976	9	7	...	...	...
Stationery ...	...	...	...	184	2	8	336	15	3	...	...	...	521	1	11	...	...	...
Freight ...	...	...	...	48	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	12	0	...	...	...
— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Government Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Presses ...	...	...	...	267	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	11	11	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postage ...	...	...	...	20	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	6	...	...	...
Freight ...	...	...	...	4	13	6	3	8	0	...	...	...	8	5	6	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	525	8	7	340	7	3	...	...	...	865	15	10	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1,370	7	10	466	9	10	5	7	9	1,842	9	5	...	...	...
Office rent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	...	...	...	500	0	0	...	...	...
Purchase and repair of furniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	2	6	—0	8	0	320	10	6	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	13	5	...	...	...	234	13	5	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	10	10	73	13	10	311	8	8	...	...	...
Pay of establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	2	2	125	4	0	417	6	2	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,531	10	1	1,562	5	3	4,093	15	4	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	12	10	...	...	...	75	12	10	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	0	...	...	...	8	2	0	...	...	...
Travelling allowance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)186	15	9
Stationery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	12	6	...	...	...	41	12	6	...	...	...
Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	0	...	...	...	2	4	0	...	...	...
Postage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claims ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	9	6	...	...	...	114	9	6	...	...	...
Rent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	15	6	...	...	...	52	15	6	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,412	15	4	1,760	15	1	6,173	14	5	...	...	...
Stationery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	14	1	...	...	...	31	14	1	...	...	...
— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	1	4	6	...	...	...
— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Government Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,297	9	7	10,000	0	0	11,297	9	7	...	...	...
— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	10	11	...	...	...	54	10	11	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	2	7	1	4	6	11,385	7	1	186	15	9
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,797	1	11	11,762	3	7	17,559	5	6	18	15	9

(d) Cost of Stationery supplied by the Government Stationery Department not charged to the Financial Department Account (treated as a book-debit.)

APPENDIX P.

Statement shewing Censue Expenditure of all kinds betweenlst April 1899 and 31st August 1902.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNT.

Main head.	Sub-head.	1899-1900.			1900-1901.			1901-1902.			1902-1903.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs,	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
C.—Superintendence. V.—Personal charges.	25 Pay of Superintendent ...	...	...	...	3,564	4	9	12,598	15	4	5,792	5	5	21,955	9	6
	26 Deputation allowance of Superintendent ...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	2,400	0	0	1,090	5	2	4,490	5	2
	27 Travelling allowance of Superintendent ...	88	12	0	1,027	12	0	739	0	0	144	4	0	1,999	12	0
	Total V ...	88	12	0	5,592	0	9	15,737	15	4	7,026	14	7	28,445	10	8
VI. Establishment and Office Charges.	28 Superintendent's office establishment ...	...	...	...	975	8	1	1,902	2	8	713	3	1	3,590	13	10
	29 Travelling allowance of establishment ...	3	10	6	407	0	3	148	10	0	158	4	0	717	8	9
	30 Office rent—															
	31 Purchase and repair of furniture,	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	4	0	...	...	...	95	4	0
	32 Printing—															
	(*a*) At Government Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	0	81	8	0	101	10	0
	(*b*) At other Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33 Contingencies—										(*a*)—6	0	0			
	(*a*) Stationery ...	...	...	...	11	12	0	186	2	4	17	4	0	209	2	4
	(*b*) Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	1	8	52	3	11	350	5	7
	(*c*) Postal charges ...	...	...	...	15	0	0	206	5	0	40	10	0	261	15	0
	(*d*) Telegrams ...	...	...	...	108	6	0	459	14	0	160	14	0	729	2	0
	(*e*) Freight ...	...	...	...	84	2	0	180	12	10	88	6	0	353	4	10
	(*f*) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	14	1	3	364	10	0	86	9	9	465	5	0
	Total VI ...	3	10	6	1,615	13	7	3,862	0	6	1,392	14	9	6,874	7	4
	Total C.—(Superintendence)	92	6	6	7,207	14	4	19,599	15	10	8,419	13	4	35,320	2	0
	Grand Total A. B. & C ...	92	6	6	8,765	5	11	25,863	11	7	20,187	8	8	54,909	0	8

(a) Refund on account of Cost of Stationery.

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing Census Expenditure of all kinds between 1st April 1899 and 31st August 1902.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT'S ACCOUNT.

Sub-head.	1899-1900.			1900-1901.			1901-1902.			1902-1903.			TOTAL.			Departmental Account greater than Financial-Department Account.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of substitute for Superintendent,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 21,955	9	6
Deputation allowance of Superintendent ...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	2,400	0	0	1,090	5	2	4,490	5	2	...	...	...
Travelling allowance of Superintendent ...	88	12	0	1,027	12	0	739	0	0	144	4	0	1,999	12	0	...	...	...
Total ...	88	12	0	2,027	12	0	3,139	0	0	1,234	9	2	6,490	1	2	21,955	9	6
Office establishment { Pay ...	...	...	...	948	7	1	1,818	2	8	699	3	1	3,465	12	10	(b) 107	3	2
Office establishment { Deputation Allowance ...	...	...	...	3	13	10	12	0	0	2	0	0	17	13	10			
Travelling allowance of establishment	3	10	6	407	0	3	148	10	0	158	4	0	717	8	9	...	...	...
Purchase and repair of furniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	4	0	...	...	...	95	4	0	...	...	...
Printing at Government Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	0	81	8	0	101	10	0	...	...	...
Printing at other Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery ...	...	...	...	11	12	0	5	7	0	(a)—6	0	0	11	3	0	(c) 197	15	4
Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	1	8	52	3	11	350	5	7	(d) 68	0	0
Postage ...	...	...	...	15	0	0	206	5	0	40	10	0	261	15	0	...	...	...
Telegrams ...	...	...	...	108	6	0	459	14	0	160	14	0	729	2	0	...	...	...
Freight ...	...	...	...	84	2	0	180	12	10	88	6	0	353	4	10	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	14	1	3	3,364	10	0	86	9	9	6,465	5	0	...	...	...
Total ...	3	10	6	1,592	10	5	3,541	5	2	1,363	10	9	6,501	4	10	373	2	6
Total ...	92	6	6	3,620	6	5	6,680	5	2	2,598	3	11	12,991	6	0	22328	12	0
Grand Total ...	92	6	6	4,990	14	3	12,944	0	11	14,365	15	3	32,393	4	11	22515	11	9

(*a*) Pay of Superintendent, Census, Rajputana not chargeable to Financial Department account.

(*b*) Pay of Chiranji Lal, Chaprasi, Rajputana Agency Office, deputed on census not chargeable to Financial account.

(*c*) Cost of Stationery, supplied by the Government Stationery Department not charged in Financial Department account.

(*d*) Cost of Mathematical instruments supplied by the Survey of India Department not charged in Financial Department Account (treated as a book debit.)

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the total Census Expenditure incurred by Native States of Rajputana.

Main-head.		Sub-head.	Bikaner.			Jaisalmer.			Marwar.			Mewar.	
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
A.—Enumeration.	I.—District charges.	1. District office establishment ...	487	7	0	70	12	3	1,372	12	6	12,172	1
		2. Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a) In District Office ...	...	...	...	4	14	3	...	...	...	936	4
		(b) Lights ...	19	8	3	8	14	8	15	7	6	90	0
		(c) Ink and petty stationery ...	721	15	6	59	10	9	773	8	3	138	7
		(d) Postage and Telegram ...	1	5	6	...	...	...	477	15	6	24	11
		(e) Freight ...	108	12	3	52	8	9	77	6	6	60	1
		(f) Miscellaneous ...	83	10	9	30	12	1	326	3	4	24	7
		3. House-numbering ...	140	5	0	4	15	10	9,980	14	10	1,289	8
		4. Remuneration of Census Officers ...	1,831	...	...	539	8	11	7,396	9	8	3,080	9
		5. Travelling allowance of Census officers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,294	12	0	1,030	4
		Total I ...	**3,394**	**...**	**3**	**772**	**1**	**6**	**23,715**	**10**	**1**	**18,336**	**7**
	II.—Press charges.	6. Paper ...	218	13	3	...	...	...	980	14	1	389	8
		7. Carriage of paper to Press ...	109	5	0	...	...	...	205	8	6	66	0
		8. Printing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a) at Government Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b) at other Presses ...	393	7	3	6	11	8	1,707	0	9	317	15
		9. Binding forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	7	7	1	1
		10. Despatching forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a) Expenditure on postage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	13	6	89	9
		(b) Expenditure of other kinds ...	12	12	0	...	...	...	1	4	0	238	13
		Total II ...	**734**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**11**	**8**	**2,982**	**...**	**5**	**1,102**	**15**
		Total A.—(Enumeration) ...	**4,128**	**5**	**9**	**778**	**13**	**2**	**26,697**	**10**	**6**	**19,939**	**6**
B.—Abstraction and Compilation.	III.—Central Divisional and District charges for abstraction and compilation.	11. Office rent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	12	0	...	...
		12. Purchase and repair of furniture ...	247	14	0	1	8	0	996	1	6	17	5
		13. Record Establishment ...	74	13	0	...	...	...	186	8	0	106	10
		14. Correspondence and Accounts establishment ...	130	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	9
		15. Menial establishment ...	26	14	3	...	...	...	385	7	11	132	15
		16. Working staff including Superintendence officials ...	2,473	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,639	9
		17. Working staff including superintendence Especially entertained ...	...	...	...	715	8	10	12,476	7	8	2,764	12
		18. Travelling allowance ...	140	3	9	163	15	0	1,593	12	6	235	14
		19. Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a) Stationery ...	161	1	0	96	10	0	272	6	9	32	2
		(b) Contingencies ...	...	...	...	19	1	9	274	1	3	252	0
		(c) Postal charges ...	19	11	0	4	9	0	21	8	0	3	2
		(d) Telegrams ...	3	14	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	7	9
		(e) Freight ...	103	4	9	91	9	9	75	15	9	7	1
		(f) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	12	3	0	...	...	...	219	14
		Total III ...	**3,381**	**11**	**3**	**1,105**	**9**	**4**	**16,473**	**1**	**4**	**8,783**	**4**
	IV.—Press charges for abstraction and compilation.	20. Paper for abstraction slips ...	335	13	0	48	12	0	1,312	8	0	658	12
		21. Paper for Tabulation and Compilation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		22. Carriage of paper ...	38	14	6	4	10	6	124	5	6	92	...
		23. Printing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a) at Government Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b) at other Presses ...	109	5	9	24	8	0	64	15	0	56	11
		24. Despatching charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(a) Expenditure on postage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
		(b) Expenditure of other kinds ...	4	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	13
		Total IV ...	**488**	**8**	**3**	**77**	**14**	**6**	**1,501**	**12**	**6**	**869**	**10**
		Total B.—(Abstraction & compilation)	**3,870**	**3**	**6**	**1,183**	**7**	**10**	**17,974**	**13**	**10**	**9,652**	**15**
		Grand Total A. & B. ...	**7,998**	**9**	**3**	**1,962**	**5**	**0**	**44,672**	**12**	**4**	**29,592**	**6**

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the total Expenditure incurred by the Native States of Rajputana.

Banswara.			Kusalgarh.			Partabgarh.			Sirohi.			Dungarpur.			Jaipur.			Kishangarh.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1,524	2	9	...	...	...	476	6	3	311	5	6	1,738	2	0	2,313	3	9	284	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	2	5	3	68	5	9	...	...	...
14	11	6	2	0	0	5	9	6	68	8	9	8	9	0	123	1	3	25	0	0
141	14	9	7	8	0	6	5	9	7	9	0	15	11	0	659	12	0	40	0	0
...	...	...	11	0	0	5	14	0	...	...	...	2	8	6	0	5	6	15	10	0
4	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	68	15	0	...	...	...
7	11	6	...	...	...	39	13	0	7	15	0	7	11	6	13	13	6	114	9	0
147	1	3	10	3	0	32	4	3	24	5	0	23	13	3	216	0	6	25	0	0
150	0	0	48	0	0	47	8	0	96	2	9	391	7	6	...	...	...	100	0	0
110	8	9	30	8	0	338	9	9	18	4	6	11	4	0	1,099	1	9	300	0	0
2,100	**2**	**6**	**117**	**3**	**0**	**977**	**6**	**6**	**534**	**2**	**3**	**2,203**	**8**	**0**	**4,562**	**11**	**0**	**904**	**3**	**0**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	4	...	...	...	563	4	10	20	11	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	0	...	...	...	85	5	0	3	13	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	0	50	8	0	4	13	3	316	5	1	16	10	4
20	10	0	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	0	5	0	0
14	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	3	...	...	...	27	4	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
35	**6**	**0**	**8**	**11**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**110**	**13**	**7**	**4**	**13**	**3**	**1,001**	**6**	**11**	**63**	**10**	**5**
2,135	**8**	**6**	**125**	**14**	**0**	**979**	**9**	**6**	**644**	**15**	**10**	**2,208**	**5**	**3**	**5,564**	**1**	**11**	**967**	**13**	**5**
30	13	0	42	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	114	8	6	...	...	...	79	14	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	313	12	9	48	0	0	...	...	...	337	8	0	86	0	0
...	...	...	20	0	0	78	1	3	180	0	0	175	10	0	714	8	0	3	0	0
15	10	0	150	0	0	58	6	0	60	0	0	58	13	3	357	4	9	40	0	0
2,009	**3**	**0**	**140**	**0**	**0**	**95**	**5**	**3**	**1,809**	**8**	**6**	**795**	**5**	**0**	**566**	**0**	**0**	**321**	**14**	**0**
...	...	...	343	0	0	105	5	3	...	...	...	538	8	9	10,273	5	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	252	10	0	60	8	0	3	6	0	...	...	...	436	11	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	9	0	71	11	6	19	7	9	50	0	0	22	6	3	814	2	9	70	0	0
8	6	6	5	5	0	...	...	...	25	8	0	17	7	0	45	14	9	42	0	0
1	9	6	10	0	0	17	12	6	...	...	...	6	15	3	25	11	9	6	2	3
...	...	...	16	10	0	11	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	0	3	0	0
205	14	6	118	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	...	...	...	7	0	0
101	0	9	432	0	0	93	8	6	327	4	0	69	0	6	71	11	9	10	0	0
2,414	**2**	**3**	**1,398**	**15**	**0**	**1,045**	**12**	**3**	**2,675**	**5**	**0**	**1,699**	**8**	**0**	**13,299**	**7**	**3**	**1,025**	**11**	**6**
80	5	6	8	11	9	17	15	5	106	9	6	59	1	5	1,328	14	6	51	12	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	6	0	...	...	...	99	9	0	...	...	...
11	2	6	1	9	3	2	10	0	10	1	6	8	4	6	192	6	6	6	1	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	2	9	18	9	0	19	3	0	...	...	...	22	8	9	534	9	9	15	7	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	**10**	**9**	**28**	**14**	**0**	**40**	**0**	**5**	**241**	**11**	**0**	**89**	**14**	**8**	**2,155**	**7**	**9**	**73**	**4**	**9**
2,520	**13**	**0**	**1,427**	**13**	**0**	**1,085**	**12**	**8**	**2,917**	**0**	**0**	**1,789**	**6**	**8**	**15,454**	**15**	**0**	**1,099**	**0**	**3**
4,656	**5**	**6**	**1,553**	**11**	**0**	**2,065**	**6**	**2**	**3,561**	**15**	**10**	**3,997**	**11**	**11**	**21,019**	**0**	**11**	**2,066**	**13**	**8**

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the total Expenditure incurred by the Native States of Rajputana.

Main-head.	Sub-head.	Lawa.			Alwar.			Bharatpur			Dholpur.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
A.—Enumeration.	I.—District charges.												
	1. District office establishment ...	26	13	0	1,252	3	9	1,148	3	6	149	1	0
	2. Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*a*) In District Office ...	...	...	...	63	2	8	70	15	8	...	...	...
	(*b*) Lights ...	7	10	0	...	...	...	187	6	3	78	5	3
	(*c*) Ink and petty stationery ...	2	12	9	958	11	3	649	0	9	191	3	9
	(*d*) Postage and Telegram ...	2	12	0	...	...	...	35	0	0	1	5	0
	(*e*) Freight ...	...	...	...	36	4	9	26	6	0	1	8	0
	(*f*) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	154	4	0	24	5	6	65	8	3
	4. House numbering ...	0	8	3	101	3	6	683	15	5	36	5	3
	5. Remuneration of Census officers ...	...	...	...	31	12	6	901	0	0	827	11	3
	5. Travelling allowance of Census officers...	...	...	...	154	10	3	576	14	5	180	6	6
	Total I ..	**40**	**8**	**0**	**2,752**	**4**	**8**	**4,303**	**3**	**6**	**1,531**	**6**	**3**
	II.—Press charges.												
	6. Paper ...	...	...	...	234	9	11	137	8	9	78	0	9
	7. Carriage of paper to Press ...	...	...	...	10	7	0	25	0	0	12	8	0
	8. Printing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*a*) at Government Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) at other Presses ...	1	11	5	157	3	3	1,209	4	11	169	6	6
	9. Binding forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	9
	10. Despatching forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	0	...	...	...
	(*a*) Expenditure on postage ...	...	...	...	12	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Expenditure of other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	3
	Total II ..	**1**	**11**	**5**	**414**	**6**	**2**	**1,378**	**5**	**8**	**288**	**6**	**3**
	Total A.—(Enumeration) ..	**42**	**3**	**5**	**3,166**	**10**	**10**	**5,681**	**9**	**2**	**1,819**	**12**	**6**
B.—Abstraction and Compilation.	III.—Central Divisional and District Office charges for abstraction and compilation												
	11. Office rent ...	...	...	...	69	12	9	10	2	0	...	...	...
	12. Purchase and repair of furniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	1	3	148	8	0
	13. Record establishment ...	...	...	...	77	6	9	239	10	5	168	15	9
	14. Correspondence and Accounts establishment ...	...	...	...	166	15	10	596	5	2	174	10	0
	15. Menial establishment ...	...	...	...	146	12	3	114	11	9	266	6	9
	16. Working staff including Superintendence : officials ...	195	0	0	831	12	3	787	9	9	2,875	2	6
	17. Working staff including Superintendence especially entertained ...	...	...	...	3,373	12	3	4,647	3	9	713	2	6
	18. Travelling allowance ...	42	0	6	262	6	3	12	6	6	346	8	3
	19. Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*a*) Stationery ...	...	...	...	245	5	9	188	14	0	134	9	6
	(*b*) Contingencies ...	...	...	...	164	3	6	...	...	...	71	8	3
	(*c*) Postal charges ...	...	...	...	12	6	0	35	0	0	21	9	9
	(*d*) Telegrams ...	...	...	...	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0
	(*e*) Freight ...	...	...	...	67	10	0	91	14	0	66	3	6
	(*f*) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	5	0	0	28	12	9	223	4	3
	Total III ..	**237**	**0**	**6**	**5,424**	**7**	**7**	**7,054**	**11**	**4**	**5 212**	**11**	**0**
	IV.—Press charges for abstraction and compilation.												
	20. Paper for abstraction slips ...	1	8	0	434	2	2	443	11	9	146	6	9
	21. Paper for Tabulation and Compilation...	...	...	..	...	...	...	251	7	9	8	10	6
	22. Carriage of paper ...	0	5	0	50	3	10	...	...	...	24	6	3
	23. Printing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*a*) At Government Presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) At other Presses ...	5	14	0	85	5	0	20	3	0	...	...	...
	24. Despatching charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*a*) Expenditure on postage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	0
	(*b*) Expenditure of other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total IV ...	**7**	**11**	**0**	**569**	**11**	**0**	**715**	**6**	**6**	**182**	**8**	**6**
	Total B.-(Abstraction and Compilation)	**244**	**11**	**6**	**5,994**	**2**	**7**	**7,770**	**1**	**10**	**5.395**	**3**	**6**
	Grand Total A & B ...	**286**	**14**	**11**	**9,160**	**13**	**5**	**13,451**	**11**	**0**	**7,215**	**0**	**0**

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the total Expenditure incurred by the Native States of Rajputana,—(Continued.)

Karauli.			Jhalawar.			Tonk.			Bundi.			Kotah.			Shahpura.			Total Rajputana States.		
Rs.	A.	.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
440	12	3	74	13	4	712	12	3	739	2	7	572	8	0	905	0	6	26,771	11	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	7	0	15	6	6	503	3	5	309	7	3	...	...	...	9	0	9	2,032	8	10
32	1	9	48	15	2	119	12	4	10	0	0	1,473	11	0	28	11	6	2,367	15	10
15	9	6	21	3	0	342	15	0	28	12	11	193	10	0	30	13	6	5,007	0	7
2	0	6	38	5	9	25	5	3	...	...	...	13	15	6	...	...	...	658	2	4
15	2	6	5	2	0	39	8	9	...	...	...	16	4	3	...	...	...	512	0	6
25	10	9	23	1	5	146	13	11	92	0	8	79	1	0	7	6	6	1,274	14	8
44	12	3	50	5	7	1992	8	6	228	9	2	308	10	6	10	5	6	15,351	11	7
...	...	...	15	4	9	375	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	10	0	15,851	13	11
49	12	3	12	14	0	192	0	1	140	10	0	302	3	3	116	6	6	7,959	2	0
650	**4**	**9**	**305**	**7**	**6**	**4,430**	**6**	**5**	**1,548**	**10**	**7**	**2,959**	**15**	**6**	**1,147**	**6**	**9**	**77,787**	**1**	**4**
55	12	8	114	5	6	91	4	8	...	...	...	205	4	3	...	...	...	3139	3	7
...	...	...	7	0	0	...	...	...	115	8	7	30	2	0	...	...	...	678	13	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	5	3	136	5	3	189	13	5	1,064	7	3	241	10	6	1	7	2	6,022	5	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	8	10
...	...	...	1	8	0	56	4	3	...	...	...	26	4	0	...	...	...	138	8	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	11	8
15	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	1	4
106	**4**	**5**	**259**	**2**	**9**	**337**	**6**	**4**	**1,198**	**12**	**0**	**503**	**4**	**9**	**1**	**7**	**2**	**10,542**	**4**	**3**
756	**9**	**2**	**564**	**10**	**3**	**4,767**	**12**	**9**	**2,747**	**6**	**7**	**3,463**	**4**	**3**	**1,148**	**13**	**11**	**88,329**	**5**	**7**
...	...	...	21	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	2	0
40	12	9	43	10	1	116	13	7	154	0	10	124	12	0	24	4	0	2,460	2	4
260	0	0	5	0	0	82	15	2	108	13	3	260	0	3	...	...	...	2,356	2	0
80	0	0	...	...	...	210	3	3	234	5	1	46	0	0	...	...	...	3,174	0	2
35	15	0	26	7	0	71	7	4	201	15	3	90	2	6	20	12	6	2,260	1	6
190	8	3	453	15	2	2,339	3	9	629	14	7	3,448	3	3	426	0	0	25,327	6	2
1,762	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,256	3	4	344	10	9	...	...	...	39,314	8	1
77	12	0	83	6	2	166	13	5	235	10	4	617	3	9	435	10	6	5,166	14	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	7	0	17	10	0	110	0	8	51	5	7	229	5	0	14	2	0	2,673	4	8
39	0	0	3	1	0	...	...	...	153	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,121	6	5
7	0	0	3	9	0	6	11	10	37	12	1	29	10	0	7	9	0	278	5	7
4	0	0	2	8	0	12	1	1	1	10	7	6	9	0	0	8	0	90	13	0
12	11	0	25	3	1	12	3	1	...	...	...	70	1	9	2	13	5	970	8	5
120	4	0	2	10	0	317	10	5	...	...	...	34	1	9	21	4	3	2,089	8	7
2,660	**13**	**3**	**688**	**9**	**9**	**3,446**	**3**	**7**	**3,065**	**7**	**6**	**5,600**	**12**	**0**	**952**	**15**	**8**	**87,646**	**4**	**3**
80	8	10	62	13	9	150	0	0	128	0	2	303	12	0	24	9	4	5,784	11	11
...	...	...	6	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	14	3
1	15	11	7	3	6	17	9	0	...	...	...	35	0	6	2	13	5	631	11	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	10	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	11	0	34	11	9	48	5	3	39	13	0	70	4	0	21	5	0	1,230	9	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	13	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	4	10
106	**3**	**9**	**111**	**10**	**0**	**245**	**12**	**2**	**167**	**13**	**2**	**409**	**0**	**6**	**48**	**11**	**9**	**8,238**	**5**	**5**
2,767	**1**	**0**	**800**	**3**	**9**	**3,691**	**15**	**9**	**3,233**	**4**	**8**	**6,009**	**12**	**6**	**1,001**	**11**	**5**	**95,884**	**9**	**8**
3,523	**10**	**2**	**1,364**	**14**	**0**	**8,459**	**12**	**1**	**5,980**	**11**	**3**	**9,473**	**0**	**9**	**2,150**	**9**	**4**	**184,213**	**15**	**3**