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BENGAL, SIKKIM AND CALCUTTA

PART III

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

1. **Introduction.**—This part of the report is intended primarily for the benefit of my successor when next a census of Bengal is taken. The Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, parts i and ii, with the collections of orders and other papers which have been kept on record, is full and detailed. This volume contains no extended account of the procedure but only comments on mistakes made, lessons learned and improvements suggested.

2. **Census legislation.**—It would be an advantage to have the Census Act passed rather earlier than on the present occasion and it is worth consideration whether a permanent Act analogous to that in England and Wales would not be an improvement. In the working of the Act no practical difficulties were encountered, but four suggestions are made for consideration.

(*i*) In very few cases was it necessary to resort to the penal provisions of the Act and it is clear that any considerable recourse to them would be impossible. Section 3 provides for conclusive proof of the appointment of a person who refuses to serve as a census officer. The proof is a declaration in writing signed by an officer authorised in that behalf, but actually this declaration is in fact the letter of appointment and it is doubtful whether any independent record signed by the appointing officer is kept. The letter of appointment is just what the defaulter will have destroyed, and in Bengal some doubt of the result would be felt in taking up a case to the courts in which, in place of this, a statement prepared and signed *ad hoc* was tendered in evidence, particularly as the number of appointments made by each appointing officer is so great that it would be very difficult to rebut a defence denying appointment and challenging the accuracy of the statement that the appointment had been made.

(*ii*) The penalties under section 10 of the Act are very low compared with those which correspond to them in the English Act under which a defaulting census officer may be punished with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of two years or with a fine or with both and refusal to give information is punishable with a fine not exceeding £10. The Indian penalty of Rs. 50 would be inadequate to deal with organised obstruction and the damage and loss which could very easily be caused by a last minute defection of the enumerating agency is serious enough to warrant a higher penalty.

(*iii*) An overlapping of jurisdiction between the central government and the local government is inevitable but may cause embarrassment. For instance, in Bengal the local government in a notification duly issued under section 6 of the Act directed that caste should be returned by all persons. This created a statutory obligation upon all persons to give the name of their caste if they had one. Later the central government announced that those who had a conscientious objection to recording their caste might be excused from liability to make the return. This meant that the statutory obligation created by the notification of the local government was at variance with an assurance to the legislature given by the central government on a point concerning which there is always a good deal of agitation at the time of the census but which had not aroused any real feeling in Bengal. It also made it much more difficult to insist upon the record of group differences between Muslims, since the vulgar opposition to the record of such differences was based on the fact that Islam repudiates all caste distinctions. The difficulty is probably unavoidable unless some arrangement is adopted by which the central government lays down well in advance the particulars which it desires to obtain and leaves to the local governments the decision of how these particulars shall be elicited and what additional information it is desired to get at the same time. There might very easily be some divergence of

practice between one province and another, but this would be of no importance. In the alternative it would be of advantage if the attitude of the central government were announced clearly at an early stage in the proceedings and were varied at a later stage only in matters of grave and immediate importance.

(*iv*) The extent to which census documents are privileged requires further definition. Section 12 of the Act lays down that no person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census officer or any schedule delivered under the Act and section 10(*b*) provides a penalty for census officers who disclose any information received by means of, or for the purposes of, a census return without the sanction of government. On the other hand, section 12, whilst making it clear that census records may not be admitted as evidence in civil proceedings or proceedings of the nature of civil cases under two chapters of the Code of Criminal Procedure, does not preclude their use in evidence in criminal courts. It may be that the intention of the legislature was to debar all courts from calling for census records without the authorisation of government, but the Legal Remembrancer in Bengal gave it as his opinion that such authorisation was not necessary in the case of criminal courts. It is only where records are to be used at some stage of a criminal investigation or prosecution that criminal courts are likely to call for them and there is no doubt that if any criminal court at its discretion can have access to these particulars suspicions against the census are liable to be created or increased. It is important that the exact position should be made clear and if the law is as the Legal Remembrancer ruled it should be so altered as to require sanction of the local government to the access even of a court to such things as the entries in the enumeration schedules. It would probably be a salutary provision also to make matters disclosed at the census inadmissible in evidence in criminal cases and to require the specific authorisation of government to whatever use is made of information thus obtained at any stage in the investigation of a criminal case.

3. **A suggested procedure for finally determining the particulars to be published from the census returns.**—In any statistical enquiry it is essential at the outset to lay down in final form the information which will be ultimately extracted from the particulars elicited and to permit thereafter no alterations or additions. In the census this necessity is particularly important. The issue of modified instructions in Bengal is a process involving probably every single detail from the actual manufacture of the paper to the drafting in more than one language of directions suitable to three or four grades of census officer (district census officers, charge superintendents, supervisors, enumerators, etc.), their printing and distribution to more than a third of a million persons and an attempt by oral instruction to make sure that the import of the new instructions has been grasped. It is very important, therefore, that the form and contents of the final tables should be settled first of all and should thereafter not be changed at all : and as the contents of some tables arouse controversy, it is necessary that consideration of them should be taken up a very long time before the census. The two tables likely to cause trouble are those for occupations (with industry if a separate table is provided) and for castes. On the present occasion the occupational classification scheme was not received till embarrassingly late. It then proved to have been framed without reference to the conditons in Bengal and presumably to fit in with those used in occidental countries. The whole of the instructions for the return of agricultural occupations which had already been framed with the Census Commissioner's sanction had to be re-drafted and an entirely novel distinction (between " cultivating owners" and " cultivating tenants ") instilled into the minds of the enumerating agency. It is suggested that—

(*a*) the Census Act be put on the statute book during 1938 ;

(*b*) during its passage through the legislature departments of the central and local governments consider the details which they desire to have recorded and submit them to their government ;

(*c*) during the early part of 1939 committees both in the provinces and at the centre consider these proposals and representations of public bodies, non-officials, etc., and report by the end of June the form of all tables in which they recommend that the information should be presented ;

(*d*) the decision of the central government on these points be reached and communicated to local governments as early as possible thereafter and in any case not later than August or September 1939 : it should be accompanied by a model schedule with the briefest possible instructions to form a basis for the preparation of provincial schedules ;

(*e*) the central government should thereafter on no account modify the decision made except to cancel entirely any table no longer desired ;

(*f*) the local government on receipt of the particulars forwarded by the central government consider how they can be most conveniently combined with details previously determined to be desirable as a result of consideration of its own census advisory committee's report and proceed to devise a schedule and detailed instructions for eliciting both the particulars laid down by the central government and also those which it desires for its own purposes and after giving them publicity and considering objections make them final and deviate from them in no particular.

The preparation of the form of schedule and the instructions for filling it up would in each case be a purely technical matter and the final form adopted for them would require only formal approval by government.

4. **Conference of census superintendents.**—A census superintendents' conference held in January 1931 was of great assistance and a similar conference should certainly be held on the next occasion. It was held, however, rather too late for any effective consideration to be given to the details of enumeration. The emphasis laid on an early decision of what is to be presented in the tables and the way in which these particulars are to be obtained cannot be exaggerated, and if it is desired to obtain an interchange of ideas regarding enumeration, the conference should be held as soon as census superintendents have mastered the plan of the census and drafted their most important instructions. May or June would be probably the best time for such a conference, but these months are probably ruled out because the expense of having a conference at Simla might be considered too great and the discomfort of having one at Delhi would deprive it of much of its value.

5. **Appointment of census superintendent.**—The census superintendent of 1941 will probably be warned of his appointment during 1939. He should be given at once copies of this part of the report and of the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, parts i and ii. He will certainly find that he has no leisure for general reading after joining and will be well advised to acquire if possible before then the rudiments of such technical and scientific knowledge as may be needed for writing the report but has lain outside his range. The general lines on which the report will be written will be laid down as on the present occasion by the Census Commissioner and the nature of such digressions as may be allowed from rigorous analysis of the figures will be determined by his own interests and the specific problems of 1941 : but he will be wise to scrape up a nodding acquaintance with statistical method and theory and to absorb as much as he can of the contents of previous reports. Miscellaneous schedule No. 1 at the end of this volume gives a list of the books which will probably prove of interest and will furnish him with a complete bibliography on statistical subjects. The works of Bowley, Yule and Pearl will be of particular use. A number of books of the census department have been taken into custody by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and will thus be looked after during the intercensal

period and will be of use to the general public during that time : they will be made over again to the census department when needed. A list of these books is given in miscellaneous schedule No. 2.

6. **Incidents of appointment should be determined at the outset.**—Disappointments will be avoided and much anxiety saved if the incidents of the superintendent's tenure of his post are clearly determined at the outset. To an officer who has perhaps not recently returned from leave and who is asked to undertake to remain for the next three hot weathers it makes a very great difference whether he will be allowed to spend the time after enumeration in Darjeeling and his expectations on this point may weigh with him in accepting a post the pay of which (as on the present occasion) may not be attractive if compared, for instance, with that of an additional deputy secretary to the local government when all allowances are taken into account. I emphasise this point because it caused some anxiety on the present occasion when, in accordance with precedent, I was authorised by the local government to make Darjeeling my headquarters after the enumeration was completed, but the government of India at first declined to confirm this authorisation.

7. **Some special difficulties.**—In 1923 the census department of the government of Bengal was abolished as a measure of retrenchment. The complete separation of central and provincial revenues and the inclusion of "census" amongst the central subjects had also not been effected before work was begun for the census of 1921. Several inconveniences resulted from these two circumstances—

(*i*) I had no office accommodation and in search of it had to move twice, first from Writers' Buildings where I was given temporary accommodation but was liable to rent and to dispossession without or practically without notice and then from quarters in the Imperial Secretariat to the Legislative Department Building adjoining it. The second move involved the removal of some amount of furniture and records. Much time and some expense could have been saved if office accommodation in government of India buildings had been provided beforehand and before the census superintendent of 1941 takes over it should be possible for the local government to arrange for the allocation to him of adequate office space in buildings of whichever government he will be working under.

(*ii*) With the exception of a small office table and some chairs no furniture was available which had previously been used by the census department. I was permitted to use a number of racks forming part of the furniture of empty rooms in the Imperial Secretariat buildings or lent me by the Commissioner of Excise, but the rest of my furniture was hired and it may be possible to economise on this item if the local government can allot beforehand some of the furniture not in use in the Secretariat to form a nucleus for the census superintendent.

(*iii*) No provision had been made for stationery for my office, it was some time before sanction was obtained authorising me to indent on the Controller of Stationery and even emergency indents require some time to carry out. During the interval and throughout I borrowed freely from the revenue department but it would be convenient if an indent were submitted by government for the census superintendent to be charged against his budget and to be kept by the controller till the census superintendent should call for it. To assist in the preparation of such an indent in miscellaneous schedule No. 3 are shown the actual indents for 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

(*iv*) When the census department was abolished the records were made over to the Director of Land Records, but not only had I not the advantage of a permanent clerical staff with knowledge of previous procedure and the contents of the files but the establishment of the Director of Land Records did not provide for any clerk to know the details of the records deposited with him. The one clerk who had been employed in the census department and was now in the office of the Director of Land Records was kindly placed at my disposal for some months, but inevitable delay occurred in tracing and arranging the records and in transporting them from the office where they had been stored but there was not room for my own office and where rent (calculated at Rs. 400 per mensem with an additional charge of Rs. 40 as rates and taxes) would have been due to the local government. There is no remedy for this inconvenience, but in order to facilitate reference to the records of the present census miscellaneous schedule No. 4 gives the title, number and location of all important files and other documents.

8. **Office staff.** The acquittance rolls have been preserved but in miscellaneous schedule No. 5 is given a summary of the staff employed in the office of the superintendent, the special census officer, Calcutta, and the personal assistant. The difficulties which would follow from the abolition of the permanent census department and the fact that consequently there would be no staff with records and precedents at its finger's ends were not at once realised and there is no doubt that a different arrangement of staff would have been preferable. It is unnecessary to have a highly paid head assistant but essential that the man filling this post should have some experience of census work and in order that such a man may be available the Government of Bengal have agreed to give permanent employment to one of the clerks who has been in continuous employ since census operations began. What is perhaps even more important is that there should be a personal assistant from a very early stage. The success of the census depends to a very great extent on the amount of touring which the census superintendent can do during the enumeration period and for more than six months before the census is taken he will be almost continuously on tour. It is necessary that there should be some person in his office able to take the responsibility of making and taking action on such immediate decisions as are necessary in his absence and whilst it was possible to rely for this upon a head assistant who had been in charge of several census operations before and in continuous touch with the records during the intercensal period a more responsible officer is now required. If considerations of economy are conclusive, it is not essential that the personal assistant should be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, but he should be a man of energy, common sense and character with a capacity to control a fluctuating staff and some mathematical knowledge as well as a gift for detail and accuracy. His entertainment almost as soon as the census superintendent is appointed would in the long run lead to economy since he could at a very much earlier stage undertake the additional enquiries necessary for the report. He could for instance prepare matter for comparisons with vital statistics, a note on the economic conditions during the decade and particulars of the conditions in each police-station and census town which might throw light on changes of population as well as details of the changes in the estimated areas of each police-station and a complete list of the notifications transferring jurisdiction. His work during tabulation would also be made very much easier by his having had contact with the whole process of the census from the beginning. He could moreover relieve the special census officer, Calcutta, of much of the purely routine work connected with the supply of forms and would save the cost of an assistant to the special officer. It is strongly recommended that a personal assistant be appointed practically from the same time as the census superintendent. A stenographer-typist should also be procured at once—he will be needed during enumeration tours and later. The main clerical work during the first seven or

eight months will be the preparation and dispatch of forms and the circulation of instructions. Towards the end of the census work it is easy to underestimate the number of typists required : for many months four or even five men can be fully employed and arrangements should be made for their entertainment and for instruments for them as well as for an additional machine which can be used by the superintendent if he types himself. It is an advantage if all the clerks employed have some knowledge of typing. Suggestions are made later regarding the provision of an accountant. In the office of the personal assistant the main mistake made as regards establishment on the present occasion was its rigid restriction to the minimum : it would have been ultimately economical to take in at once as many men as could be employed on the expanding work after the enumeration stage was over and there should be no hesitation in taking on as many men as possible subject only to their being no more than can be effectively supervised by the superior staff available. This superior supervising staff need not be merely the personal assistant himself but may include inspectors or supervisors on the model of those in the slip-copying and sorting offices. It is of the first importance to get out the tables as soon as possible after the census operations are over and it would probably have been possible to do this and consequently to publish the report rather sooner on the present occasion if a larger staff had been entertained from about December 1931 in the personal assistant's office.

9. **Touring.**- The importance of touring has already been mentioned. The Eastern Bengal Railway very much facilitated touring by placing a saloon at my disposal whenever it could be conveniently spared and although a similar concession was not made by the Assam-Bengal Railway, I received the very great assistance of being allowed to attach and detach a carriage to suit my programme. The advantages of personal contact with the supervisors and where possible with the enumerators are very great and it is only if some such concessions are granted that it is possible within the time available to make visits to all districts twice and to as many subdivisions as possible. It would be a great convenience if the railways would consent throughout the whole province to permit the census superintendent to have the use of a saloon when available and the importance of saving time during the enumeration proceedings and of avoiding as much as possible the dislocation of work involved in any other method of travelling justify the recommendation that the railways should be asked to make this concession. It is clearly one which can provide no awkward precedent since it can have no analogies except once every ten years and it would be unnecessary to ask for it for a period longer than the six or eight months just preceding the census itself. The daily rate of halting allowance was fixed at the same sum as for district officers and those of similar status (Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 45/7/29 Pub., dated the 15th May 1930), but the rates of mileage allowance for journeys by train and steamer were less favourable than those of officers under the Government of Bengal although touring was practically confined to the province and was undertaken in exactly the same conditions as that of the local government's officers. There is no scope in Bengal for extended touring by motor-car and no advantage was taken of the grant from 1st November 1930 to 28th February 1931 of a monthly motor-car allowance with revised rates of road mileage sanctioned in the Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 45 '59/30 Pub., dated the 23rd March 1931.

10. **Purchase of paper and its consumption.**—Under arrangements made with the Controller of Stationery and Printing indents for paper required for the census were made direct on mills to the specification and at prices prescribed by the Controller, but by a triumph of ingenuity the Accountant-General, Bengal, ruled that such purchases were "local purchases" requiring the sanction of the Government of India under the Code of Civil Accounts, Volume I, Appendix 4A, rule 13. Sanction was given in letter of the Department of Industries and Lands, No. A192, dated the 13th January 1931, but the objection was evidently not anticipated and resulted in delaying for many

months payment of thousands of rupees due to the mills. If similar arrangements are made in future (as they inevitably must be in order to secure the most expeditious and least complicated procedure) it would be well to make clear that such sanction is not needed or to give the sanction generally at the inception of census operations. It is to be remembered that the manufacture of the paper required has in every case to be specially undertaken and that it is necessary to allow the mills some considerable time for manufacture and delivery. It is, therefore, necessary as soon as the nature of the forms and their size are known to calculate requirements and send in indents without delay. It is comparatively easy to make an estimate of the amount of paper required for forms, but no hesitation need be felt in ordering what may turn out to be more than is needed. Any considerable surplus will very probably be bought either by the Government of Bengal Press or by the Alipore Jails Press, and it is very likely indeed that the paper required in the office of the superintendent and the personal assistant after the enumeration is over will be enormously underestimated. For instance if the matter is typed with a wide margin and widely spaced for the convenience of the press and if four copies are made (which is the minimum requirement), it is probable that many chapters of the report will require more than a ream of foolscap folio and the preparation of tables, statements and calculations requires an amount of paper which is liable to be left out of account altogether. The quality of the paper prescribed for schedules was extremely poor, but economy probably precluded the use of anything better and rather unexpectedly it did not prove to be so bad as to cause the trouble which was anticipated owing to its transparency and flimsiness. Two statements forming miscellaneous schedules Nos. 6 and 7 show the amount of each kind of paper bought and used and the number of each kind of forms printed and used. It will be noted that a rather better kind of paper was used for the slips and register A which receive a good deal of handling and for the compilation registers which are much thumbed on reference and are also to be kept till the next census.

11. **Printing.**—The census superintendent cannot too early realise both the amount of printing which will have to be done at all stages of the work and also the fact that this printing in any case takes time and must be fitted in with other work at the press. The forms for enumeration were printed at the Alipore Central Jail Press and there is no doubt that this is the most economical press to use for printing of forms since convict labour is available and reduces the cost. The work, like all the work done at each of the presses, was excellent. Other printing for the enumeration proceedings, including instructions and part i of the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal as well as some forms which the Jail Press could not manage to print in the very short time allowed them was done at the Government of Bengal Press, Alipore. At the desire of the Controller of Stationery, Printing and Stamps printing for the slip-copying, sorting and compiling operations including part ii of the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal as well as forms of sorters' tickets, compilation registers, etc., was done at the Government of India Press, Calcutta. In designing forms such as the schedules, etc., it should be borne in mind that either expedition or economy may perhaps be secured by printing on the rotary presses of the Jail Press. No scope for variation was given on the present occasion, but it is assumed that the local government will in 1941 be left to modify forms to its own requirements and if this is so, the manager of the press should be very early consulted, told the number of forms required and their minimum size and asked to advise upon the comparative cheapness and expedition of using flat or rotary presses with reference to the cost of paper and the economical distribution of the forms upon each sheet so as to leave no waste. Under any arrangement the number of schedules alone must approach or even exceed nine millions and owing to the great saving of time it may be of importance to prescribe forms of a size and on paper which can be printed on rotary presses even if the most inexpensive paper which can be thus printed costs more than can be used in flat presses. My successor will be able to count as I did on the personal assistance of the superintendent of whatever government press he employs. He should, however, always realise that some work can be very much more cheaply

done by the cyclostyle. For instance the charges for merely setting up, printing and binding the classified list of occupations on paper supplied by the census department came to over Rs. 2,000 and the work could have been cyclostyled in an equally useful form for a mere fraction of this sum.

12. **Reproduction and mechanical appliances.**—Reference has already been made to the stationery indents actually required during the period 1930-31 to 1932-33 and to the typewriting machines which will be needed. The Controller of Stationery did all the cyclostyling work necessary for the office in Calcutta and during my stay in Darjeeling the Darjeeling Municipality permitted their machine to be used for a great deal of cyclostyling work necessary upon a nominal charge calculated at the cost merely of the stencil ink consumed. For this facility an expression of appreciation is due. If similar arrangements can be made in 1941, it will be unnecessary to purchase any kind of reproducing mechanism. Stringency of funds prevented investment in any of the calculating machines on the market, but the Director of Public Health kindly gave me for nearly three years the use of a comptometer and a Britannic calculating machine which were of the utmost assistance. Small pocket calculators such as one known as the "Addiator" proved to be of use to clerks making casual calculations but are of no use in extended tabular work. By far the most useful instrument would be one similar to the accounting machines made by the Remington Typewriter Company which give horizontal and vertical totals of a number of columns and guarantee the accuracy of the typed result : the purchase price of these machines was prohibitive, but it is possible that an arrangement could be made with the company for the loan of one such machine on favourable terms to each census office and the expenditure of anything up to Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,000 would probably be worthwhile if the machines were in the hands of a trained man and he was intelligently kept at full employment. It was a mistake not to purchase one or more of the Dalton adding machines which are comparatively cheap and very easy to work and would have been of the greatest assistance. An Otis-King calculator lent by the Director of Public Health was invaluable and there is also a Fuller's slide rule belonging to the census department which is large enough to be reliable in calculating and checking ratios. On the other hand the complete replacement of clerks by machines is probably economical only where a department is permanent and the nature of the work uniform over long periods, for the usefulness of his machine increases as the operator learns to employ it intelligently for the purpose in hand and it is doubtful whether in the census work there is time for the fullest advantage to be got out of merely mechanical tabulation of this kind.

13. **Preparation of the report : Maps and diagrams.**—The excellent maps in the report were prepared by the Survey of India which also made the skeleton maps for reproduction on a reduced scale as diagrams of (*a*) Bengal with Sikkim, (*b*) the five administrative divisions and (*c*) Calcutta with suburbs in 24-Parganas and Howrah. When skeleton maps are prepared for reproduction in future it is possible to make labour easier first by putting into the map an inset of Calcutta on a larger scale so that it is about as big as one of the other districts—say, Rajshahi or Birbhum—and secondly by having some copies of each map ordered in which blue has been used for not only the section lines but also the whole of the matter printed in black in the majority of the maps. The first provision is necessary because indications for Calcutta can in no map be shown in the proper place owing to its relative smallness and the representations of the city appearing in the maps in volume V, part i, were all added by hand at considerable expense of time and labour. The second provision is to facilitate the preparation of maps (of which there are several examples in the report laboriously transferred by hand from the skeleton maps to tracing paper before reproduction) where the printing of all matter appearing in the ordinary maps would be confusing or misleading. The Census Commissioner should early be asked to direct the office by which his own skeleton maps are prepared to pull off half a dozen copies of his all-India maps in blue throughout (i.e., having both section lines and all matter printed in black

on his own copies) and to send them direct to census superintendents for purposes of the chapter corresponding to No. III. Those received from him had been folded in his office and in any case contained many more names than were necessary, and they would in any case have been useless : the difficulty was overcome by having blue prints such as are used by engineers made direct from them by the Bengal Secretariat Drawing Office for the blue background of these prints did not photograph when zinc plates were made from them, and the lines intended for reproduction were inked in in black by a draftsman. For graphs both with an ordinary and with a logarithmic grid special paper was imported from England, but it would have been very much more satisfactory and probably cheaper to get the Survey of India in preparing skeleton maps to print off in blue a number of copies from the section plate over and above those required for the maps and to use these for ordinary graph paper. The grid lines on the skeleton maps were more accurate and finer and were printed in an ink which caused less difficulty in reproduction (blue) than in the paper imported. Moreover the logarithmic paper imported proved to be useless : it provided for the direct representation of no more than two consecutive significant figures and an attempt to get a finer gradation by plotting the logarithms of the numbers to the scale used was defeated by the fact that 1·0 of a log was represented by a distance in inches practically incapable of being divided into 100 by any determinate scale. If it is desired to use paper printed to a logarithmic scale, the best thing to do would be to get the Survey of India to engrave it and to reduce it to such a size that 0·01 of a log corresponds to some easily obtainable scale (say one-twentieth of an inch), or better still to engrave beside it a scale on which is marked off each 0·01 of a log. This scale could be cut off and used in plotting points on the same sheet of paper and it would thus automatically correct the grosser distortions due to warping in the paper. The alternative is to use plain paper with an ordinary arithmetic grid and to plot the logarithms of the numbers. Every diagram in volume V, part i, was plotted by me and most of those in volume VI, part i, by my personal assistant, and all that was necessary for the draftsman was to ink in the draft, but this involves the expenditure of considerable time by highly paid officers and it would be an economy to have a competent draftsman able to design and plot the diagrams as well as to smooth curves and fit curves to a series of points. On the present occasion the diagrams were fair copied by four agencies : (*a*) an apprentice in the office of the Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., Darjeeling ; (*b*) a draftsman in the employ of the Chromotype Company, Calcutta, which reproduced the diagram at special rates allowed for government work ; (*c*) the head draftsman of the Consulting Architect with the Government of Bengal and (*d*) a draftsman employed in my own office. The diagrams in two colours were reproduced by the Director of Land Records, Bengal, and their preparation was distinctly complicated : they were plotted by me, transferred all four to the same large sheet of tracing paper by my draftsman, lettered by the Survey of India and then reproduced by the vandyke process. My successor will do well to avoid the error committed by me in having some of the diagrams so far reduced that their reproduction in the text involved special care in printing : the advice of the superintendent of the press should be taken as to the number of diameters of reduction in order to prevent too great a discrepancy between the thickness of the lines in the graphs and in the printed matter.

14. **The report might be a " symposium ".**—It is impossible to expect from a single writer equal authority in each chapter of the report. Such chapters as those dealing with sex, age, marital condition, infirmities, literacy, occupation and industry and perhaps language call for treatment by experts in the subjects dealt with and it is too much to hope that the census superintendent will himself be an expert in statistics, medical biometry and problems of education, labour and industry. The material collected at each census is extensive and important enough to justify an attempt to make the comment on it such as will provide not merely figures but also an analysis of them which will be valuable or suggestive to specialist workers in each of the fields touched. For this purpose it would be a great improvement to entrust the

writing of the report to a committee of collaborators. It is imagined that a board consisting of, for instance, the census superintendent, the Director of Public Health or one of his officers, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal or specialist workers in the census infirmities, the Director of Public Instruction or one of his officers, the Labour Officer and the Director of Industries should be jointly entrusted with the composition of the report. It would be of advantage to have officers not filling official positions in which they are in any way responsible for the policy of government since they would then be in a position such as that in which the census superintendent now finds himself of being able to make criticisms or suggestions which would not commit government. This board would meet once and would decide upon the allocation of the chapters between its members and the approximate length of each. The census department would supply the figures and each officer would bring to the writing of his part his own specialised knowledge of the immediate problems of the moment. The majority of the chapters would probably fall to the census superintendent and for those which he did not write himself it would be necessary that he should secure co-ordination, for instance, by arranging for the uniform preparation of such diagrams as were required. Besides ensuring that each chapter would be more interesting and valuable such an arrangement should tend to the more speedy production of the report since each officer dealing with a chapter would be able to work at his own chapter simultaneously with his collaborators and even if he were not set entirely free from other duties he should be able to complete his chapter within six or eight weeks of the receipt of final figures. There is no danger that the result would lack "general interest" since experts should be able to impart to their chapters more general interest than others whilst at the same time avoiding pitfalls and ensuring that what is of specialised interest is not overlooked or mis-stated.

15. **Accounts : Budgets.**—The census superintendent's troubles with his accounts begin long before he is appointed when his first budget is prepared for him by the local government. On the present occasion the budget prepared by government for 1930-31 entirely omitted several very relevant considerations, for instance, (*i*) that there had been a complete separation of central and provincial revenues since the last census and that the operations were now an entirely central subject ; (*ii*) that the permanent census department which had been abolished had not been taken into account in the statements on which the budget was framed : (*iii*) that very considerable sums for the entertainment of additional staff in districts, for travelling allowance and for contingencies had previously been paid from provincial revenues which would now be debitable to the census department ; and (*iv*) that the conditions under which printing fell to be done differed owing to (*a*) a different costing system and (*b*) a difference in the principle on which charges were levied owing to the complete separation of central and provincial revenues. No attempt was made to envisage the actual nature of the charges which would be incurred or where they were to be provided. For this there were excuses since at this stage no detailed instructions had been received indicating the general nature of the operations and the items of expenditure for which in detail provision was to be made. It would have been expected, however, that provision would at least be made for the pay of the census superintendent and the special census officer, Calcutta, and for a considerable enhancement of the cost of clerical labour since the last census ; but all of these were omitted and the district officers upon whom the burden of conducting the enumeration was to fall were not consulted as to the sums which they calculated would be required on every head of expenditure specifically for census work. It must be remembered when a similar budget comes to be prepared for 1940-41 that the figures in the statements appended to chapter III are no reliable guide since, although the original budget was revised, the actual expenditure represents a determined effort to keep within a budget in which provision was made on certain assumptions which proved false. These were mainly that (*a*) travelling allowance would be required only for the district census officer and (*b*) there would be no charge for district expenditure on stationery, postage, freight, etc., whereas actually

the travelling allowance of inspectors and collectorate clerks enlisted to check the preliminary enumeration and expedite the submission of provisional totals as well as contingency charges were actually debited to the census budget and had to be found within the allotment made. Moreover the rates actually paid for clerical labour were unusually low compared with those in other offices and it was possible to get men to serve for them only because there was much unemployment of men with the necessary qualifications. In the districts also a great deal of work was done without taking an additional staff and in many cases without awarding honoraria for work out of office hours to the collectorate clerks who did the work, and provision in 1940-41 must allow for such additional staff as the district officers can reasonably demand. In framing the first budget it will be necessary in 1939 to find out first to what funds (central or local) charges will be debited, secondly what work will have to be done and by whom, thirdly what is the total staff which will have to be employed either in the superintendent's office or in each district, fourthly what allowances and contingencies will be chargeable to the census budget and fifthly what rates for each service or post are reasonably to be provided. The best possible budgeting, however, will probably fail to make provision for some inevitable expenditure and it will be safest if the budget is considered to be provisional only and if a sufficient margin is obtained from the legislature to allow a considerable expansion when the estimate of expenditure can be more accurately made in the revised budget submitted about August 1940.

16. **Accounts rules.**- It would be convenient if the Auditor-General's rules for the proper classification and record of receipts and expenditure were made and published very much earlier than in 1930. They should, if possible, be available before the local government is called on to make the budget for 1940-41. It would be convenient if early notice were given of the accounting officer for Bengal. There is a Pay and Accounts Officer, Miscellaneous Central Departments, in Calcutta, but the accounting officer on this occasion was the Accountant-General, Bengal. A great deal of expenditure during the first year is incurred in the districts and such an arrangement is clearly convenient, but pay bills were already overdue before it was possible to discover who the accounting officer was. No powers of re-appropriation were conferred on census superintendents and it would be a convenience if census superintendents were informed early of the authority competent to sanction re-appropriation and of the extent of their powers. There are certain anomalies in the accounts classification list on the present occasion : some of these are indicated below :—

(*i*) Minor head C retains a designation which upon the institution of the slip method of obtaining totals ceased to have any reference to facts and should be re-named—Slip-copying, Sorting and Compilation.

(*ii*) Minor head D is unnecessary since all the " miscellaneous staff " can be properly accounted for amongst the other minor heads and there is no difficulty in keeping separate the expenditure on the census of Calcutta for which alone this minor head was used.

(*iii*) Some of the distinctions made in the Census Commissioner's detailed heads of account are meaningless or incomplete. Thus (*a*) all the appointments in the census department are " temporary posts " and the pay of men deputed from permanent service is calculated to include a sum equivalent to a deputation allowance, so that under "Superintendence—Establishments" only one head is required, viz., " Pay of men holding temporary posts "; (*b*) under C which should become " Slip-copying, Sorting and Compilation " there should be a complete redistribution of detailed heads to bring them into line with the actual staff employed ; and (*c*) under E (which will become D if the present D is omitted) there should be a provision for charges on account of all three principal minor heads.

A suggested revision of the classification is given in full detail in miscellaneous schedule No. 8. The rules embodied in the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, part i, chapter II, rule 7, were framed with the help of the

Accountant-General, Bengal, and received the approval of government. They proved to be satisfactory, but delay was sometimes caused by a failure on the part of the district officer to furnish over his own signature the certificates required under sub-clauses (*5*) (*b*) (*ii*) and (*5*) (*c*) (*iii*) and owing to slackness in some district offices travelling allowance bills for journeys undertaken during 1930-31 were still unpaid in October 1932 when I was able to lay down office. The local government consented to permit an enhancement of the district officer's permanent advance specifically for the purpose of meeting census contingent charges (Revenue Department No. 13358 Jur., dated the 18th November 1930) and without some such provision it is difficult to see how the census could have been carried through. The estimates of expenditure furnished by the district officers were scrutinised and modified and it was calculated how long the period would be in which the total would be expended ; it was then estimated what was to be anticipated under the rules as the average delay in cashing bills after the liability was incurred and an enhancement of the permanent advance was made equivalent to the estimated expenditure (assuming that the charges were evenly distributed throughout the whole time) during the period of average delay. The amounts were all recovered and repaid to the treasury at the end of the financial year and did not involve carrying forward any unusual sum into the next year, but it would have been an improvement to have the enhancement sanctioned for three to four months after the enumeration was over in districts where slip-copying was to be done. The amount of work is so considerable in auditing and accounting district expenditure that it would have been an advantage to get special travelling allowance and contingency bills printed for census work either on distinctively coloured paper or in a distinctive colour of ink : these bills would have retained such of the usual information and instructions printed on them as was relevant and also in addition the special certificates prescribed in the rules : and if they cost any more than the standard forms, the difference would have been more than equalled by the saving in time and postage involved in returning a very considerable proportion of bills for compliance with the rules. Another improvement would be to print and circulate forms on which the monthly statements of accounts are to be submitted to the Census Commissioner. Apart from the additional convenience to him of having all the returns on a standard form each superintendent will require about 100 forms and the expense of printing would be more than saved in expenditure on typing out the returns which takes a considerable time.

17. **Proposed method of keeping census accounts.**—The volume of accounts work involved in the superintendent's office is liable to be underestimated. For two financial years the budget totals annually several lakhs and in the first more than thirty disbursing officers are concerned in spending it. The whole of the accounting of this very complicated disbursal fell to be done single-handed by a temporary clerk without previous experience of government civil accounts on a pay which the finance department of the local government declined to enhance beyond Rs. 75 per mensem. It would be a very great convenience to have the accounts work done either (*a*) by the accounts branch of the Secretariat or (*b*) by the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, himself. In either case it would be very easy to arrange that the additional charges incurred should be met from the census budget and the advantages are so obvious as to need no comment. It is very strongly recommended that some such arrangement be made well in advance of the appointment of the census superintendent of 1941.

18. **Financial powers.**—The financial powers delegated were communicated in letters of the Home Department, No. 45/5/30 Pub., dated the 28th April and 2nd October 1930. They were—

(*i*) to the local government and the Census Commissioner the power to create appointment on a monthly pay up to Rs. 250 and to sanction recurring and non-recurring honoraria up to the same amount per mensem ; and

(*ii*) to census superintendents the power to create appointments except in their own offices (which were ruled to include the office of the personal assistant) on a monthly pay up to Rs. 75 and to sanction recurring and non-recurring honoraria to clerks in other government offices than their own up to the same amount per month.

Both the financial limit and the extent of census superintendents' powers caused exasperation. Census work is done against time to a programme and it is essential that requirements of staff should be sanctioned without any delay whatever ; but a reference to government for every single appointment would have involved very great delay in paying clerks had not the Accountant-General, Bengal, consented in nearly every case to pass the payment provisionally pending receipt of the sanction. Moreover it was a point of pride with the finance department to let no proposal go through without making a reduction of the rate suggested if it represented a small increase on the rates originally suggested when it was intended to take men on probation, so that the superintendent was prevented from rewarding meritorious work in any way and from differentiating between duties of different kinds when, for instance, the work done by a clerk increased in amount and importance. It is extremely doubtful whether the central government would have been involved in any appreciably larger expenditure if the census superintendent had been empowered to make appointments in his own office up to Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 a month and it is certain that the local government lost more than the amount which it saved the central government in the stationery, time and patience expended by clerks and officers in noting on files concerning appointments and honoraria—a loss which perhaps the central government regards with equanimity. One of the most expensive objections taken was perhaps to the award of a petty gratuity of Rs. 15 to a clerk in the superintendent's office for translation of rules and instructions into Bengali. He had done this work (which could not possibly be done in office hours by any of the staff owing to pressure of work, and could not be postponed owing to its immediacy) out of office hours in addition to his own duties : objections were at first raised and it was not till after the lapse of months that a sufficient volume of notes had accumulated to convince the finance department that the gratuity might be paid. The nature of census work differs so much from the ordinary routine of administration that embarrassments inevitably occur when principles or practices designed for the ordinary work of administration are applied to it. It would be very much more satisfactory to apply direct to the Census Commissioner who is more in touch with the actual conditions, but unless the experience of 1921 proved it dangerous, it would be best to allow census superintendents to have extended financial powers and there should be no risk involved in permitting them to make appointments and grant gratuities in their own offices as well as elsewhere. It is of course true that resort can always be had to the Census Commissioner if the local government prove obdurate, but such a procedure is undignified. A census superintendent is in any case not fit to be in his post at all if he cannot be trusted to make appointments in his own office on a pay of as little as Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 a month.

19. **Permanent advances.** A serious miscalculation resulted in the sanction at first of a permanent advance of no more than Rs. 75 (Home Department letter No. F. 45/9 30 Pub., dated the 1st May 1930) and it would have been impossible to carry on work at all had not the revenue department of government and the Director of Land Records permitted me to borrow unofficially from their own advances very considerable sums for a long period. The advance was later increased to Rs. 300 (Home Department letter No. F. 45/9/30 Pub., dated the 27th November 1930) and the central government at a later date sanctioned the grant to each of the deputy superintendents of census of a permanent advance of Rs. 100 (Home Department letter No. F. 45/4/31 Pub., dated the 19th March 1931). These sums were carefully calculated on anticipated requirements and did not by any means prove too large. That for the superintendent's office was reduced to a mere nominal

sum during the second financial year when there was no longer an enormous despatch of forms, etc., to each district. During 1931-32 there was a theft of money from the superintendent's office presumably by some person who was or had been employed in the office or that of the special census officer, Calcutta, or the personal assistant : and the proposal already made for the accounting of sums either in the Secretariat or in the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, himself would guard against a recurrence of such a theft and at the same time make it unnecessary to procure a treasure chest which would be either useless if inexpensive or disproportionately expensive if such as to be of any use.

20. **Miscellaneous.**—A telegraphic address appearing in the 1929 edition of Official and Press Abbreviated Addresses was at once available with the addition of the name of the province for the present census but has not been continued and must again be registered before the next census operations begin. It is important to communicate it correctly since in more than one district the telegraph clerk professed not to recognise it and delayed the submission of provisional totals.

In order to facilitate revision of the Code of Census Procedure for use in the next census several copies of the present code have been printed and recorded on one side of the paper only.

Statements at the end of this volume show—

(*i*) in miscellaneous schedule No. 9 the number and date of all notifications of the local government under the Census Act ; and

(*ii*) in miscellaneous schedule No. 10 the room, shelf and rack in district record rooms in which census records have been filed.

Notifications in the gazette are apt to escape the notice of district officers and a sufficient number of offprints should be procured to supply copies of those relevant to all district officers, district census officers and subdivisional officers as soon as they are published.

It should be possible in 1940-41 to organise some form of publicity for the census on the lines of that prepared in the United Kingdom by making use of radio broadcasting and by preparing notes for teachers in schools and arranging for them to give short talks from time to time. Cinematography will probably have advanced so far that my successor can make the work more popular and convey his instructions more easily and fully by means of sub-standard films prepared for the purpose and taken on tour to be shown to supervisors and enumerators and to any persons who may wish to attend. It would be worthwhile consulting the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Director of Public Health by whom film publicity has already been tried to see whether any co-ordination of work is possible along these lines. It would also be worthwhile considering an extension to mufassal towns and villages of the form of advertisement by poster adopted in a very rudimentary form in Calcutta and Howrah cities on the present occasion.

CHAPTER I

Enumeration

21. **Preparation of the census mauza register.**—Preparations for the census enumeration were initiated by letter of the Revenue Department No. 2638-2664 Jur., dated the 22nd February 1930. This conveyed instructions for the preparation of the census *mauza* register and is sufficiently summarised in the Census Code (part I, chapter III, article 3.) The letter was issued rather late and although no inconvenience resulted from the delay it would certainly be better on another occasion to issue it earlier. Work would also be facilitated if, in anticipation of the census, directions were issued for a complete revision of the union board or *chaukidari* assessment lists to be conducted during the year next but one preceding that in which the census is to be taken : for instance on the present occasion directions to this effect might with advantage have been given in the latter part of 1928 and the revision completed by the end of 1929. The form of register adopted was that recommended by Mr. Thompson, but the omission of a provision for the local names of parts of *mauzas* proved embarrassing in some districts. In Chittagong and the 24-Parganas the *mauza* names and boundaries adopted during the recently completed settlement operations were not yet familiar to the people and in other districts such as Bakarganj the *mauzas* are in any case so large that they must inevitably be sub-divided. It was not difficult to add the required details in the form actually used, but it would be better to adopt some form such as that given in miscellaneous schedule No. 11. Printed forms were not issued for this register but their issue on the next occasion is strongly recommended. The use of blank sheets ruled by a *daftri* does not conduce to economy : in the first place a much more expensive paper is bound to be used and this enhances both the cost of the paper and the charges for its freight ; secondly the paper will be much more wastefully used ; and thirdly the use of sheets thus prepared lends itself to mistakes and inconsistencies. The cost of printing forms is very little indeed if the Alipore Jail Press is used, and it would almost certainly be very much less than the saving on (*a*) the price of paper, (*b*) the freight of a lighter paper which it would be possible to use and (*c*) the more economical use of forms arising from regularity of ruling, etc., and the elimination of any danger of dislocating the order of columns. If the census is taken in 1941, it would be advisable to take up the printing of the census *mauza* register forms as early as 1938 so that they may be sent out with or before the instructions for their preparation which should issue during October or November 1939.

22. **The census programme.**—The programme forming appendix II to the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, part I, can safely be taken as a general guide but one error can be avoided if care is taken to prescribe no date falling within the executive *puja* holidays as that on which some phase of the operations shall be begun or finished. It has been suggested that the programme would be improved by including a note of census holidays extending it to cover the period of despatch of schedules and increasing the time for check of the preliminary record.

23. **District census staff and correspondence.**—In most cases the district census officer was a deputy magistrate of some service and as a general consideration it is better that such an officer should be appointed to the post in the ordinary course. On the other hand departures on the present occasion proved that experienced and energetic sub-deputy collectors and even probationary deputy collectors are quite capable of filling the post with credit and success. As a general rule it is a mistake to use a very senior

deputy magistrate : with one exception the senior men proved to have lost the drive and enthusiasm which are necessary. As soon as preparations for house-numbering are begun the district census officer's job demands his whole time and it is important that he should, if at all possible, be relieved of all other work, particularly during the last three months before the final census is taken. The census puts a considerable strain also on the collectorate staff : no provision was originally made for the entertainment of additional clerks to cope with it and it was very late when the supplementary grant was sanctioned on this account so that in the whole of the province the additional staff employed was confined to seven districts and did not exceed nine clerks and two *peons*, whilst in addition recurring honoraria were sanctioned in two cases only for work done by collectorate clerks over and above their ordinary duties and out of office hours. The details of the extra staff employed are given in miscellaneous schedule No. 12 but are no safe guide for future years, and district officers are entitled to be consulted very well in advance and to have provision made in the first year's budget for such extra staff as they prove to require. It may be taken that in almost every district from the time when the census *mauza* registers are under preparation almost continuously until the enumeration books are made over for slip-copying, the whole-time services of at least one clerk will be required exclusively for census work, and it is very probable that in large districts requirements will be much greater than this. The census involves a very great deal of correspondence and a considerable amount of accounting also and it is important to adopt measures to reduce as far as possible the volume of correspondence. This was the object in view when it was determined first to correspond as far as possible direct with the district census officers and secondly to use memoranda in place of letters. These expedients were satisfactory, but even greater use might have been made of the second and in some cases it evidently proved difficult to persuade the district clerical staff, how much time and labour could be saved by abandoning correspondence by formal official letters.

24. **The formation of census divisions and appointment of the enumerating agency.**—The formation of census divisions will of course to some extent depend upon the agency which it is proposed to employ for the census. For several decades it has been pointed out that the natural agency through which to take the census of Bengal is the union boards working under the district boards ; and in those districts where union boards have been introduced and have been working successfully for some time such an arrangement is clearly the best possible : some initial loss of efficiency must be anticipated but the agency is natural one and its employment would be a useful step in obtaining experience in a province completely autonomous. If it is not considered that district and union boards have reached a stage at which the census can in any district be safely left to them, no better arrangement can be suggested than that which has been adopted previously in which the rural police-station on the one hand and the municipality on the other form the basis for the formation of census charges and there is nothing to add to the provisions of the Census Code in this respect. It is a moot point whether the supply of census maps to supervisors is in all cases an advantage : in the most densely populated districts, such as Dacca, in some cases maps on a scale as large as four inches to the mile, are almost too small to contain the particulars which are supposed to be entered upon them and in any case the entry of successive estimates of the number of houses in each *mauza* results in a map which is practically illegible. On the other hand it is of distinct advantage to the charge superintendent as well as to the district census officer and the subdivisional census officers to have maps on which the census divisions finally adopted are clearly shown and the preservation of such a map which the district census records is essential. A point which was overlooked on the present occasion was that it is necessary in cases where the boundaries of revenue *thanas* and police-stations are not the same to provide for keeping separate the record of returns of *mauzas* falling in the same revenue *thana* but in different police-stations or *vice versa* in order that the information given in the ~~principal~~ tables may be as complete as possible.

25. The employment of district and union board presidents and members as the principal census agency in a district would clearly involve some modification of the divisions for census purposes. In such a case it is to be expected that the presidents of union boards would be given the dignity of charge superintendents and that they would arrange to divide the area forming the union boards into circles each under the supervision of some member of the board acting as circle supervisor and supplying the enumerators from amongst persons known to himself within his circle. In most districts however it is probably unlikely that the district officer will be prepared to risk such a change of procedure and in others it is not improbable that even in 1941 the union board system will not yet have been fully introduced.

26. The employment of officers in charge of police-stations as charge superintendents always gives rise to a certain amount of discontent. On the present occasion in one district the officers in charge of police-stations when called upon to act as charge superintendents, after having neglected their duties for a considerable period, had the impertinence to complain against their use in this capacity and to petition that they might be relieved in order to devote themselves to their " legitimate duties ". In most cases, however, there is no doubt that on the present occasion officers in charge of police-stations and all police officers were so fully occupied in the prevention and detection of crime and in the additional work thrown upon them by the condition of the province as to have left very little time or enthusiasm for census work. In most districts an attempt was made to relieve them as far as possible of the more laborious duty of instructing the inferior census agency. Circle officers were called upon not only to exercise general supervision throughout their circles but also to take upon themselves direct responsibility as charge officers in the police-stations where they actually lived and the work of instruction and inspection devolving upon the charge superintendent was parcelled out amongst district health officers, registrars and educational officers. In Noakhali it was found possible to dispense entirely with the services of sub-inspectors of police and to use inspectors of schools and sub-registrars as charge superintendents ; and elsewhere excise sub-inspectors served as charge superintendents and excise inspectors as inspecting officers.

27. The important thing in appointing charge superintendents is to ensure the appointment in each charge of an adequate number of responsible officers having a sufficient degree of authority and the object in each district should consequently be to make use of every possible agency to supplement or relieve the police officers where possible.

28. The provision of supervisors is unlikely to give any great anxiety in most districts, but it is probable that the unwillingness experienced during the last two decades from those whom it was desired to appoint as enumerators will be accentuated in the future unless some means are devised by which the pecuniary burden on the enumerator is lightened. The inferior census agency is put to a good deal of inconvenience for a period of from four to six months and hitherto has also been expected to defray incidential expenses such as the cost of paper and pencils as well as of journeys to attend instructional classes ; and it is clearly inequitable that a voluntary census agency so large as that required for the census of Bengal should be called upon to find its out-of-pocket expenses to any considerable extent for services which it has rendered and which are rewarded by nothing more valuable than a certificate indifferently printed upon a rather inferior paper. Suggestions are made elsewhere by which it is hoped that the incidental expenses falling on enumerators and supervisors will be diminished and if this object is achieved there should be comparatively little difficulty in obtaining the services of suitable persons.

29. Provision for the appointment of the census agency was made under section 2 of the Census Act (X of 1929) by a notification of the Revenue Department No. 525 T.- R., dated 25th May 1930, but it would have been an

advantage if the delegation of powers by the local government had made it possible to authorise more officers to make these appointments particularly in subdivisions.. A subdivisional officer ordinarily has not the time necessary to sign within a short period the several thousand letters of appointment required for his subdivision and the legal remembrancer concurred in holding that letters of appointment were valid only if signed in autograph and not by means of a rubber-stamp. In each subdivision there should be provision at least for the appointment of census enumerators and supervisors by the officer directly in charge of census work in the subdivision. Statement No. I appended to this chapter shows details by districts of the census divisions adopted and the agency employed. Fuller details both on these points and on all stages of the enumeration proceedings are described in the district officer's administrative notes which have been kept on record in each district with other census papers.

30. **Preparation of the charge register.**—The use of the combined charge and circle register has proved satisfactory. A modified form proposed to bring this register into line with the *mauza* register by the addition of local names of *mauzas* is given in miscellaneous schedule No. 13 at the end of this volume. The form proposed retains provision for a record of the inspection of house numbering and preliminary enumeration and although some district officers consider that it is unnecessary to retain these details, which are probably in no case filled up completely, it is advisable to retain them as a reminder of the necessity of careful supervision and superintendence. An innovation was introduced by the adaptation of this form for a return of the corrected number of houses in each block prescribed by the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, part I, chapter IV, section 7 ; the columns corresponding to Nos. 1-6 of the form now suggested were printed as a separate form and were employed instead of the complete form for this return. This provision led to a considerable economy of forms and is recommended for the future. More than one district officer doubted the advisability of complicating the entries in column 1 of the register by giving also the jurisdiction list number of the *mauza* in addition to its serial number in the *mauza* register ; and although this provision is probably useful to the charge superintendent its retention is not suggested in the form proposed.

31. **House numbering.**—The provisions of the Census Code for house numbering are very full and detailed, and require very little comment. The proposal made by Mr. Thompson after the previous census was adopted and blocks were provisionally delimited during house numbering by starting a fresh serial number when the nearest convenient number about 40 had been reached. In more than one district it was discovered that enumerators tended to take too literally the provision to begin a new bolck after forty houses had been included, and it would perhaps be advantageous to make it clear in the Code that the number 40, is not one incapable of variation and that blocks may ordinarily consist of 40 to 50 houses. In Hooghly district the census officer found that it was more convenient for municipal areas to number the houses serially through each ward in the municipality. This was in conformity with the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, part I, chapter IV, section 10. Where the municipal system of numbering premises is systematic and complete, the municipal authorities through whom the census is taken may reasonably be expected to prefer the use of their own system of numbering and it would be an advantage concurrently with the directions for a revision of the *chaukidari* and union board assessment lists to call upon municipalities to systematise and if necessary revise and complete their numbering of premises in each ward with a view to facilitating the use of municipal numbers for census purposes. Objections to the defacement of premises by census numbers are very infrequently met with and in Chandpur the district officer discovered on the same premises the census numbers of four successive census enumerations, possibly left there in the event of their proving useful as evidence of uninterrupted occupation of the land on which the premises stood. As on a previous occasion except in restricted areas (as in the district of Birbhum) the only considerable difficulties placed

in the way of house-numbering came in settlements of the East India Railway where again the census numbers were in several cases effaced. An unexpected difficulty was encountered as regards the date of house-numbering partly because the date at which the executive *pujah* holidays began had been overlooked in drawing up the district census programme and partly because in different districts it is not at the same time or at the same stage of the monsoon that freedom of movement necessary for house-numbering is possible. The census officer in each district will be well advised to scrutinise the district census programme well ahead and communicate to the census superintendent any difficulties which he anticipates in carrying it out owing to the peculiarities of local conditions in his district. The time provided in the programme for house-numbering and the preparation of house lists is, however, sufficiently long to allow a certain amount of latitude in the date on which these processes can be begun in any particular district.

32. **Distribution of forms.**—One of the census superintendent's main anxieties during the period preceding the final enumeration will be the supply in ample time of the various forms required for the enumeration and although the Code lays down that the final indent for forms shall be prepared on receipt of the corrected returns of houses if the census superintendent waits for this return before indenting for a supply of forms which is reasonably likely to be adequate he will find himself probably unable to get the forms out to the district in time. Reprinting of forms is expensive and the most satisfactory as well as probably the most economical method is to indent as early as possible for a number of forms sufficient to supply the largest demand likely to be made in order that may be printed without re-setting the machines and that full advantage may be taken of the facilities for packing and despatching large consignments. At the same time the punctual submission of the corrected returns of houses should be insisted upon in order that any omissions may be made good with the least possible delay. Statement No. II attached to this chapter shows in some detail the number of forms supplied and used and should serve as a reasonable guide for the preparation of indents in 1940.

33. **Forms in Hindi and Nepali.**—On the present occasion it was not anticipated that enumeration forms and instructions in Hindi would be required at all in Bengal but in some of the tea gardens in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts as well as in some parts of Calcutta city the only agency available understood neither Bengali nor Nepali. On the next occasion it would be as well to obtain from these areas an estimate of the number (if any) of forms required in this language and if the forms used and the instructions for filling in the schedules generally agree in the two provinces to arrange for the supply from Bihar and Orissa of the small number that will be required. The forms in Nepali were prepared in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling : it is important to get this work done as early as possible and also to have the translations very carefully checked, particularly in the case of entries in the special schedules.

34. **Forms should be despatched direct to the subdivisions.**—The distribution of forms direct to subdivisions was in some districts arranged for at the outset and in certain cases where this arrangement had not been made at the beginning it was found advisable to adopt it at a later stage. It is recommended that such a procedure be employed in future. The requirements of each subdivision however should be sent through the district census officer. In some cases he may be able to supply forms needed from those reserved for use in the Sadar subdivision ; otherwise he will send a requisition to the census superintendent and request that the forms required be sent direct.

35. **Training the enumerating agency.**—The training of the enumerating agency requires the constant personal attention of members of the district enumeration staff, from the census officer to the supervisor. In spite of the exercise of considerable care the specimen schedules attached to the enumeration book cover contained a number of misprints. These were detected by the district census officers in most cases but they caused the enumerators some

confusion and it is as well to spare no effort in order to make these entries accurate as well as comprehensive. One district officer suggested that a much larger number of specimens should be included, but it is too much to expect that the enumerator, who often does not read and write with great facility, will read through and assimilate a large body of print, and he is more likely to be put off reading anything at all if it appears that instructions are lengthy and complicated. It is probably the best policy to restrict the number of specimen entries to what can be easily got on to the space available on the enumeration book cover, suiting the instances to the form of schedule and to the language in which it is written and relying principally on oral instruction to make the entries clear and to deal with the specific difficulties as they arise. Appendices V to IX of the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, part I, provide a considerable volume of matter and can be used in preparing oral instructions to the enumerating agency and they will naturally be brought up to date incorporating where necessary the results of the present census. Appendix IX was reported to have escaped notice in some cases because by an oversight it was not given a title like the other appendices. Supervisors and enumerators proved that they appreciated conferences at which the census superintendent was able to attend and if the same facilities for travel are available in 1940 the census superintendent should on no account omit to take every opportunity of meeting all ranks of census officers and conveying instructions at each main stage of the proceedings. It is impossible to over-emphasise the necessity for personal instruction of all ranks in the census agency and the interest taken in the census by supervisors and enumerators is bound to be directly proportionate to the amount of personal instruction which they have received.

36. **The form of schedule.**—Some of the difficulties encountered in filling up the census schedule are noted in the appropriate portions of volume V, part I, of the report. In general it may be said that comparatively little difficulty is experienced in dealing with entries identical with or similar to those of previous enumerations but the introduction of a new column or any significant variation inevitably requires special attention on the part of the instructing agency and causes very many misunderstandings amongst the enumerators. The schedule has now as many columns as it is capable of bearing and any modifications in future can no longer take the place of additional columns but must be met by substituting others for the columns already in use. The attempt to obtain a record of sects in column 4 proved, as was expected, unsuccessful in the case of Hindus, is of little significance in Bengal in the case of Muslims and from motives of economy was not fully utilised in the case of Christians. It is very doubtful whether such information as is obtained from this return is worth the trouble and expense of obtaining it in addition to the main divisions of religion. An innovation by which in column 7 age was recorded as "at the nearest birthday" resulted in no difficulties and if the same provision is made at the next census, it will probably appear to the enumerators to be the natural way of recording age in a census schedule. Proposals regarding the entry of caste, for which provision was made in column 8, are contained in chapter XII of volume V, part I, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here; but this item creates so much trouble and results in figures which, however carefully compiled, cannot claim anything like absolute accuracy and are invariably unsatisfactory to the members of the castes concerned, that it is very much more doubtful whether the return should be retained than is suggested in volume V, part I, chapter XII. Columns 9-12 of the schedule as was expected proved to be among the most troublesome. This was due to the fact that one extremely complicated column, No. 12, was added and significant changes were introduced into the remaining three. Information of some value was lost owing to the omission of a provision for the return of the occupation followed by the earner on whom dependents relied for their subsistence. This information could have been obtained, without increasing the number of columns, by prescribing an entry in column 10 for earners of their principal occupation and for other persons of the occupation of the person upon whom they were principally dependent. Many enumerators

subconsciously remembering the instructions on previous occasions, found it difficult to understand how any entry could be made for dependents in column 11 and the diminution in the total number of workers throughout the whole province is undoubtedly due, partly at least, to the fact that enumerators omitted to enter an occupation in column 11 for persons who were shown as dependent in column 9 but would have been shown in 1931 as "Workers". The principal difficulties encountered as regards terms to be used for entering occupations for which no familiar vernacular expression exists are referred to in sufficient detail in the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, part I, and in the general report. As regards agricultural occupations the difficulty has been and will be to arrive, under any scheme of classification based upon those current in other parts of the world and constructed without special reference to the conditions in Bengal, at terms which shall bear some reasonably intelligible reference to the facts ; the terms actually adopted were subjected to extensive criticism throughout the period of enumeration but it proved impossible to devise any which were either more suitable or more easy to explain to the enumerating agency and if the same scheme of classification is adopted at the next census the census superintendent need have little hesitation in adopting the terms prescribed on the present occasion. Perhaps the greatest difficulty arose in connection with column 12. This column was an innovation. It required the record of a detail for which there is no vernacular term in any current language used in Bengal ; moreover it suffered from the defect of being a column in which an entry was not necessarily to be made for all persons ; for instance, in this column no persons working on their own or employing labour appeared and amongst employees only those described somewhat ambiguously as "organised labour" were to be entered ; whilst instructions issued by the Census Commissioner excluded from appearance in this column agricultural labour save in circumstances practically not existing at all in Bengal. The instructions finally devised and shown in the note to page 61 of the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, part I, were not drafted until the problem had been very thoroughly discussed, but they were issued at a comparatively late date and it is possible that their comprehension demanded a degree of intelligence which could not be expected from the greater proportion of the enumerating agency, unfortunately, the necessity for economy prevented any use being made of the information collected in this column and there is therefore no means of testing by results the success with which the purport of this new column was conveyed to the enumerators. The experience gained however will certainly prove useful on the next occasion if it is desired to include a similar column in the schedule. On the other hand the restrictions of the column make it doubtful whether information which could be obtained would in any case have been of very great value. The logical procedure would have been, as in the United Kingdom, to cause an entry to be made of both occupation and industry for every person enumerated, and on a subsequent occasion there should be no difficulty in prescribing this in Bengal but the provisions of the present occasion would have given figures purporting to represent organised labour but corresponding neither to labour in factories registered under the Factories Act nor to labour in similar factories employing at least a specified number of workers (perhaps less than that rendering the factory liable to registration), whilst at the same time not giving any indication of the industrial as opposed to the occupational distribution of the whole population. On the next occasion it will almost certainly be necessary to determine clearly what information is required before the instructions for filling in a column analogous to this are drafted. For labour in factories of any particular kind or size statistics of greater value can certainly be obtained either by a separate return such as was used in 1921 or through the factories inspection staff. If no such restriction is intended it will probably be more satisfactory as well as no more difficult to obtain a double return for each individual by occupation and by industry. Such a double return could almost certainly be got without making the instructions for enumerators so much more complicated that they are unlikely to be understood. There always remains, however, the difficulty of devising vernacular circumlocutions to convey ideas unfamiliar in the Indian languages and it is unfortunate that there is no

means of testing by results the adequacy of the terms invented on the present occasion but although they met with general dissatisfaction the district census officers found themselves unable to suggest instead of them any terms which were less ambiguous. The provision of a new column for subsidiary languages did not introduce any great difficulty particularly as the use of the returns at a later stage was restricted to the vernaculars of India. The instructions for filling in column 16 provided for an entry of the names of languages of literacy of which economy prevented full use being made. If such a provision is retained column 17 becomes redundant and it is necessary to make clear that in column 16, in addition to English, only those languages should be entered which are amongst those in common or domestic use as well as the mother tongue : otherwise the returns will include such entries as Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic which are probably not spoken at all by those returning them as languages of literacy. The retention of column 18 for census infirmities is bound at some time to become a matter for consideration when other information of greater value or urgency is required. The best that can be said at present for statistics obtained from this column is that they are the only figures professing to deal with the province as a whole and that they possess a certain comparative value as between different localities and different census areas : but every scientific worker will undoubtedly prefer to rely upon records obtained by intensive survey in selected areas by trained and qualified workers.

37. **Advance provisional totals.**—The census was taken at a time when at no stage throughout the operations immediately preceding the final count was it possible to predict with confidence that the whole arrangements would not be broken down by agitation leading to the defection of voluntary workers ; and whereas in the earlier stages recusancy on the part of the census agency could have been suppressed or the workers replaced as the date of the final census approached any wholesale defection of census workers would clearly have been increasingly serious and increasingly difficult to make good. It was accordingly decided that after the preliminary enumeration had been taken and checked and when the entries made by the enumerators on blank paper had been transferred to the printed census schedules the draft returns should be totalled and the totals communicated through the district census officers to the census superintendent whilst the draft forms themselves were deposited with the charge superintendents. It was intended primarily in this way to obtain some figures which might be used in the event of an extensive breakdown of the arrangements at a later date. The arrangement however serves also as a very valuable check upon the completeness of the preliminary enumeration and its check and more than one district officer reported that it was worth embodying it as a permanent stage in the census proceedings. It involves very little additional labour, particularly if instructions are communicated together with the rest of the Code, and its inclusion as an article of the Code is recommended.

38. **Check of preliminary enumeration.**- Following the procedure of previous occasions an arrangement was made on the present occasion also by which the entries made from the preliminary enumeration were checked by the deputation of collectorate clerks who were set free for this duty by a Government declaration of public holidays specifically for this purpose. Two warnings are to be given as regards this practice. In the first place, if it is intended to adopt it on the next occasion adequate provision must be made for the travelling allowances of the clerks thus deputed. On the present occasion, owing to misunderstanding due to the complete separation of central and provincial revenues which had taken place since the last census operations were initiated, the amounts necessary for this purpose were grossly under-estimated and considerable difficulty was experienced in meeting the charges incurred. In the second place, however, it is very doubtful whether such an agency is suitable for checking entries in the schedules. It is worse than useless unless it has received careful training beforehand, since the clerks so deputed are liable to introduce fresh errors and opportunities for giving them an adequate training do not ordinarily occur in districts where

generally the clerical staff is insufficient and probably over-worked. It would certainly be more satisfactory to expend any money available as travelling allowance for this purpose rather [redacted] upon an increase in the number of officials enlisted to assist charge superintendents in instructing and inspecting the enumerating agency.

39. **The final enumeration.**- The date chosen for the final census was satisfactory. A proposal to modify the date on future occasions was discussed after the census was taken and the decision that no other period is so suitable for Bengal as that on which the census date has previously fallen will be found in the file containing this discussion and taken over by the revenue department. It would be an advantage if the executive holidays declared for the purpose of the final enumeration were made applicable also to the civil and sessions courts ; in some cases the enumerating agency is found to be engaged in these courts in some capacity and thereby inconvenienced in carrying out the final enumeration. Other things being equal Monday is probably as good a day as any for the census; there is a cessation of work on Sunday and holidays on the Monday and Tuesday would keep people away from Government offices and courts and would contribute to their being found at home on the final census night. In railway settlements as well as mufassal towns, the use of the general schedule for Europeans and Anglo-Indians presented no insuperable difficulties, but it is a debatable point that the census of some parts at least of Calcutta might have been conducted more easily if European householders had been called upon to complete schedules for the Europeans resident with them on the census night.

40. **Provisional totals.**—The statement shown as miscellaneous schedule No. 14 shows the date on which provisional figures were reported from each district, together with the variation of the figure reported from that appearing in the final report. Inclement weather conditions in some districts delayed the submission of provisional totals whilst in other cases the telegraph operator was unaware of the correct telegraphic address of the census superintendent and Census Commissioner and delayed the submission of the return. The deputation of collectorate clerks to assist in the speedy submission of provisional totals is not subject to the same criticism as their use to check the preliminary record, and if Government holidays are given and provision for their travelling allowance is forthcoming there is no reason why they should not be used.

41. **District charges.**— Statement No. III attached to this chapter shows details of the district census charges incurred on the present occasion. A warning has already been given against accepting the figures in column 2 as a safe guide for estimates of expenditure on the next occasion, and it must also be remembered that the entries in column 5 represent expenditure restricted to the utmost in order to fall within a budget which originally made no provision under this head. Petty census charges which found no entry in this statement, such as expenditure on paper for drafts, pen and ink used by the enumerators , as well as all the journeys undertaken to attend instructional classes and census conferences fell, as usual, partly upon supervisors and enumerators and constituted, as usual, a cause of discontent. Petty charges in municipalities are met from the municipal funds in pursuance of a notification issued by the local Government under section 14 of the Indian Census Act (X of 1929), but in rural areas no such provision existed. It would have been possible to issue under the same section of the Act a similar notification prescribing that petty expenses should be met from the funds of district or union boards. The issue of such a notification was considered but no application for it was made to Government because, although in many districts the local officers were convinced that union boards would have been quite willing to meet these charges, it was generally felt that the criticism which such a notification would arouse was likely to cause considerable embarrassment to the local authorities particularly as the press offices of Government had announced that not a pice of the union board funds had ever been used for "Government" work. The advisability of

placing these bodies under statutory obligation to meet such charges should be considered well in advance of the actual census operations. If an extended use is made of district and union boards in the organisation of census divisions, as has been suggested previously, the objection to prescribing that petty expenses shall be met from the funds of these bodies disappears. What is essential is to remove the grounds for discontent existing when the enumerators are expected to meet expenses of this kind out of their own pocket, since it is to be expected that an appeal to the self-importance of the enumerating agency will tend in future to lose its force. In any case, if a similar procedure is followed on the next occasion, it is recommended that draft schedule forms, printed in order to be distinctive, in red, be issued to the enumerators and the entries copied from them (after check) on to forms printed as usual in black. The expenses of supplying draft schedule forms in this way would not be very considerable and their supply would certainly reduce the volume of complaint which has hitherto been encountered upon this head.

42. **Census charges in Indian states.**—In accordance with the policy of the Government of India the states of Cooch Behar and Tripura were given the opportunity to elect whether they would sustain the charges connected with the enumeration. The state of Tripura met the charges, but expenditure incurred by the census superintendent in connection with the census of Cooch Behar was not recovered from the state. The charges on account of the census of Sikkim were borne equally between the state and the Government of India.

43. **Special arrangements : mines, etc.**—Special arrangements for the census of mines, plantations and factories were laid down by the Government of India and reprinted in the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, part I, appendix X. In Bengal, however, the census of these organisations is much more easily undertaken under the ordinary procedure with the co-operation of managers and it was not found necessary in any district to resort to the special rules. In future it would be better to omit these rules from the Bengal Code. In the body of the Code however a reference should be made to their existence and it should be made clear that any district census officer desiring to use them could have a copy subject to the approval of the census superintendent.

44. **Ports.**—Rules for the census of ports appear in appendix XI of the Bengal Code, part I, and as the annexure to that appendix rules for the census of the port of Calcutta are also given in such detail as to make it unnecessary to offer further comment upon the arrangements made which followed in detail the provisions there given. The co-operation of the Port Commissioners, the Deputy Commissioner, Port Police, the Collector of Customs and the officer in charge of the pilot vessel at the Sandheads was secured in carrying out this part of the census, and the only point on which the superintendent of 1941 is likely to experience any difficulty is the possibility of dissatisfaction arising from the fact that on the present occasion small honoraria were paid to the agency employed by the Deputy Commissioner, Port Police, and not to workers under the Collector of Customs or the Port Commissioners. Detailed rules for the census of the port of Chittagong were drafted after discussion with the port authorities and are shown in miscellaneous schedule No. 15 at the end of this volume. They call for no comment and worked satisfactorily although at a later stage some confusion was caused by the fact that no returns were received at this port in connection with the census of Indians on the high seas.

45. **River steamers.**—The rules for the census of inland steamers given in appendix XII of the Bengal Code, part I, were discussed before publication with the representatives of the five main steamship companies operating on the rivers of Bengal. These rules also gave rise to no difficulty and may conveniently be adopted, with necessary modifications, on the next occasion.

46. **Jails.**—The rules appearing in appendix XIII of the Code, part I, ~~satisfactory~~ in taking the census of jails, and also require no comment.

47. **Railways.**—Rules framed by the Government of India for the census of railways appear in appendix XIV of the Bengal Code where notes and supplementary rules have been added to make them more detailed in their application to the province. The co-operation of the railway authorities was readily given and the only inconvenience experienced was due to misunderstanding of the rules on the part of some of the district census officers who originally proposed to form the railways running through their districts into special railway charges. This would clearly have introduced great difficulties at a later stage when attempting to separate into their proper police-stations the population enumerated on the railways and in railway quarters, and was in any case unnecessary since no difficulty was anywhere experienced in securing smooth working of the arrangements where a railway station or settlement was made into a block or circle having a railway employee as enumerator or supervisor under the charge superintendent of the charge in which it geographically fell. At stations like Howrah and Sealdah the rush of traffic is so great that it is almost more than can be reasonably hoped that the railway staff should enumerate passengers alighting without subjecting them to an entirely unreasonable delay and it is at least doubtful whether the very complicated arrangements made at these large terminal stations provide figures of such value as to justify them. A suggestion is elsewhere made that the synchronous census might be abandoned and if this suggestion is followed out, the arrangement for special enumeration of travellers by railway will either become unnecessary, or can be very much simplified.

48. **River patrols.**—The census of passengers on boats and steamers on the rivers was supplemented by the establishment of river patrols ; this caused a very considerable amount of trouble to the district census officers and is in fact a distinctly unweildy arrangement. It is safe to say that practically no boat on the Padma or Meghna rivers fails to tie up to the bank at least twice in the day when the tides are against it. The number of persons who would escape enumeration if no river patrols were established and the riverside ghat enumerators were relied upon to catch them would be very small indeed. It is also difficult in many places to obtain launches or vessels for the establishment of these patrols and the provision that enumerators from both of two districts bounding the river on which a patrol is stationed are to be present at the same time on the patrol boat, is difficult to carry out particularly as the patrols, when established, are stationed at a considerable distance from the riverside marts. Even if a synchronous census is attempted on the next occasion, it will be perfectly safe to omit any special provision for river patrols on the night of the final census. The patrols ~~already~~ established are shown in miscellaneous schedule No. 16.

49. **Troops and cantonments.**—No difficulties were experienced in following the rules for the census of cantonments and troops on the march laid down by the Government of India and appearing as appendix XV of the Bengal Code, part I. At the time when the census is ordinarily taken the cantonments of Jalapahar and Lebong are ordinarily practically empty of troops. The only other cantonment in Bengal is at Barrackpore where no difficulty is to be anticipated at any time in securing co-operation between the military authorities and the civil subdivisional officer. On the present occasion, owing to a misunderstanding, the returns for a considerable number of European soldiers in one of the regiments stationed at Barrackpore were made only in a summary form which omitted many of the details required by the schedule and this omission was not detected until the men had dispersed, a fact which, coupled with the military authorities' distinct unwillingness to undertake the trouble of supplementing the information given, led to some considerable delay in obtaining the full particulars which were eventually furnished.

50. **Indians on the high seas.**- The innovation of attempting to obtain a record of Indians on the high seas provided no difficulties. The procedure followed was that outlined in appendix XVI of the Census Code, part I, and the special forms illustrated in the appendix were issued to assist masters of vessels in filling up the schedules. The shipping master at Calcutta suggested that what is probably a more satisfactory method of obtaining similar particulars could very easily be adopted with the co-operation of the shipping companies visiting Indian ports. It would not be difficult to obtain from the seven major ports of India a complete list of the shipping companies which, during the past few years preceding the census, have sent vessels to India and have taken on or discharged Indian crews; it would then be possible to address the shipping firms direct, forwarding to them a number of forms and instructions and requesting them to co-operate by supplying an adequate number of forms to each of their vessels upon which there was any likelihood that there would be an Indian as a member of the crew on the date when the census of India was taken. If the co-operation of the head office of each shipping company was thus secured there should be no reason why an even more complete record should not be obtained, since returns might be received from vessels which had actually not called at any Indian port within the period during which, under the procedure adopted on the present occasion, forms were being distributed to masters taking on Indian crews. A further advantage would be that the particulars collected, which do not in any real sense appertain at all to the census of India, could be received and sorted at one place: in this way the inconsistencies in the statistics obtained in different provinces would be eliminated and the figures actually produced would probably be of greater value than on the present occasion.

51. **Sikkim.**—The arrangements for the census of Sikkim appear as miscellaneous schedule No. 17 at the end of this volume. They were framed after detailed discussion with the state officers by whom the census was taken, but although when they were framed it was anticipated that the programme if somewhat inelastic could nevertheless be worked to, it later proved that insufficient time had been allowed for the necessary arrangements. It is essential that the arrangements for the census of the state would be determined in personal consultation with the state officials responsible and the experience of this occasion also shows that the census superintendent should not delay any longer than can be helped visiting Gangtok in order to make these arrangements. The visit requires some contrivance, since a very early visit, in the month say of May or June, would probably seem to be less useful than it might be owing to the fact that completely detailed instructions quite probably would not have been received by the census superintendent from the Census Commissioner at Delhi; on the other hand, as soon as detailed instructions are received, the census superintendent will probably find himself unable to spare the time necessary to make such a journey, because he will be very fully occupied first in arranging for the drafting, printing and supply of forms to the whole province and secondly because he will feel his first duty, when he can go on tour, to lie in visiting district and so far as possible subdivisional headquarters in order to ensure that the preparations have been satisfactorily begun. On the whole, probably the earliest possible date will be the most satisfactory and the superintendent's position will be much easier if the proposal made elsewhere is adopted and he is allowed a personal assistant from the beginning. The drafting of the schedule and instructions forms in Tibetan can clearly be done only by officers of the state and requires some time but the forms in Nepali can be supplied from amongst those printed for use in the district of Darjeeling. The arrangements given in miscellaneous schedule No. 17 proved to be satisfactory in detail and should require very little modification, except of dates, on the next occasion. The state was divided into an eastern and a western charge and there were 16 circles including a special circle comprising the seven state-controlled *bazars*. Charge superintendents and circle supervisors were paid but enumerators were unpaid voluntary workers. Monasteries and schools, as well as the hospital and jail were enumerated as a part of the blocks in which they fell and not under a special procedure. Babu L. B. Thapa, the state revenue inspector, was in

charge of the census arrangements under Rai Saheb Gyaltsen Kazi, the judicial secretary to His Highness the Maharaja : he had had experience of previous enumerations and worked well and energetically. The issue of enumeration forms proves to have been extravagantly large : details for the schedule, book cover and house list in Nepali and Tibetan are given in miscellaneous schedule No. 18.

52. Inconvenience could have been saved the state if a decision as to the liability for census charges had been reached in time for provision to be made in the state budget for the year 1930-31.

53. **The Sunderbans.**—For the Sunderbans area in the 24-Parganas and Khulna districts special arrangements were made and the rules embodying them are printed as miscellaneous schedule No. 19 at the end of this volume. The rules were framed in consultation with the divisional forest officer, Sunderbans division, and proved satisfactory. The only modifications found necessary were an inclusion of Sahabkhali forest station which had originally been omitted, the provision of two enumerator's books to enumerators of Kaikhali, Kadamtala and Sahabkhali forest stations, where records have to be kept for both districts, and a modification of detail by which traveller's tickets [rule 6, (*1*) (*d*)] were not pasted but stitched to the forest permit. Men on boats which arrived at a forest station on the date of the final enumeration but were not likely to reach home or a market place before midnight of that date were enumerated at the station and were given travellers' tickets with instructions to produce them if any other person proposed to enumerate them.

54. **The Chittagong Hill Tracts.**—The conditions of the Chittagong Hill Tracts make it impossible to apply the ordinary procedure in detail to this district. The district officer himself personally took charge of the census operations and drew up a modified programme suitable for the district and corrected in the light of his experience on the present occasion. This is printed as miscelleneous schedule No. 20 at the end of this volume and requires no comment.

55. **Census of Calcutta.**- -A detailed report on the census of Calcutta by the special census officer has been kept on record significant extracts from which are printed in an appendix to this chapter. This appendix, including notes upon important points in this report, annotated mendations based on the present experience and statements analagous to those of Bengal appended to this chapter, makes it unnecessary to deal here with more than a few general questions.

56. **A non-synchronous census of the de jure population in Calcutta by a paid agency is recommended.**- It is suggested that the attempt to obtain a synchronous enumeration of the *de facto* population be abandoned, that whether the census is taken directly under officials of the corporation or under an officer of government to be deputed for the purpose, the enumerating agency should be paid and that well before the time for initiating census proceedings consideration should be given to the question whether there is any longer justification for relieving the corporation from liability for one-half of the census charges, which on the present occasion were paid by the Government of India. The first two proposals are to some extent connected since the attempt to take a synchronous census with a paid agency would involve the employment of an impractically large and expensive staff. Both proposals follow from the fact that it has in successive census enumerations proved increasingly difficult to obtain voluntary service. For house numbering even on the present occasion it proved necessary to employ a paid agency and although the special census officer has shown in his report that clerks in government offices living in Calcutta without the slightest dislocation of their ordinary work could carry out the census of the city in a very short time, it is doubtful whether it will prove possible to act upon this fact and certain that any attempt to do so would be extremely unpopular

with Government's clerical employees and might jeopardise the success of the operations. Even if an attempt is made, however, to employ a voluntary agency again for the census of Calcutta the synchronous *de facto* enumeration could be replaced by a non-synchronous *de jure* enumeration without the loss of any valuable or important information. In the nature of things the attempt to conduct a complete and accurate check of the preliminary enumeration in a city like Calcutta cannot be completely successful or satisfactory and it is probably actually preferable to substitute a census of the *de jure* population which can reasonably lay claim to a somewhat greater degree of accuracy.

57. **Appointment of a special officer is recommended for the future.**—On many grounds it would be most natural and most satisfactory to conduct the census of Calcutta entirely through employees of the corporation, since, in any case, only the corporation can supply the information necessary for organisation of the city into census divisions. There are, however, two difficulties in the way of recommending such a procedure; one is that it is at least doubtful how far officers of the corporation would find it easy or palatable to work under the direction of a government officer with the result that the census superintendent would probably have very little confidence that uniformity of procedure would be ensured. The second difficulty would be a doubt whether the standard of punctuality and dispatch hitherto demanded by the corporation from its own employees was adequate for the census. On the whole it is probably essential that an officer of the government should be deputed in any case to supervise the census of the city. Even were the work undertaken by the corporation itself they would require the full time service of a special officer and would find themselves in some difficulty in dealing with areas of the city outside the municipal limits, such as the Port Commissioner's property, Fort William and the Maidan. In any case, it is important that a decision as to the agency by which the census is to be taken should be reached in consultation with the corporation at a very early date, since on the present occasion the negotiations between government and the corporation were so protracted that the special census officer when he was appointed had scarcely time to make the very complicated organisation necessary for the successful census of the city and if he had not been an exceptionally energetic, competent and tactful officer, would undoubtedly have failed to make the census of the city the success it was.

58. **The corporation should bear the whole cost.**—There no longer appears to be any reason why the Government of India should sustain one-half of the charges for the enumeration of the city of Calcutta and on the present occasion the precedent of previous years was followed in this respect without considering the extent to which the conditions under which it originated had changed.

59. **Accommodation for the special census officer.**—It is convenient for the special census officer for Calcutta to be accommodated in or near the superintendent's own office and it is easy to underestimate the amount of space which he will require. His own personal room should be large enough to permit him to hold meetings at which he can explain the census procedure to all ranks of census officers as well as to have under his own supervision at any stage an adequate number of temporary copyists. The fact that, on the present occasion, the special officer was omitted when forms and instructions were being distributed to districts merely on account of his being located in the same office as the superintendent shows that it is necessary for a note to be made at an early stage in the operations ensuring that Calcutta with its special census officer is treated exactly the same as other districts in the province. If a proposal made in the introductory chapter is approved and the superintendent's personal assistant is appointed from a very early stage of the operations and made responsible for distribution of forms and printed instructions in Calcutta there is no reason for this difficulty to occur again.

60. **Furniture for the special officer.**—Delay and unnecessary trouble can be avoided if it is realised at the outset that the special census officer will require to obtain all his office furniture on hire, and cannot count upon obtaining any on loan from other government offices.

61. **The special officer's staff.**—On the present occasion the special census officer worked with a staff which at all stages of the operations was considerably less than his real requirements. It is an advantage that, when his office is located with or near that of the superintendent, each is able to render the other assistance in typing and despatching work, but taking into account the assistance which should be forthcoming in early stages from the superintendent's own staff, on the assumption that the special census officer joins his post in July, he should have immediately on joining one clerk and one personal orderly; in October three more clerks, one office peon and one *daftri*, and in January one additional *daftri*. In addition to this establishment he will require from time to time copyists for the preparation of such registers as the charge and circle registers, house and blocks lists, etc.

62. **Disbursals for the Calcutta census.**—The inconvenience arising from the audit restrictions upon which comment has already been made as regards the province as a whole are even more apparent in the case of Calcutta. Unconscionable delay occurred in payment of house-numbering and other incidental charges such as the remuneration of paid enumerators. The special census officer attributed this inconvenience to the provision of a special minor head "D—Miscellaneous Staff", to which expenditure on account of the enumerating agency was debitable and to the fact that the Accountant-General ruled that payments to establishment under this head were to be made on regular bill forms showing the names of persons employed. An enormous amount of avoidable clerical work was thus created and there was considerable delay in paying the staff employed. The proposal previously made for re-casting the heads of account and omitting the head "D—Miscellaneous Staff" will obviate this difficulty and make it possible to treat house-numberers and paid enumerators as contingency menials, charges for whom can be met from contingencies. For this purpose, however, it is essential that the special census officer should have a substantial permanent advance. On the present occasion the special officer's suggestion was that this should amount to Rs. 1,000 but the actual amount clearly depends upon the extent to which it is expected that a paid agency will be employed for each stage of the operations. It is in any case clear that whatever the amount a permanent advance is necessary.

63. **Special enquiries in Calcutta.**—The corporation desired special particulars to be obtained of children of school-going age throughout the city. The request was later restricted to one ward and it was unfortunate that the ward chosen proved to be one in which the enumeration work was most unsatisfactory owing partly to the opposition of the inhabitants and partly to the incompetence of the charge superintendent. The instructions had clearly been misunderstood, the particulars obtained were incomplete and the corporation was not unnaturally dissatisfied with the attempt made to supplement them by consulting the actual schedules at a later stage. Similarly, the return of educated unemployed was found more unsatisfactory in Calcutta than elsewhere. It is in fact impossible to combine any special enquiries with the census in Calcutta except such as can be worked in with the general schedule; and even if a paid agency of trained enumerators is employed to take a non-synchronous census of the city on the next occasion no suggestion for the conduct of special enquiries of any kind should be taken into consideration by government.

64. **Educated unemployed.**—Rules for this special enquiry are given in the supplement to the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, part I, and this enquiry will probably not be repeated and calls for very little comment. The provisions of the rules are detailed and the enquiry suffered first from the fact that it aroused suspicion and was not made into a statutory obligation under the Census Act and secondly from the comparatively

late date on which the decision was taken to make such an enquiry. It is scarcely possible to over-emphasise the necessity, already commented upon previously, of determing well in advance every detail of the information which it is decided to elicit in order that forms may be most economically distributed and instructions conveyed in detail as a whole.

65. **General suggestions.**—Comments on the progress of the enumeration made above have left out of account the advisability of any significant change in the procedure. There are, however, sereval point which it will in future be necessary to examine carefully before deciding to follow closely the procedure adopted on previous occasions.

66. **Slip-copying can be dispensed with.**- In the state of Baroda on the present occasion an enumeration procedure was employed by which the whole process of slip-copying was dispensed with. Although in Bengal there was a general agreement amongst district officers that no attempt could be made to get slips copied from the schedules by the enumerators there does not appear to be any reason why a similar procedure should not be adopted at any rate over the greater part of Bengal. Preliminary enumeration would be conducted on schedule forms of the familiar type and their supply would remove one cause of discontent, namely, the present requirement that enumerators shall make their draft upon paper which they have themselves supplied. After a check of the preliminary enumeration the entries in the schedules would be transferred by the enumerators not to fresh schedules but to tickets on a very much stouter paper, possibly coloured differently to distinguish between the sexes as was done in Baroda. The schedules prepared at the preliminary enumeration would then be deposited with the charge superintendents in the manner already suggested and if a synchronous check on the final census night were carried out, it would amount to the cancellation of those tickets already written out which were no longer necessary and the preparation of additional tickets for persons then present who were not enumerated at the preliminary stage. Such a procedure would not place upon the enumerators any additional labour beyond that which they at present undertake and although there would be some increase of expenditure on enumeration owing to the relatively high cost of the tickets and increased freight charges, there is no doubt that this would be more than recouped by an even greater saving at the slip-copying stage. In any district or in any part of a district where the local officers were doubtful of the capacity of the enumerators to fill in the *bulletins individuels* it would be possible to supply the enumerators with a double quantity of schedule forms and to cause them to copy out their drafts upon fresh schedule forms in the manner at present adopted. The above proposal would be equally suitable whether a synchronous or a non-synchronous census were attempted, and whether the agency employed were paid or voluntary.

67. **A non-synchronous census of the de jure population recommended.**- After the census of 1921 Mr. Thompson expressed doubt whether the attempt to take a synchronous census resulted in figures of any greater statistical value than would have been obtained from a census of the *de jure* population conducted upon the method used for instance in the United States of America. If a voluntary agency is employed, leaving out of consideration all question as to the value of the statistics obtained by each method, there is no doubt that the final check upon the census night is not very difficult to organise and in some respects is an advantage, since it introduces a competitive element into the returns of provisional totals. On the other hand there is no doubt that the omission of this final check would result in obtaining in a certain percentage of cases more accurate details of the *de jure* population which, indeed, under the present method cannot be computed at all although for many administrative purposes it is more important than the *de facto* population. Moreover increasing difficulties experienced in obtaining willing, upaid enumerators make it necessary to consider whether the time has not come in Bengal as in almost every other country to use paid enumerators.

68. **The question of employing a paid enumerating agency.**—The expense of attempting to use a paid agency of trained enumerators for a synchronous census in which they are expected not merely to collect schedules in which details have been entered with reasonable accuracy by the householder but to extract and record those details personally and often in circumstances in which patience and skilful questioning are necessary to elicit correct answers, probably puts such an agency out of the question on the score of expense. On the other hand, for a non-synchronous census of the *de jure* population a comparatively restricted paid staff only is required. They could be intensively trained at the district headquarters with as little trouble, or rather less, than is experienced in training the enumerators of a single circle. They could then be despatched to subdivisions or police-stations and working in collaboration with presidents and members of *panchayats* or union boards should be able in the course of a few weeks to work through the areas allotted to them, depositing in the safe custody of the presidents the draft schedules which they would prepare for his *panchayati* or union board area." The same agency could be employed after a careful check of their preliminary record to copy out the entries into tickets similar to those mentioned above. If it were possible to eliminate from the census schedule contentious entries there is probably no reason to believe that a *de jure* census conducted in such a manner would cost anything more per head than one conducted on the present lines since the whole expenditure on slip-copying would be saved. The proposal is at least one which merits consideration before details are settled for the conduct of the census on the next occasion. There is in any case very little doubt that a satisfactory paid agency of the kind contemplated could be easily recruited around the nucleus formed by settlement *amins* many of whom will almost certainly be unemployed when the next census comes to be taken after completion of the existing programme of major settlements.

APPENDIX I

Extracts from the report of the special census officer, Calcutta, with draft rules for the enumeration of the city

INTRODUCTION

1. I was directed to join the Calcutta census in the first week of August and I reported to the superintendent of census operations, Bengal, at the Treasury Buildings, on the 11th August in the afternoon. I learnt from him I should get a special pay of Rs. 100 and a car allowance of Rs. 150 per month. I was advised to study the census report of 1921 about the city of Calcutta (administrative volume, part III) and to read the final report of Mr. J. N. Sircar who was my predecessor in office in 1921. I was then asked to settle down and to fix about a car.

2. It took me about a fortnight to study the literature relating to Calcutta census of 1921 and that for the city of Bombay and to find a suitable rented house. I could not secure a good second-hand car till late in September and used hired taxis in the meantime. I found that I should have to deal with 32 wards of the Calcutta Corporation as compared to the 25 wards of my predecessor and should have to organise the census in the city in an atmosphere which was distinctly ten times more hostile to any Government measure than it was in 1921, on account of the civil disobedience movement.

3. I then took up the current file for the Calcutta census and found that some preliminary arrangements had already been made beforehand. The Corporation of Calcutta was preparing the assessment rolls from their building and *bustee* inspection books and they were due to reach me just before the *pujah* holidays. I also found that the Map Publication Office had been requested to prepare a 6-inch map which might be available some time in November and that black pulls of this map would be available soon.

4. The superintendent of census operations gave me some valuable hints as to the relationship I should try to establish with the Corporation staff. I saw Mr. P. L. Trivedi, the assessor first and was assured of whole-hearted support. I got similar assurances from the chief executive officer Mr. J. C. Mukherjee, Bar-at-Law, and from the secretary Mr B. V. Ramiah, and throughout the operations I received continuous assistance and advice from these officials which were always given ungrudgingly.

5. I also came in touch with the military authorities in the Fort at this time and saw Captain A. W. Sacre, who, towards the end of August, was selected by the Presidency District to conduct the census operation in the military area. Captain Sacre was commanding the Bengal wing of the Territorial Force (19th Hyderabad Regiment) of which I happened to be a subaltern for some time. This enabled me to get cordial support from him in organising the military census area, from the very beginning.

6. From the current Calcutta file I found that the superintendent of census, Bengal, had communicated with all the European and Anglo-Indian associations in the city long before I had joined and had received favourable reports from them all. There was also a promise of co-operation in record from the Jain Swetambari Terapanti Sabha, an influential section of the Marwaris.

7. During this period I tried to gauge public feeling in the city towards the census operation and saw a large number of my acquaintances. The information elicited was however most depressing. The corporation officials were emphatic in their assertion that unless the Government was willing to pay there would be no enumerators available. I saw the *ex*-services associations (Bengali) and the small number of young men who had served with me in Mesopotamia. I also saw a few professors and school masters. The answer was everywhere the same. Nobody would work on a voluntary basis and no assistance could be expected from the student community. Mr. Sircar too appeared to be of the same opinion. The revised budget however had stipulated for a sum of Rs. 25,000 for paid enumeration in case of emergency and there were the various Government offices to draw upon for men if necessary.

CENSUS DIVISIONS

House-numbering circles and ward charges

8. A census area is to be divided into (1) charges; (2) circles; and (3) blocks. A charge is the smallest administrative unit in a census area and is subdivided into circles and blocks, the subdivisions being so devised that it may be easy for the circle supervisors to be in touch with the enumerators under them and that the blocks are so composed of inhabited tenements that an enumerator can with accuracy and ease complete the final census of the residents living in them between the hours 7 p.m. and 12 midnight.

9. The principle clearly suggests the formation of compact circles and blocks. Mr. Sircar in 1921 had based his circles on corporation blocks but the system had been found to be unworkable as it requires constant assistance from block *sarcars* or bailiffs to identify the blocks, particularly during the period of house-numbering and in preparing the house lists. I had therefore originally thought of following the instructions laid down by Mr. Thompson for forming blocks by cutting up the ward schedules or assessment lists and then grouping the blocks thus formed into convenient circles. I soon found however that this alternative too was unworkable as the assessment list was being prepared by the corporation staff according to streets and the streets were being recorded in alphabetical order. It could not be ascertained from the corporation list what was the distance between one lane and another. There was no map available in the market showing the position of all the lanes and bye-lanes within a ward. It would have been possible to cut up the assessment lists into blocks but there would have been great difficulties in grouping them into circles and there was every possibility of a supervisor being saddled with blocks in widely separated areas. This difficulty could have been avoided by securing ward survey maps but the cost would have been enormous. Each ward is divided into 50 or 60 parts and the price of each copy is Rs. 2-8-0. Maps for a single ward would have cost about Rs. 100 and the total cost for the whole city would have come up to well nigh Rs. 3,000. There was also a second and more formidable reason against adopting Mr. Thompson's procedure. The assessment lists were not up to date. They are at present revised after every six years and not three years as in 1921. I was warned by the corporation officials that columns 4 to 9 of the lists under preparation did not represent the actual state of things and could serve only as a guide as there would be considerably more census houses or families than the number of huts in a *bustee* or stories in a *pucca* building in the Indian sections of the city. I also got a clear warning that the assessment list for the added areas did not include a large number of new premises and that the condition was the same with regard to the newly developed areas. There is yet a third reason why I did not follow the recommendations of 1921. Mr. Thompson's procedure prescribes the formation of blocks first and the inception of house-numbering later, which is against the ordinary census procedure and is also not practical. There was an inherent possibility of an inflation of blocks after house-numbering which would have disorganised the census divisions already formed.

10. Before abandoning the recommendations of 1921 I tried to put down the position of the different streets and lanes in a 4-inch guide map, which was the only map I had for the entire period, from the street references to be found in the Thackers' Directory but found that the directory itself was not up to date and did not contain the names of all the lanes and bye-lanes. I was able to secure an old 12-inch map from the corporation towards the end of November but it was found to be a mere enlargement of the 4-inch map and did not show the streets that are not shown in the latter.

11. I started forming provisional circles in the different wards in my own way from the third week of August. In this I did not follow the municipal blocks to avoid trouble in future but adopted the geographical boundaries formed within a ward by well-known roads and lanes. Most of these roads are named in the 4-inch guide map that I possessed and all of them are shown on it. I had to obtain by local enquiry information about the lanes not named in the map and I generally did this in the mornings and evenings and sometimes during office hours when I had not to do much in office. The work was generally done between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and again from 6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. and sometimes after that too. There was one difficulty even about the roads that are named. Neither the 4-inch map nor the 12-inch map correctly showed where one road begins and another ends. This was found principally in connection with the outlying wards Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 as well as wards Nos. 11, 20, 21, 24 and 25. The walking line or the middle of the road was taken as the boundary of the circle. I see that in the Census of England and Wales in April 1931, the same procedure is going to be followed. I had finished the first twenty-five wards before the *pujah* vacation and had prepared tracings of all the wards from the 4-inch guide map showing on them the house-numbering circles instead of doing it on the 4-inch map itself as that would have disfigured it totally. During the *pujah* holidays I completed the remaining wards and prepared tracings from them.

12. The circles into which I thus divided the wards were primarily meant for house-numbering. The idea was that the house-numberers would number all the houses within each circle separately and prepare a house list for the circle. The house list would then be cut up into blocks: if the number of blocks did not exceed 14 the enumeration circle would coincide with the house-numbering circle, otherwise two or more enumerating circles would be formed from the house-numbering circle. This would prevent the circle supervisor from having to go too far out of his own locality to check the work of the enumerators. That a revision was inevitable after house-numbering was found by Mr. Sircar too and I found that it would be better to start creating blocks and circles after the house-numbering was over thus avoiding a revision of the enumeration blocks and circles by spliting them up with subsidiary numbers, A, B, C, etc.

13. Before starting the actual house-numbering it was however necessary to find out the streets and smaller lanes that lay within each circle and I had the assurance of the assessor to the Calcutta Corporation that this would be done by a paid clerk with the assistance of his staff. When however I approached the corporation to start the work it was found that the scheme would take too long a time and Mr. Trivedi suggested that I should ask the chief executive officer to depute one ward surveyor whole time for this work. I explained the situation to the superintendent of the census operations and a letter was sent to the chief executive officer on the lines suggested. The subject was referred to the assessor and I had another conference with him and his staff when it was found that the surveyor thus deputed would take about three months to do the work as it would take three days to complete the work of one ward.

14 For a moment it looked that the whole scheme would fall through and there were two alternatives left : (1) to discard the work of the past six weeks and start work as suggested by Mr Thompson; or (2) to appoint house-numberers outright and direct them to find out details by actual local work. I could not think of the first for reasons stated already and the second one also seemed to be risky as there was the likelihood of omissions by the untrained house-numberers.

15. After further discussions with the assessment department of the corporation it was decided that the work of each ward would be given to each ward-surveyor who would do the work at a nominal fee of Rs. 10 for the Calcutta area proper and Rs. 20 for the added areas. This scheme was approved by the superintendent of census and I sent the tracings I had prepared with a description of the circle boundaries to the assessment department and the Calcutta Corporation sent them back to me giving the names of streets and lanes that lay within each circle with an indication of the premises numbers that were included within each circle.

16. The assessment department sent back the first set of papers on the 16th October and house-numbering was started in the areas covered by them from the 28th October The assessment department took a very long time in returning the other papers and it was not till the second week of November that I got back all the papers. House-numbering in the remaining areas was started from the 20th November 1930.

17. The procedure described above could not be followed in case of Garden Reach, ward No. 26. There was no up-to-date map of this ward either in the market or in the corporation office. The 4-inch and 12-inch maps that I possessed only showed a portion of it. I was able to get a map of the old Garden Reach municipality from the collectorate at Alipore but it showed only the different revenue mauzas and not the streets or roads. Mr. Trivedi very kindly lent me a map which he had got prepared by his surveyors for the use of the Garden Reach Separation Committee (Goode Committee). This was only a rough map and showed only the principal roads. The smaller roads and lanes were not shown. The assessment list was said to be defective and not up to date. Dr. H. P. Neogi, ward councillor and charge superintendent for ward No. 26, suggested the adoption of municipal blocks as the basis of house-numbering provided the corporation were willing to depute bailiffs to identify the boundaries of blocks during the house-numbering. I saw the secretary, Mr. Ramiah, and he agreed to assist me in this and advised me to see the collector. The collector called a conference and explained to his inspectors what the bailiffs were required to do. I then held a conference of the inspectors, bailiffs, the charge superintendent and his house-numberers at Garden Reach and the work was started in the last week of November. The bailiffs accompanied the house-numberers for 2 or 3 days and as soon as each house-numberer could identify his block with ease he was allowed to work independently.

18. In forming charges I had followed the municipal ward divisions and normally each ward was a separate charge. It was only in case of ward No. 9 that a division was made at the request of the two ward councillors who were both willing to act as charge superintendents. It was divided into charges Nos. 9A and 9B. I can now see that ward No. 22 should also have been divided into two parts. There was no difficulty in this ward but the work was too heavy for the charge superintendent.

19. The actual division of circles and blocks was effected after the compilation of house lists and is discussed in the section on enumeration.

Selection of charge superintendents and their assistants

20. Side by side with the work of dividing the city into house-numbering circles I was trying to secure charge superintendents for each ward. I had seen from Mr. Sircar's notes that ward No. 8 had given him a lot of trouble as it contains the Chinatown of Calcutta and is the area where low class Muslims who go by the general term of goondas are to be found in largest numbers. Gauratala, the notorious goonda area, is also in this ward. Fortunately when I joined I found that Mr. Tapaprasad Chatterjee, B.A., B.L., an old college mate of mine was in charge of the Tireta Bazaar as a superintendent of the Maharajah of Burdwan's estate. I approached him to act as charge superintendent of ward No. 8 and he agreed. I also got official sanction of his appointment as the estate was under the Court of Wards, I have already given a hint as to the general apathy of the public about the census. I saw that the best agency to recruit the charge superintendents from would be the municipal ward councillors as they were actually the civic representatives of their respective wards and were known to have entered the corporation council on the congress ticket. They were already committed to help the census by their resolution, dated the 2nd July 1930, and if their services could be secured for census work that would to a great extent disarm opposition from the public. With these considerations in view I addressed a letter to all the councillors of the Calcutta Corporation in September. I received a response from a few before the *pujah* and after *pujah* quite a number came forward to accept my offer.

21. Sixteen councillors were appointed charge superintendents in the last week of October one by one and thus could supervise the house-numbering in their respective wards. I had a good deal of anxiety and trouble to secure the remaining charge superintendents. It was during this period that a representative from the *Statesman* came and saw me and I got a statement published in that paper deploring the apathy of the people. The result was good and I received offers from gentlemen who were appointed to six more wards. Charge superintendents were also found for the remaining wards after some considerable difficulty.

22. As soon as each charge superintendent accepted the post I requested him to nominate his own assistant. They were appointed formally by me and were paid at the rate of Rs. 25 per month. The majority of the selections were good except in wards Nos. 1, 4, 6, 15, 20, 26 and 27 ; where the charge superintendents did not get full support from their assistants mainly because they were too indulgent themselves. Rupees 25 was too low a wage for this important post and I recommend that it should be increased to Rs. 50 next time. *The best arrangement would be to depute Government or corporation officials for this job and the census department should be prepared to pay their usual salaries with an additional deputation allowance of Rs. 25 over and above the pay.

23. As soon as the charge superintendents had selected the assistants, they were summoned to office and each was supplied with the following for the office of the charge superintendent :—

(1) a ward map tracing showing the house-numbering circles ;
(2) the list prepared by the corporation showing streets in each circle ;
(3) a list of house-numberers appointed with their addresses ;
(4) a copy of the census code ;
(5) a copy of the instructions to supervisors ;
(6) a specimen house-list form ;
(7) a copy of the general schedule form ; and
(8) a copy of the enumerator's book cover.

24. I saw all the charge superintendents and arranged that the assistants should attend the charge office at fixed hours every morning and evening from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. for the first week or so and then devote their time entirely to checking the house-numbering.

House-numbering

25. I received a timely warning from the provincial superintendent about the appointment of house-numberers in September and I called for applications, publishing an advertisement in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and also in the *Dainik Basumati*. The advertisement mentioned a pay of Rs. 20 per month and called for applications from men knowing English. Applications began to pour in and I was interviewed in office too by intending candidates. A large number of candidates came with recommendation letters from the corporation officials. The number, however, was not too large and when the applications were sorted according to wards it was found that the number of applications was not much above the number actually required for the ward. In wards Nos. 24, 25, 27, 21, 28, 29, 30, 5 and 7 the number was indeed much below the required number and there was no application whatever from ward No. 26, Garden Reach.

26. The house-list form for the rural areas of Bengal was not suitable for the city of Calcutta. A form specially for Calcutta was prepared in consultation with the superintendent of census. The headings were both in English and Bengali. The form provided at the top for its description and for the following particulars : House list for Calcutta, (1) Ward, (2) Circle No., (3) Block No. The body of the form was divided into seven columns : (1) Street, (2) Municipal premises No., (3) Description of premises, (4) Census house No., (5) Name of householder of each census house, (6) Estimated number of residents in each census house, (7) Remarks. Column 5 was intended for the benefit of the enumerators in locating the particular household and columns 3 and 6 were primarily intended to facilitate dividing up the list into blocks and circles. An order for 16,000 such forms was placed with the Government of India Press in the middle of September and they were all received after the *pujah* holidays. Even then the corporation had not yet returned the circle street lists which were received on the 20th October. Orders were placed for printing 200 post-cards to direct the house-numberers to appear for appointment. The first batch of house-numberers appeared on the 28th October 1930 for ward Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and on the 3rd November 1930 for ward Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 22.

27. One house-numberer was appointed for each circle and they were furnished with copies of the street list relating to their circle. I personally explained to all of them how to proceed with the work. They were directed first of all to go round the boundary of their circles and to find out the actual position of all streets and lanes and then to start work. The work consisted in supplementing the municipal number with subsidiary numbers where there were more than one commensal family in a single municipal premises. If in premises No. 75/A/C there were three families each portion of the residents was to be marked accordingly, viz., $\frac{75/A/C}{1}$, $\frac{75/A/C}{2}$, $\frac{75/A/C}{3}$. Where there was only one family in a premises the municipal number only was entered in the house list and the house was not marked. As the practice differed from that in rural areas where all the houses were marked I received complaints from many that their houses were not numbered. The Calcutta procedure had to be explained to them.

* The cost of this arrangement cannot be worked out and would probably prove prohibitive.—A. E. P.

28. In ward No. 26, Garden Reach, and in ward No. 28, Narkeldanga, the rural practice of numbering all the houses with a running serial for the circle was followed as the municipal numbering was not regular in these two wards. The house-numberers had instructions to repaint the municipal premises number if the original municipal plate was missing or if it was found in a faded condition or fixed in an obscure place. They were also directed to number new houses which had not till then been numbered by the municipality. A number subsidiary to the previous municipal number was given in such cases as 95/A or 95/1 A and so on when the previous number happened to be 95 on 95/1. The house-numberers were directed to put the subsidiary numbers on the common entrance door when all the families living in a house used the same common entrance such as $\frac{75/A/C}{1}$ to $\frac{75/A/C}{3}$. They were directed not to put separate marks in every room in a boarding establishment or in a brothel under a single *bari-wali*. In such cases the tenement was described as a single house, the estimated number of residents (in column 6) indicated the peculiarity of the house and in remarks columns the requisite description (club, boarding-house, hotel, brothel, etc.) was noted down. House-numberers were also directed to enter a cross in column 6 against shops where no one lived at night, and to note down the subsidiary number of a single hut on the entrance or outside wall of huts in *bustees*.

29. The numbering was done with coal-tar. A tin containing three seers of coal-tar and a brush were issued to each house-numberer on the date of his appointment. I made it clear to all the men that they would get no cooly charges for carrying the tin. They at first all agreed but showed reluctance to carry the tin themselves, though the majority of them were not *bhadralok*. To avoid a general stoppage of work I moved the superintendent of census operations to sanction Re. 1 each to all the house-numberers to cover the cooly charge. I am, however, sure that none ever employed the necessary cooly but did the work themselves. In the European houses particularly in residential boarding-houses and flats, the coal-tar was discarded and geru chalk and tailor's wax were used. These numbers however were promptly brushed away in the majority of cases.

30. In the European ward No. 17 a means was devised which dispensed with the necessity of marking the houses in that locality. In the remarks column was noted the position and particulars of the particular suite such as " 95/2, 2nd floor, north-eastern corner Mr. So-and-So house-holder, estimated number of persons 3, servants west of the compound." This procedure was followed by the house-numberers in wards Nos. 16 and 17. They were directed to put the usual coal-tar marks outside the premises when there was no opposition. A number of instructions to the above effect were printed and distributed to each house-numberer.

31. As soon as house-numbering started the men carrying on work began to meet with opposition from the following sources :-

(1) Non-co-operators ;
(2) Marwaris and up-country and Gujarati Hindus ;
(3) *Bustees*, both Hindu and Muslim ;
(4) Europeans and Anglo-Indians ; and
(5) Chinese.

(1) The opposition offered by the non-co-operators generally came from the various congress sub-offices and volunteers quarters. The charge superintendents and their assistants were able to overcome this difficulty by persuasion and argument. This circumstance proved the correctness of my surmise when I approached the corporation councillors to accept the posts. A Government college professor would have been of little avail in breaking the opposition of these young men.

(2) Marwaris, Bhatias and up-country Hindus non-co-operated to the last. In the few cases that were reported to me I issued warning letters threatening criminal prosecution if they persisted in obstruction policy. These bore good results in almost all the cases, and the persons concerned appeared before me and apologised.

(3) *Bustee* people gave the greatest amount of trouble. They would not allow the house-numberers to mark the huts unless allowed by their *sardars*. Persuasion and argument succeeded in some cases but in the majority of cases the house-numberers had to wait for 3 or 4 days together before they could make any headway. I personally visited some *bustees* in wards Nos. 2, 3, 9 and 11. It was only in ward No. 11 that I had to take a police officer from the local thana. In other cases my assurance that " *adam sumari* " meant nothing wrong was sufficient. I next saw the secretary of the Calcutta Corporation and persuaded him to issue a circular to all the district engineers to help the census staff in numbering the *bustees* by deputing conservancy subordinates whenever called upon to do so by the different charge superintendents. This put a stop to all further opposition from the *bustees* and police help for which the commissioner of police was written to by the superintendent of census operations on the 20th of November, was not sought for this purpose. Almost all the *bustees* are in an over-crowded condition and I later found out that the main reason for the *bustee* people's objecting to give the estimated total of residents of each room was fear of prosecution for violation of corporation laws against over-crowding. The opposition in wards Nos. 22, 29, 9B and 32 was most obstinate and the charge superintendents, *i.e.*, the ward councillors, had to visit the localities personally to argue with the *bustee sardars*. The charge superintendent of ward No. 19, though not a ward councillor, also did some good work in his own area. He had the advantage of being known as the premier medical practitioner of the locality.

(4) The difficulty in the European and Anglo-Indian houses was that the head of the household was not easily accessible. In a few cases the house-numberers were turned away because they were not properly dressed and I had to plead that well-dressed men could not be had on Rs. 20 a month. In one case only, in Alipore, a house-numberer was turned away because he was taking down notes in an exercise book bearing the picture of Gandhi "The Arch Non-Co-operator" but the gentleman had the courtesy to supply particulars by post for which I duly thanked him

(5) The Chinese in wards Nos. 8, 10 and 12 refused to give particulars and did not allow the house-numberers to mark their houses. I sought assistance from the excise staff and also saw the heads of several Chinese hotels as well as the secretary of the local Kuomintang. They all expressed their inability to help and advised me to seek assistance from the Chinese consul. On the 26th November the superintendent of census operations moved the Government of Bengal and the consul sent us a number of leaflets bearing his seal and signature. These arrived very late and were of great usefulness during the time of enumeration. In the meantime, however, the assistant charge superintendent of ward No. 8 had overcome the shyness of the celestials in his own ward by his own tactfulness and by appointing a Chinaman to act as house-numberer on an enhanced rate of pay.

32. The house-numbering in ward No. 8 presented great difficulties from the very beginning as the Muslims refused to give particulars to young East Bengal Hindu house-numberers, the Marwaris and Bhatias non-co-operated and the Chinese were obstinate. The house-numberers resigned after a week or so and a second set were appointed who too could not make much headway. After 3 or 4 such changes in each circle, one of the house-numberers was appointed assistant charge superintendent, and the original assistant charge superintendent was removed to office as a copyist. This new assistant charge superintendent proved to be of utmost value for the whole of the remaining period and he broke down all opposition by his personal tact and resourcefulness.

33. There was another kind of opposition from the *bustees*. Muslim *bustees* wanted Muslim house-numberers. Nearly all the Muslims who had applied were appointed and still a large number of Muslims were necessary. Additional Muslim house-numberers were recruited by a young Muslim named Mohsin Ali. The Hindu *bustees* on the other hand wanted to know whether Gandhi had blessed the census and they were told that he had and all the congress Babus were working as charge superintendents. One *bustee* of *dhobis* in Alipore however refused to have anything to do with those that were not Government servants as they had Government officers as their clients, The house-numberers proved that they were Government servants by producing their appointment letters. These appointment letters were cyclostyled in office. In future the house-numberers should be furnished with a *printed card. The Europeans too wanted to see the authority of the house-numberers, besides the *dhobis* of Alipore.

*NOTE.- In Calcutta the letter of appointment used in the *mufassal* should be replaced by a card bearing as little printed matter as possible together with a facsimile signature of the census superintendent or special census officer. The card issued for use at the final census, 1931, might serve as a model.—A. E. P.

34. The completed house lists began to reach office from the middle of November and continued till the middle of January. The work of each house-numberer was checked by the assistant charge superintendent and unless certificates of checking could be found on a man's work it was not passed for the preparation of the bill. I checked at random the house lists returned in office, taking up the house-numberers in my car, and I was pleased to find that, in almost all the cases which I checked personally, the work was done thoroughly. In the *bustees* the house-numberers in a few cases varied the instructions but the variations were intelligible and I did not think it necessary to revise their work. The mistake they made was to group the huts under different serials. For example, in some *bustees* the house-numberers introduced the imaginary subsidiary numbers, A, B, C, etc. In one *bustee* where the original number was 17 there proved to be more than 200 census houses. The house-numberer grouped them into sub-numbers under 17A to 17Z. As in such cases I found the requisite sub-numbers actually painted and as identification was easy I directed them to be left as they were. I found this innovation mainly in ward Nos. 3, 13, 27 and 31. In some of the *bustees* renumbering was done as the house-numberers were found to have shirked work by putting down numbers like 22/1 to 22/120 in one single place. The numbers were scraped out and were repainted according to huts. More than ten sub-numbers were not allowed to be shown by such short index numbers. All this labour however proved to be in vain as in about 80 per cent. of the cases the *bustee* people had either scraped out or plastered over the numbers before enumeration started. Besides checking the work at the spot as stated above I used to meet the house-numberers at the charge office to discuss difficulties along with the charge superintendents.

35. One factor greatly delayed house-numbering. Though it was explained to all during appointment that they would be paid according to the number of blocks they turned out, a large number were under the impression that they could get more wages by holding out longer. The result was ridiculous. House-numberers who did only 5 to 7 blocks returned their papers after two months expecting Rs. 40 for the period but were actually paid Rs. 5 to 7 for the work.

I did not hesitate to disappoint a large number of men as I had already explained the procedure to them not only during their appointment but also in the interval during inspections.

36. Altogether 320 house-numberers were appointed for 300 house-numbering circles. There were 33 house-numberers for Garden Reach (ward No. 26) who numbered the 33 municipal blocks in this ward. It was very difficult to get house-numberers for this ward but Prince Unsudowllah, the late chairman of the Garden Reach municipality, came to our rescue and persuaded about 30 young Muslims of the old Oudh family to take up the work. I have already described how the block bailiffs helped in this work under orders of the collector to the Corporation of Calcutta. The total amount paid to the house-numberers was Rs. 5,403-14-0 as against an allotment of Rs. 8,000.

37. As the corporation lists for wards Nos. 27, 28 and 29 were received very late, two and sometimes three house-numberers had to be appointed for each house-numbering circle to finish the work early.

38. There was no opposition from the Marwari wards, 5 and 7, at this stage, on the other hand the house-numbering was very thorough. The work in wards Nos. 5 and 7 was done by a number of up-country college lads who earn money during leisure hours to defray the cost of their education.

Blocks and Circles

39. As soon as completed house lists began to be received I started dividing the lists into blocks. The average number of *pucca* houses to each block was 45 and the average number of *kutcha* or *bustee* houses was 70. After the houses in a house-numbering circle were grouped into blocks they were assigned to one or more enumeration circles according to the number of blocks found. As November was the heaviest month of the period I could devote time to this only partly when I was not doing other work or was not moving about for organising the railway, military and port charges. After some time I employed Mohsin Ali, an extra assistant charge superintendent, for this work. By the end of November a number of wards were ready and I engaged two copyists, to copy the house lists, block by block. As more lists began to be returned the number of copyists was increased and by the end of December 24 copyists were working in my office. It was originally my idea to make two copies of the house lists, block by block, so that one copy could be given to the supervisors, one to the enumerators and the original one to the charge superintendents. I found however that it would take too much time for that and the cost would be rather too high to engage double the number of copyists already engaged. There was also no space for them all in my office. I therefore decided to have one copy only for the enumerators as the supervisors could have access to the enumerator's copy at the time of checking. The original house lists were meant to be sent to the charge superintendents. The work continued till the middle of January and the 32 wards of the city were divided into 3,778 blocks and 335 circles. It will thus be seen that the enumeration circles exceeded the house-numbering circles only by 35. The large house-numbering circles were divided up and small ones were amalgamated. The work had to be done at high pressure. The copyists got very few Sundays off and enjoyed only 4 days holiday during the Christmas holidays including a Sunday.

40. I had not foreseen the necessity of making copies when orders were placed for printing house lists forms. A fresh order for 16,000 forms was placed with the Government of India Press and the supply was received during the Christmas holidays.

41. The copyists were recruited mainly from those of the house-numberers that had worked well and a few were also appointed on the recommendation of the charge superintendents. They were paid at the rate of Rs. 30 per month and attendance was strictly enforced. For absence of more than one day in a month, deductions were made from the pay. The total amount paid to the copyists was Rs. 1,624-1-0. Some of the copying was also done in the charge offices to finish the work quickly. The charge superintendents used mostly the house-numberers to do this job; their remuneration was at the rate of annas 12 per day and the total remuneration thus paid is shown in the total already mentioned.

42. As soon as the blocks were thus copied out, I prepared with my own hands the charge and circle registers for a number of wards and then some of the copyists took up preparation of charge and circle registers. Some of the charge superintendents at this stage suggested that they should be entrusted with this work as with a better local knowledge of their respective areas they would be better able to group the blocks into convenient circles. Wards Nos. 2, 6, 8, 11, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 31 and 32 were done by the charge superintendents in this manner.

43. A form was specially printed for Calcutta for this purpose and the following headings and columns were provided. The headings were in both Bengali and English.

Form 3.

CENSUS OF CALCUTTA, 1931.

Charge/Circle Register.

Ward No.....Charge No.....Charge superintendent's name.....

Circle No.....Supervisor's name.....Supervisor's address.....

Name of street, road or lane.	Premises No.		Block No.	Number of houses.	Name of enumerator.	Address of enumerator.	House numbering: Date of—*		Preliminary enumeration: Date of—				Remarks
											Testing		
	From	To					Completion.	Check.	Beginning.	Completion.	By supervisor.	By charge superintendent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

In actual practice it was found that columns 7 and 8 were unnecessary.

44. Three copies of the registers were made. One was kept in my office, one was meant for the charge superintendent's office and of the third copy the portion referring to each circle was distributed to the supervisor through the charge superintendent.

45. For those wards whose charge and circle registers were prepared in my office the names and addresses of the enumerators too were put down. For wards where the charge and circle registers were prepared by the charge superintendents, a list of enumerators with their addresses was supplied and the charge superintendents allotted them to blocks that would be convenient to them. In allotting blocks to enumerators and circles to supervisors the principle followed was that the enumerator should have his own house in his own block and the same principle was followed in case of supervisors of circles.

46. As soon as the charge and circle register for a ward was ready with its requisite list of enumerators the assistant charge superintendent was summoned to office and the following papers made over to him :—

(1) Charge/Circle Registers (all 3 copies).

(2) Two copies of house-block lists ;

(3) A list of enumerators and supervisors ;

(4) As many appointment letters as there were enumerators and supervisors in the ward;

(5) Ten sheets of the general schedule for each enumerator to start work with ;

(6) One enumerator's book cover for each enumerator ;

(7) One copy of the instructions to supervisors for each supervisor ; and

(8) A number of forms of each kind as reserve stock.

47. The preliminary enumeration in Calcutta was to begin on the 16th of January and the preliminary enumeration was actually started on that date in the following wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9A, 9B, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 31 and 32 and partly in ward 17 and also in ward No. 26. By the 26th of January the preliminary enumeration was going on everywhere in Calcutta except in wards Nos. 4 and 6. The preliminary enumeration in ward No. 4 was started on the 3rd February 1931 and in ward No. 6 on the 6th February 1931.

Census Agency

48. I have already discussed the appointment of charge superintendents and their assistants. The next procedure was to appoint supervisors. The fear of a general boycott of the census operations was constantly in my mind and it appeared to me that it would be proper to appoint corporation officials as supervisors as they on account of their official position and knowledge of the locality would be able to counteract the apathy of the public. I discussed the proposal with the superintendent of census operations and he approved of the idea. I then saw the chief executive officer and the secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta who agreed to furnish me with a list of three hundred men with their addresses. It was decided that they would get Rs. 10 per head per month as out of pocket expenses and they should all be of the junior officer class. The corporation however made great delay in sending the list and by the time I got the list, the list of Government servants who would be available for census had increased in volume and it looked possible that I would be able to get supervisors from amongst them. I therefore let the scheme drop. It would have meant an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 for about 4 months or about Rs. 12,000 in all. I was not in a position to spend so much and did not want to deplete funds so that I might be able to entertain paid enumerators if necessary in future.

49. As soon as the house lists were divided into blocks I appealed to all the charge superintendents to select 20 supervisors each for their wards from amongst the leading non-officials in the area. I advanced the reason that this would mean a quicker functioning of the census organisation owing to previous acquiantance between the charge superintendents and their supervisors. The charge superintendents for wards Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 complied with my request and furnished me with the necessary list for their wards. The persons selected were all gentlemen of position, pleaders or merchants or doctors and occasionally Government officers not mentioned in the list of their offices. In the remaining wards the supervisors were appointed from amongst the list of officers furnished by the Government offices, railways and the Calcutta Corporation.

50. There were no supervisors for wards Nos. 12, 16 and 17 as the work in these wards was not heavy and was under my direct supervision. There were also no supervisors for the two circles 7 and 8 of ward No. 5 and for the 8 circles in ward No. 7. The assistant charge superintendent supervised the work of the paid enumerators in this area and in February another supervisor was appointed for the purpose.

Appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors

51. In September it was learned from the tour diary of Dr. Hutton, the Census Commissioner, that Rangoon was getting ready a list of all clerks of the Government offices for employment as enumerators in her census. I was directed by the superintendent of census operations, Bengal, to take similar steps and accordingly an appeal was cyclostyled and issued to all the Government offices in Calcutta in the month of September. It was issued under the signature of the superintendent of census and the various heads of departments were requested to send us the list before the Christmas holidays. The lists began to arrive after November and it was found that the lists were far too small in comparison with the total number of employees in each office and the superintendent had to ask for supplementary lists of all clerks who would be available for census duty in Calcutta except those that would be on duty on the night of the 26th February. The result was good and we began to receive more substantial lists from all the offices. The Accountant-General, Bengal, had originally sent only 20 names. He subsequently sent a list of 194 persons. The Registrar, High Court, had originally sent 35 names but his supplementary list contained 156. Similar letters were addressed to the Imperial Bank of India and the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The former declined to send us any list and the latter promised to send a list in proper time though they said the Trust officials were not government officers.

52. I had expected a list of 5,000 persons. The division of blocks was not yet over and the 1921 report said there were more than 4,000 blocks. With an addition of 7 more wards I expected the number to be fairly over 5,000. It is yet a mystery how the blocks came to be so far below the 1921 figure. Either the blocks in 1921 were too small or the procedure included special areas such as mills and factories, hospitals, police-stations and big hotels and boarding establishments under ordinary enumeration. These were all treated as special blocks this time and were enumerated by their own officials. I have also not included the number of blocks in the port and military area in my figure 3,778 as they were under special enumeration and I was not required to find enumerators for them.

53. The lists received from the various Government offices showed a number of about 3,000 names only. I then appealed to the East India Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway offices and the result was a regular windfall for the Calcutta census. The Eastern Bengal Railway sent a list of 895 names and the East India Railway list came up to 523. The Calcutta Corporation sent a list of 260 persons and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway offices at Garden Reach sent about 175 names in all in three instalments. I saw the secretary to the Port Commissioners of Calcutta. He declined to send us any list as he had to look after the enumeration of his own area but said he would not interfere if we appointed his officers provided they were not engaged already in the Port Census.

54. By the 15th of January the list thus obtained was 4,823 strong and it appeared that our work would be rather smooth in comparison to that of 1921. The names thus obtained were those of Bengali Hindus mostly. There were Muslims only in wards Nos. 14, 15 and 20. There were no or very few Government officers in wards Nos. 8, 7, 12, 16, 17, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31 and 32 as well as in circles 7 and 8 of ward No. 5.

55. As soon as the lists began to arrive in the middle of November I directed one copyist to sort them out according to their respective wards and a list was prepared ward by ward. These lists were ready by the middle of January and were made over to the respective charge superintendents for allotting enumerators to blocks and also for selection of supervisors. In wards Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 22, 23, 27 and 30 the number obtained was in excess of the requirement and the surplus was kept as reserve. Ward 21 was manned mainly from the list of ward 22 and ward No. 9 supplied about 20 names for ward No. 8. The lists for wards Nos. 2, 5, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31 and 32 were below their respective requirements. Wards Nos. 2, 31 and 32 and ward No. 29 partly only, made up the deficiency by enrolling volunteers and the remaining wards employed paid enumerators for the purpose. Ward No. 26 enrolled the whole of 300 enumerators from non-official volunteers. In wards Nos. 7, 12, 16, 17 and in circles 7 and 8 of ward No. 5 enumeration was done principally by paid enumerators. There were 4 Government servants in ward 12 and two only in ward No. 16. There were 10 boys of the Armenian College in ward No. 15 and 8 boys of the La Martiniere College in ward No. 16 and 8 boys of Islamia College in ward No. 15. Principal Harley told me that he could have supplied me with any number of boys from the Islamia College but the College was closed for Ramzan during the period of enumeration. I had obtained sanction of the superintendent of census operations to employ paid enumerators in wards Nos. 5, 7, 8, 12, 16 and 17 : I did not then think that it would be necessary to do it in other wards too due to strange and unforeseen events. A register was opened for the names received from the various offices and is composed of two volumes which are kept in file.

Enumeration

56. Preliminary enumeration was started in the wards or charges on the following dates:—

No. of charge.	Date of commencement of enumeration.	No. of charge.	Date of commencement of enumeration.
1	10-1-31	17	16-1-31
2	10-1-31	18	12-1-31
3	12-1-31	19	22-1-31
4	3-2-31	20	30-1-31
5	12-1-31	21	24-1-31
6	6-2-31	22	24-1-31
7	16-1-31	23	16-1-31
8	16-1-31	24	16-1-31
9	16-1-31	25	16-1-31
10	10-1-31	26	16-1-31
11	12-1-31	27	1-2-31
12	16-1-31	28	24-1-31
13	22-1-31	29	20-1-31
14	15-1-31	30	20-1-31
15	26-1-31	31	16-1-31
16	16-1-31	32	16-1-31

Besides this enumeration was in full swing in the special charges from the first week of February.

Enumeration of Europeans and Anglo-Indians

57. On the 13th of January Mr. D. P. Banarji, sub-deputy collector, joined office as my assistant and I put him to organise the enumeration in wards No. 15, 16 and 17 and also to try to get some Marwari enumerators for ward No. 7. Mr Banarji saw the principals of the Armenian College and La Martiniere College The boys of the former under the supervision of their Principal took over the enumeration of the European portion of ward No. 15 and the boys of the La Martiniere College took up one circle of ward No. 17, consisting of 9 and 8 blocks, respectively. Besides this nothing could be done We appealed once more to the European mercantile firms to lend us voluntary workers but received no response. I should mention here that not a single European or Anglo-Indian volunteered for census work in spite of the very optimistic correspondence that had passed between the various European civic bodies and the census department since June 1930. Letters were issued to all the auxiliary force units but they did not respond. Ultimately I engaged one house-numberer to do the preliminary enumeration in the remaining circle of ward No. 17 consisting of eight blocks, and the twenty-two blocks of ward 16 were distributed amongst thirteen enumerators of whom eleven were paid.

58. I do not think it will ever be possible to get voluntary workers from the European community. This year the propaganda was thorough yet we could not get a single European or even any Anglo-Indians in the European wards The Europeans are generally busy men and not Government servants. The census is taken by a paid agency in their own native countries and they expect the same to be done here too. I was willing to pay up to Rs. 5 for a block but the few Anglo-Indians that had applied for the posts expected nothing short of Rs. 10 for each block. There could be no Europeans available even on the latter wages For the Europeans living in wards Nos. 21, 22 and 23 Bengali clerks will always be available but for wards Nos. 15, 16 and 17 and a portion of ward No. 13 some special arrangements are necessary. It is not possible to get Europeans on anything less than Rs. 30 per block and the Anglo-Indinas who come for jobs of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 are generally of the hooligan type and not suitable for appointment as enumerators as the work requires courtesy and tact. It will be better to depute Bengali clerks for this work on an allowance of Rs. 2 per day as conveyance or to introduce the system in vogue in England for the enumeration of these wards by distributing household schedules to the residents and collecting them after the final census night by a paid agency. The pay may be fixed at Rs. 15 per circle with an additional remuneration of Rs. 2 for every hundred persons over the first hundred names. The agency may be Indians of Intermediate in Arts standard of education or European sergeants of police who I think would do the work for the remuneration suggested, in their leisure hours Soldier clerks may also be tried from the Hastings area. I suggest the introduction of household schedules for the Europeans as it was found in actual practice that they preferred noting down the particulars with their own hands. The difficulty in this arrangement will be enumeration of the servants and *darwans* in the employ of Europeans. So long as the columns about sect, religion, etc., remain, the enumeration of the Indians will have to be done by Indians, preferably by a man of their own community.*

59. The Anglo-Indians gave a lot of trouble in ward No. 13. They took up a hostile attitude towards census without any reason whatever and it was necessary in several cases to call in police sergeants before they could be made to give particulars Here and in ward No 15 no Anglo-Indian enumerators could be got either for money or for love In ward No. 15 there was no trouble as the Principal of the Armenian College managed the area well with his boys. They complained against two persons one of whom happened to be a lady. My letters to them asking to show cause bore good result. Mr. Tahir Jamil, M.A., Professor, Islamia College, also had some Anglo-Indians in his circle. He was obstructed in his work too by men and women but he brought these persons to their senses by asking for police help. Our letter to the Commissioner of Police had its effect. All the police section officers had orders of their chief to assist in the census. I always got help from officers whenever I approached them and I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Calcutta police for the assistance rendered. On the final census night the constables were of great help in taking the census of wayfarers and brothels.

60. As soon as the house-numberers had returned the house lists, I had ordered one clerk to compare them with the corporation assessment volumes to see that all the streets and premises had been accounted for. He had not done his work thoroughly and I instituted

*NOTE - The accurate census of Europeans in Calcutta will always present great difficulties The European in Calcutta has no very strongly developed sense of civic responsibility or civic duty and it is unlikely that he will grow one before the next census. It is out of the question to hope that any Europeans will undertake to conduct the enumeration of their own neighbours as trained enumerators. The European Association circulated to its members at my request a note drawing attention to the importance of obtaining accurate and complete particulars and undertook to bring to notice any instances in which there was reason to believe that there has been omissions in the enumeration, but this is the extent of the assistance which can be expected of it and other associations did nothing. There is no reason why Bengali enumerators of a superior type should not make a success of the census of Europeans · most Europeans would undoubtedly treat accredited enumerators with courtesy and the enumerator's main difficulty would be to find them in If a non-synchronous census is taken it should be possible for the enumerator to distribute household schedules, explain them where he can get hold of the householder and arrange for their collection at an agreed time when they could be checked in the presence of the householder The only difficulty to be anticipated in this procedure is the length of time which it would involve to get the returns all in, which however is of comparatively little importance in a non-synchronous census. If the census is synchronous the inconvenience of such a delay will have to be put up with.—A. E. P.

further enquiries regarding some wards which were reported to be correct. His scrutiny had brought to light a few omissions in wards Nos. 1, 9B, 11 and 10 and the mistakes were rectified in November. The charge superintendent of ward No. 9A detected the omission of eleven small lanes in January and they were created into a special circle. The discovery that Mandeville Park had been entirely omitted led me to examine the house list once more. I personally did the work this time with the assistance of four copyist clerks. One more lane, Dihi Serampur Lane, was found untouched in ward No. 27 and three special enumerators were posted for this lane. Otherwise the lists were in order. Both Mandeville Park and Dihi Serampur Lane are in ward No. 27.

Enumeration of Marwaris

61. In spite of all my endeavours and optimism the Marwaris kept aloof from the census. The president of the Bengal Hindu Sabha, himself a Marwari, gave me a list with the expressed provision that if a single man was prosecuted for refusing to give particulars he would withdraw the men. He also said that if the Marwari community or the congress committee remonstrated with him for his assistance in the census he would withdraw them. I issued letters to all the men but not a single one turned up. I had entered into communications with the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Marwari Association, Marwari Jute Balers Association, The Moheswari Seva Samiti, The Sanatan Agarwal Samiti and a host of others so long ago as in September. They all declined to help me.*

General Enumeration

62. The difficulties I have detailed above were with regard to wards Nos. 5, 7, 15, 16 and 17. There was no organised opposition or dearth of workers in the other wards and work would have been done smoothly in the remaining twenty-seven wards but for a strange and unforeseen situation. I have already stated that in the majority of the wards, preliminary census was started on the 16th of January. As soon as work started a storm of protest was raised by the various Government offices objecting to the employment of their employees. The protests were incessant and grew in volume as the work progressed and I was under heavy fire so to speak till the end of the work. At the first onslaught I had declined to exempt anybody as the persons were appointed from the lists supplied by their own departments. This intensified the protests and they began to reach us backed by the support of big guns. Our protests that the work could not take more than five working hours were not heeded and in one† department, where the note of my assistant to this effect was countersigned by the superintendent of census, the employees discovered " colossal ignorance of facts " on the part of the superintendent of census. The result was most disheartening. The reserve of each ward gradually vanished and the vacancies had to be filled up by paid enumerators. It was not easy to get paid enumerators of the proper type at a moment's notice and all the charge superintendents felt bewildered and offended. It was easy for the corporation councillors and members of district committees to get paid enumerators from educated young men as they have to be in touch with young men's associations for their election campaigns. The outsider charge superintendents had great difficulties in securing workers and I had to send my copyists to many places to do the work. The situation would have been hopeless if I had had professor charge superintendents this time. I had tried to get student workers from the Presidency and Islamia Colleges. Only three boys volunteered from the Presidency College, and 8 from the Islamia College.‡

63. In contrast with the attitude of clerks—Government offices, out of a total of 895 names for the Eastern Bengal Railway only about 40 names were exempted as a result of subsequent requests ; out of a total of 523 for the East India Railway only about 10 names were exempted and out of a total of 175 for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway only two were exempted on the grounds of bad health. There was not a single exemption out of a total of 262 for the corporation.

Training of Agency

64. As soon as the enumeration started I began to meet the supervisors at the place of charge superintendents to discuss the procedure and the columns of the general schedule. I thus attended wards 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9A, 9B, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 31. The enumerators in wards Nos. 12, 16 and 17 were under my direct control and so were the enumerators in ward No. 5. I had also met the supervisors of ward No. 32 and 31 partly and the training of the rest was done by the charge superintendents themselves.

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*NOTE.- The only help rendered was by the Swetambari Terapanthi sect of Jains which undertook and carried through accurately the census of premises containing persons of their own community. Ultimately paid enumerators were employed but they were obstructed and prevented from making an accurate enumeration in the purely Marwari areas.- -A. E. P.

†NOTE.—The Public Works Department clerical staff are to be credited with this impertinence. The special census officer using his own clerks, proved that his estimate of the time required was in excess of that actually needed.- -A. E. P.

‡NOTE.-—The number of paid enumerators employed is shown in the statement on page 44.

65. The training of the enumerators was undertaken mainly by the charge superintendents themselves and also by the supervisors. Besides this every day about 40 to 50 enumerators saw me in office during the whole of January to take instructions and forms and also to pester me with a thousand and one questions.

STATEMENT OF PAID ENUMERATORS.

Ward No.	No. of paid enumerators employed.		
	Total.	Where no voluntary agency was forthcoming.	To replace exempted Government servants.
ALL WARDS ..	**686**	**282**	**404**
3 ..	**1**	.	1
4 ..	**2**	..	2
5 ..	**87**	85	2
6 ..	**33**	..	33
7 ..	**132**	132	..
8 ..	**21**	..	21
9A ..	**41**	..	41
9B ..	**16**	..	16
10 ..	**27**	..	27
12 ..	**20**	20	..
13 ..	**42**	..	42
14 ..	**28**	..	28
15 ..	**99**	9	..
16 ..	**20**	20	..
17 ..	**16**	16	..
18 ..	**23**	..	23
19 ..	**22**	..	22
20 ..	**31**	..	31
21 ..	**10**	..	10
24 ..	**9**	..	9
25 ..	**30**	..	30
27 ..	**61**	..	61
30 ..	**2**	..	2
32 ..	**3**	..	3

A. E. P.

66. My predecessor Mr. J. N. Sircar had experienced the same difficulties with regard to Government office clerks, he overcame them by enrolling clerks living in the area to which they were appointed under the Census Act; these men performed their duties out of fear for prosecution. Similar attempts were made in ward No. 29 but failed. Most of the persons who were unwilling to work furnished medical certificates. Medical certificates are very cheap in the market now-a-days, irrespective of the nationality of the certifier, but very few courts would have disregarded them. I did not prosecute them because of this and also because the cost of prosecutions would have been too heavy. The charge superintendents, mostly pleaders, attorneys and doctors would have demanded prohibitory fees for attending courts as witnesses. I had instituted several cases but withdrew them all. In spite of his own success, however, Mr. Sircar had strongly recommended the employment of paid agency. I however find an inherent impossibility in the suggestion unless of course the fees are raised. For each block I was prepared to pay Rs. 5. A man would not work for more than 3 or 4 days to earn that amount and in practice I found that very few would work for the remuneration of only one block. So 4 to 5 blocks had to be given to each man. It is clear to see that such a measure would lead to defective and cursory final census as each man would have to do the census of about two or three hundred houses in five hours. In order to make the fees acceptable for a single block for a short period they must be raised to Rs. 10 and the time must be fixed at seven days for preliminary and one day for final enumeration. This also will leave too short a margin of time in the hands of the census officers to look for substitutes in case of illness or desertion. This scheme, however, would work well if the responsibility for finding workers could be left to the charge superintendents. I believe the charge superintendent will like the idea of giving employment to from 100 to 150 persons in his ward even for a short period as that will enhance his prestige and popularity.

67. I am convinced however that there was absolutely no necessity for all this fuss about exemptions. The work of a single block can be done in less than five working hours. The boys of my flying squad could do heavy blocks in less than two hours. They did so under my very nose and I do not speak from "colossal ignorance" of any facts but from repeated personal experience. If the office clerks had worked willingly they could have finished one block, *bustee*, or no *bustee*, in one single Sunday. They were given three days' holiday on 5th, 6th and 7th February, they had the *Id* holidays and about 3 Sundays. Each man could have finished a circle in all this time, not to speak of a solitary block. If the officers under whom they worked instead of backing their application for exemption, had brought pressure upon them to finish the work quickly, the situation would have been otherwise. All the offices granted concessional hours of attendance to those working on the census. This privilege by itself would have been sufficient for the purpose even if no holidays of any kind were granted. The actual reason was that the clerks themselves did not like to perform the census duties. Most

of them did not like the idea of going from door to door and being directed to come some other time. A large number of subordinate clerks also earn an additional income by private tuition and so thought the census duty an uncalled for burden. They tried everywhere to prolong the period of concessional attendance and this no doubt exasperated a large number of their officers. I had the opportunity of explaining all this to Mr. Mitra of the Telegraph store-yard at Alipore and he took the hint from me. He stopped the concessional hours of attendance to every batch of workers one week after they had got the papers and ordered them to finish their work quickly, threatening to increase the hours of attendance later on to make up office arrears. This had good results and neither Mr. Mitra nor I were troubled any more for granting either privileges or exemptions.

68. As already stated a large number of clerks tried to avoid census work out of a false idea about their personal dignity. Messrs. J. K. Biswas, B. K. Mukherjee, H. K. De and T. P.Bhattacherjee, all presidency magistrates, were accidentally appointed as census workers. None of these gazetted officers resented the appointment but all of them set to work immediately they were appointed. When I hastened to relieve them, Mr. Biswas had finished more than half his work, Mr. De consented to be relieved only after he had distributed all the papers of his circle himself. The rest declined to be relieved but worked throughout the period till the end. Mr. Chowdhury, probate sub-deputy collector, was also appointed as a supervisor and performed his duties without any objection. If these gazetted officers felt no humiliation in doing census work, there could have been no reason why the office assistants should think otherwise.

69. To get the work done by Government office clerks would be much better than to have it done by temporary paid hands. I, however, suggest that to make the work attractive or rather to compensate for the extra labour involved all the enumerators should be paid an honorarium of Rs. 5 to meet the out of pocket expenses, to purchase a light and to buy stationery. The total cost would be about Rs. 20,000. We had to provide lights to the enumerators this time too at a total cost of Rs. 3,695 and the total amount paid to paid hands for enumeration was Rs. 3,183-7-0. Besides this a heavy total amount had to be paid for stationery to the charge superintendents for supplying paper, pencils and pens to the enumerators. In 1921 each enumerator was provided with a glass lamp at a cost of six annas. They were also given 2 annas each for candles and six annas for a cooly, *i.e.*, in all 14 annas was paid for light to each enumerator. To introduce a touch of attractiveness I supplied them this time with cheap electric torches at the rate of Rs. 10 per dozen. Only in ward No. 8 better class torches were supplied to the enumerators on the express provision that the rate of fees for paid enumerators in this ward would not exceed Rs. 2 per head. A better class of lights were supplied to the charge superintendents. In wards Nos. 26, 27, 29 and 31 and partly in 24, 25, 13 and 28 hurricane lanterns were supplied at the request of the enumerators themselves. I, however, made the condition that no cooly charges would be paid for carrying the lanterns.

Special Enumeration Areas

70. The following were treated as special enumeration areas, that is the census in these areas was conducted by departmental officers :—

(1) Port Commissioners' shore property ;
(2) inland steamers and other vessels ;
(3) population on board sea-going vessels, coastal and ocean-going in Indian waters ;
(4) railways ;
(5) military area ;
(6) hospitals ;
(7) jails ;
(8) police-stations and quarters ;
(9) Government and public institutions, mills, factories, motor and engineering yards, and boarding establishments ;
(10) municipal institutions such as markets, *gowkhanas*, pumping stations and *workshops* ; *and*
(11) canals.

(1) **Port Commissioners' shore properties.**—I got in touch with the officers of the Port Commission in September when I saw the secretary under instructions of the superintendent of census given in August. With the collaboration of the estate's superintendent and assistant estate's superintendent of the commission the area to be dealt with by the Port Commissioners was definite. Its boundaries are given in the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, part I, pages 128 and 129. In November the assistant secretary took over charge. *He divided the area into five circles. The house-numbering was beautifully done, and the enumerators were duly appointed in February when they were given instructions as to how to fill up the forms. There was no hitch whatever in this area.

*NOTE.—Details are in the special officer's complete report from which this appendix is an extract.—A. E. P.

(2) **Inland steamers and other vessels.**—Mr. Janvrin, Deputy Commissioner of Port Police, was in charge of this area. The area was divided into 40 blocks and there were seven supervisors. I suggested that after preliminary census, the smaller craft should be directed to moor always in the same block to prevent large changes and rewriting on the final enumeration. A total allotment of Rs. 700 was sanctioned for enumeration in this branch and the actual expenditure was Rs. 595. The work was under supervision of Port Police officers and naturally enough was done very efficiently. Most of the inland steamer services had done their own enumeration and Mr. Janvrin's men had only collected the schedules.

(3) **Sea-going vessels.**—Arrangements for this portion of the Port census were made personally by the superintendent of census. Completed forms were sent to me and the total under this head is 4,554. The enumeration under this head was done by the preventive officers of the customs service and pilots.

(4) **Railways.**—I took up this subject in November and saw the Executive Engineer, Sealdah, District Traffic Superintendent, Chitpur, and the officers of the District Traffic Superintendent, Sealdah, who were selected by the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, to be in charge respectively of—

(*i*) Sealdah railway colony and stations ;

(*ii*) Chitpur and adjoining railway yards ;

(*iii*) Secondary railway stations within Calcutta area.

The work was intricate and it was only after a number of personal interviews with the officers mentioned above that I could organise this branch of work. After appointment of supervisors and enumerators I again visited the railway offices to instruct the personnel how to work. Pattipukur and Canal Junction Stations were included in the Chitpur yard enumeration but as they actually belonged to South Dum Dum Municipality, papers relating to them were sent to District Census Officer, 24-Parganas.

The platform enumeration at Sealdah was under charge of the station superintendent. I supplied him with necessary literature in January and instructed his supervisors and enumerators. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway area at Garden Reach was placed under Commander J. Graham, R. N. (Retd.), the Marine Superintendent. I saw him in November and organised the work in collaboration with Commander Graham. The supervisors and enumerators were appointed in January and I explained to them how the work was to proceed. The work was neatly done and I found no mistakes in the general schedules of this area. I regret to say that in spite of two or three meetings, the Eastern Bengal Railway officers had committed mistakes in the columns for principal occupation to industry in which employed. There was no such mistake in the Garden Reach Bengal-Nagpur Railway area. The smaller stations Ballygunj, Tiljala, Kalighat, Majerhat and Brace Bridge of the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Balgachia station of the Barasat-Basirhat Railway were included in the ordinary census area, though the organisation was through this office direct.

(5) **Military area.**—Captain A. W. Sacre was selected by General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District, to conduct the census of Fort William. I saw him soon after joining my appointment and arranged with him that he should be in charge of the entire military census. It was not necessary for me, therefore, to deal independently with the officers commanding at Alipore and Ballygunj. Captain Sacre sent me plans of Fort William, Alipore infantry lines and the Ballygunj cavalry lines. The boundaries in Fort William and Alipore were well defined but the map of Ballygunj cavalry lines was not up to date and a large portion of it has been leased out to individual owners and is now included in town area. I had to relay the map in the actual locality in order to demarcate the true military area. The plan for the military quarters at Hastings had to be similarly treated by actual local enquiries and after this I returned the plans to Captain Sacre indicating the areas for which he was responsible. The duty actually devolved on the military authorities under rule 2, appendix XV, but it was not a difficult task to do and so I did not protest. Captain Sacre appointed his supervisors from amongst the commissioned officers of the various units and the enumeration was done both by commissioned and non-commissioned officers. I met the officers selected twice, once in January and again in February to test the forms of preliminary enumeration. Very few mistakes were found and the work was of a high standard like the Garden Reach area enumerated by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The civil portion was done separately under rule 5(*2*) and was under Inspector Pemberton, of the Fort Police. There was some difficulty with the Indian Officers of the cavalry unit at Ballygunj as they did not understand English. I had to translate to them the various headings in Hindi. The enumeration, however, was actually done by the squadron clerks and the officers only supervised the work. The enumeration of the Hastings area was more difficult as the area was like the civil area and no enumeration could be done on parade. This was however efficiently conducted by Major Laird, M. C., of the Ordnance, and he also assisted me by issuing an order to the personnel of the I. A. S. C. living in the civil enumeration area at Hastings, to co-operate with my enumerators. Clyde road was the boundary between the civil and military portions at Hastings. The portion south of the road was under the charge superintendent of ward No 25. The census rules say that the *civil officer selected to deal with cantonment areas should be an European. I however gladly admit that Captain Sacre and his assistants never gave me any occasion to think that they resented dealing with me. On the other hand I am grateful to them for the assistance they rendered.

*NOTE.—In Bengal European military officers have probably learnt to treat Indian civil officers with courtesy and this provision reflecting on their manners might well be omitted.—A. E. P.

(6) **Hospitals.**- Under chapter VII, rule 15 (special arrangements), I addressed a letter to all the hospitals in November asking them to arrange for taking the census of their hospitals on the lines indicated in my letter (not printed) and asked them to report by January how many forms they wanted. In this way instructions and forms were supplied to all the hospitals in Calcutta direct from this office. The clerk entrusted with this work however had committed a very bad blunder and had missed the Medical College itself. The mistake was detected on the 24th February and I hastened to see the principal and the secretary. As it was not likely that the hospital officers would be able to take the census of the hospital in two days I arranged with Colonel Goil to take the census of the Medical College Hospital by my own staff. Accordingly I took all the available hands of my flying squad to the Medical College and started work at 11 a.m., on the 25th February. Under orders of the secretary each enumerator was accompanied by a ward master or his assistant and the enumeration of all the patients of Medical College Hospital, Ezra Hospital, Prince of Wales Hospital, Eye Infirmary, Maternity Hospital, lady students' hostel, etc., was over by 5 p.m., under my personal supervision. Mr. Banarji had started work in the meantime in the nurses' quarters with the assistance of the Chief Nurse and also in the menials' quarters with the assistance of 4 supervisors of the secretary's office and his enumeration also was over by 5 p.m., on 25th February 1931. On the 26th, the enumeration of the morgue, bakery, *dhobikhana* and outside cottages was made and I was satisfied that not a single living being in the area had been missed. Household schedules were distributed to all officers and resident surgeons on the 25th and collected on the 27th. This was done by Mr. Mukharji, one of the ward masters. But for the prompt understanding of the situation by the hospital authorities it would have been impossible for me to enumerate such a big institution as the Medical College in practically one day. All the ward masters and the ward doctors and the attendant nurses helped by enumerators to get the particulars from the patients. Particulars of six patients only could not be obtained in the whole area as they were unconscious. Only their age, name and religion, whether Hindu or Muslims, were taken from the clinical cards. My letter had reached all the other hospitals and the register showed that they had been supplied with forms. I toured round the city on the 25th and 26th and visited Carmichael Medical College, Campbell Medical School, Chittaranjan Sevasadan and Presidency General Hospital, checked the preliminary census records and supplied forms to some of the hospitals where they wanted them. Besides the Medical College the following hospitals sent the census forms direct to us :- -

(1) Belgachia Medical College ;
(2) Belgachia Veterinary College ;
(3) Campbell Medical School ;
(4) Calcutta Medical School ;
(5) Marwari Hospital ;
(6) Tropical School of Medicine ;
(7) Presidency General Hospital ;
(8) British Military Hospital and Indian Military Hospital ;
(9) Chittaranjan Seva Sadan (Bhowanipur) ; and
(10) Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

The smaller hospitals were directed to make over their papers to their respective charge superintendents.

(7) **Jails.**—In November I had written to the Superintendents of the Central Jail, Presidency Jail and Reformatory School, all in Alipore ward, No. 23, to arrange for the census of their respective charges under instructions contained in the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, part I, appendix XIII. A copy of the rules was supplied to all the superintendents and they were requested to report the number of forms necessary by the end of January. Forms for the two jails were sent from my office direct and the charge superintendent of ward No. 23 supplied forms to the Reformatory School. I met the supervisors and enumerators in February and the instruction of the enumerators in the Reformatory School was undertaken by the charge superintendent. Both the preliminary and final enumeration were conducted properly but the Jails did not follow instructions in other matters. The Central Jail made over the papers to an enumerator of ward No. 23 but I got the papers from the charge superintendent to whom the enumerator had made them over. The Presidency Jail made great delays in sending the enumeration papers. Their papers were not arranged properly and the totals at the end of enumeration books were not filled up.

(8) **Police-stations and quarters.**- -Chapter VII, rule 14, of the Code, provides for the enumeration of all police-stations under orders of the superintendent of police. The words indicate that these rules are applicable in cases of rural areas only and not in Calcutta where there are no superintendents of police. I however thought it proper to arrange for the enumeration of police-stations and quarters in Calcutta too under orders of departmental heads by departmental enumerators for two-fold reasons. First for facility of work and then to prevent access into police quarters on the part of outsiders at a time when every police officer was in danger of being assassinated. I laid my proposals before the superintendent of census who approved them and letters were issued to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Intelligence Branch, and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Detective Department. These officers sent us a list of quarters occupied by police departments and the charge superintendents were instructed not to arrange for their enumeration but to

take completed enumeration papers from the officers in charge of each premises. They were also directed to call for papers from the ordinary police-stations. Only the armed police companies had a special census agency of their own and the papers were sent to me departmentally. The Detective Department at Elysium Row also sent papers direct to me. All the police papers sent direct were sorted out according to their wards and the figure have been incorporated in the ward totals.

(9) **Public and private institutions, mills and factories, etc.**- During house-numbering each house-numberer was directed to note in the remarks column the nature of the premises if the premises were occupied for any special purpose and where the population wa more than fifty. They were directed to note in the remarks column whether it was a mill, factory, engineering yard, school, college, boarding house, hostel, mess, etc. After the house lists were completed the charge superintendents were directed to submit a list of all such special premises with an idea to form them into special enumeration blocks under their own controlling authority. Large institutions like the Zoological Gardens, Museum, Victoria Memorial Hall, Meteorological office, post offices, Gun and Shell Factory, telegraph store yards, power houses, hotels, clubs, students' hostels, nursing bureaus, etc., were also grouped under this category and a specially cyclostyled letter (not printed) was issued inviting them all to co-operate and to communicate with their respective charge superintendents for forms and instruction. The charge superintendents had instructions to issue forms direct to these bodies and also to instruct their enumerating agency through their assistants or supervisors. The system bore very good results as a large number of mills and factories in wards Nos. 32 and 26 were separated from the ordinary enumeration and we thus were saved the trouble of finding enumerators for such a large number of blocks and circles. The special procedure laid down in appendix X of the Code was not followed but the instruction that even if the ordinary procedure is followed managers should be invited to co-operate and given an opportunity to nominate supervisors and enumerators, was taken advantage of and there was not a single case of refusal. The papers were collected by the charge superintendents and the figures incorporated in their totals. Only the Fire Brigade branches and the mounted police sections refused to make over papers to the charge superintendents. Papers for these were sent direct to my office departmentally and I had to sort them out by wards and add the figures to the ward totals. The Electric Supply Corporation, the Telephone office and the Calcutta Tramways Company too sent their consolidated enumeration lists direct to my office.

(10) **Municipal institutions.**- Following the practice of 1921 I had requested the secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta to arrange for the enumeration of big municipal institutions like municipal markets, *gowkhanas*, menial *bustees*, workshops, district offices, etc., by his departmental officers. This was complied with and the papers were collected by the respective charge superintendents. The superintendent of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market was appointed a supervisor by his charge superintendent not only for his own market but also for the adjoining premises. The charge superintendents issued the necessary forms and appointment letters.

(11) **Canals.**- Since 1923 all the canals north and east of Calcutta, the Circular Canal, the New Canal and Beliaghata Canal, had come within the corporation limits and so had to be included in the Calcutta census. Tolly's Nulla up to Tollygunj bridge is also under Calcutta. I saw the executive engineer, canals division, to organise this branch and he referred me to Mr. Mukharji, subdivisional officer, Calcutta Canals. He was made superintendent of the Circular, New and Beliaghata canals and the subdivisional officer, Tolly's Nulla, was given charge of his area up to Tollygunj bridge. I had to frame rules for this branch of work and the organisation was complete in January. The subdivisional officer, canals, engaged five boats for the final census of his area and used them as patrol boats. I formulated the following rules for the census of the canals :-

(1) Enumerators were posted at toll stations and were instructed to take the census of all boats that would remain within the area on the 26th night. All persons thus enumerated were provided with travellers' tickets to prevent their being enumerated again inside the area.

(2) On the 26th night from 7 p.m. to midnight patrols cruised each a fixed portion of the canals area called at every boat within their beat and enumerated them if they failed to produce traveller's tickets.

(12) Government House and adjacent quarters were one of the main special enumeration areas and the military secretary to His Excellency organised the work under advice of my assistant Mr. D. P. Banarji. The work was of a high order. Their Excellencies filled up the schedules with their own hands.

Final Enumeration

71. The final enumeration took place on 26th February between 7 p.m. and midnight. The blocks in wards Nos. 16 and 17 were divided between the copyists of my office and four clerks of the head office and they started for work at 7 p.m. from the office. I went to Sealdah station at 7-30 p.m. from office and found the platform enumeration in full progress. Altogether 32 persons were deputed for this work for the north, main and south stations and altogether 874 persons were accounted for at Sealdah. I visited the station once more at 10-30 p.m. From Sealdah station I went to the Municipal Market. The enumeration was going on there. From the Municipal Market I went to the Marble Palace. A heavy shower of rain was falling then and I could not find a single beggar on the well known pavements. I

then crossed up to Chitpur Road and met two enumerators on the way doing work. It was about 12 o'clock then. One of them told me that he had been appointed that very day. It was in ward No. 6. I had also visited the houses of three enumerators, one in ward No. 11, one in ward No. 9A and one in ward No. 4. In all the places I was told that the " Babu " had gone out for census work. I visited the Gas Street and Rajabagan *bustees* at 9-30 p.m. and on enquiry learnt that the enumerators had taken the final census at 8-30 p.m.

72. An attempt was made to take the census of homeless beggars on this night and the figures show that some of the charge superintendents were successful so far as the weather permitted. The rain began from 8-30 p.m. and I doubt if the enumerators found many persons on the pavements that night.

73. The assistant engineer, P. W. D., Maidans, was in charge of the Maidan area which comprises the Turf Club properties on the race course, soldiers' huts, the Eden Gardens and the new legislative council buildings.

74. As already stated there could be no thorough final enumeration in 132 blocks of ward No. 7, two circles of 85 blocks of ward No. 5, 22 blocks of ward No. 29 and as subsequently transpired in 32 blocks of ward No. 6.

75. All the charge superintendents had instructions to return the papers with charge and circle totals to my office on the 28th. They were not received however till 5th March when only wards Nos. 4, 6 and 26 were still remaining unreceived. The delay in ward 26 was due to the very large number of enumeration books to be collected. In wards 4 and 6 however the delay was due to the default of the charge superintendent and when his papers were at length received it transpired that 32 blocks had not been enumerated at all. These were subsequently enumerated.

76. I submitted my *provisional figures to the superintendent of census, Bengal, and wired them to the Census Commissioner on 7th March 1931. The Marwaris and the up-country Hindus in wards Nos. 5 and 7 and also subsequently in ward No. 6 non-co-operated and boycotted the census. It was not feasible to prosecute them all as that was what they wanted, to gain cheap notoriety and to give publicity to census prosecution. One or two prosecutions also would have been of no avail as they had already read about some prosecutions in Calcutta from the newspapers. There was no organised opposition to census in other wards only a number of Hindus refused to give their castes and returned themselves as Hindus. There was also some agitation amongst some Hindu castes to be returned in the higher castes and Baidyas wanted to be entered as Brahmins and Aguris as Ugrakhatriyas.

77. Soon after the final enumeration the Muslims started an agitation in the papers stating that premises in occupation of the Muslims were purposely overlooked by the census enumerators. These criticisms were mainly from wards Nos. 8, 20 and 25. Allegations mentioning particulars were all investigated and omissions detected were rectified. The census agency in ward No. 8 was mainly Muslim. The assistant charge superintendent was a Muslim, 14 out of 18 supervisors were Muslims and 101 out of 145 enumerators were Muslims. The allegation in this ward was that Phear's Lane and Sobharam Bysack Lane had been omitted but the assistant charge superintendent got a written declaration from the householders that they had been enumerated. There was some truth behind the allegations regarding ward No. 20. The Calcutta Improvement Trust had opened out three new roads, New Theatre Road, New Park Street and New Circular Road in the area known as Park Circus which lies between ward No. 20 and ward No. 21. Though I supplied clearly marked sketch maps to both the charge superintendents, they did not rely on them but each excluded this area from his sphere of operations and it came to be treated as no man's land. The situation was brought to my notice on the 25th evening and I and Mr. Banarji visited the area on the 26th morning. All the houses had been numbered by the house-numberers, the mistake was rectified by the 28th February and I verified the records on the spot on 1st March by making house to house enquiries. A good portion of Kasaipara Lane was left untouched though it lies in the interior of ward No. 20. The plea was that the corporation list showed only premises Nos. 1 to 5. This was rectified too in due time. The allegation about ward No. 25 was that a large number of houses containing about 220 persons were omitted. I enquired and found that only one upper story of an apparently deserted house (54, Watgunj) was omitted by my enumerators. They had done all the other houses mentioned and their number was many times higher than 220. I sent a note to the press about this and it was published (*The Sultan*) with thanks.

78. Side by side with this agitation by the Muslims and the Hindu papers too began to criticise the census. No specific complaints were made but it was generally stated that the editors knew that a large number of houses had been omitted. The first article was published by *Advance* on the 28th and I went and showed the staff that the *Advance* office was in the list with the name of the resident editor all right. I was asked why the names of all the employees were not down in the list and had to explain that the residents only of a premises were shown in it. The news editor said he was not enumerated, and that he lived at No. 20/A, Ram Mohan Shaha Lane in ward No. 4. I had not yet the papers in my office but when I got them I found that he was in the list with all his family. There can be no doubt that a large portion of the criticism of the Hindus is based on the work of ward No. 6.

79. There were individual complaints by a few persons. Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman wrote to say that he was missed on the 25th, but withdrew the allegation on the 27th saying

* The figure telegraphed was 1,161,410.
The finally published figure was 1,196,734.
The discrepency is 35,324 or 3 per cent.—A. E. P.

that the final enumeration was done in his presence. Mr. Mitra, secretary of the Medical College, told me that nobody had been to his house. I reported this to his charge superintendent (ward No. 1). Next day Mr. Mitra apologised to me saying that the enumerator had got the particulars from other members of the house. The district census officer, Howrah, was emphatic that he was omitted, but his brother, a house surgeon at the Medical College, told me that he had given the particulars to the enumerators while his brother was away.

80. There were about a dozen complaints from the residents of wards Nos. 16 and 17. These European gentlemen said nobody had gone to them for particulars. Forms were at once sent to them for filling up and returning to the office and in two cases copyists of the flying squad were sent to get the *particulars.

Draft Rules for the Enumeration of Calcutta

NOTE.—The draft assumes that the final census will be taken at the end of February and that a synchronous census will be attempted.

1. As recommended by Mr. Thompson in 1921, the Calcutta Corporation should be requested to prepare a list of all houses, *pucca* and *kutcha*, ward by ward, and the work should be so organised that the special officer appointed for the census of the city may find them ready when he joins. The volumes should be certified by the assessor to the Calcutta Corporation as correct.

2. The special officer should join not later than the 15th of July.

3. A map should be ready about this date which will show the position of all the roads, streets, lanes and bye-lanes in each ward. It should be got ready before the special officer joins.

NOTE.—This provision is desirable but it is very unlikely that the cost of preparing such a map would not prove prohibitive unless the corporation were prepared to make a detailed survey some time before the census.

4. The military authorities, the Port Commissioners, the railways, jails, bigger medical institutions, the Museum, the Zoological Garden, etc., should be asked to report the names and designations of the officers they select to conduct the census in their areas by the first week of August and appointment of the special census officer should be communicated to them.

5. The special census officer on joining should communicate with the corporation authorities for the selection and appointment of charge superintendents. The posts should be filled up from amongst the ward councillors. Should a ward councillor be not available for any ward the corporation may be requested to nominate a gentleman from amongst the ex-councillors or members of the district committees? Failing the sources enumerated above, the special census officer should proceed to fill up the vacancies from the leading non-officials in the ward. Professors of colleges, income-tax officers or presidents of clubs or associations should be tried for this work. The president of the European Association should be consulted before appointing charge superintendents for wards Nos. 15, 16 and 17. The selection of the charge superintendents should be made before the pujah holidays, preferably by the third week of August.

6. As soon as the charge superintendents are selected regular appointment letters should be issued to them all, mentioning that their duties will be to supervise and organise the house-numbering and preparation of the house lists, to form census divisions in their respective charges and to superintend the enumeration. On appointment each charge superintendent should be supplied with the following :—

(1) The assessment volume for his ward ;
(2) A detailed map for his ward ;
(3) Census code and rules ; and
(4) Specimen forms, *e.g.*, house lists, charge/circle register, enumeration schedule and such forms as may be required for special enquiries.

7. The charge superintendents should select their own clerks who will be designated charge clerks and not assistant charge superintendents. The charge superintendents may appoint one or two assistants and they may be designated as assistant charge superintendents. The charge clerks will be paid from the census budget at the rate of Rs. 30- -40 per mensem. Assistant charge superintendents should be honorary workers and may get travelling allowance for inspections at the rate of not more than Rs. 10 per month. The charge clerks should be capable of bicycling and will also be an inspecting authority in their areas. The charge clerks will normally serve as the connecting link between the charge offices and the special census office.

8. The charge superintendents will also be required to nominate at least 20 gentlemen in their wards to serve as supervisors. If the charge superintendents fail the supervisors should be appointed by the special census officer in consultation with the corporation authorities and local police officers. The selection should be from all the areas and on appointment the supervisors need not be allotted to any definite circles but their allotment to circles will be done by the charge superintendent after the preparation of the house lists is completed.

* The special census officer reported no difficulties in filling up the schedules which had not been encountered in rural areas.- -A. E. P.

House-numbering

9. In September the charge superintendents should be requested to appoint house-numberers for their wards. It has been found that normally 10 house-numberers can finish the work in a ward in a month's time. They should be appointed on a contract basis and Re. 1 should ordinarily be the remuneration for each block. Rewards up to Rs. 5 may be promised for quick and accurate work and the rewards may be paid to all the house-numberers in a ward if the work of all proves to be satisfactory. The house-numbering should be over by the middle of November and the number of appointments should be determined by the charge superintendent. The density of population and area of the wards will determine the number to be appointed Normally Muslim house-numberers should be appointed for Muslims in all areas. Bengalis will prove better workers as house-numberers in the European wards than Anglo-Indians or Jews. Those who can speak English correctly should be appointed for European wards and their pay may be higher than others. Young Marwaris or up-country Hindus may be appointed for Marwari areas.

10. As soon as the charge superintendent has selected the house-numberers, he should forward their names and addresses to the special officer who will issue their appointment letters. These appointment letters should be printed and should contain instructions and the penal clauses of the Census Act then in force and should mention the rate of remuneration. Normally 1,000 appointment letters should be printed by 30th August. The special officer should make arrangements for training the house-numberers in batches of not more than 20 at a time by practical demonstration. It should be made clear to the house-numberers that they are not to number only the houses found on the corporation assessment list but should exercise scrutiny to include all houses that have been omitted or newly erected. The payment of rewards should be determined by this factor too and in cases where the house-numberers detect more than 100 houses left out from the corporation list or more than two lanes or bye-lanes similarly left out, the reward may, at the recommendation of the charge superintendent, be increased to Rs. 10.

11. The date of the commencement of house-numbering should be notified to the Calcutta Corporation and the Commissioner of Police and should also be notified in the leading newspapers for three days at intervals of 2 days between each date.

12. The marking of the houses should invariably be done by coal-tar. During house-numbering, the numberers, charge clerks, supervisors, assistant charge superintendents and charge superintendents should explain to residents that they should not in any way deface or plaster over the marks on penalty of a fine.

13. For marking houses the usual procedure of treating each commensal family as a separate house should be followed. When one family occupies more than one building or structure, unless they are enclosed in the same compound, the structures should be separately numbered.

14. The municipal premises number should form the basis of numbering. The census sub-numbers should be noted below the municipal premises number.

15. Before commencement of house-numbering, the charge superintendents should make over an extract of the assessment list of the streets to each house-numberer showing the premises he is to mark and include in his list (*e.g.*, house-numberer Arun Ch. Ghosh in ward No. 9 will get Harrison Road, Nos. from.....to.....and Cornwallis Street, Nos. from .... to.....)

16. All *bustees* should be entered in separate house list forms. When there are more than 50 families in a number of *kutcha* or tiled or tin-roofed huts grouped together and bearing the same municipal premises number, it should be defined as a *bustee*. No house list form should contain details of *pucca* houses or of *bustees* together. The word "*bustee*" should be written on the top of *bustee* house list forms.

17. After completion of the house lists the charge superintendent should compare them with his assessment volume to satisfy himself that all the streets and lanes with all the premises on them have been accounted for. He will then certify the house lists as correct and notify the fact to the special census officer who will satisfy himself by personally checking their accuracy on the spot.

18. A notice should be published in the papers announcing completion of house lists and inviting complaints of omissions from the public by the 15th November. All claims thus received will be forwarded to the respective charge superintendents who will enquire and rectify mistakes when the complaints are found true and submit reports of completion by the 30th of November.

19. The house lists should show—

(1) Name of the ward ;
(2) Name of the street ;
(3) Municipal premises No. ;
(4) Description of the house ;
(5) Census house number ;
(6) Householder's name in each census house ;
(7) Estimated number of residents in each house showing separately numbers of males and females ; and
(8) Remarks—showing whether the premises is a mill, factory, hospital, police-station, school, college, hotel, police quarters, mess, hostel, boarding establishment, etc. Column 6 in such cases should note whether the person is manager, superintendent, caretaker and so on.

20. In *pucca* houses the coal-tar marks should be on the common entrance and not on the doors of each room or flat. In *bustees* the particulars of each hut should be noted and the doors of each room should not be numbered. For example, in a *bustee* there may be 6 separate huts and there may be 20 or 25 rooms in each hut under occupation of separate families. If the municipal number of the *bustee* is 7/1 the numbering on each hut should be $\frac{7/1(1)}{1 \text{ to } 20}$, $\frac{7/1(2)}{1 \text{ to } 2}$, $\frac{7/1(3)}{1 \text{ to } 15}$ and so on. The bracketed numbers on the top indicate the separate huts. Letters such as A, B, C, D, should not be used for this purpose as the number may exceed 26 in big *bustees*. In a big boarding establishment the house lists should indicate in the remarks column, where each flat or suite is situated, *e.g.*, Chowringhee Road, No. 60/c- -suite No. 5. Remarks- -Third floor, east. If such entries are made a single number in coal-tar on the entrance such as $\frac{60/c}{1 \text{ to } 12}$ will be sufficient.

Census Divisions

21. The charge superintendent with the assistance of his clerk and assistants should proceed to cut up the house lists into blocks allotting 50 *pucca* houses or 60/65 *kutcha* houses to each block. As a rule combining *pucca* and *kutcha* houses in the same block should be avoided if the number of *kutcha* houses exceeds 20 in number. The *bustees* should be self-contained and should not form parts of independent blocks., *e.g.*, in a road, Nos. 1 to 40 may be *pucca* houses, 41 may be a *bustee* having 167 census houses and from 42 to 55 may be *pucca* houses. The proper distribution into blocks would here be-

Block No. 1	1 to 40
Block No. 2	$\frac{41}{1}$ to $\frac{4}{65}$
Block No. 3	$\frac{41}{66}$ to $\frac{41}{127}$
Block No. 4	$\frac{41}{128}$ to $\frac{41}{167}$
Block No. 5	42 to 55

If the number of enumerators is expected to be small, it is better to group the *pucca* houses and *kutcha* houses separately, *e.g.*—

Block No. 1	1 to 40 42 to 55
Block No. 2	$\frac{41}{1}$ to $\frac{41}{87}$
Block No. 3	$\frac{41}{88}$ to $\frac{41}{167}$

and so on. The idea is to give the enumerators in charge of *bustees* facilities for regrouping their blocks if the marks are found removed.

22. After cutting up the area into blocks the charge superintendent should start to form them into groups of circles with the help of his assistants and clerk and should make the blocks in each circle as compact as possible. He should refer to the map in doing this and should also take advantage of the local knowledge of the supervisors.

23. He will then prepare the charge and circle register in three copies and forward the—

(1) charge/circle register ;
(2) house lists showing blocks ;
(3) assessment volumes ; and
(4) ward maps to the special officer who will test the census divisions and suggest revisions when necessary.

24. After the charge and circle register has been approved, the special officer should prepare in his office separate copies of each block and return them with the 4 set of papers mentioned in article 23 to the charge superintendent retaining the original house lists and one copy of the charge and circle register. If time and funds permit it will be proper to make three copies of each block house list.

Enumeration

25. All Government offices should be asked to prepare a list of their employees who may be spared for census work without detriment to the routine work. It has been found that 50 per cent. of the clerks can be spared easily. This list should reach the special census officer in December. Head assistants and other clerks who cannot be spared should not be included in their list. The offices should also be asked to keep in readiness a reserve list which can be drawn upon in case the head of the department wants to recommend anybody for exemption on grounds of ill health or internal economy. Officers wishing to ask for exemptions of any employee should be requested to supply the name of a substitute with the application for exemption. The substitute may not be of the same locality as the exempted person but should not raise objections on that ground but may be paid conveyance allowance if so desired.

26. Office employees should be allowed only one week's concessional hours of attendance and should be strictly enjoined to complete their work in this time. The census workers should also get three days' holiday as usual during preliminary enumeration and two days after final enumeration.

27. As soon as the lists of names are received they should be sorted out according to wards and a fresh list by wards should be prepared during December in the following form :—

Ward No..... .....

No.	Name.	Address.	Office where employed.	Whether worked in census before.

Officers should be asked to indicate in the lists which they send the superior clerks and also those who have served in a previous census in order to facilitate selection of supervisors (if the charge superintendents fail to secure any).

28. These lists by wards should be sent to the charge superintendents before the Christmas holidays and they should proceed to allot the blocks in their charges to persons appearing on the list. They should report before the Christmas holidays if there are vacant blocks and the special census officer should fill them up from any subsequent list he may have received in the meantime or should appoint paid enumerators and the charge superintendents should be given the first option to make these appointments.

29. The preliminary enumeration should proceed everywhere from the 7th of January and must be over by the 20th January.

30. On receiving the report from charge superintendents about the completion of preliminary enumeration, the special officer should publish the information in the newspapers and invite reports of any cases of omission. These notices should be published in all the leading papers of different communities. The citizens should be requested to report not later than 10th February. All such reports as are received should be sent to the charge superintendents who should take action upon them. Many omissions on the part of an enumerator should be reported if he is a government servant to the officer under whom he works as an instance of negligence, or when the enumerator is voluntary would disqualify him from receiving a certificate, or when he is paid would involve a fine. This supplementary preliminary enumeration should be over by the 20th February.

31. The final enumeration should take place on the last day of February. The date should be notified in the newspapers. It should not be a Thursday (mail day) or Friday (Jumma day).

Office.

32. The special officer should have 4 clerks from the very beginning. One of them should be the accountant and bill clerk, one in charge of special enumeration files, one in charge of correspondence and one in the despatch section.

NOTE.- -See however *infra* chapter I, paragraph 64.61.

33. The funds should be so placed that the special officer can draw on them for paying house-numberers and contingencies quickly.

NOTE.- -See also *infra* chapter I, paragraph 62.

34. As soon as the house-numberers are appointed another temporary clerk should be appointed to be in charge of all house-numbering work.

35. An adequate number of copyists should be appointed as the work progresses. It has been found that a copyist can copy block house lists for 5 to 7 blocks in one day.

36. As soon as preliminary enumeration starts six of the senior copyists, on discharge, may be appointed as inspectors of enumeration, 2 in north, 2 in central and 2 in southern Calcutta. They may continue to draw the pay of copyists but may get a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 20 per month. They will supplement the supervising staff of the wards and will report the progress of work on every second day to the special officer. They will also be utilised to enquire about the reports of omissions.

37. The assistant (gazetted officer) to the special census officer should be appointed on the 1st December.

NOTE.- If the proposal elsewhere made for the entertainment of a personal assistant to the superintendent from the beginning is approved this provision is unnecessary.

Enumeration of Europeans.

38. Enumeration of Europeans in wards Nos. 22 and 23 can be conducted by Government office clerks.

39. For wards Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 21 an attempt should be made to enlist European workers Female workers may also be appointed. If no workers are available the fact should be notified to the president of the European Association and the special officer should then proceed to appoint educated Indians, preferably Bengalis for this work. Government officers from wards Nos. 22 and from 18, 19 and 20 may be drafted for this work on a daily conveyance allowance of Rs. 2 for 10 days, or paid enumerators may be appointed who will be required to report progress of work on every second day.

NOTE.—It has already been indicated that there is no reasonable likelihood that European enumerators will be forthcoming.

40. The blocks in wards Nos. 16, 17 and 21 should not consist of more than 20 houses.

41. Unless active co-operation is likely the charge superintendents for the wards Nos. 16 and 17 need not be non-officials. European officials may be appointed as charge superintendents or they should be under the direct control of the special officer and his assistant.

STATEMENT I.—Census Divisions and Agency.

District or State.	Area in square miles.	Number of—			Number of—			Number of—		Average number of houses per—		
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Blocks per Circle.	Circles per Charge	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ..	2,705	33	905	10,889	33	1,007	11,031	12	28	11,712	384	35
Birbhum ..	1,699	24	622	8,539	20	622	6,374	14	26	10,641	342	33
Bankura ..	2,625	23	545	7,720	23	545	7,720	12	24	10,274	433	30
Midnapore ..	5,245	60	1,488	19,980	59	1,506	19,962	13	25	10,122	396	30
Hooghly ..	1,188	32	490	6,960	32	492	7,010	14	15	8,361	544	38
Howrah ..	522	19	544	6,242	19	544	6,242	12	28	12,093	441	39
24-Parganas ..	3,654	80	1,311	14,082	81	1,311	13,537	10	16	6,821	421	41
Nadia ..	2,881	36	884	9,259	36	884	9,204	10	24	9,886	382	36
Murshidabad .	2,091	30	631	7,000	30	631	7,900	14	21	9,583	456	36
Jessore ..	2,902	27	798	9,453	38	728	9,453	12	29	8,873	463	35
Khulna ..	4,689	28	610	7,478	28	610	7,478	12	22	9,721	446	36
Rajshahi ..	2,609	26	712	9,043	26	712	9,043	14	27	11,460	418	30
Dinajpur ..	3,948	32	895	12,029	32	895	12,029	13	28	10,303	368	27
Jalpaiguri .	2,032	18	573	5,647	17	485	5,261	10	32	12,277	430	40
Darjeeling ..	1,212	14	403	1,958	15	422	2,021	5	29	4,746	166	35
Rangpur .	3,490	40	1,035	12,214	40	1,035	12,075	12	22	9,741	433	37
Bogra ..	1,384	18	426	5,468	18	426	5,468	13	24	10,975	464	36
Pabna ..	1,818	26	562	7,553	26	563	7,695	13	22	10,756	469	34
Malda ..	1,764	20	411	6,937	20	416	5,251	17	21	9,884	475	38
Dacca ..	2,713	56	1,521	16,207	56	1,521	16,207	11	27	11,373	419	39
Mymensingh ..	6,237	64	2,190	23,195	64	2,200	23,315	11	34	13,614	396	37
Faridpur .	2,356	47	1,090	12,021	47	1,090	11,994	11	21	9,584	413	38
Bakarganj ..	3,523	46	1,396	14,885	46	1,396	14,885	11	30	12,289	405	38
Tippera ..	2,597	35	1,084	14,452	35	1,084	14,452	13	31	16,090	519	39
Noakhali .	1,518	28	692	8,000	28	692	8,000	12	25	10,838	438	38
Chittagong ..	2,570	31	748	8,044	31	754	8,422	11	24	11,730	482	43
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	5,007	12	355	440	12	364	621	1	30	3,015	99	58
Cooch Behar .	1,318	14	354	3,406	14	354	3,406	10	25	8,344	330	34
Tripura ..	4,116	50	180	4,116	50	178	1,660	23	4	1,446	406	43
Sikkim ..	2,818	2	17	448	2	16	271	26	8	13,550	1,594	60
Total ..	**84,137**	**977**	**23,472**	**275,425**	**984**	**23,483**	**269,046**	**12**	**24**	**10,122**	**424**	**36**

STATEMENT II.—Number of forms supplied and used.

District or State	Charge/Circle Register		Extract of Circle Register		Parwana to Supervisors		Parwana to Enumerators		Instructions to Supervisors		House/Block List		Enumeration Bookcovers	
	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied.	Used	Supplied	Used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	2,967	2,715	1,090	905	1,069	905	11,587	11,387	1,125	1,087	30,200	24,000	12 810	11,988
Birbhum	2,300	1,600	1,000	800	1,228	947	8,582	8,580	650	650	16,500	14,500	11,250	10,950
Bankura	1,700	1,700	600	588	566	566	8 083	7,748	575	561	15,670	14,037	9,826	9 421
Midnapore	4,732	4,732	1,634	1,634	1,716	1,585	20,552	19,552	1,615	1,585	40,850	26,332	22,500	21,847
Hooghly	1,775	1,475	517	500	717	579	7,791	7,530	600	524	14,400	10,082	8,000	7,000
Howrah	1,545	1 040	1,025	630	768	651	6,932	6,731	580	570	17,000	7 345	9,550	7,400
24-Parganas	4,300	3,900	1,823	1,668	1,823	1,405	14,677	14,260	1,400	1,388	29,500	20,180	18,400	14,200
Nadia	2,922	2,922	974	974	1,013	1,007	10,208	9,794	810	810	19,775	18 492	11,771	11,648
Murshidabad	2,740	2,725	890	875	1,926	1 650	12,759	12,402	1,052	1,023	19,600	18,733	10,382	9 984
Jessore	3,243	3 229	1,644	1,494	1,455	1,445	16,644	16,344	1,495	1,444	36,616	33,016	18,320	17, 70
Khulna	1,860	1,852	711	625	740	740	7,658	7,658	777	717	15,675	12,236	9,260	8 079
Rajshahi	2,735	2,606	945	805	945	791	10,080	9,950	742	735	22,800	18,989	12,200	12,000
Dinajpur	2,810	2,775	930	916	1 032	1,012	12,466	12 400	1 100	1 093	25 674	22,100	14 750	14,750
Jalpaiguri	828	678	511	511	636	636	5,761	5,761	625	613	12,885	8,385	8,030	7,2
Darjeeling	490	490	160	150	535	500	2,260	2,200	550	500	4,758	4 000	3,150	2,
Rangpur	3,261	3,200	1,087	1,050	1,286	1,125	13,335	12,950	1 100	1,075	32,400	25, 00	15,100	14,700
Bogra	1,275	1,275	430	426	450	450	5 362	5,362	425	425	12,200	12,200	6,325	6,325
Pabna	2,090	2,050	695	695	695	690	7,230	7,220	585	583	15,900	11,340	9,085	8,875
Malda	1,302	1,302	434	434	434	434	5,820	5,507	445	431	15,375	14 310	9,250	8,652
Dacca	5,380	5,361	1,830	1,823	1,758	1,757	16,038	16,032	1,975	1,971	33,300	33,28	22,030	21,965
Mymensingh	7,807	7,457	2,359	2 259	2,369	2,159	23,003	23,001	3,725	3,559	42 835	38,046	28,950	28 214
Faridpur	4,050	3 726	1,350	1,146	1,188	1,100	12,182	12,012	1,130	1,126	26,700	23,348	16,430	15,676
Bakarganj	4,390	4,390	1,595	1,590	1,586	1,576	16,068	16,018	1,510	1 510	33,875	33,375	18,760	18 690
Tippera	4,974	4,974	1,489	1,489	1,532	1,500	17,275	16,875	1,110	1,110	29,100	25,000	16,550	16,20
Noakhali	2 240	2,200	715	700	825	715	8,891	8,721	750	712	16,875	16,775	9,885	9,685
Chittagong	2,360	2,285	805	805	950	935	9,299	8,994	800	770	12,000	11,750	9,050	8,825
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,232	482	412	45	412	364	1,905	805	400	100	2,125	1,285	775	301
Cooch Behar	1,285	1,285	475	475	400	390	4 000	3,700	450	440	9,000	7,000	5,000	4 650
Tripura	1,000	825	400	160	*		*		500	325	15,000	4,900	7,500	5,000
Sikkim									20		6,200		1,100	
Total-														
1931	**79,593**	**75,241**	**28,530**	**26,172**	**30,053**	**27,614**	**295,968**	**288,894**	**28,621**	**27,443**	**624,188**	**524,427**	**358,378**	**340,378**
1921	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	**669,000**	**563,000**	**339,000**	**322,000**

District of State	General Schedules		General Schedules per 100 [illegible]		Household Schedules		Traveller's tickets		Charge Summary		Circle Summary	
	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Burdwan	216,200	206,055	55	53	700	618	18,000	12,900	50	33	2,050	1,810
Birbhum	133,900	132,900	63	62	60	60	5,500	5,500	50	50	1 400	1 20
Bankura	136,800	129,582	58	55	20	14	3,500	2,843	50	50	1 230	1,211
Midnapore	322,924	320,877	55	54	100		22,000	21,865	75	64	3,500	1,704
Hooghly	155,900	147,750	58	55	300	300	10,000	8,500	50	41	1,050	927
Howrah	153 200	133,000	61	53	2,700	1,775	13 500	10,450	74	50	1,225	727
24-Parganas	304 300	299,500	55	54	1 200	300	20,000	20,200	100	84	2,920	2,920
Nadia	188,400	184,233	57	56	250	204	12,000	11,075	45	45	1,737	1,512
Murshidabad	164,000	154,046	57	53	200		33,125	27,372	50	44	1,425	1,400
Jessore	308,850	304,550	91	90	50	46	5,550	4,775	78	78	2 518	2,343
Khulna	163 500	159 859	59	58	50	1	9,000	8,730	50	28	1 400	1,270
Rajshahi	169 900	155,689	56	51	50	40	8 000	4,245	50	34	1,600	1 400
Dinajpur	180 600	180,890	55	55	40	22	12 000	11,925	50	38	2,025	1,940
Jalpaiguri	117 025	116,635	57	57	700	700	3,150	3,138	25	21	1,400	1 306
Darjeeling	43 400	41,500	60	57	1,500	200	2,000	1,500	25	23	1,000	900
Rangpur	260 500	247,000	58	55	450	378	25,500	25,000	75	68	2,750	2 20[illegible]
Bogra	115,400	111,400	56	56	100		5,000	4,753	25	18	1,000	852
Pabna	148,700	142,700	55	53	200	50	5 000	4,975	50	40	1,270	1,200
Malda	106,600	105 140	54	53	50	34	5,000	4,000	25	25	930	927
Dacca	380,700	380,667	51	51	300	270	14,000	13,975	150	148	3,700	3,690
Mymensingh	470 300	460,200	52	51	225	128	7 450	7,300	75	75	4,930	4,720
Faridpur	247,000	241,180	53	52	50		17,500	14,100	60	57	2,450	2,439
Bakarganj	311 900	300,600	53	51	100	80	35,000	34,600	50	48	3,150	3,150
Tippera	276,600	269,600	50	50	150	125	22,000	19,500	50	43	2,450	2 392
Noakhali	158,200	156,200	51	50	50	10	5,000	5,000	50	46	1,550	1,508
Chittagong	163,900	159 700	47	45	750	675	18,500	9,775	40	40	1,700	1 030
Chittagong Hill Tracts	16,085	14,895	44	40	50	40	2,000	2,000	25	15	825	7 0
Cooch Behar	85 000	55 000	73	50	50	10	2,000	1 600	100	50	500	430
Tripura	45,000	33 752	62	47	50		1,200	700	75	74	425	350
Sikkim	25,000		92									
Total-												
1931	**5,570,084**	**5,345,100**	~~1,000~~ 56	~~1,501~~ 53	**10,495**	**6,080**	**351,475**	**302,896**	**1,672**	**1,428**	**53,610**	**48,796**
1921	**5,011,000**	**4,721,000**	53	50	**7,535**	**6,653**	**286,527**	**257,145**	†	†	†	†

* Printed locally
† Figures for 1921 not available

STATEMENT III. -District Census Charges -Showing the cost of enumeration in the districts of Bengal as constituted on the 26th of February 1931.

District or State	District Office establishment	House numbering	Remuneration of Census officers	Travelling allowance of Census officers	Local purchase of stationery	Postage	Freight	Miscellaneous	Total — 1930-31	Total — 1920-21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs a p			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
BENGAL										
BRITISH TERRITORY										
Burdwan Division—										
Burdwan	260 1 0			1,269 6 0	21 7 0	252 2 6	9 12 0	54 2 6	1 866 15 0	492 12 3
Birbhum				883 8 0			5 0 0	57 3 6	945 11 6	60 13 0
Bankura				1 434 0 0			81 5 0	21 15 9	1,537 4 9	72 12 3
Midnapore				1 008 12 0	2 9 0	250 10 0	46 11 0	132 14 3	2,341 8 3	230 9 6
Hooghly				1,344 14 0		91 4 0	0 12 0	35 3 6	1,472 1 6	40 4 0
Howrah	259 6 0			802 9 0	15 2 0	60 8 0		65 1 3	1,202 10 3	90 15 3
Howrah City										
Presidency Division—										
24 Parganas				1,041 2 0	181 1 0	312 6 0	1 14 0	97 10 6	1,584 1 6	1 044 9 1
Calcutta Suburbs										
Calcutta										
Nadia				1 057 4 0	8 13 0	233 8 0	12 8 0	158 1 3	1 470 2 3	295 15 0
Murshidabad				1,332 13 0	27 15 0	138 2 0	79 10 0	95 4 6	1 673 12 6	58 6 0
Jessore	89 3 0			2 050 5 0	49 4 6	249 5 0	7 4 6	76 8 0	2 521 14 0	47 2 6
Khulna				556 4 0	28 2 0	137 3 6	36 14 0	132 7 6	890 15 0	
Rajshahi Division—										
Rajshahi				616 3 0		95 14 0	11 14 0	78 10 6	802 9 6	36 4 3
Dinajpur				1,181 2 0		40 0 0	11 7 0	10 4 0	1 242 13 0	368 3 5
Jalpaiguri				709 1 0		100 0 0	12 14 6	55 11 6	877 11 0	74 8 6
Darjeeling				1 131 9 0		1 8 0	0 13 0	14 13 0	1,154 11 0	19 0 0
Rangpur	289 5 0			897 5 0		108 6 0	41 7 0	117 10 6	1,454 1 6	242 8 3
Bogra				764 1 0		96 4 6	4 1 0	49 8 0	913 14 6	73 3 0
Pabna	94 13 0			1 034 9 0	10 7 0	90 7 6	120 1 0	91 1 3	1,441 6 9	38 0 0
Malda				1 100 15 0	8 7 6	101 3 0	0 6 0	18 15 6	1,229 15 0	
Dacca Division—										
Dacca				4,613 15 0		52 6 6	7 13 0	136 13 9	4,811 0 3	439 7 3
Dacca City										
Mymensingh				1,029 15 0		243 5 6	45 4 6	124 13 9	1,443 6 9	606 9 3
Faridpur				1 561 15 0	27 0 6	245 8 6	15 13 0	126 1 9	1,976 6 9	148 5 3
Bakarganj				593 14 0		51 12 0		22 2 0	667 12 0	62 0 0
Chittagong Division—										
Tippera	160 5 0			2 469 7 0	17 12 0	82 12 3	8 14 0	116 0 9	2,855 3 0	329 8 3
Noakhali	150 0 0			1,461 8 0	14 1 6	16 5 6	105 10 0	168 12 3	1,916 5 3	270 14 0
Chittagong	163 0 0			1,144 6 0	2 9 0		3 8 0	206 3 9	1,519 10 9	
Chittagong Hill Tracts				321 14 0		23 2 0	14 8 0	57 6 3	416 14 3	
Total	**1,466 1 0**			**34,312 8 0**	**364 11 0**	**3,074 0 3**	**692 0 6**	**2,321 9 0**	**42,230 13 9**	**5,151 10 3**

STATEMENT IV-A.—Printing of slips.

Kind of slip.	First supply date.	Number.	Subsequent supplies.				Total.
			Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGALI.							
MALE.							
White	29-11-30	13,000,000	..	..	..	..	**13,000,000**
Unbleached	13-10-30	15,500,000	20-1-31	200,000	1-5-31	168,000	**15,868,000**
Red	29-11-30	94,000	23-5-31	20,000	..	..	**114,000**
Green	13-10-30	500,000	15-4-31	10,000	23-4-31	30,000	**540,000**
Yellow	29-11-30	19,000	13-4-31	15,000	..	..	**34,000**
Blue	29-11-30	168,000	..	..	..	..	**168,000**
FEMALE							
White	29-11-30	11,900,000	..	..	..	..	**11,900,000**
Unbleached	29-11-30	14,800,000	1-5-31	168,000	..	..	**14,968,000**
Red	29-11-30	84,000	23-5-31	20,000	..	..	**104,000**
Green	29-11-30	500,000	23-4-31	30,000	..	..	**530,000**
Yellow	29-11-30	9,000	15-4-31	15,000	..	..	**24,000**
Blue	29-11-30	162,000	..	..	..	..	**162,000**
ENGLISH.							
MALE.							
White	29-1-31	985,000	..	..	..	..	**985,000**
Unbleached	29-1-31	300,000	3-2-31	32,500	..	..	**332,500**
Red	29-1-31	40,000	23-5-31	25,000	..	..	**65,000**
Green	29-1-31	16,500	15-5-31	30,000	..	..	**46,500**
Yellow	29-1-31	11,500	..	..	..	..	**11,500**
Blue	3-2-31	57,500	..	..	..	..	**57,500**
FEMALE.							
White	29-1-31	200,000	5-2-31	420,000	..	..	**620,000**
Unbleached	29-1-31	100,000	3-2-31	72,500	..	..	**172,500**
Red	29-1-31	33,500	23-5-31	25,000	..	..	**58,500**
Green	29-1-31	15,000	15-5-31	30,000	..	..	**45,000**
Yellow	20-1-31	8,500	..	..	..	..	**8,500**
Blue	3-2-31	50,000	..	..	..	..	**50,000**

STATEMENT IV-B.—Slips supplied to other provinces.

Province.	Number of slips supplied.													
	White.		Unbleached.		Red.		Green.		Yellow.		Blue.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Andaman and Nicobars	*5,000	*5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Assam	..	..	†35,000	†35,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

* Printed in English.
† Printed in Bengali.

CHAPTER II

Slip-copying, sorting and tabulation

69. **Slip-copying—introductory.**—If the proposals outlined at the conclusion of the last chapter are adopted, slip-copying as an item of post enumeration procedure will either disappear or be very considerably restricted and the comments which follow will be of comparatively littleinterest. The Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, partII, has been printed in considerably greater detail than on previous occasions and as with the enumeration procedure comment can consequently be restricted to the minimum. It would have been an improvement to collect together in chapter I of the Code the details regarding conditions of service and the preparation of pay bills for the staff. The general principle adopted in organising slip-copying offices was to cause slips to be copied in the districts to which they referred, except where it proved impossible to obtain accommodation for the work. The advantage of such a system is that the slips are copied under the direction of the officer who has been in charge of census operations from their inception in the district and is consequently able to start with a definite advantage over officers who have not had the same introduction to the methods and objects of the census. This advantage however is lost when the population of the district is large.

70. **Location of slip-copying offices and central offices and accommodation required.**—Details of the location of slip-copying offices, the districts dealt with at them and the average outturn are given in statement No. I appended to this chapter. Of these offices five were central sorting offices which are shown distinctively in the statement. Rented accommodation at Dacca was at first obtained in a private house but proved inadequate and after attempting to work there for a short time the office was moved to Burdwan House, a government building. It was expected when the budget for 1931-32 was framed that accommodation for slip-copying and sorting would be provided rent-free where buildings of the local government were used but at the time when this report was written the local government had declined to waive the demand for rent and has assessed it upon the ordinary method of calculation employed by the Public Works Department, which in some cases resulted in a rate of rental apparently very much higher than the economic rents current in the district. Accommodation at Konnagar was in an empty mill rented from Messrs. Anderson Wright and Company at a figure which, compared with the rent estimated by the local Government as due for Burdwan House, was notably low. The company throughout treated the census department very generously : they allowed an offer to stand which had not been accepted within the period ordinarily allowed for such transactions in spite of their unwillingness to renew the offer on the same terms and they claimed no compensation for such dilapidations as were caused and are inevitable in the circumstances under which the building was occupied. An indication of the amount of floor space required for each slip-copyist and sorter can be obtained from miscellaneous schedule No. 21 in which relevant details are given for the five central sorting offices ; but it is to be noted that the figures are probably the minimum which can be relied upon whilst it is always to be borne in mind that the shape and size of rooms available considerably modify the requirements of space, and that an increase in the proportionate number of the clerical and inspecting staff will involve more than a proportionate increase in the space required.

71. **Recruitment of slip-copyists.**—The condition of the labour market undoubtedly contributed to the fact that there was neither difficulty in getting the working staff required nor serious trouble with slip-copyists or sorters in any of the district or central offices, but the quality of the material

available at Berhampur was distinctly below that elsewhere and the census superintendent of 1941 is recommended not to locate a central office in that district or in the western districts of Western Bengal if accommodation can possibly be found elsewhere. The slip-copying at Mymensingh and at Midnapore was unsatisfactory and it is probably best to have slips for the largest districts, *e.g.*, for those with a population of more than two millions, copied at a central office under a deputy superintendent who can devote his whole attention to organising it. The fact that no difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable workers in Rajshahi proved that elsewhere Mr. Thompson's anticipation was justified that there should be no difficulty in getting slip-copyists and sorters in any district in Bengal.

72. **Rates of pay.**— The rate paid per hundred slips was ten pice for copying in Bengali and fourteen pice for copying in English. For the plains this remuneration proved satisfactory but the facility with which slip-copyists were everywhere obtained was undoubtedly due to a very large extent to the amount of educated unemployment at the time and the remuneration must on each occasion be determined as on the present occasion after consultation with district officers. It would perhaps have been of advantage to adopt some such system as in Behar and Orissa where a minimum rate was paid for slips up to a specified number correctly copied per day, with an increase in the rate paid for slips above that number but below a number larger than which it was unlikely that the work could be done accurately and carefully. It is possible that competitive keenness might be stimulated by encouraging supervisors to present themselves with their own squads ready formed and by awarding a bonus upon the average daily outturn of correctly copied slips per man in the squad taken as a whole, but such a procedure was not adopted and it is impossible therefore to suggest how the method would actually work. In almost every office copyists produced an outturn which made it impossible for supervisors with their assistants upon the scale prescribed to check the slips. There is no doubt that squads of six instead of ten each under a supervisor would have been quite large enough. There is in any case a disadvantage in having assistant inspectors and extra checkers not attached to definite squads but at the disposal of supervisors whose squads reach an outturn with which they are themselves unable to deal promptly, since their economical distribution is difficult to arrange and men work better together after they have come to know one another.

73. **The form of slip.**—The new form of slip introduced by the Census Commissioner on the present occasion in which the marital condition was not already printed distinctively but was indicated by the copyist upon a slip in which the sex and religion only were distinctively shown did not introduce any delay in copying and as was anticipated by him it proved that copyists more than made good the time they lost in modifying the sex symbol to show marital condition by the time they saved in having only two slips of any particular colour to choose from instead of six. In Dacca one slip-copyist kept up for some period an average of over 2,000 slips a day. He was working with particularly easy entries, *viz.*, mainly of Muslim illiterate cultivators, but elsewhere also squads averaged over comparatively long periods more than 1,000 slips per man daily. The colours adopted for different religions proved satisfactory and although bleached, unbleached and yellow slips very nearly resembled one another in colour, as also did green and blue to a lesser extent, the possibility of mistake or confusion was successfully avoided by printing slips which might be mistaken for one another in ink of different colours and by the fact that the green and yellow slips contained an additional line for entries. It was unnecessary to set up two forms of slip in English and Bengali separately since it would have been possible to number the lines at each end in the different scripts and thus to save both the expense of duplicate setting-up and also the amount of wastage.

74. **Supply of slips.** —A statement shown as miscellaneous schedule No. 22 gives the number of slips of each kind supplied to each of the offices where slip-copying was carried out together with the population dealt with at each

office. The fact that estimates of requirements cannot wait until figures of the actual census are available and must consequently be based upon the figures reported at the last census makes it extremely difficult to obviate the despatch of more than one consignment of slips to certain districts or even the necessity for reprinting a particular kind. It is consequently impossible to avoid such inconvenience as the shortage of slips for Hindus and Christians experienced in the Malda district owing to the number of conversions to these religions from the primitive tribes, but the most satisfactory as well as the most economical plan is probably to order at once the printing of a large enough consignment to require no repetition of the order and to maintain as a reserve in Calcutta the balance not distributed at first on the basis of the figures at the last census. By such action the reprinting of any kind of slip should be considerably reduced. It should in any case be possible to avoid the necessity to make more than one supplementary consignment of slips after register A has been checked and slip-copying has once begun.

75. **Pencils for slip-copyists.**—There were general complaints, as usual, against the quality of the pencils supplied by the stationery department and partly on account of their quality but partly also because it proved that the slip-copyists worked faster than was anticipated the estimate of pencils required per week was too low. An allowance to each copyist of three pencils per fortnight should serve as a basis of calculation. Many copyists however preferred to furnish themselves with their own pencils and provided that the deputy superintendent and inspectors exercise a careful check to see that no pencils are used which are too hard and consequently will not leave a legible mark there is no reason why it should not be made a condition of employment that slip-copyists must supply their own pencils themselves.

76. **Abbreviations.**—Several of the officers in charge of slip-copying offices desired to extend the range of authorised abbreviations but no extension was permitted and the number of abbreviations already authorised is too high to permit of any addition.

77. **Pay bills.**—In order to prevent if possible delay in payment of the working staff an arrangement was made by which their pay bills were cashed not on the first but on the fifteenth of each month. The superintending and ministerial staff on the other hand were billed for on the first in accordance with the ordinary procedure.

78. **Sorting—introductory.**—Reference has already been made to the difficulties likely to be encountered in obtaining accommodation for the central offices. It is very doubtful whether accommodation is likely to be forthcoming which will make it possible to deal in any one office with more than ten to twelve million slips and although excessive multiplication of sorting offices leads to increased expenditure upon deputy superintendents, inspectors and clerical staff, there is a point at which the sorting staff becomes too unwieldy to be managed by a single deputy superintendent and by the clerical staff which he can expect even if it is found possible to accommodate it in convenient premises.

79. **The number of sorting offices.**—Five sorting offices were established on the present occasion and it is possible that the same number will be sufficient on the next, but a population of fifty-three to fifty-four millions will probably be more quickly and ultimately more economically dealt with in six offices. The districts dealt with in each central sorting office are shown in statement No. I appended to this chapter. The district of Howrah was dealt with at Berhampur instead of Konnagar in order to facilitate preparation of volume VI of the report by having figures for Howrah city prepared in the same office as those of Calcutta. The slips for the hills subdivisions of Darjeeling district which were mainly written in Nepali were copied in English separately from those of Siliguri subdivision and were sorted at a different central office.

80. **Superintending and inspecting staff.**—The deputy superintendents is charge of four of the central offices were deputy magistrates ; at Konnagar a sub-deputy magistrate was in charge. Government were unable to spare the services of any deputy magistrate who had been a district census officer for whom an application was made. A note of the services of the five deputy superintendents has been forwarded to the local government. The qualities of a good deputy superintendent are not so much a result of long magisterial or collectorate experience as personal talents : he must have marked organising ability and the power of calling out the maximum from the staff under him whilst at the same time being himself hard-working, conscientious and critically insistent upon the most detailed accuracy. The experiment of having a sub-deputy magistrate at one office proved that there are officers of the Bengal Junior Civil Service who are perfectly competent to fill the post, but in general it will be found most satisfactory to employ deputy magistrates. It was originally intended to obtain the services of officers such as settlement kanungos as assistant or sub-deputy superintendents at each of the central sorting offices in order to assist the deputy superintendents in their work, but after the arrangements had been made and some appointments taken up the necessity for economy and retrenchment became urgent and they were replaced by an increased number of inspectors one of whom in some offices was given a slightly increased pay and the title of chief inspector.

81. **Other staff.**—For each of the five central sorting offices the statement appearing as miscellaneous schedule No. 23 at the end of this volume gives a summary of the staff employed through the period in which sorting was being carried out.

82. **Estimates of working staff.**—The Census Code laid down the entertainment of a number of sorters proportional to the population being dealt with in each office. These provisions were a legacy from a time when conditions were different and when for instance no rent was paid for premises occupied for slip-copying and sorting : moreover they overlook the enormous disproportion between the pay of the deputy superintendent and his inspecting and clerical staff and that of the slip-copyists or sorters themselves. The most economical method of employing staff is first to discover by experiment the maximum number of working staff which can be accommodated in the space available and then to employ that number to the full, arranging the work distributed to each man so far as possible in such a way that all may be expected to finish at once. In this way the maximum value is obtained by continuously using all the available space for which, whether occupied or unoccupied, rent has still to be paid and also by ensuring that the superior staff and the clerical employees engaged are dealing with a working staff which is continuously the largest which they can manage.

83. **Disposition of the staff.**—In the furnishing and organisation of their offices deputy superintendents in some cases are apt to overlook small details the cumulative effect of which is considerable. Much of the furniture was obtained on loan from collectorate offices, metal chairs were on the market at an extraordinarily cheep rate and the furniture provided for sorters and supervisors was of the most rudimentary types, which however in practically no case gave rise to any complaint. Each office was supplied with a typewriter obtained cheaply on hire for the Remington Rand Inc. of Calcutta and these were useful and inexpensive, although the deputy superintendent at Konnagar economised for government by returning the one supplied to him and permitting his own personal machine to be used. Where a lack of imagination might be alleged was in the distribution of the working staff and supervisors and in the methods of working. It was found for instance at Berhampur by actually placing the sorters that, even with a rather larger type of pigeon-hole box than was used elsewhere a space of a little less than 140 squares feet sufficed to provide reasonably comfortable seating accommodation for ten sorters with their supervisor and at the same time to allow for gangways and passages. The conformation of the room as well as the actual kind of boxes and pigeon-holes used will modify the amount of space required but these

figures show how important it is, if economy of space is a motive as it must be where rented accommodation is obtained, for the deputy superintendent himself to organise the distribution of his sorters with a view to saving every available inch of space.

84. **Improvement in and standardisation of the motions of sorting.**—Another point upon which supervisors and inspectors are apt to be indifferent is the importance of making all sorters adopt as far as possible any method devised by any one of them which saves even a fraction of a second in the performance of each of the motions of sorting. On one inspection for instance a sorter was discovered who, by seating himself at an awkward distance from his box and by using the most inaccessible pigeon-holes in it was probably doubling the labour required to place each slip in its appropriate pigeon-hole. His supervisor or an inspector should have detected this and showed him how to work in a method which would involve him in less labour. A somewhat similar illustration occurred on another inspection when it was found that no one of the sorters who were separating the slips into three piles had thought of simultaneously counting the group which was likely to be largest, with the result that when the three groups had been separated each had to be counted whereas the time spent in counting the largest could have been saved.

85. **Making up boxes for sorting.**—Two provisions on the present occasion could with advantage be amended as regards the making up of boxes for sorting and the constitution of sorting units. A number of census towns were selected as sorting units in addition to the police-stations which formed the sorting units for rural areas, but it was found that, by throwing the remaining census towns into the same sorting units as the rural police-stations in which they fell, information was lost as regards the urban population of the province which would have been of interest and which with the extension and improvement of local self-government will become increasingly important. It is accordingly recommended that, although the sorting operations will be thereby to some extent protracted, every census town should be made a sorting unit. Again, the provision that slips for Christians and those of "other religions" should be thrown together for the whole district leaving no distinction by police-stations also led to its being impossible to furnish accurate information, required by the local government during 1932, for areas smaller than a district. It is recommended that in any case the distinction by religions be maintained throughout for each sorting unit adopted.

86. **Arrangements for more detailed sorting in certain cases.**—On yet another point the method of sorting adopted proved to have yielded results of insufficient detail to meet requirements of government which during 1932 called for details by *mauzas* of the depressed classes by sex, age and literacy. It is probable that the necessity for these figures could not have been foreseen but the fact that they were not forthcoming emphasises the importance of ascertaining at a very early date, namely during the census enumeration, to what extent, if any, the local government desires information in greater detail than will be provided under the scheme of sorting prescribed by the Census Commissioner.

87. **Detailed procedure for sorting—general.**—The instructions in chapter III of the code, part II, are sufficiently clear in detail to require no comment and such difficulties as were experienced in following them out were due to misunderstandings which need not have arisen. The proceedings however were complicated by the fact that the decision to retrench by abandoning a number of tables and modifying others made it necessary in the case of many tables to issue revised sorting instructions which were not incorporated in the code as printed. They have been cyclostyled however and kept on record though they are not likely to be of great assistance at the next census unless a similar restriction of its scope proves to be necessary. One of the economies was the abandonment by the government of India of the *mauza* tables previously compiled. These were prepared in an abbreviated form at the desire and expense of the local government, but here also it proved that

the omission of figures for religions rendered the tables as compiled inadequate for purposes of franchise revision and as a result it was necessary at a later stage to undertake special compilation for selected *mauzas* at the request of the government of Bengal.

88. **The provisions in the code.**—Throughout the sorting operations the numbers originally intended to be given to the tables were employed and not those under which the tables appear in volumes V and VI, part II, of the report and this fact must be borne in mind when the instructions are referred to, with a view to modification to meet requirements on the next occasion. *The Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, part II, contains in rather* greater detail than previously information regarding the form, size, etc., of sorters' tickets together with very full transcriptions of the instructions drafted for sorting each table. It would have facilitated reference if the detailed instructions for sorting had been shown in the order of tables and not in the order in which sorting was taken up.

89. **Sorters' tickets.**—(1) *Tables XI, XII and XIII.*—In some instances the forms actually used represnet a slight variation from those issued as specimens by the Census Commissioner. The two forms of sorters' ticket for what were originally intended to be tables XI, XII and XIII and the instructions made for using them received the approval of the Census Commissioner but the abandonment of tables XII and XIII makes it impossible to comment on their usefulness although table XII was prepared for the Tripura state and in this restricted area the forms of sorters' ticket and instructions for its preparation proved satisfactory.

(2) *Table XVIII.*—The forms of sorters' ticket used for what was originally to be table XVIII were also modifications of the Census Commissioner's specimens and were intended to yield statistics for an analysis by language of literacy. These details, however, were not extracted owing to the necessity for economy but the form proved suitable in the case of Midnapore district for which figures were compiled for the use of the Orissa Boundary Commission.

(3) *Table XX.*—A form shown as the sorters' ticket for table XX (No. IV) was devised with a view to simplifying extraction of particulars of combinations of languages and it proved that the provision there given for every possible combination of any given mother tongue with four subsidiary languages was sufficient. The principle on which this ticket is designed is probably capable of extension to other tables in which it is desired to show combinations of various particulars, e.g., the table of combined occupations.

(4) *Table XV.*—A sort for the table showing selected castes by main occupational categories (original table XV) coming before the sort for occupational groups required a classification of entries in the schedules to be made by the sorters which was unfortunate in two details. First, in some respects it differed from the scheme of occupational classification applied by the compilers in preparing table XI and secondly the requirement that they should make any classification at all for this table made the sorters liable to attempt classification of the entries in the slips when they were preparing the *sorters' ticket for what was originally table XI. Part one of this ticket* incidentally is the only one which in any way proved to have been faultily designed. It was too narrow and in some offices the sorters found difficulty also in making their writing small enough to fit into the rather close lines with which it is ruled.

(5) *Table VII.*—It subsequently transpired that conversion of sorters' age groups (for instance for table VII) could be more economically carried out on the district totals compiled from the sorters' tickets and the printing of the conversion formula in this ticket was consequently unnecessary. A similar criticism applied to the form of sorters' ticket for what was originally table XVIII (literacy). In both these cases, however, it will be necessary on a future occasion to consider carefully whether the preparation of age-groups

by conversion in the manner adopted on the present occasion yields suitable figures for marital condition and literacy. Some indication of the distortion introduced into these figures on the present occasion is given in the appropriate chapters of volume V, part I.

(6) *Table XVII.*—A minor inconvenience was that the specimen form of sorters' ticket No. 2 for the return of educated unemployment and the instructions issued with it did not make it clear that the distinction by period of unemployment was to be retained in this part of the table as in part 1. Fortunately the returns were so few in Bengal that it was possible to obtain the additional information very readily after the table had been prepared.

90. **Sorters' tickets issued.**—Details of the sorters' tickets both in English and Bengali printed and issued to the five sorting offices are shown in schedule No. 24 at the end of this volume.

91. **Tasks and progress.**—A prescription of tasks proved to be almost an impossibility because of the pronounced difference between the average and outstanding workers in different offices. Each modification of a table, for instance the prescription that sects of Hindus should be sorted for, introduces a practically incalculable element of change into the difficulty of sorting. The experience of each sorting office as regards each table is summarised in the return appended to the administrative report submitted by each deputy superintendent but not here reproduced. The progress of sorting is summarised in statement No. II appended to this chapter.

92. **Compilation.**—The provisions in the code for compilation gave rise to no comment or criticism in any essential respect. The work is laborious and requires protracted concentration and on this account it is necessary to have the best available type of worker who is in some cases difficult to find. One of the difficulties is naturally that a certain amount of proficiency is acquired by experience and that the time spent on this particular work does not generally last so long that any benefit can be obtained from the experience which has been gained by the workers. Very careful supervision of the compilation is necessary by the deputy superintendent and by the inspecting staff at central offices and it is important to enforce strictly all the provisions laid down to the smallest detail and not to allow any latitude to the compilers in their method of work. At Konnagar for instance the compilers, working in pairs, desired to deal with only a single sex, a procedure which would undoubtedly have involved delay and introduced risk of error since compiler A, dealing with "males" would be unable to complete any unit requiring more than a single page of the register until his colleague B, dealing with "females", had completed the first page of his compilation on the back of which A would have to enter his continuation of page 1 for males. Either, therefore, the compiler who first finished his first page would waste time waiting for the slower worker, or if he proceeded to take up another table or another unit of the same table, he would waste time and possibly make double entries when he again reverted to the unit for the completion of which he had to wait for the other compiler. Such details as the direction that the register sheets shall be bound up at the side instead of at the top are also of some importance and should be enforced in spite of preference on the part of compilers to adopt some other way.

93. **Compilation for the Calcutta volume.**—It cannot be claimed that the procedure adopted on the present occasion for preparation of tables appearing in the Calcutta volume (VI, part II) was entirely satisfactory. The schedules for Calcutta and Howrah city were copied and the slips sorted at the Berhampur Office, where the least satisfactory work was done and where the progress of the work was very much slower than in any other of the offices. The deputy superintendent at Konnagar who was the first to close down his office was drafted to Berhampur with the object of taking over the preparation of the Calcutta volume and replacing the deputy superintendent at first appointed in the interests of economy since he was a member of the Bengal

Junior Civil Service drawing a lower rate of pay than the officer already in charge at Berhampur. Actually it proved that when the tables were sent to the personal assistant it was virtually necessary to recompile the majority of them and this experience suggests that it would in future be advisable in the interests both of economy and of expedition to send the matter from which the Calcutta volume will be prepared from the beginning to the personal assistant, and if accommodation can be obtained in Calcutta or Alipore it is strongly recommended that slip-copying, sorting and compilation for Calcutta and Howrah city be placed entirely under the personal assistant on the next occasion. The experience of work at all stages which the personal assistant would thus gain would be of very great assistance to him when dealing with the central offices at a later stage and compilation and tabulation of the Calcutta tables would give him a trained and experienced nucleus for the staff which would later prepare tables for the Bengal volume and would naturally make the preparation of the Bengal tables both easier and more expeditious.

94. **Forms of compilation register.**—There is no printed account in the code of census procedure in Bengal, 1931, part II, showing in detail particulars of the compilation registers similar to those given on pages 58 to 73 for the sorters' tickets but a complete series of the register forms has been kept on record. An account of the registers printed and distributed to the central offices is given in miscellaneous schedule No. 25. The classification sheet and the original form of compilation register for the occupational table proved to be unnecessary in view of the revised instructions for sorting for the occupational tables, but they had been printed before the revised sorting instructions were elaborated. The two forms (Nos. I and II) of the register for what was originally to be table XI, could very easily have been amalgamated if at that stage it had been intended to prepare what were originally to be tables XII and XIII. Some minor modifications in the size or contents of the registers will become apparent upon a comparison of those prepared for Bengal with the specimens supplied by the Census Commissioner, but they are not extensive and demand no comment. One point on which the general form of register might have been improved was the margin for binding which, owing to the guillotining of the sheets after they were printed, in some cases resulted in an insufficient space being left in the last column on the reverse side of the sheet when bound up. Another point to which perhaps insufficient attention was given is the necessity for seeing that columns reserved for totals of a large number of other columns should be distinctly larger than the others so as to permit the comfortable entry of totals in figures of a uniform size. The registers were printed on a rather better quality of paper than that used for sorters' tickets and the registers for sorting since they are inevitably subjected to a very great deal of handling and are also intended to be kept for reference at least as long as the next succeeding census operations.

95. **Special enquiries.**—The compilation of the results for special enquiries conducted in connection with the census will naturally be conducted either at the central sorting offices or by the personal assistant as proves most convenient. On the present occasion the returns of the educated unemployed, shops and boats were compiled at the sorting offices ; at these offices it was also intended that a very detailed compilation should be undertaken from which a correlation might be obtained showing with reference to caste and birthplace by an examination of the tribal languages the extent to which such tongues as Nepali are replacing the tribal languages. Very full if somewhat complicated instructions were issued for conducting such an analysis, but it proved that the results were neither complete nor consistent enough to make any satisfactory use of them, a result partly due to the success with which deputy superintendents had been impressed with the necessity of bringing the operations in their offices to a close at the earliest possible moment. The extraction of figures obtained from the marriage fertility enquiry and the much less ambitious enquiry into the conditions of rural trade, was conducted entirely in the office of the personal assistant. For Bengal the marriage fertility enquiry was a great disappointment. It had been expected that public opinion had advanced so far that the prejudice against an enquiry

would have been lessened and it was hoped that district officers would be able to stimulate some enthusiasm amongst social organisations in their districts particularly as it was proposed to employ women almost exclusively in addition to doctors and public health organisations in obtaining the particulars required. The whole enquiry however aroused no enthusiasm whatever and it is doubtful whether the very meagre statistics obtained from it justify the detailed exposition given in volume V, part I, and the laborious calculation of the statistical constants there given. The excuse for publication of these details is that whereas without them the figures would have had little if any statistical value it was hoped that with them the professional statistician into whose hands they might fall would at least be able to make such allowances for their incompleteness as would render them comparable with other similar figures elsewhere obtained.

96. **Tabulation.**—Instructions in considerable detail as to the form, content, lay-out on the printed page and check for accuracy of each table were drawn out and have been preserved in typescript with the census records. These instructions included for each table a form of certificate of check designed so as to include details of every check which could be applied to the table either for internal consistency or for agreement with any other table or part of a table published in the second part of each volume of the report. The preparation of these detailed instructions is laborious, particularly in the case of the certificates of check, but they are of very great value and their use by the staff of the personal assistant is the only satisfactory method of ensuring that each column and line of every table is actually checked since they provide for the definite allocation of responsibility for any errors subsequently detected.

97. **Typing the tables.**—A reference has already been made to the advantage in tabulation of using such mechanical devices as the accounting typewriter made by the Remington Typewriter Co. In typewriting the tables it is important to adopt a uniform use of upper and lower case letter, of colours and of italics in order to facilitate type-setting by the press. In this way it is possible to represent on the typewritten page uniformly throughout the tables the necessary differences in the size and face of type to be used in order to make the tables clear and significant, and unless it is proposed to give the press a free hand minutely detailed instructions for type-setting must be prepared for each table and supplemented by clearly detailed instructions for typing. It is of advantage also with a view to minimising the chance of work being done at the press in which the lay-out does not meet with approval to include in the instructions for typewriting a prescription that each page of printed matter shall be represented in the type-script by a single page if possible or else by a specified number of pages. On the present occasion it very fortunately proved possible to obtain on hire from the Remington Rand Inc. in Calcutta a machine with an exceptionally long carriage and rather unusually small type, and when typewriters are procured for the next operations the fact that there will be an enormous amount of typewriting of tables to be done should be borne in mind and machines should be obtained with carriages long enough to enable the work to be done satisfactorily. All matter sent to the press for the report was prepared in quadruplicate at one typing. This made it possible to send the original copy in two colours to the press, a legible facsimile by carbon-paper to the Census Commissioner and a third copy, as required, to the local government or other official body demanding it, whilst retaining one copy in the superintendent's office in addition to the manuscript. The fourth copy is essential for the superintendent's own use in preparing his report, part I, which must be drafted before he can get even proof of the tables from the press. The typewriting of tables is exacting and laborious work and an operator with a definite gift for it is very well worth his pay. The typewritten copy when completed must be very carefully checked with the manuscript copy and on the present occasion a fair proportion of the errors detected in the office of the Census Commissioner were due to discrepancies with the manuscript copy which had not been detected before the Census Commissioner's copy was sent to him.

STATEMENT I-A.—Copying of slips (Infirmity slips excluded).

Location of office.	Time spent.		Number of working days.	Number of copyists employed.		Number of copyists days.	Population dealt with number of slips copied.	Average outturn per copyist per working day.
	From date of beginning.	To date of ending.		Maximum on a single day.	Average daily.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Birbhum .	2-3-31	23-4-31	45	65	42·8	1,925	947,532	492
Bankura ..	9-3-31	29-4-31	45	50	45·7	2,057	1,111,721	540
Midnapore .	11-3-31	11-5-31	48	144	113·5	5,448	2,798,948	514
Konnagar ..	11-3-31	21-4-31	42	200	112·7	4,734	2,687,951	568
Howrah ..	1-4-31	11-6-31	54	45	40·0	2,159	1,099,379	509
Nadia ..	9-3-31	26-4-31	38	81	68·2	2,594	1,532,418	590
Berhampore ..	12-3-31	23-5-31	58	284	237·4	13,775	6,907,419	501
Jessore	20-3-31	25-5-31	52	70	69·0	3,586	1,671,251	466
Rajshahi ..	10-3-31	9-5-31	48	236	168·3	8,078	4,105,693	508
Dinajpur ..	9-3-31	23-4-31	36	96	80·0	2,878	1,755,019	610
Jalpaiguri ..	10-3-31	3-5-31	37	60	58·6	2,170	983,170	453
Darjeeling ..	2-3-31	5-5-31	50	15	13·4	673	239,802	356
Bogra ..	23-3-31	23-5-31	49	50	46·3	2,270	1,086,332	478
Pabna ..	11-3-31	26-4-31	41	75	65·3	2,677	1,445,479	540
Malda ..	16-3-31	8-5-31	42	66	54·4	2,286	1,053,764	461
Dacca ..	7-3-31	25-4-31	44	310	203·4	8,949	5,794,792	647
Mymensingh ..	20-3-31	14-5-31	43	220	203·8	8,763	5,129,064	585
Barisal ..	9-3-31	23-5-31	64	330	189·0	12,094	6,651,138	510
Comilla ..	7-3-31	28-4-31	41	203	138·0	5,654	3,503,538	620
Cooch Behar .	2-3-31	25-4-31	45	40	36·0	1,613	590,866	366

STATEMENT I-B.—Copying of infirmity slips.

Location of office.	Time spent on infirmity slip.		Number of working days.	Number of copyists employed.		Number of copyists days.	Number of slips copied.	Average outturn per copyist per working day.
	From	To.		Maximum on a single day.	Average daily.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Birbhum ..	11-4-31 & 10-4-31	14-4-31 & 21-4-31	5	12	10	48	3,785	79
Bankura ..	24-3-31	30-4-31	35	3	3	105	6,276	60
Midnapore ..	7-4-31 & 11-5-31	29-4-31 & 14-5-31	25	10	9	224	6,968	31
Konnagar ..	27-3-31	25-5-31	59	16	10	607	8,450	14
Howrah .	1-6-31	30-6-31	25	8	7	179	2,630	15
Nadia ..	4-4-31	26-5-31	45	1	1	45	3,530	78
Berhampore .	30-3-31	2-8-31	47	10	10	1,171	13,333	11
Jessore ..	1-3-31	31-5-31	71	1	1	71	2,406	34
Rajshahi	4-4-31	16-5-31	36	20	10	375	11,084	30
Dinajpur ..	26-3-31	30-4-31	36	2	1·2	44	4,604	104
Jalpaiguri	6-4-31	11-5-31	30	4	4	120	4,054	34
Darjeeling ..	..	.	7	1	1	7	710	101
Bogra ..	27-4-31	30-5-31	29	3	3	81	2,457	30
Pabna .	27-4-31	9-5-31	11	7	6	71	3,491	49
Malda ..	16-3-31	30-4-31	38	2	1·7	64	2,738	43
Dacca ..	14-4-31	4-5-31	18	10	10	180	9,456	53
Mymensingh ..	7-4-31	6-6-31	60	7	6·2	372	12,510	34
Barisal ..	6-4-31	15-5-31	33	4	3	99	11,512	116
Comilla ..	20-4-31	28-4-31	27	17	13·5	364	5,532	15
Cooch Behar ..			Dispensed with				1,376	..

STATEMENT II.—Sorting.

	Number of boxes prepared.	Number of boxes issued.	VII	XVIII	VI	XX	XXIII	XIX	VIII	XV	XI	XXII	XXV	IX	XVII
Konnagar	188	74	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampore	20	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barisal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ending 2nd May 1931	**208**	**94**	**32**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Konnagar	62	114	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampore	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	346	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barisal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ending 9th May 1931	**408**	**454**	**48**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..
Konnagar	70	62	38	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampore	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	264	264	91	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	..	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barisal	292	200	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ending 16th May 1931	**626**	**532**	**180**	**77**	**4**	**4**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Konnagar	..	70	92	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampore	52	50	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rajshahi	304	184	91	177	160	137	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	..	..	213	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barisal	144	100	30	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ending 23rd May 1931	**500**	**404**	**433**	**202**	**210**	**137**	**79**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..
Konnagar	140	140	62	114	24	74	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
Berhampore	360	338	3	2	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	42	162	..	..	18	30	82	95	63	15	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	..	..	120	83	12	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barisal	..	98	80	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ending 30th May 1931	**542**	**738**	**265**	**218**	**54**	**113**	**83**	**99**	**65**	**15**	..	**2**	**2**	**2**	..
Total up to 30th May 1931	**2,284**	**2,222**	**858**	**498**	**268**	**254**	**182**	**99**	**65**	**15**	..	**2**	**2**	**6**	..
Konnagar	47	47	33	60	145	114	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Berhampore	108	44	39	23	14	6	4	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	197	188	20	1	..	4	16	44	82	98	21	..	..	..	..
Dacca	114	114	2	245	279	177	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barisal	105	124	78	36	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ending 6th June 1931	**571**	**517**	**181**	**365**	**478**	**301**	**106**	**48**	**84**	**102**	**21**	..	..	**4**	..
Konnagar	..	..	26	37	31	62	68	74	33	..	..	2	2	..	..
Berhampore	..	..	104	46	33	36	23	15	12	10	6	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	..	..	105	17	8	15	9	23	9	4	108	..	..	..	..
Dacca	260	260	8	15	53	158	221	128	68	40	..	..	..	..	..
Barisal	69	32	90	114	60	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ending 13th June 1931	**329**	**292**	**333**	**228**	**185**	**311**	**321**	**240**	**122**	**54**	**114**	**2**	**2**	..	..
Konnagar	..	..	47	35	70	40	117	113	41	40	..	2	..	..	..
Berhampore	24	110	249	87	67	65	45	37	36	30	10	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	..	..	170	70	39	22	5	23	28	65	53	1	1	1	..
Dacca	..	..	34	14	14	3	73	178	156	62	3	..	..	..	..
Barisal	2	58	07	60	98	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ending 20th June 1931	**26**	**168**	**597**	**266**	**288**	**286**	**240**	**351**	**261**	**203**	**66**	**3**	**1**	**1**	..
Konnagar	..	..	101	8	..	30	47	63	114	54	8	..	..	..	2
Berhampore	192	20	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	..	..	67	154	164	159	97	70	32	20	2	..	..	6	1
Dacca	..	..	148	29	8	15	19	50	108	217	171	..	..	..	..
Barisal	..	..	132	148	98	98	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ending 27th June 1931	**192**	**20**	**446**	**432**	**270**	**302**	**183**	**163**	**255**	**291**	**161**	..	..	**6**	**3**
Total up to 27th June 1931	**3,402**	**3,219**	**2,517**	**1,790**	**1,489**	**1,454**	**1,012**	**921**	**787**	**665**	**382**	**7**	**5**	**17**	**3**
Konnagar	..	..	34	179	132	40	25	..	62	114	89	..	..	..	2
Berhampore	40	86	47	112	121	137	54	30	22	14	8	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	..	0	140	183	200	100	191	168	142	58	19	1	..	1	2
Dacca	..	..	158	128	78	37	9	2	21	31	170	..	..	..	..
Barisal	..	..	51	134	102	102	210	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ending 4th July 1931	**40**	**95**	**439**	**736**	**633**	**506**	**489**	**220**	**247**	**217**	**286**	**1**	..	**1**	**4**
Konnagar	..	..	..	..	55	147	20	70	..	42	76	2	2	..	1
Berhampore	..	44	115	68	87	80	100	97	51	21	14	..	..	8	2
Rajshahi	..	..	17	43	74	88	131	102	167	183	..	..	..	6	2
Dacca	..	..	26	145	175	150	69	38	28	29	2	6	4	..	..
Barisal	..	..	14	34	166	144	119	228	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ending 11th July 1931	..	**44**	**172**	**290**	**557**	**615**	**445**	**593**	**300**	**275**	**92**	**8**	**6**	**14**	**5**
Konnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	60	..	45	..	..	..	..
Berhampore	71	34	51	55	78	99	123	117	93	55	14	..	..	8	6
Rajshahi	..	..	5	20	38	44	54	60	76	121	111	1	..	..	..
Dacca	..	..	..	37	77	140	131	124	99	85	7	..	2	..	..
Barisal	..	..	..	33	..	26	117	52	246	98	..	..	..	6	3
Week ending 18th July 1931	**71**	**34**	**56**	**154**	**193**	**318**	**475**	**353**	**580**	**359**	**177**	**1**	**2**	**14**	**8**
Konnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	51	32	..	..	..	..
Berhampore	53	140	25	74	103	108	96	69	68	43	20	7	6	..	..
Rajshahi	..	..	26	50	49	78	90	110	146	177	209	2	2	..	..
Dacca	..	..	..	21	24	22	150	173	165	121	62	..	..	..	..
Barisal	..	..	..	11	44	..	98	224	100	202	112	..	..	8	4
Week ending 25th July 1931	**53**	**140**	**51**	**156**	**220**	**208**	**554**	**576**	**479**	**594**	**435**	**9**	**8**	**8**	**4**
Konnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	187	39	19	40	2	2	..	..
Berhampore	..	18	53	98	99	85	89	100	79	46	19	7	7	..	..
Rajshahi	..	..	12	82	57	30	36	45	46	39	156	5	3	..	2
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	29	75	135	305	..	..	..	..
Barisal	..	..	..	..	..	31	33	..	80	100	188	..	..	..	..
Week ending 1st August 1931	..	**18**	**85**	**180**	**116**	**146**	**179**	**361**	**319**	**339**	**708**	**14**	**12**	..	**2**
Total up to 1st August 1931	**3,566**	**3,550**	**3,300**	**3,306**	**3,248**	**3,247**	**3,154**	**3,024**	**2,712**	**2,449**	**2,080**	**40**	**33**	**54**	**27**
Konnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	60	30	..	..	..	..
Berhampore	..	16	103	98	74	70	66	65	107	97	20	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	..	..	45	..	..	10	21	6	12	23	45	4	8	..	..
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
Barisal	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	46	86	166	120	4	4	..	..
Week ending 8th August 1931	..	**16**	**148**	**100**	**78**	**80**	**87**	**117**	**355**	**348**	**215**	**8**	**12**	**6**	**3**

STATEMENT II.—Sorting—*concluded.*

	Number of boxes prepared.	Number of boxes issued.	VII	XVIII	VI	XX	XXIII	XIX	VIII	XV	XI	XXII	XXV	IX	XVII
Konnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	127	161	.	2		..
Berhampore	.		73	79	104	95	66	62	63	91	39		..	.	..
Rajshahi	.	.	.	..		..	.	1	3	4	83		..	..	.
Dacca	..						Complete								
Barisal	..	.	..	..	..	..	15	26	.	..	96	6	6		.
Week ending 15th August 1931		.	..	**73**	**79**	**104**	**110**	**81**	**89**	**68**	**222**	**379**	**8**	**8**	..	..
Konnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26		..	..	..
Berhampore	.	.	..	45	30	37	64	46	66	130	118	141	2	3	..	..
Rajshahi	.							Complete								
Dacca	.	..	.		..	..	..	..	..				..	.		
Barisal	..	.	.	..	..	..	.	..	16	46	46	96	4	4		..
Week ending 22nd August 1931	.	..	..	**45**	**30**	**37**	**64**	**46**	**82**	**176**	**164**	**263**	**6**	**7**	..	..
Konnagar	..							Complete								
Berhampore	.	..	..	..	12	60	24	40	55	55	180	243		..	..	..
Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..
Dacca	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	.	..	.		.
Barisal	..							Complete								
Week ending 29th August 1931	..	..	.	..	**12**	**60**	**24**	**40**	**55**	**55**	**139**	**243**	..	..	..	.
Total up to 29th August 1931	.	**3,566**	**3,566**	**3,566**	**3,527**	**3,527**	**3,525**	**3,408**	**3,367**	**3,366**	**3,320**	**3,180**	**60**	**60**	**60**	**30**
Konnagar	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		.
Berhampore	.	.	..	..	39	39	41	28	60	61	100	128			.	..
Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..			.	..	..
Dacca	.	..	..	.	..	..	..		..	..		.	.	..	..	..
Barisal	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	.	..	..	..
Week ending 5th September 1931	..	..	..	.	**39**	**39**	**41**	**28**	**60**	**61**	**100**	**128**		..	..	..
Konnagar	.		..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	.
Berhampore		..	..	..	.	.	..	130	139	139	140	142				.
Rajshahi	.	..	..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..			.	..	..
Dacca	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	.		..		..	..	..
Barisal		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.		.	..	..
Week ending 12th September 1931		..	.	.	..	..	..	**130**	**139**	**139**	**140**	**142**		..	..	..
Konnagar		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..			..	..	..
Berhampore	..	..	.		..	..	..	.	..	.		116	.	..	..	..
Rajshahi		.	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..
Dacca	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..		.	.	..
Barisal	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..		..	..	.		..
Week ending 19th September 1931		..	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	**116**		.	..	..
Total up to 19th September 1931	.	**3,566**	**3,566**	**3,566**	**3,566**	**3,566**	**3,566**	**3,566**	**3,566**	**3,566**	**3,566**	**3,566**	**60**	**60**	**62**	**30**

CHAPTER III

Cost of the census

98. **Census charges.**—Statements appended to this chapter show No. I the expenditure on census in the province up to 28th February 1933 according to the detailed heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner and No. II the recoveries and receipts credited to census as a set-off against the charges shown in statement No. I. In miscellaneous schedule No. 26 at the end of this volume a comparison is made of the total expenditure in connection with the census of 1921 also shown as far as possible under the Census Commissioner's detailed heads. The expenditure on the present census is not complete since these notes go to the press before all charges in connection with the census have been made. An estimate of the outstanding charges with a note where no estimate can be made is given in miscellaneous schedule No. 27 at the end of this chapter.

99. **Comparison with the census of 1921.**—The total net cost of census is less than that incurred in 1920-23, although several charges increased during 1930-33, (1) due to increase of population ; (2) the fact that under the present distinction between central and provincial revenues considerable amounts which previously escaped debit to the census budget appear amongst the census expenses for the first time ; (3) a general increase in the cost of all services which is perhaps least marked amongst the working staff and the clerical employees directly recruited (*i.e.*, not obtained on deputation) ; (4) very considerably increased charges on account of such services as printing, owing to a revised method of costing and the fact that the local Government presses are not now permitted to remit the charge on account of commission previously allowed. Some small part of the expenditure is due to the forms supplied to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the provision of schedules and instructions for the enumeration of Indians on the high seas for distribution at the port of Rangoon, and sorting and compiling the returns received from this port. The savings in this census are partly due to the omission of a few tables and largely due to the amalgamation of the offices of superintendent and personal assistant and to the fact that qualified men were available on the present occasion on less pay for the performance of tabulation work in the office of the personal assistant.

100. **Recoveries.**—The recoveries shown in statement No. II are partly from municipalities and states. From municipalities, following the precedent of previous years, the recoveries due were calculated at a fixed rate per thousand of population computed upon the pay of employees in slip-copying and sorting offices. The rate was submitted for approval to the local Government and full details of its computation are recorded in the file on that subject. Details of the recovery of charges from municipalities (including Calcutta Corporation) Cooch Behar and Tripura States and Sikkim are also included in files on the subject recorded by the local Government. There was no recovery from the Cooch Behar State of sums disbursed on account of the census of this state from the census superintendent's budget : on the other hand the expenses incurred on account of the state amounted to only the supply of forms for enumeration, slip-copying, sorting and compilation, and such sums as were incurred in tabulating the Cooch Behar results and there was no charge against the Government of India on account of staff employed in Cooch Behar State at any stage of the census operations.

STATEMENT I.—Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner.

Main head.	Sub-head.		1930-31	1931-32.	1932-33.	Total 1930-33.
1	2		3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A: SUPERINTENDENCE.						
1. Pay of officers	1. Pay of officer	Voted	nil	5,526 14 0	4,523 6 0	10,050 4 0
		Non-voted	16,800 0 0	18,605 1 0	12,614 8 0	48,019 9 0
	2. Deputation allowance of officers	Voted				
		Non-voted				
	Deduct emergency deductions from pay	Voted			452 5 0	-452 5 0
		Non-voted			1,516 2 0	1,516 2 0
	Total A. 1	**Voted**	**nil**	**5,526 14 0**	**4,071 1 0**	**9,597 15 0**
		Non-voted	**16,800 0 0**	**18,605 1 0**	**11,098 6 0**	**46,503 7 0**
2. Pay of Establishments	3. Superintendent's office					
	(a) (i) Pay of men deputed to census duty	Voted				
	(a) (ii) Duty allowance of men on deputation for census.	Voted				
	(b) Pay of men without substantive appointments	Voted	4,794 12 0	14,634 4 0	7,4. 14	26,915 14 0
	Deduct emergency deductions from pay				464 4 0	464 4 0
	Total A. 2	**Voted**	**4,794 12 0**	**14,634 4 0**	**7,022 10**	**26,451 10 0**
3. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	4. Travelling and other allowances					
	(a) Officers	Voted		44. 14 0		441 14 0
		Non-voted	3,339 3 0	1,677 4 0	209 12 0	5,226 3 0
	(b) Establishment	Voted	458 3 0	144 10 0	61 1 0	663 14 0
	(c) Other allowances to establishment	Voted		15 0 0	1,5 5 0	160 5 0
	Total A. 3	**Voted**	**458 3 0**	**601 8 0**	**206 6 0**	**1,266 1 0**
		Non-voted	**3,339 3 0**	**1,677 4 0**	**209 12 0**	**5,226 3 0**
4. Contingencies	5(a) Office rent	Voted		150 3 0	nil	150 3 0
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture	Voted	192 11 0	399 0 0	114 0 0	705 11 0
	(c) Stationery	Voted	569 7 0	641 5 5	6 15 6	1,217 11 11
	(d) Postage and telegram charges	Voted	626 0 0	619 8 9	50 0 0	1,295 14 9
	(e) Freight	Voted	56 9 0	320 5 6	56 12 0	433 10 6
	(f) Miscellaneous	Voted	291 3 0	777 8 7	198 4 6	1,266 11 1
	(g) Telephone charges	Voted	515 13 0		125 0 0	640 13 0
	(h) Rewards	Voted				
	(i) Hot and cold weather charges	Voted		68 9 0		68 9 0
	(j) Purchase of books and maps	Voted	76 6 6	395 9 9	34 6 6	506 6 9
	(k) Liveries and warm clothing	Voted	57 13 3	113 0 6	9 13 0	180 10 9
	(l) Purchase and repair of tents	Voted				
	(m) Camel gear	Voted				
	(n) Other contingencies	Voted	411 0 0	430 9 0	234 15 0	1,076 8 0
	Total A. 4	**Voted**	**2,798 14 9**	**3,915 6 6**	**830 6 6**	**7,542 13 9**
5. Grants-in-aid	6. Grants-in-aid, contribution, etc.	Non-voted	nil	600 0 0		600 0 0
	Total A. 5	**Non-voted**	**nil**	**600 0 0**		**600 0 0**
	Total for Superintendence	**Non-voted**	**20,139 3 0**	**20,882 5 0**	**11,308 2 0**	**52,329 10 0**
		Voted	**8,049 13 9**	**24.678 0 6**	**12,130 9 0**	**44,858 7 9**
	Total		**28,189 0 9**	**45,560 5 6**	**23,438 11 6**	**97,188 1 9**
B: ENUMERATION.						
1. Pay of Establishments	7. District office	Voted	1,466 1 0			1,466 1 0
	8. Remuneration of census officers	Voted				
	Total B. 1	**Voted**	**1,466 1 0**			**1,466 1 0**
2. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	9. Travelling allowance	Voted	30,109 2 0	3,826 5 0	377 1 0	34,312 8 0
	Total B. 2	**Voted**	**30,109 2 0**	**3,826 5 0**	**377 1 0**	**34,312 8 0**
3. Contingencies	10(a) Stationery	Voted	20,314 1 3	133 12 0		20,447 13 3
	(b) Postage and telegram charges	Voted	3,127 3 3	628 2 0		3,755 5 3
	(c) House-numbering charges	Voted				
	(d) Freight	Voted	2,128 8 0	92 5 6		2,220 13 6
	(e) Miscellaneous	Voted	8,670 2 1	689 8 6		9,359 10 7
	Total B. 3	**Voted**	**34,239 14 7**	**1,543 12 0**		**35,783 10 7**
	Total for Enumeration		**65,815 1 7**	**5,370 1 0**	[illegible] 377-1-0	**71,562 3 7**
C: ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.						
1. Pay of officers	11. Pay of officers	Voted		21,260 5 0	573 12 0	21,834 1 0
	Deduct emergency deductions from pay	Voted			53 14 0	53 14 0
	Total C. 1	**Voted**		**21,260 5 0**	**519 14 0**	**21,780 3 0**
2. Pay of Establishments	12. Correspondence and accounts establishments	Voted				
	(a) (i) Pay of men deputed to census duty	Voted	109 6 0	9,731 12 0		9,800 12 0
	(a) (ii) Duty allowances of men on deputation for census.	Voted	42 4 0	1,855 14 0		1,898 2 0
	(b) Pay of men without substantive appointment	Voted		1,499 0 0		1,499 0 0
	13. Menial establishment	Voted		2,947 11 0	11 7 0	2,959 2 0
	14. Working staff including superintendence					
	(a) Officials	Voted		276 0 0		276 0 0
	(b) Non-officials	Voted		214,650 6 6		2,14,650 6 6
	Total C. 2	**Voted**	**211 4 0**	**2,30,960 11 6**	**11 7 0**	**2,31,183 6 6**
3. Allowances, honoraria, etc.	15. Travelling allowances	Voted		823 4 0		823 4 0
	Total C. 3	**Voted**		**823 4 0**		**823 4 0**
4. Contingencies	16(a) Office rent	Voted		1,670 8 0		1,670 8 0
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture	Voted	1,879 3 0	4,327 15 9		6,207 2 9
	(c) Stationery, paper	Voted	15,728 14 9	3,639 5 8		19,368 4 5
	(d) Postage and telegram charges	Voted	15 0 0	242 13 6		257 13 6
	(e) Freight	Voted	849 9 6	1,744 6 6		2,594 0 0
	(f) Miscellaneous	Voted	882 1 9	1,946 13 0	7 12	2,836 10 9
	(g) Petty construction	Voted	200 8 0	670 5 6		860 13 6
	(h) Hot and cold weather charges	Voted		239 8 9		239 8 9
	(i) Liveries	Voted		14 4 0		14 4 0
	(j) Rewards	Voted				
	Total C. 4	**Voted**	**19,645 5 0**	**14,496 0 8**	**7 12 0**	**34,149 1 8**
	Total C. Abstraction and Compilation		**19,856 9 0**	**2,67,540 5 2**	**539 1 0**	**2,87,935 15 2**
D: MISCELLANEOUS STAFF.						
	17. Officers	Voted	4,193 9 0	1,720 11 0		5,914 4 0
	18. Establishment	Voted	14,493 14 0			14,493 14 0
	19. Other allowances	Voted	3,557 10 0	595 0 0		4,152 10 0
	Total D.	**Voted**	**22,245 1 0**	**2,315 11 0**		**24,560 12 0**
E: PRINTING AND OTHER STATIONERY CHARGES.						
	20. Enumeration	Voted				
	(i) Printing (a) at Government Presses		20,081 14 5			20,081 14 5
	(b) at Private Presses					
	(ii) Other charges					
	21. Abstraction and compilation—					
	(i) Printing (a) at Government Presses		1,938 0 0	1,543 11 9	34,309 3 0	37,790 15 6
	(b) at Private Presses					
	(ii) Other charges			181 3 0	4,715 15 0	4,907 2 0
	Total E.	**Voted**	**22,019 14 5**	**1,724 14 9**	**39,025 2 9**	**62,769 15 11**
	Total	**Non-voted**	**20,139 3 0**	**20,882 5 0**	**11,308 2 0**	**52,329 10 0**
		Voted	**1,37,986 7 9**	**3,01,629 0 5**	[illegible]	**4,91,687 6 5**
	Grand Total		**1,58,125 10 9**	**3,22,511 5 5**	**63,011 5 3**	**5,44,017 0 5***

* Excluding the receipts of statement II.

Statement II-A.—Recoveries B.—Receipts credited to the Central Government under Census.

Account on which	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Total 1930-33.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
A. Recovered from municipalities ..	..	207 0 0	9,484 12 6	9,691 12 6	
B. Receipts due to sale proceeds .	..	2,017 8 3	1,274 9 3	3,292 1 6	
Total ..	..	**2,224 8 3**	**10,759 5 9**	**12,983 14 0**	Recovered.
	Rs. A. P.				
Recoverable from municipalties ..	5,465 0 6				
,, Tripura State ..	3,700 0 0				
,, Calcutta Corporation	25,881 12 9				
,, Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Office.	21 6 0				
	35,158 3 3	..	..	**35,158 3 3**	Recoverable.
Grand Total ..	..	..	..	**48,142 1 3**	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 1.—List of books of interest on statistical matters.

(NOTE.—Very full bibliographies are contained in most of the few books selected for mention here.)

A. L. Bowley—An Elementary Manual of Statistics.

W. P. Elderton—Premier of Statistics.

G. U. Yule—An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics.

R. Pearl—Medical Biometry and Statistics.
Studies in Human Biology.
The Biology of Population Growth.

Newsholme—Vital Statistics.

K. Pearson—Tables for Statisticians and Biometricians.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 2.—List of books of the Census Department in the custody of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

1. A copy of Linguistic Survey of India, Volume 1, Part I, by Sir George Abraham Grierson, K.C.I.E.
2. A copy of Linguistic Survey of India, Volume I, Supplement II.
3. Notes and Queries on Anthropology by a committee of section H.
4. One copy of Chambers's seven-figure Log Table by James Pride.
5. Two copies of five-figure Log Table by Frank Castle.
6. Four copies of four-figure Log Table by Frank Castle.
7. AO-Nagas by J. P. Mills.
8. Essays on depopulation of Melanesia by W. H. Rivers.
9. Gilbert Slater—Dravidian Element on Indian Culture.
10. Ellsworth Huntingdon—Civilisation and Climate.
11. A. C. Seward—Science and the Nation.
12. Mordecal Ezekiel—Methods of Correlation and Analysis.
13. Barlows—Tables of Squares, etc., by L. G. Comrie.
14. Dr. A. L. Crelle—Calculating Tables.
15. James W. Glovers—Tables of Applied Mathematics in Finance, Insurance and Statistics.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 3.—Stationery indents for the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations and affiliated offices, 1930-1931, 1931-1932 and 1932-1933.

	Item.	Unit.	Number of units.		
			1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	1	2	3	4	5
1	M.-M. Cream Wove, Foolscap, 27″×17,″ 24 lbs., Local	Reams	12	..	..
2	Bleached Double Foolscap, 27″×17,″ 20 lbs., Local	Reams	6	10	5
3	Bleached Double Royal 40″×26,″ 54 lbs.	Reams	..	8	..
4	U.-B., Double Foolscap, 27″×17,″ 24 lbs., Local	Reams	20	.	..
5	Super-royal 20¾″×28½″ (44 lbs.) blue	Reams	3	.	..
6	Blotting, white, demy, 22½″×17½,″ 40 lbs., Local	Reams	1½	½	..
7	Brown Cartridge, S. Royal, 29″×22,″ 30 lbs., Local	Reams	1	6	..
8	T.-W., Foolscap, 13″×8″	Reams	4	4	..
9	Duplicating, Foolscap, 13¾″ 8½,″ 6½ lbs., Local	Reams	8	1	..
10	Carbon, Foolscap, black, one side for Typewriter, 13″×8″, Imported Standard weight qrs.	Reams	5½	3½	..
11	Carbon, Foolscap, black, one side for Typewriter, 13″×8″, Imported brief size, light weight.	Reams	1½	½	..
12	Largepost, 8vo., M. F., Imported single sheets	Reams	1	1½	..
13	Largepost, 8vo., M. F. Imported single sheets, plain	Reams	1	½	..
14	Envelopes, Largepost, 8vo., H. G./M.F., Imported plain	Number	500	500	..
15	S.E. 6, 11″×4½,″ Local	Number	6,200	3,000	250
16	S. E. 7, 16″×6″, Local	Number	100	..	..
17	S. E. 8, File size, 12″×16″, Local	Number	60	..	10
18	Eraser, ink and pencil, Imported	Dozen	1	8	..
19	Ink powders (to produce one quart ink), Scarlet, Imported, Tins	Dozen	½	5	..
20	Ink powders (to produce one quart ink), Blue-black, Local	Dozen	1½	8	..
21	Stylo ink black	Bottles	2	2	..
22	Stylo ink red	Bottles	1	.	..
23	Ink-glasses, Imported	Dozen	.	12	..
24	Ink-stand, wooden, double, Local	Dozen	..	4	..
25	Desk-knives	Dozen	½	4	..
26	Paper-cutter, Local	Number	2	..	..
27	Steel-pen nibs, Latem medium	Gross	2	5	..
28	Steel-pen nibs, for red ink	Gross	2	8	1
29	Pen-holders, officers, Local	Dozen	1½	3	..
30	Pen-holders, clerical	Dozen	6	15	..
31	Pencils, red and blue, Imported	Dozen	3	12	4
32	Pencils, green, Imported	Dozen	½	1	..
33	Pencils, lead, middling	Dozen	1	..	..
34	Reporters' Kohinoor, Imported soft	Dozen	1	1	..
35	Rulers, round 24″ Local	Number	..	1	..
36	Rulers, round 18″, Local	Number	..	1	..
37	Rulers, round 12,″ Local	Number	2	1	..
38	Ink for rubber stamp, black, Local	Phials	4	3	1
39	Unmarked Pad for rubber stamp, Local	Number	3	..	..
40	Cloth, wax, 5 yds.×36″, Local	Pieces	2	..	..
41	Gum Arabic, Local	lbs.	2	20	..
42	Gum bottles, glass, with stopper and brush, Local	Number	2	12	..
43	Gloy	Bottles	4	6	3
44	Gum brush, Local	Dozen	..	3	..
45	Needles, large, Imported	Number	25	25	..
46	Paper-weights, glass, Local	Dozen	2	2	..
47	Pins, Imported	Packets	48	72	12
48	Sealing wax, Local	Box	1	10	2
49	Scissors, Local	Pairs	1	4	..
50	Crampon	Number	1	..	..
51	Red seal for cachel crampon	Boxes	3	..	.
52	Tags, cotton, Local	Number	3,000	2,000	..
53	Tape, red, ½″ wide, Local	Dozen	1	..	..
54	Docket punch	Number	1	..	..
55	Tape, red, ¼″ wide, Local	Number	2	..	..
56	Thread, cotton, in 2 tolla balls, Local	Dozen	3	1	..
57	C. W. Foolscap, 2 quires, Local	Quires	4½	..	..
58	Cyclostyle, Stencil, Foolscap, 17″ 12″, Imported	Quires	2	..	..
59	Gestetner Stencil paper Foolscap (A) Imported	Quires	4	3	..
60	Red and Black Record Ribbon (for Remington Standard Typewriters) Imported	Dozen	1	7	2
	Red and Black Record Ribbon (for Portable Standard Typewriters) Imported	Dozen	½	2	..
61	Eraser, large, for typewriter, Imported	Dozen	½	1	½
62	Annual Indent Form for Stationery	Sheets	10	..	..
63	Supplementary Indent Form for Stationery	Sheets	20	.	..
64	Shorthand writer's note-book	Dozen	1	1	..
65	Note sheets plain (blocks)	Dozen	1½	..	..
66	Routine note sheets, blocks	Number	20	500	..
67	Draft letter note sheets, blocks	Number	10	..	..
68	Note book, Local	Dozen	1	..	..
69	Rubber stamp of shape and size mounted on self inking movable dating machine (complete).	Number	2	..	..
70	Brass seals (engraved)	Number	1	..	..
71	Paper clips (Gems) packets	Dozen	1	2	1
72	Gestetners Correcting Fluid	Bottle	1	1	..
73	Ruled blank book	Dozen	8	3	..
74	Straw Boards, 18¾″×15½″	Sheets	150	.	..
75	Tissue white papers, 30″×29″, 7 lbs.	Reams	..	4	..
76	Hemp in balls of 4 oz.	Dozen	..	8	..

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 4.—List of files, collections and other documents and their position in the record room of the Census Department.

Serial.	Description.	No. of file or other identifying particulars.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Collection No. 1A.		
1	Accommodation for the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal	1A/1	
2	Rent of premises for the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Census, Konnagar	1A/2	
3	Accommodation for the central and sorting office, Dacca ..	1A/3	
4	Accommodation in Government building for the Census Department for slip copying and sorting offices.	1A/4	
	Collection No. 2A.		
5	Appointment of Mr. A. E. Porter, I.C.S., as Superintendent of Census Operations in Bengal.	2A/1	
6	Appointment of clerks, etc., in the Census Office ..	2A/2	
7	Deputation of Babu Narendra Nath Ghosh in the Bengal Census Office	2A/3	
8	Appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Census Superintendent .	2A/4	
9	Appointment of District Census Officers ..	2A/5	Amalgamated with 3C/5
10	Appointment of charge superintendents, supervisors and enumerators	2A/6	
11	Appointment of Government servants to assist in census work .	2A/7	
12	Appointment of Special Census Officer for Calcutta ..	2A/8	Amalgamated with 1N/1.
13	Appointment of Deputy Superintendents and Sub-Deputy Superintendents of Census	2A/9	
14	Appointment of Assistant Charge Superintendent in the office of Special Census Officer, Calcutta.	2A/10	
15	Appointment of an assistant to the Special Census Officer, Calcutta ..	2A/11	
16	Question of the reversion of the Superintendent of Census Operations earlier than the Personal Assistant.	2A/12	
17	Promotion of Babu Durgapada Banarji, Sub-Deputy Collector and Deputy Superintendent of Census.	2A/13	
	Collection No. 3A.		
18	Permanent advance ..	3A/1	
19	Census accounts rules ..	3A/2	
20	Motor car advance to Special Census Officer, Calcutta ..	3A/3	
21	Submission of monthly statements to Census Commissioner for India for 1930-31	3A/5	
22	Monthly statement of accounts of the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Census	3A/6	
23	Recovery of telegram charges incurred by Sub-Deputy Superintendent of Census	3A/7	
24	Credit under the head " XXVII- -Miscellaneous Departments—Statistics " ..	3A/8	
25	Surrender of savings on account of percentage cuts in compensatory allowance .	3A/9	
26	Submission of monthly statement of accounts to Census Commissioner for 1931-32 and 1932-33.	3A/10	
27	Recoveries from Calcutta Corporation ..	3A/11	
28	Undisbursed pay of clerks of Central Census office ..	3A/12	
29	Monthly statement of accounts in connection with revision of B volume of District Gazetters.	3A/13	
	Collection No. 4A.		
30	Arrangement with Eastern Bengal Railway for the despatch of census forms on credit notes.	4A/1	
31	Arrangement for printing of *Calcutta Gazettes* during holidays ..	4A/2	
32	Arrangement for the testing of certain census figures (e.g., monthly figures of rainfall, plentifulness of rice, conceptions and deaths).	4A/3	
	Collection No. 5A.		
33	Allowances- -halting and mileage .	5A/1	
34	Allowances—Travelling of District Census Officers ..	5A/2	
35	Grant of a monthly honorarium to Babu Abhoy Charan Chaudhury, Census Clerk of Bankura.	5A/3	Amalgamated with 5A/2.
36	Travelling allowance of Deputy Superintendents and their office and slip copying office staff.	5A/4	
37	Deputation allowance of Sub-Deputy Superintendents of Census ..	5A/5	
38	Honorarium to slip copyists	5A/6	
39	Travelling allowance of I.C.S. officers ..	5A/7	
40	Travelling allowance under enumeration ..	5A/8	
41	Proposal for grant of an honorarium to Babu Sudhir Kumar Maitra, an assistant of Census Superintendent's office for translating certain instruction into Bengali.	5A/9	
42	Grant of an honorarium to Habibur Rahman, draftsman of the office of the Executive Engineer, Darjeeling, and Mr. Das of the office of the Consulting Architect.	5A/10	Amalgamated with 5A/12.
43	Grant of an honorarium to Debendra Nath Majumdar, record supplier of Public Health Department in connection with census work.	5A/11	
44	Grant of an honorarium to Mr. E. D. West, officer-in-charge, Survey of India ..	5A/12	
	Collection No. 1B.		
45	Indent for books for reading on census subjects ..	1B/1	
46	Purchase of books and publications ..	1B/2	
47	Requisition from other provinces for Bengal Census Report of 1921 ..	1B/3	
48	Slide rule with a book of instruction ..	1B/4	
49	Requisition for the annual reports on Public Health of Bengal ..	1B/5	Amalgamated with 1B/1.
50	Requisition for a copy of Photius's summary of Philostorgius's account of the mission of Theophilus of Dibous.	1B/6	
51	Disposal of certain reports and tables by the High Commissioner for India ..	1B/7	
	Collection No. 2B.		
52	Budget Census (Reg. Dist. Establishment) ..	2B/1	
53	Revised budget, 1930-31 ..	2B/2	
54	Budget Estimate, 1931-32 ..	2B/3	
55	Contingent bills under the heads "9B- -Postage and telegeram" and "9D—Freight charges."	2B/4	
56	Bill for the preparation of census maps	2B/5	
57	District contingent bill under " 3C- -Abstraction and Compilation " ..	2B/6	
58	Budget estimate for 1930-31 and 1931-32 of slip copying offices ..	2B/7	Amalgamated with 3S/6.
59	Pay bills for slip copying and sorting staff .	2B/8	
60	Pay bill of the office of the Deputy Superintendents of Census ..	2B/9	
61	Bills under " 3C- -Abstraction and Compilation " of the Deputy Superintendents of Census.	2B/10	Cancelled.
62	Economy in the census expenditure ..	2B/11	
63	Expenditure for petty construction in sorting offices ..	2B/12	
64	Statement showing the pending bills of district enumeration ..	2B/13	
65	Pending bills of Calcutta enumeration ..	2B/14	
66	Enumeration charges accepted as debit against budget for 1930-31 ..	2B/15	
67	Enumeration contingencies for the year 1931-32 ..	2B/16	
68	Budget estimate for 1932-33 ..	2B/17	
69	Bills of supervisors awaiting payment of district enumeration ..	2B/18	
70	Budget estimate for 1933-34 ..	2B/19	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 4.—*continued.*

Serial.	Description.	No. of file or other identifying particulars.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Collection No. 1C.		
71	Compilation of Census Code, Part I	1C/1	
72	Code received from other provinces	1C/2	
73	Estimate and supply of Census Codes to districts	1C/3	
74	Formation of municipal charges	1C/4	
75	Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, Part II	1C/5	
76	Issue of correction slips to Census Code, Part II	1C/6	
77	Compilation of Appendix VII to Census Code	1C/7	
	Collection No. 2C.		
78	Move of Census Commissioner to Simla	2C/1	
79	Miscellaneous correspondence with Census Commissioner	2C/2	
	Collection No. 3C.		
80	Preliminary arrangement such as preparation of census mauza registers, etc. (Circular No. 1).	3C/1	
81	Circulars of other provinces	3C/2	
82	*Estimation of charges, circles and blocks (Circular No. 2)*	3C/3	
83	List of town for census purpose (Circular No. 3)	3C/4	
84	Appointment of census officers in their respective districts by District Magistrates (Circular No. 4).	3C/5	
	Collection No. 4C.		
85	Educational census of depressed classes	4C/1	
86	Enquiry as to the effect of Primitive Tribes in contact with civilisation	4C/3	
87	Attempt to influence census totals in favour of certain religions	4C/4	
88	Preparation of census mauza registers	4C/5	
89	Census of Sikkim	4C/6	
90	Special enquiry : proposal to collect figures on the number of boats in Bengal during census operations.	4C/7	
91	Inland Steamer Census	4C/8	
92	Industrial Census	4C/9	
93	Census of municipalities	4C/10	
94	Manual of Instructions for supervisors in regard to classification of occupation	4C/11	
95	Census of educated unemployment	4C 12	
96	Census of the blind	4C 13	
97	Census of Calcutta—Arrangement of	4C/14	
98	Port of Calcutta—Arrangement of Census	4C/15	
99	Census of Indians on the High Seas	4C/16	
100	Census of the shore property falling within the Port of Calcutta	4C/17	Amalgamated with 4C/15.
101	Census of Cantonments	4C/18	
102	Census of the Chittagong Hill Tracts	4C/19	
103	Census of Railways	4C/20	
104	Census of Sunderbans	4C/21	
105	Census of Indian States	4C/22	
106	Census of suburban municipalities outside the Calcutta Corporation	4C/23	
107	Census of Europeans and Anglo-Indians	4C/24	
108	Census of non-synchronous tracts	4C/25	
109	*Decaying industries—Enquiries with the process of*	4C/26	
110	Arrangement for enumeration of pilgrims of Sitakunda Sivaratri Mela	4C/27	
111	Description of mauza or part of mauzas forming census circles	4C/28	
112	Return of sects of Christians	4C/29	
113	Appointment of census officers	4C/30	
114	Formation of census divisions	4C/31	
115	Allocation of uninhabited mauzas to census divisions	4C/32	
116	Training the census staff	4C/33	
117	Inferior Census Agency	4C/34	
118	Arrangement of patrol stations (selection of patrol stations)	4C/35	
119	Census of fairs and religious assemblages	4C/37	
120	Agricultural labourer	4C/38	Amalgamated with 4C/9.
121	Census of Police-stations	4C/39	
122	Oriya-speaking population	4C/40	
123	Propaganda against the census	4C 41	
124	List of natural divisions of the Presidency of Bengal for census figures	4C/42	
125	Census of homeless boys and girls	4C/43	
126	Census of boats and railways	4C/44	
127	Census of detenus	4C/45	
128	Inhabited houses and occupied houses	4C/46	
129	Boys and girls set forth in the educational survey in the Calcutta Municipal area	4C/47	
130	Persons living in celibate chastity	4C/48	
131	Census of mill area (statement of operatives discharged)	4C/49	
132	Proposal to collect the list of shops in Bengal	4C/50	
133	Census of England and Wales	4C/51	
134	Change of date of census	4C/52	
135	Enquiry of rural trade and standard of living	4C/53	
136	Handloom weaving industries in Bengal	4C/54	
	Collection No. 5C.		
	Caste—Adi Kaibartta (Jaliya Kaibartta).		
	Animists.		
	Bagdi (Bagra Kshattriya).		
	Baisnab.		
	Baranwal.		
	Barujibi.		
	Bhadra Kayastha (Mondal).		
	Bhagwanias.		
	Bhat Brahman.		
	Bhuinmalis.		
	Boonas.		
	Brahmans (classification of).		
	Chamars (Satnamis).		
	Chandra Vanshiya Kshattriya.		
	Dangura Panchua and Murungs.		
	Dhekra.		
	Dhopa.		
	Gaudadya Vaidic Brahman.		
	Haihay Kshattriya.		
	Jains.		
	Jangid Brahman of Jangida Brahmin.		
	Jat Pat torak mondal.		
	Jhalos and Malos.		
	Jugis Brahman.		
	Jugis.		
	Kami.		
	Kansabanik.		

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 4—*continued.*

Serial.	Description.	No. of file or other identifying particulars.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Caste—Kapali.		
	Karal.		
	Karmakar.		
	Kashap Rajput.		
	Kayastha.		
	Kodma (Kandra).		
	Kolri Kshattriya.		
	Kulus.		
	Kurmi.		
	Khanda Banik.		
	Khyen.		
	Magha.		
	Mahishya (Chasi Kaibartta).		
	Manipuri Kshattriya (Kshattriya of Tripura State).		
	Murangia Kshattriya.		
	Mussalman.		
	Nagarchis.		
	Namabrahma (Namasudra).		
	Napit.		
	Nayee Brahmins (Napit).		
	Nata.		
	Patni (Lupta Mahishya).		
	Paundra Kshattriya.		
	Persian community		
	Prostitutes.		
	Rajbangshi.		
	Rohela tank Kshattriya.		
	Sadgop.		
	Saha.		
	Saini.		
	Sankabanik.		
	Satchasi.		
	Shoundika (Sunri).		
	Sikh.		
	Sunri.		
	Sutradhar.		
	Swarnakar.		
	Tantis.		
	Telis and Tilis.		
	Toto.		
	Udashi Sadhus.		
	Ugra Kshattriya.		
	Vaidya.		
	Vaishya.		
	Wahabi and Sunnis.		
	Yadav (Goala).		
137	Representation of the "Jola community" for recording them as "Sheikh momin"	5C/1	
138	Castes and subcastes of Brahmans	5C/2	
139	Caste—Jains	5C/3	
140	Telis and Tilis	5C/4	
141	Vaishya	5C/5	
142	Namabramha (Namasudra)	5C/6	
142A	Bhat Brahman	5C/7	
143	Nayee Brahmans (Napit)	5C/8	
144	Mahishya (Chasi Kaibartta)	5C/9	
145	Sikh	5C/10	
146	Adi Kaibartta (Jaliya Kaibartta)	5C/11	
147	Prostitutes	5C/12	
148	Rajbangshi	5C/13	
149	Petition from Indian Teaplanter's Association for recording Oraon, Santals and Munda coolies as Hindus instead of Animists.	5C/14	
150	Caste—Kami	5C/15	
151	Patni (Lupta Mahishya)	5C/16	
152	Sutradhar	5C/17	
153	Nagarchis	5C/18	
154	Mussalman	5C/19	
155	Solanki (Kshatriya)	5C/20	
156	Napit	5C/21	Amalgamated with 5C/8.
157	Bangiya Sadgope	5C/22	
158	Bangiya Kansabanik	5C/23	
159	Animists	5C/24	
160	Jhalos and Malos	5C/25	
161	Tantis	5C/26	
162	Udashi Sadhus	5C/27	
163	Ugra Kshattriya	5C/28	
164	Bhuinmalis	5C/29	
165	Kapali	5C/30	
166	Karmakar	5C/31	
167	Paundra Kshattriya	5C/32	
168	Baranwal	5C/33	
169	Jugis Brahman	5C/34	
170	Miscellaneous castes (Muhammadens, Jains, Aryans, Sikhs, Bajadurs, etc.)	5C/35	
171	Caste—Satchashi	5C/36	
172	Kurmi	5C/37	
173	Magha	5C/38	
174	Sect of Hindus	5C/39	
175	Mr. Stapleton's notes regarding caste Rajbangshis, Kochs, etc.	5C/40	
176	Caste Bangiya Goudadya Vaidic Brahman	5C/41	
177	Caste—Chandra Vanshiya Kshatriya	5C/42	
178	Yadav (Goala)	5C/43	
179	Boonas	5C/44	
180	Dhekra	5C/45	
181	Domiciled community	5C/46	
182	Caste—Kodma (Kandra)	5C/47	
183	Classification of Brahmans	5C/48	
184	Caste Saha	5C/49	
185	Karal	5C/50	
186	Sects of Baisnab	5C/51	
187	Caste—Swarnakar	5C/52	
188	Rohela tank Kshattriya	5C/53	
189	Sunri	5C/54	
190	Record of Bholis, Barwas and Methors	5C/55	
191	Return of Bhagwanias	5C/56	
192	Caste—Vaidya	5C/57	
193	Shoundika (Sunri)	5C/58	
194	Bhadra Kayastha (Mondal)	5C/59	
195	Return of no caste	5C/60	Amalgamated with 5C/12.
196	Caste—Sainis	5C/61	
197	Khyen	5C/62	
198	Kuhus	5C/63	
199	Wahabi and Sunnis	5C/64	
200	Jat Pat torak mondal	5C/65	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 4—*continued.*

Serial	Description	No of file or other identifying particulars	Remarks
1	2	3	4
201	Caste—Kashap Rajput	5C/66	
202	Jangid Brahmin or Jangida Brahmin	5C/67	
203	Kouri Kshattriya	5C/68	
204	Nata	5C/69	
205	Kayastha	5C/70	
206	Dangua Panchua and Murungs	5C/71	Amalgamated with 7T/2
207	Caste—Dhopa	5C/72	
208	Murangia Kshattriya	5C/73	
209	Haihay Kshattriya	5C/74	
210	Bagdi (Bagra Kshattriya)	5C/75	
211	Toto	5C/76	
212	Khanda Banik	5C/77	
213	Jugis	5C/78	
214	Barujibi	5C/79	
215	Sankabanik	5C/80	
216	Manipuri Kshattriya (Kshattriya of Tripura State)	5C/81	
217	Persian community	5C/82	
218	Discussion on caste claims	5C/83	
219	Consolidated list of caste classification for districts	5C/84	
220	Caste—Chamars (Satnamis)	5C/85	
	Collection No. 6C.		
221	Indian Census Act	6C/1	
222	Information regarding cultural border Zones of India	6C/2	
	Collection No. 7C.		
223	Adjustment of changes in area since the last census	7C/1	
224	Area of district and thanas	7C/2	
	Collection No. 8C.		
225	Certificate for satisfactory census work	8C/1	
	Collection No 9C.		
226	Council question by Satyendranath Ray, regarding number of Hindus and Muhammadans in Bengal	9C/1	
227	Council resolution by Rai Kamini Kanta Das Bahadur regarding collection of certain information during census	9C/2	
228	Council resolution by Rai Keshab Chandra Banarji Bahadur	9C/3	
	Collection No. 10C.		
229	Census Conference in Delhi	10C/1	
	Collection No. 11C.		
230	Closing of Government offices for checking the preliminary enumeration and check of the final record of census	11C/1	
	Collection No. 1D.		
231	Disposal of census articles	1D/1	
	Collection No. 1E.		
232	Establishment in district offices, 1931	1E/1	Amalgamated with 2B/1
233	Establishment for the office of the Personal Assistant to Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal	1E/2	
	Collection No. 3E.		
234	Emigration figures for Bengal	3E/1	
	Collection No. 1F.		
235	Census of French Possessions in India	1F/1	
	Collection No. 2F.		
236	Supply of form to districts (charge circle register and circle register abstract)	2F/1	
237	Supply of forms to districts (General schedule and House Block list)	2F/2	
238	Supply of " Parwanas to Supervisors and enumerators " in districts	2F/3	
239	Supply of forms to Andamans	2F/4	
240	Supply of instructions to Supervisors and enumerators in districts	2F/5	
241	Supply of forms to Bihar and Orissa	2F/6	
242	Supply of forms to Assam	2F/7	
243	Supply of specimen forms to Census Commissioner	2F/8	
244	Compilation register forms	2F/9	
245	Household schedule forms	2F/10	
246	Mistakes in filling up schedules	2F/11	
247	Slip copying register forms	2F/12	Amalgamated with 2M/24.
248	Destruction of census forms	2F/13	Amalgamated with 4S/1.
249	Supply of forms to Deputy Superintendent of Census	2F/14	
250	Disposal of surplus forms	2F/15	
251	Number of forms issued and returned back in connection with census of educated unemployment	2F/16	
	Collection No. 3F.		
252	General Provident Fund advance to Deputy Superintendent of Census	3F/1	
	Collection No 4F.		
253	Final figures of Census of 1931	4F/1	
254	Requisition for figures of certain tables from other provinces	4F/2	
255	Statement showing the figures of area population of density of other provinces in India	4F/3	Amalgamated with 1T/10
256	Requisition for figures of children of school-going age in the Howrah Municipality	4F/4	
257	Requisition from Settlement Officer, Birbhum and Murshidabad, for figures of certain tables	4F/5	
258	Supply of certain figures to Vishavarati at Bolpur	4F/6	
259	Supply of census figures to District Boards	4F/7	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 4—*continued.*

Serial.	Description.	No. of file or other identifying particulars.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Collection No. 1G.		
260	Requisition for a copy of "Gazette of India"	1G/1	
261	Requisition for a copy of "Calcutta Gazette"	1G/2	
	Collection No. 2G.		
262	Entry of dependent in General schedule	2G/1	
263	Entry of earners in General schedule	2G/2	
	Collection No. 3G.		
264	General correspondence with Deputy Superintendents of Census	3G/1	
	Collection No. 4G.		
265	Revison of "B" volume of district Gazetteers	4G/1	
	Collection No. 1H.		
266	Headings for General Schedule	1H/1	
	Collection No. 2H.		
267	Entries in the Household schedules	2H/1	
	Collection No. 3H.		
268	House-numbering	3H/1	
269	Census houses in regard to coolies	3H/2	
	Collection No. 4H.		
270	Holidays in the slip-copying and central offices	4H/1	
	Collection No. 5H.		
271	Hot weather census at Darjeeling	5H/1	
	Collection No. 1-I.		
272	Instruction issued by Census Commissioner from time to time	1-I/1	
273	Instruction for the preparation of register A	1-I/3	
	Collection No. 2-I.		
274	Indent for standard forms	2-I/1	
275	Indent for stationery	2-I/2	
	Collection No. 4-I.		
276	Figures for infirmities	4-I/1	
	Collection No. 1J.		
277	Change in the jurisdiction of Munsifs	1J/1	
278	Retransfer of Gazaria from Tippera to Dacca	1J/2	
279	Discrepancy in boundary line between Dum Dum Police-station and Rajarhat Police-station	1J/3	
	Collection No. 1L.		
280	Literacy of castes	1L/1	
281	Suggestion of the Indian Statutory Commission about the possession of a primary school certificate which might be regarded as a qualification for voting	1L/2	
282	Literacy figures for Hindi and Urdu speaking languages	1L/3	
	Collection No. 2L.		
283	Supply of liveries to peons in Superintendent's Office	2L/1	
284	Supply of liveries to peon in Calcutta Census Office	2L/2	
	Collection No. 3L.		
285	Language entry in columns 14, 15 and 16 in the schedules	3L/1	
286	Return of language	3L/2	
	Collection No. 4L.		
287	Leave of Mr. P. C. Sen, Special Census Officer, Calcutta	4L/1	
288	Leave of Deputy Superintendent of Census and Personal Assistant	4L/2	
289	Leave of Babu Ruchirendra Neogi deputed to Census Office from Revenue Department and Babu Jagneswar Ganguli from Revenue Department	4L/3	
	Collection No. 1M.		
290	Regarding the preparation of a map showing the distribution of the tribes and castes of India	1M/1	
291	Line blocks for census report	1M/3	
292	Publication of social and linguistic maps	1M/4	
293	Requisition for social and linguistic maps	1M/5	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 4—*continued.*

Serial.	Description.	No of file or other identifying particulars.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Collection No. 2M.		
294	Miscellaneous	2M/1	
295	Requisition to the Government of Assam for a copy of instructions issued to the tea gardens in Cachar	2M/2	
296	Names of Provincial Superintendents	2M/3	
297	Concession from Railways for the carriage of census forms	2M/4	
298	Accommodation of the office of the Superintendents of other provinces	2M/5	
299	Collection of information as to the rates of fertility and mortality in India	2M/6	
300	Method recommended for grouping ages at a census of the Indian population	2M/7	
301	List of mauzas transferred from Faridpur to Pabna district	2M/8	Amalgamated with 7C/1.
302	Restriction imposed by the Iraq Health Authorities on passengers arriving from Bombay by sea or air	2M/9	
303	Move of the Census Superintendent to Darjeeling	2M/10	
304	Supply of correction slip of the Census Code	2M/11	
305	Revised scheme for classification of Indian language	2M/12	
306	Refusal to accept sanads	2M/13	
307	Census Conference in Delhi	2M/14	
308	Deputation of Provincial Hindu Sava	2M/15	
309	Anniversary Armistice Day	2M/16	
310	Closing of offices for preparing the final record of census	2M/17	
311	Provisional total	2M/18	Amalgamated with 6P/1
312	Chinese in the Terai Duars	2M/19	
313	Supply of Bengali versions of sorters tickets to Bihar and Orissa	2M/20	
314	Supply of slips to districts	2M/21	
315	Minute upon obtaining advance provisional totals	2M/22	
316	Representation from Supervisors and Enumerators for contingent expenditure	2M/23	
317	Supply of form of registers (slip-copying forms)	2M/24	
318	Publication of provisional census figures in the "Statesman"	2M/26	
319	Newspaper extracts	2M/27	
320	Provisional list of caste and tribe	2M/28	Amalgamated with 1T/1
321	Representation from All-Bengal Settlement and Cess-revaluation Ministerial Association for appointment in the Census Department	2M/29	
322	Raibeshe dance and acrobatics	2M/31	
323	Census figures for Calcutta	2M/32	
324	Precaution against fire in sorting offices	2M/33	
325	Letters conveying thanks to charge superintendents of Calcutta	2M/34	
326	Verification of doubtful entries in the census return	2M/35	
327	Form of mauza table	2M/36	
328	Supply of circular and instruction issued by Census Commissioner	2M/37	
329	Charge and circle summaries of Calcutta	2M/38	
330	Disposal of surplus articles of slip-copying offices	2M/39	
331	Case against the charge superintendent of wards 4 and 6 of Calcutta	2M/40	
332	Standard task and punishment to be imposed upon the sorters	2M/41	
333	Development of women's organisation in Bengal	2M/42	
334	Girls under 16 years living in houses reported to be brothels	2M/43	Amalgamated with 4C/43
335	Appreciation of the Co-operation and assistance rendered by Calcutta Corporation in connection with census of 1931	2M/44	
336	Purchase and hire of furniture for the office of the Personal Assistant	2M/45	
337	Supply of figures of area and population disclosed at the Census of 1931	2M/46	
338	Theft in the Census office	2M/47	
339	Presentation of a census enumeration book in the court of Subdivisional Officer, Suri, for an aid into the investigation of a dacoity case	2M/48	
340	Huntarian system of spelling	2M/49	
341	Appreciation of services rendered by Government officials during Census of 1931	2M/50	
342	Missing of a Census report from the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Census, Berhampore	2M/51	
343	Problem of distribution of areas	2M/53	
344	Figures for the preparation of electoral rolls of Bengal	2M/54	
345	Correspondence with Captain Morris, regarding Hill Tribes	2M/55	
	Collection No. 4M.		
346	Prevalence of malaria in Bengal	4M/1	
	Collection No. 5M.		
347	Effect of Child Marriage Restraint Act	5M 1	
	Collection No. 6M.		
348	Collection of information as to the rates of fertility and mortality in India	6M/1	
	Collection No. 8M.		
349	Median and centre of population	8M/1	
	Collection No. 1N.		
350	Notification under the Census Act	1N/1	
	Collection No. 1-O.		
351	Occupation—Classification of	1-O/1	
	Collection No. 1P.		
352	Printing of census forms in Jail Press	1P/1	
353	Printing of census forms at the Bengal Government Press	1P/2	
354	Printing of slips	1P/3	
355	Printing at Government of India Press	1P/4	
356	Printing charges at the Jail Press	1P/5	
357	Printing at private presses	1P/6	
358	Printing of census reports	1P/7	
359	Printing of village census tables	1P/8	
360	Distribution of census reports	1P/9	
	Collection No. 2P.		
361	Paper for forms, etc., in connection with the Census of 1931	2P/1	
362	Indent for graph papers from England	2P/2	
363	Papers for sorters tickets, sorting registers and compilation registers	2P/3	
364	Disposal of surplus papers purchased from mills	2P/4	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 4—*continued.*

Serial.	Description.	No. of file or other identifying particulars.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Collection No. 3P.		
365	Power of local Government and Superintendent of Census in regard to census expenditure	3P/1	
366	Power of Superintendent of Census Operations to sanction honoraria provided the budget provision is not exceeded	3P/2	
367	Power of Personal Assistant to sign bills on behalf of Superintendent of Census	3P/3	
	Collection No. 4P.		
368	Progress Report—Submission of	4P/1	
369	Progress report for slip-copying	4P/2	
370	Progress report for sorting	4P/3	
371	Progress report for compilation	4P/4	
	Collection No. 5P.		
372	Population of districts by sex and religion	5P/1	
373	*Discrepancy in provisional totals with the final totals*	*5P/2*	
374	Variation in population of police-stations in Bengal	5P/3	
	Collection No. 6P.		
375	Provisional totals	6P/1	
	Collection No. 1R.		
376	Headings for Census Report, 1931	1R/1	
377	Census Report: Tendency of Indian thoughts on social, religious, economic and industrial subjects	1R/2	
378	Census Report: Administrative	1R/3	
379	Administrative Report of District Census Officers	1R/4	
380	Report note for Chapter I	1R/5	
381	Report note for Chapter II	1R/6	
382	Report note for Chapter III	1R/7	
383	Report note for Chapter IV	1R/8	
384	Report note for Chapter V	1R/9	
385	General instruction as to the Report	1R/10	
386	Report regarding preservation of census paper	1R/11	Amalgamated with 5R/1
387	Season tickets issued to daily passengers	1R/12	
388	Report note for Chapter VIII (Occupation)	1R/13	
389	Report note for Chapter IX (Literacy)	1R/14	
390	Report note for Chapter X (Language)	1R/15	
391	*Report regarding slip-copying*	1R/16	
392	Instruction as to the report of map and diagrams	1R/17	
393	Report note for Chapter XI (Religion)	1R/18	
394	Report note for Chapter XII (Race, tribe and castes)	1R/19	
395	Arrangement for writing the Census Report and Tables	1R/20	
396	Standard of living of workers	1R/21	
397	Report note for Chapter VI (Civil condition)	1R/22	
398	Report note for Chapter VII (Infirmities)	1R/23	
399	Note on the condition prevailing in Bengal during 1921-31 (see Chapter I)	1R/24	
400	A special chapter containing standard information of the Census of 1931 for general administration report of Bengal, 1931-32	1R/25	
401	Submission of draft chapters of census report to Census Commissioner for India and Bengal Government	1R/27	
	Collection No. 2R.		
402	Rules empowering Census Superintendent to disburse census expenditure	2R/1	
403	Rules for the Government Servants' Conduct	2R/3	
404	Rules regarding sorting for marriage fertility	2R/4	
405	Amendment to Bengal Financial Rules	2R/5	
406	New pension rules	2R/6	
407	Rules of the Civil Services Classification Control and Appeal	2R/7	
407A	Government Servants' (Political Conduct) Rules	2R/8	
	Collection No. 4R.		
408	Machine for census purposes	4R/1	
	Collection No. 5R.		
409	Preservation of Census Records	5R/1	
	Collection No. 1S.		
410	Indent for stationery articles	1S/1	
411	Indent for stationery for slip-copying offices	1S/2	
	Collection No. 2S.		
412	Sorting of tables	2S/1	
413	Instructions for sorting of tables	2S/2	
413A	Special instruction for sorting Tripura State slips	2S/3	
414	Sorting of slips	2S/4	
	Collection No. 3S.		
415	Slip-copying	3S/1	
416	Slip-copying and sorting of slips	3S/2	
417	Sorters tickets	3S/3	
418	A general account of system of slip-copying, sorting, compilation and printing of tables	3S/4	
419	Staff of slip-copying offices	3S/6	
420	Central office at Berhampore	3S/7	
421	Central office at Dacca	3S/8	
422	Central office at Konnagar	3S/9	
423	Central office at Rajshahi	3S/10	
424	Central office at Barisal	3S/11	
425	Central office, General	3S/12	
426	Slip-copying office at Darjeeling	3S/13	
427	Infirmity slip-copyists	3S/14	
428	Remuneration of slip-copyists	3S/15	
428A	Rate of pay of sorters and compilers	3S/17	
429	Omission of entries in the general schedules during slip-copying operations	3S/18	
430	Muslim and Hindu slip-copyists employed in the slip-copying office	3S/19	
431	Deputation of record keeper to deliver slips at the sorting office	3S/22	
432	Return of census schedules of Tripura State	3S/23	
433	Slip-copying at Sikkim	3S/24	
434	Allegations as to alterations of Hindu literate slips at Dacca sorting office	3S/25	
435	Statement showing discrepancies of slips shown in Register A	3S/26	
436	Allegation as to non-enumeration of a village Char Jaipara in the district of Dacca at the Census of 1931	3S/27	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 4—*concluded.*

Serial.	Description.	No. of file or other identifying particulars.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Collection No. 4S.		
437	Sale proceeds	4S/1	
	Collection No. 5S.		
438	Recognition of service rendered by volunteers as well as officials in taking the Census	5S/1	
439	Verification of service of Babu Jogendranath Saha worked as Head Assistant in the Central office at Hooghly during Census of 1911	5S/2	
440	Verification of service of Babu Monmohan Mukherji, Head Clerk of Subdivisional Office, Uluberia	5S/3	
441	Recognition of services of Census staff	5S/4	
442	Verification of services of some clerks of Murshidabad Collectorate	5S/5	
	Collection No. 6S.		
443	Public opinion as regards a number of social questions affecting Hindus (see appendix to Chapter XI)	6S/1	
	Collection No. 1T.		
444	Rearrangement of the Imperial tables during the Census of 1931	1T/1	
445	Modification and reduction in Census tables due to financial stringency	1T/2	
446	Preparation of certain statistical information for the Bengal States which will not be compiled for British districts	1T/5	
447	Submission of tables to Census Commissioner for India	1T/6	
448	Statement of annual age periods of European British subjects	1T/7	
449	Table A—Compilation registers and tribals	1T/8	
450	Receipt of Imperial Tables from other provinces	1T/10	
451	Compilation of Provincial Table II	1T/11	
452	Formula to adjust age-groups of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Table XIX of 1931	1T/12	
	Collection No. 2T.		
453	Correction in the Telephone Directory	2T/1	
454	Telephone bill of Census Superintendent	2T/2	
455	Shifting of telephone No. Regent 226	2T/3	
456	Telephone bill of the Special Census Officer	2T/4	
457	Priority to Census telegrams	2T/5	
	Collection No. 3T.		
458	Repair and purchase of typewriters	3T/1	
	Collection No. 4T.		
459	Telegraphic address of Superintendent of Census, Bengal	4T/1	
460	Delay in delivering the telegram	4T/2	
	Collection No. 5T.		
461	Travellers ticket	5T/1	
	Collection No. 6T.		
462	Translation of forms	6T/1	
	Collection No. 7T.		
463	Tour programme of Census Superintendent	7T/1	
464	Tour d'aries of Census Superintendent	7T/2	
	List of other papers.		
	Census Codes, Part I	5	
	Census Codes, Part II	10	
	Classification of occupation, 1911	30	
	Complete collection of Census Forms, 1931	2 Bound Volumes. 8 Unbound Volumes.	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 5.—Summary of establishment employed from month to month in the office of the Census Superintendent, the Special Census Officer, Calcutta, and the Personal Assistant.

NOTE.—Items marked with an asterisk refer to the establishment of the Special Census Officer, Calcutta : those in italics to the establishment of the Personal Assistant.

Calendar year and month.	Name of appointment.	No.	Pay.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1930.			Rs.	
1st April ..	Clerk ..	1	60	
2nd April	Peons (each) ..	3	15	
5th April ..	Clerk ..	1	90	
23rd April ..	Head Assistant ..	1	180	
May ..	Head Assistant ..	1	180	
	Clerk ..	1	90	
	Clerk ..	1	60	
	Peons (each) ..	3	15	
June ..	Head Assistant ..	1	180	
	Clerk ..	1	90	
	Clerk ..	1	60	
	Peons (each) ..	3	15	
July ..	Head Assistant ..	1	180	
	Clerk ..	1	90	
	Clerk ..	1	60	
1st July ..	Record Supplier and Duftry ..	1	20	
14th July ..	Typist-Clerk ..	1	45	
	Typist-Clerk ..	1	40	
	Peons (each) ..	3	15	
August ..	Head Assistant ..	1	180	
	Clerk ..	1	90	
	Clerk ..	1	60	
	Typist-Clerk ..	1	45	
	Typist-Clerk ..	1	40	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Peons (each) ..	3	15	
September ..	Head Assistant ..	1	180	
	Clerk ..	1	90	Up to 26th September 1930.
	Clerk ..	1	60	
	Typist-Clerk ..	1	45	
	Typist-Clerk ..	1	40	
	Peons (each) ..	3	15	
8th September ..	Head Clerk ..	1	35*	
	Peon ..	1	15*	
October ..	Head Assistant ..	1	180	
14th October ..	Accountant ..	1	65	
	Clerk ..	1	60	
	Typist-Clerk ..	1	45	
	Typist-Clerk ..	1	40	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Head Clerk ..	1	40*	Increment of Rs. 5 from 8th October 1930.
10th October ..	Clerk ..	1	30*	
13th October ..	Duftry ..	1	15*	
	Peon ..	1	15*	
15th October ..	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
November ..	Head Assistant ..	1	180	
	Accountant ..	1	65	
	Clerk ..	1	60	
	Typist-Clerks (each) ..	2	45	Increment of Rs. 5 to 1 typist from 1st November 1930.
	Head Clerk ..	1	40*	
	Clerk ..	1	30*	
	Assistant Charge Superintendents (each) ..	32	25*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Peons (each) ..	3	15	
	Peon ..	1	15*	
	Duftry ..	1	15*	
December ..	Head Assistant ..	1	180	
	Accountant ..	1	65	
	Clerk ..	1	60	
	Typist-Clerks (each) ..	2	45	
	Head Clerk ..	1	45*	Increment of Rs. 5 from 8th December 1930.
	Clerk ..	1	35*	Increment of Rs. 5 from 10th December 1930.
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Assistant Charge Superintendents (each) ..	32	25*	
	Copyists (each) ..	28	30*	
	Duftry ..	1	15*	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peon ..	1	15*	
1931.				
January ..	Head Assistant ..	1	180	
	Accountant ..	1	65	
	Clerk ..	1	60	
	Typist-Clerks (each) ..	2	45	
	Head Clerk ..	1	45*	
	Clerk ..	1	35*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Copyists (each) ..	28	30*	
	Assistant Charge Superintendents (each) ..	32	25*	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Duftry ..	1	18*	Increment of Rs. 3 from 13th January 1931.
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peon ..	1	15*	
February ..	Head Assistant ..	1	180	
	Accountant ..	1	65	
	Clerk ..	1	60	
	Typist-Clerks (each) ..	2	45	
	Head Clerk ..	1	45*	
	Clerk ..	1	35*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Copyists (each) ..	14	30*	
	Assistant Charge Superintendents (each) ..	32	25*	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Duftry ..	1	18*	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	2	15*	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 5—*continued.*

Calendar year and month.	Name of appointment.	No.	Pay.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1931.			Rs.	
March	Head Assistant ..	1	204	Increment of Rs. 24 from 1st April 1931.
	Accountant ..	1	75	Increment of Rs. 10 from 1st April 1931.
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	Increment with hill allowance from 14th March 1931.
	Typist ..	1	60+15	Increment with hill allowance from 14th March 1931.
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Head Clerk ..	1	45*	
	Copyists (each) ..	14	30*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Assistant Charge Superintendents (each) ..	2	25*	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Duftry ..	1	18*	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	2	15*	
April	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	
	Typist ..	1	60+15	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Peons (each) ..	3	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
10th April	Peon ..	1	15	
May	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	
	Typist ..	1	60+15	
13th May	*Head Clerk* ..	*1*	*50*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
June	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	
	Typist ..	1	60+15	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
July	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	
	Typist ..	1	60+15	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*25*	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
August	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	
	Typist ..	1	60+15	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
17th August	*Clerks (each)* ..	*2*	*40*	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*30*	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*25*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
September	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	
	Typist ..	1	60+15	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerks (each) ..	*3*	*40*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*2*	*35*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*5*	*30*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Clerks (each) ..	*5*	*25*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*1*	*23*	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
October	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	
	Typist ..	1	60+15	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*3*	*40*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*2*	*35*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Clerks (each) ..	*6*	*30*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*5*	*25*	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*23*	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 5—*continued.*

Calendar year and month.	Name of appointment.	No.	Pay.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1931.			Rs.	
November ..	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	
	Typist ..	1	60+15	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*3*	*40*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*2*	*35*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*16*	*30*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*17*	*25*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*23*	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
	Duftry ..	*1*	*15*	
December ..	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	
	Typist ..	1	60+15	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	1	40	
	Clerks (each) ..	*3*	*40*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*2*	*35*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Clerks (each) ..	*16*	*30*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*20*	*25*	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*23*	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Duftry ..	*1*	*15*	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
1932.				
January ..	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	
	Typist ..	1	60+15	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	1	40	
	Clerks (each) ..	*2*	*40*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*2*	*35*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Clerks (each) ..	*16*	*30*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*12*	*25*	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Record Supplier and Duftry ..	*1*	*20*	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
February ..	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	
	Typist ..	1	60+15	
	Inspector ..	*1*	*75*	*Post of Head Clerk abolished and Head Clerk promoted to Inspector on Rs. 75.*
	Inspector ..	*1*	*60*	*One clerk of Rs. 40 promoted as Inspector.*
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	1	40	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*40*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*2*	*35*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Clerks (each) ..	*16*	*30*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*14*	*25*	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Record Supplier ..	*1*	*20*	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
March ..	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80+20	
	Inspector ..	*1*	*75*	
	Typist ..	1	60	
	Inspector ..	*1*	*60*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	1	40	
	Clerks (each) ..	*2*	*40*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*2*	*35*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Clerks (each) ..	*16*	*30*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*15*	*25*	
	Record Supplier ..	1	20	
	Record Supplier ..	*1*	*20*	
	Peons (each) ..	4	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
April ..	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80	
	Typist ..	1	60	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	1	40	
	Clerks (each) ..	*7*	*35*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Clerks (each) ..	*5*	*30*	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 5—*concluded.*

Calendar year and month.	Name of appointment.	No.	Pay.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1932.			Rs.	
13th April ..	*Draftsman* ..	*1*	*60*	
	Peons (each) ..	3	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
May ..	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80	
	Typist ..	1	60	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Draftsman ..	*1*	*50*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*5*	*35*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*6*	*30*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Peon ..	1	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
June ..	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80	
	Stenographer-Typist ..	1	75	Promoted from Typist
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Draftsman ..	*1*	*50*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
15th June ..	Typist ..	1	40	
	Clerks (each) ..	*8*	*35*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*5*	*30*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Peon ..	1	15	
	Peon ..	*1*	*15*	
July ..	Head Assistant ..	1	204	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	80	
	Stenographer-Typist ..	1	75	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Draftsman ..	*1*	*50*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	1	40	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Clerks (each) ..	*8*	*35*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*5*	*30*	
	Peon ..	1	15	
	Peons (each) ..	*2*	*15*	
August ..	Head Assistant ..	1	80	Clerk on Rs. 80 promoted to Head Assistant
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Stenographer-Typist ..	1	75	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Draftsman ..	*1*	*50*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	*1*	*40*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*2*	*35*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*30*	
	Peon ..	1	15	
	Peon ..	*1*	*15*	
September ..	Head Assistant ..	1	80	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Stenographer-Typist ..	1	75	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Draftsman ..	*1*	*50*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	*1*	*40*	
	Clerks (each) ..	*3*	*35*	
	Reference Clerk ..	1	30	
10th September ..	*Stenographer-Typist* ..	*1*	*60*	
	Peon ..	1	15	
	Peon ..	*1*	*15*	
October ..	Head Assistant ..	1	80	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Stenographer-Typist ..	1	75	Up to 31st October 1932.
	Stenographer-Typist ..	*1*	*60*	*Up to 27th October 1932.*
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Draftsman ..	*1*	*50*	*Up to 19th October 1932.*
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Typist ..	*1*	*40*	
	Peon ..	1	15	
	Peon ..	*1*	*15*	
November ..	Head Assistant ..	1	80	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Head Clerk ..	*1*	*50*	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	*1*	*45*	
	Peon ..	1	15	
	Peon ..	*1*	*15*	
December ..	Head Assistant ..	1	80	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	50	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	1	40	
	Peons (each) ..	2	15	
1933.				
January ..	Head Assistant ..	1	80	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	50	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Clerk ..	1	40	Up to 23rd January 1933.
	Peons (each) ..	2	15	
February ..	Head Assistant ..	1	80	
	Accountant ..	1	75	
	Clerk ..	1	50	
	Typist ..	1	45	
	Peons (each) ..	2	15	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 6.—Summary of paper bought and used.

Kind of paper		Weight per ream	Mill from which bought	Amount bought	Forms for which used	Amount used
Colour	Size of sheet					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		lbs		R q s		R q s
Brown Cartridge	41″ 25″	42	Bengal Paper Mills, Ltd	495 0 0	Book cover Bengali	205 14 5
					Book cover English	68 0 0
					Book cover Paharia	3 1 0
					Book cover Tibetan	0 16 0
					Book cover Sea going vessels	1 0 0
					Supplementary Instructions to Supervisors	9 11 7
					Supplementary instructions to Enumerators	86 8 8
					Abstract A	0 4 12
					Register B	0 2 15
					Register C	4 0 4
					Register D	2 0 3
					Register E	1 1 2
					Register F	0 10 0
					Register G	0 6 19
					Register H	0 10 12
					Register I	0 5 0
					Register J	0 10 3
					Register K	6 6 18
					Register L	0 1 19
					Register X	0 8 24
					Sorters Tickets VI	3 0 21
					Sorters' Tickets VII	6 14 10
					Sorters Tickets VIII	5 0 4
					Sorters' Tickets IX	0 10 14
					Sorters' Tickets X	0 4 1
					Sorters' Tickets XI	0 6 18
					Sorters Tickets XII	0 3 19
					Sorters' Tickets XIII	2 4 12
					Sorters' Tickets XIV	3 7 5
					Sorters' Tickets XV	10 2 19
					Sorters Tickets XVII (I)	0 3 10
					Sorters' Tickets XVII (II)	0 3 10
					Sorters Tickets XVIII (I)	5 16 22
					Sorters Tickets XVIII (II)	8 17 20
					Sorters' Tickets XIX	4 17 23
					Sorters Tickets XX (I) (II) (III)	1 17 5
					Sorters' Tickets XX (IV)	4 19 13
					Sorters' Tickets XXII	0 2 13
					Sorters Tickets XXIII	6 15 13
					Sorters' Tickets XXV (A)	0 1 0
					Sorters' Tickets XXV (B)	0 5 1
					Sorters' Tickets XV (Black)	1 18 23
					Sorters' Tickets XV (Red)	0 1 3
					Sorters' Tickets XI XII XIII	32 17 10
					Marriage fertility cover	1 6 17
						493 4 22
					Spoilage	1 6 14
Unbleached Paper	40″ × 25″	32	Titaghur Paper Mills, Ltd	2,605 0 0	Charge and circle register	18 9 19
					House and block list Bengali	238 0 0
					House and block list Paharia	2 14 2
					Circle Extract	3 4 19
					General Schedule	1,955 0 16
					General Schedule Paharia	14 13 9
					General Schedule Tibetan	4 0 0
					Parwana Supervisors	7 1 17
					Parwana Enumerators	67 6 13
					Parwana Inland Steamer	0 7 1
					Charge Summary	0 11 9
					Circle Summary	9 17 6
					Travellers' Tickets	17 0 12
					Port Form I	0 1 8
					Port Form II	0 1 8
					Port Form III	0 1 0
					Household Schedule	6 16 0
					Draft report form	1 10 19
					Note for report	0 10 11
					Sorters' Special ticket	1 16 21
					Distribution of districts	0 2 5
					Blank slip	1 0 13
					Occupational classification list	4 0 0
					Draft form blank	1 0 0
					Ruled form	1 10 0
					Return of educated unemployment	23 6 16
					Charge Circle Register, Calcutta	1 10 24
					House list, Calcutta	6 6 18
					Instructions to House numberers	0 0 13
					Steamer Form I	0 0 14
					Steamer Form II	0 1 9
					Steamer Form III	0 0 23
					Register of Educated Unemployment	46 0 23
					Circulars and correction slips	0 0 22
					Sorters' Tickets XI, XII and XIII Black	1 17 17
					Sorters' Tickets XI, XII and XIII—Red	1 13 9
					Memo form	0 14 14
					Form	0 2 18
					Blank paper	2 0 0
						2,440 17 8*
					Spoilage	1 2 17

*158 reams sold.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 6—*concluded.*

Kind of paper.			Mill from which bought.	Amount bought.	Forms for which used.	Amount used.
Colour	Size of sheet	Weight per ream				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		lbs		R. q. s.		R. q. s.
Semi-bleached	24″ × 40½″ ..	60	Titaghur Paper Mills, Ltd.	84 0 0	Register A ..	19 18 18
					Table III ..	0 11 4
					Compilation Register III .	0 5 2
					Compilation Register VI ..	1 0 7
					Compilation Register VII ..	3 0 1
					Compilation Register VIII ..	3 0 6
					Compilation Register IX ..	0 2 15
					Compilation Register X	0 0 17
					Classification sheet XI ..	4 2 13
					Compilation Register XI .	11 11 20
					Compilation Register XII (1)	1 0 13
					Compilation Register XII (2)	1 0 3
					Compilation Register XII (3)	2 0 6
					Compilation Register XIII ..	4 0 1
					Compilation Register XIV .	1 5 3
					Compilation Register XV ..	12 14 0
					Compilation Register XVI ..	0 13 14
					Compilation Register XVIII .	1 0 5
					Compilation Register XIX ..	2 0 6
					Compilation Register XX (1) .	2 0 6
					Compilation Register XX (IV)	2 0 6
					Compilation Register XXII .	0 1 2
					Compilation Register XXIII ..	1 5 6
					Compilation Register XXIV ..	0 0 21
					Compilation Register XXV (A)	0 0 18
					Compilation Register XXV (B)	0 0 18
					Marriage fertility slips ..	9 3 10
						84 0 0
Unbleached ..	22″ × 18″ ..	24	Ditto ..	1,460 0 0	Slips △ ..	753 16 21
					Slips ○ .	706 3 4
White ..	40½″ × 24″ ..	60	Ditto ..	500 16 22	Slips △ ..	264 5 10
					Slips ○ ..	236 11 12
	26″ × 40″ ..	54	Ditto ..	18 18 0	Certificates to Supervisors and Enumerators	17 10 12
	Double Royal				Letter heads ..	0 20 6
					Labels for census forms distributed .	0 1 5
					Labels for preliminary enumeration of boats ..	0 5 3
Red ..	40½″ × 24″ ..	60	Ditto ..	6 0 5	Slips △ ..	3 1 4
					Slips ○ .	2 14 20
					Reminder slip .	0 2 24
					Blankpaper ..	0 1 9
Green ..	40½″ × 24″	60	Ditto ..	20 0 20	Slips △ ..	11 2 13
					Slips ○ .	10 18 14
				10 5 22	..	.
					Reminder slip ..	0 7 1
					Report regarding doubtful entries	1 0 11
					Report for classification .	1 0 11
					Letter heads	2 0 23
					Compilation Register for Table A .	1 13 21
					Blank paper ruled	0 13 0
Yellow ..	40½″ × 24″ ..	60	Ditto ..	2 0 0	Slips △ ..	0 17 19
					Slips ○	0 13 3
					Reminder slip ..	0 0 18
					Blank paper ..	0 3 12
Blue ..	40½″ × 24″ ..	60	Ditto ..	9 0 0	Slips △ ..	4 5 15
					Slips ○ ..	4 1 11
					Reminder slips ..	0 13 0
Orange ..	20½″ × 28½″	44	Ditto ..	1 0 0	Label for Census tables ..	0 2 10
					Label for final Census ..	0 10 5

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 7.—Number and consumption of forms printed on each kind of paper.

Description of form	Size of form	Description of paper	Size of paper	Number of copies to a sheet	Number of copies printed			Amount of paper used		
					Total	Bengali	English	R	q	s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Register A	20½″ 12½″	Semi bleached 25″×40″—60 lbs	25″×40	4	37,500		37,500	19	8	8
Tabulation Register for Table III	25-3″ 40-3	Ditto	25″ 40″	9	2,500		2 500	0	11	4
Compilation Register III	25-2 ×40-2″	Ditto	25″ 40	4	500		500	0	5	2
Compilation Register VI	25-2 40-2″	Ditto	25″ 40″	4	2,000		2 000	1	0	7
Compilation Register VII	25-2″ 40-2	Ditto	25″ 40″	4	6,000		6 000	3	0	1
Compilation Register VIII	25-2″ 40-2	Ditto	25″×40″	4	6,000		6 000	3	0	6
Totalling form IX	25-3″ 40-2″	Ditto	25 ×40″	6	250		250	0	2	15
Classification Sheet X	25-3″ 40-5″	Ditto	25 40″	15	250		250	0	0	17
Classification Sheet XI	25-2″ 40-2″	Ditto	25″ 40	4	8,000		8 000	4	2	13
Compilation Register XI	25-2″×40-2″	Ditto	25″ 40″	4	23,000		23 000	11	11	20
Compilation Register XII (1)	25-2 40-2″	Ditto	25″ 40″	4	2,000		2 000	1	0	13
Compilation Register XII (2)	25-2″ 40-2″	Ditto	25″ 40″	4	2,000		2 000	1	0	5
Compilation Register XII (3)	25-2″ 40-2	Ditto	25 ×40	4	2,000		2 000	1	0	5
Compilation Register XII (4)	25-2″ 40-2″	Ditto	25″×40	4	2,000		2 000	1	0	1
Compilation Register XIII	25-2″ 40-5″	Ditto	25″ 40	10	20,000		20 000	4	0	1
Compilation Register XIV	25-2″ 40-2	Ditto	25″×40″	4	2,500		2 500	1	5	3
Compilation Register XV	25″ 13″	Ditto	25 40	3	17,500		17 500	12	14	9
Compilation Register XVI	25-2″ 40-3	Ditto	25″ 10″	6	2,000		2 000	0	13	14
Compilation Register XVIII	25-2″ 40-4″	Ditto	25″ 40″	8	4,000		4 000	1	0	5
Compilation Register XIX	25-2 40-2″	Ditto	25″ 40″	4	4,000		4 000	2	0	6
Compilation Register XX (1)	25-2″ 40-2″	Ditto	25″ 40″	4	4,000		4 000	2	0	6
Compilation Register XX (iv)	25-2 40-2″	Ditto	25″ 40″	4	4,000		4 000	2	0	6
Compilation Register XXII	25-2″ 40-2″	Ditto	25″ 40″	4	100		100	0	1	2
Compilation Register XXIII	25-2″ 40-2″	Ditto	25″ 40″	4	2,500		2 500	1	5	6
Compilation Register XXIV	25-2 40-6″	Ditto	25″ 40″	12	250		250	0	0	21
Compilation Register XXV (A)	25-2 40-6″	Ditto	25″ 40″	12	100		100	0	0	18
Compilation Register XXV (B)	25-2″ 40-6″	Ditto	26″ 40″	12	100		100	0	0	18
Register B	8½″ ×13⅜	Brown Cartridge 41″×25″—42 lbs	41 ×25	9	500		500	0	2	15
Register C	8½″ ×13⅜″	Ditto	41″×25″	9	9,000		9 000	4	0	4
Register D	8⅜″ 13⅜″	Ditto	41″×25″	9	6,000		6 000	2	0	3
Register E	5⅜/₁₆″ ×12⅛″	Ditto	41″×25	14	1,750		1 750	1	1	2
Register F	8½″ 13⅜″	Ditto	41″×25″	9	1,500		1 500	0	10	0
Register G	16⅜″ 13⅜″	Ditto	41″ 25″	9	500		500	0	6	19
Register H	4⅜/₁₆ 8½″	Ditto	41 ×25	30	4,000		4,000	0	10	12
Register I	20½″ ×12½″	Ditto	41″ 25″	4	500		500	0	5	0
Register J	20½″ ×12½″	Ditto	41″ 25″	4	1,000		1 000	0	10	3
Register K	8½″ 13⅜″	Ditto	41″ 25	9	10,000		10,000	6	6	18
Register L	20½″ ×8½	Ditto	41″ 25″	6	250		250	0	1	19
Register X	13⅜″ ×8½″	Ditto	41 ×25	9	2,000		2 000	0	8	24
Abstract A	13⅜″ 8½″	Ditto	41″ 25	9	1,000		1 000	0	4	12
Sorters' Ticket for Table VI	12½″ 5	Ditto	41″ 25″	16	25,000	24 000	1 000	3	6	21
Sorters' Ticket for Table VII	8½ 10	Ditto	41 ×25	12	40,000	38,400	1 000	6	14	10
Sorters' Ticket for Table VIII	13½ 12½″	Ditto	41″×25	6	15,000	14 250	750	3	0	4
Sorters' Ticket for Table IX	12½″ 8″	Ditto	41″ 25	10	2,100	2 000	100	0	10	14
Sorters' Ticket for Table X	14⅛″ 6½″	Ditto	41″×25	12	1,000	950	50	0	4	1
Sorters' Ticket for Table XI	12½″ 13⅓″	Ditto	41″×25″	6	1,000		1 000	0	6	18
Sorters' Ticket for Table XII	12½ 10	Ditto	41″ 25″	8	750		750	0	3	19
Sorters' Ticket for Table XIII	8⅓″ 6⅝	Ditto	41″ 25″	18	20,000	19 250	750	2	4	12
Sorters' Ticket for Table XIV	8½″ ×10″	Ditto	41 ×25″	12	20,000	19 250	750	3	7	5
Sorters' Ticket for Table XV	25″ 10	Ditto	41 25″	4	20,000	19 250	750	10	2	19
Sorters' Ticket for Table XVII (i)	13⅛ 6½	Ditto	41″×25	12	1,000		1 000	0	3	10
Sorters' Ticket for Table XVII (ii)	13⅛″ 6½″	*Ditto	41 ×25″	12	1,000		1 000	0	3	10
Sorters' Ticket for Table XVIII (i)	9¼″ 10″*	Ditto	41″ 25″	12	35,000	35 000		5	16	22
Sorters' Ticket for Table XVIII (ii)	8⅞″ 13¾ *	Ditto	1″ 25″	9	40,000	40 000		8	17	20
Sorters' Ticket for Table XIX	8½″ 9″	Ditto	41 25	15	20,000	19 250	750	4	17	23
Sorters' Ticket for Table XX (i) (ii) (iii)	8½″ 5⁹/₁₆″	Ditto	41″ 25	21	15,000	14,250	750	1	17	5
Sorters' Ticket for Table XX (iv)	8½ 5⅝/₁₆″	Ditto	41″ 25	21	*35,000	*35 000		4	19	13
Sorters' Ticket for Table XXII	12½ 5″	Ditto	41 25″	16	1,000		1 000	0	2	13
Sorters' Ticket for Table XXIII	13⅛″ 12¼″	Ditto	41″ 25	6	20,000	19,250	750	6	15	13
Sorters' Ticket for Table XXV (A)	8¼ 4″	Ditto	41 25″	30	1,000		1 000	0	1	9
Sorters' Ticket for Table XXV (B)	12½″ 4″	Ditto	41″×25″	20	2,000		2,000	0	5	1
Tables XI, XII, XIII	13½ 5	Unbleached 25″×40″ 82 lbs	25″ 40″	15	†10,000	†10,000		1	17	10
Tables XI, XII XIII	13½″ 5	Ditto	25″×40″	15	‡12,500	‡12 500		2	1	0
Sorters' Special Ticket	13⅛″ 5″	Ditto	25″×40″	15	†6,000	†6,000		0	17	0
(Earners of families under the Mitakara Law)	13½″ 5″	40½″ 24″	40½″ 24	15	‡7,500	‡7,500		1	2	0
Table A Compilation Register		Green			7,400	7,400		1	1	10

* Bilingual in Bengali and English
† Black for Sorter
‡ Red for Compiler

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 8.—Suggested revision of the Census Commissioner's classification by detailed heads of account.

A.—Superintendence—

1.—Pay of officers—

(1) Pay of officers (*non-voted*).
(voted).

2.—Pay of establishments—

(2) Office of the superintendent and personal assistant : Pay of men filling temporary posts.

3.—Allowances, honoraria, etc.—

(3) Travelling allowance—
- (*a*) Officers (*non-voted*).
  (*voted*).
- (*b*) Establishment.

(4) Other allowances, honoraria, etc.—
- (*a*) Officers (*non-voted*).
  (voted).
- (*b*) Establishment.

4.—Contingencies—

(5) Contingencies—
- (*a*) Office rent.
- (*b*) Purchase, hire and repair of furniture.
- (*c*) Stationery.
- (*d*) Post and telegraph charges.
- (*e*) Freight.
- (*f*) Hot and cold weather charges.
- (*g*) Liveries and warm clothing.
- (*h*) Rewards.
- (*i*) Telephone charges.
- (*j*) Purchase of books and maps.
- (*k*) Purchase and repair of tents.
- (*l*) Camel gear.
- (*m*) Other contingencies.

5.—Grants-in-aid—

(6) Grants-in-aid (*non-voted*)—
(voted).

B.—Enumeration—

1.—Pay of officers—

(7) Pay of officers.

2.—Pay of establishments—

(8) District Offices.

(9) Remuneration of census officers—
- (*a*) House-numbering.
- (*b*) Enumeration.

3.—Allowances, honoraria, etc.—

(10) Travelling allowance—
- (*a*) Officers.
- (*b*) Establishment.

(11) Other allowances, honoraria, etc.—
- (*a*) Officers.
- (*b*) Establishment.

4.—Contingencies—

(12) Contingencies—
- (*a*) Office rent.
- (*b*) Purchase, hire and repair of furniture.
- (*c*) Stationery.
- (*d*) Post and telegraph charges.
- (*e*) Freight.
- (*f*) Rewards.
- (*g*) Other contingencies.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 8—*concluded.*

C.—Slip-copying, sorting and compilation

1.—Pay of officers- -

(13) Pay of officers.

2.—Pay of establishments-

(14) Pay of establishments-

(*a*) Correspondence and accounts section (ministerial employees).

(*b*) Inspection and supervision.

(*c*) Working staff—

(*i*) Slip-copyists.

(*ii*) Sorters.

(*d*) Menials.

3.—Allowances, honoraria, etc.—

(15) Travelling allowance—

(*a*) Officers.

(*b*) Establishment.

(16) Other allowances, honoraria, etc.—

(*a*) Officers.

(*b*) Establishment.

4.—Contingencies—

(17) Contingencies- -

(*a*) Office rent.

(*b*) Purchase, hire and repair of furniture.

(*c*) Stationery.

(*d*) Post and telegraph charges.

(*e*) Freight.

(*f*) Hot and cold weather charges.

(*g*) Liveries.

(*h*) Rewards.

(*i*) Petty construction.

(*j*) Other contingencies.

D.—Printing and other stationery charges

(18) Superintendence—

(*a*) Printing—

(*i*) At Government presses.

(*ii*) At private presses.

(*b*) Other charges.

(19) Enumeration-

(*a*) Printing-

(*i*) At Government presses.

(*ii*) At private presses.

(*b*) Other charges.

(20) Slip-copying, sorting and compilation—

(*a*) Printing—

(*i*) At Government presses.

(*ii*) At private presses.

(*b*) Other charges.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 9.—Notifications of the Government of Bengal issued under the Indian Census Act (X of 1929).

Serial.	Section of the Act.	Number and date of notification.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	2 (3) ..	525 T.—R., dated 24th May 1930.	
2	3 (1) ..	Ditto ..	Prosecutions under the Census Act.
3	11 (1) ..	527 T.—R., dated 24th May 1930.	
4	11 (3) ..	Ditto.	
5	14 ..	529 T. R., dated 24th May 1930 ..	Charges to municipality.
6	9 ..	8572 Jur., dated 21st July 1930 ..	Household schedule.
7	6 ..	8167 Jur., dated 11th July 1930 ..	Instructions to enumerators.
8	.. ..	10750 Jur., dated 29th August 1930 ..	Instructions to enumerators (final).
9	.. ..	691 Jur., dated 16th January 1931.	
10	2 (3) ..	10582 Jur., dated 27th August 1930 ..	Education Survey card, Calcutta.
11	4 (1) ..	10583 Jur., dated 27th August 1930 ..	Powers of Special Census Officer, Calcutta.
12	11 (3) ..	10584 Jur., dated 28th August 1930.	
13	14 ..	335 Jur., dated 10th January 1931 ..	Expenditure, Calcutta Census.
14	3 (11) ..	9431 Jur., dated 6th August 1930 ..	Appointment of Special Census Officer, Calcutta.
15	3 (11) ..	1655 Jur., dated 31st January 1931 ..	Appointment of an Assistant to Special Census Officer, Calcutta.
16	15 (2) ..	13965 Jur., dated 27th November 1930 ..	Port.
17	15 (2) ..	13966 Jur., dated 27th November 1930 ..	Port of Calcutta.
18	2 (3) ..	13967 Jur., dated 27th November 1930 ..	Census Officer for the Port Census area.
19	3 (1) ..	13968 Jur., dated 27th November 1930.	
20	6 ..	1261 Jur., dated 26th January 1931 ..	Primary education.
21	15 (2) ..	7850 Jur., dated 30th June 1930 ..	Inland Steamers.
22	6 ..	1678 Jur., dated 2nd February 1931 ..	Boats.
23	6 ..	2133 Jur., dated 10th February 1931 ..	Educational Survey card, Chittagong.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 10.—Position of district census records.

Name of district.	Room.	Detailed particulars of rack on which recorded.	
1	2	3	
		Rack.	Shelf.
Burdwan ..	Judicial Record ..	III ..	2
Birbhum	2 ..	8 ..	6A
Bankura ..	Magistrate's Record ..	19 ..	2 to 6
Midnapore ..	XVI ..	58/B, 59/B ..	5 to 8
Hooghly ..	Magistrate's Record ..	3 ..	2
Howrah	2 ..	1 ..	38A, 39A
24-Parganas ..	Magistrate's Record ..	11 ..	1A
Nadia ..	Ditto ..	7 ..	2 to 6
Murshidabad	Main hall of Magistrate's Record Room ..	XX ..	1 and 2
Jessore ..	Judicial Record ..	1 ..	19
Khulna ..	Magistrate's Record ..	II ..	17
Rajshahi ..	Room No. "D" Fouzdari Record Room	III ..	3
Dinajpur ..	Magistrate's Record ..	3 ..	9B
Jalpaiguri ..	Criminal Record Room ..	1 ..	6
Darjeeling ..	Record Room ..	IX ..	2B
Rangpur ..	Magistrate's Record ..	7	3
Bogra ..	Criminal Record ..	I, III ..	4 and 7
Pabna ..	Ditto ..	III ..	1 and 12
Malda ..	Fouzdari Record ..	VIII ..	12
Dacca ..	Magistrate's Record ..	V ..	B.1.
Mymensingh ..	Criminal Record ..	.. ..	Almirah No. I.
Faridpur ..	Magistrate's Record ..	3 ..	4
Bakarganj ..	Judicial Record ..	3 ..	4
Tippera ..	Magistrate's Record ..	2 ..	7
Noakhali ..	Ditto ..	2/97 ..	..
Chittagong ..	Ditto ..	I ..	4
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Ditto ..	1 ..	4

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 11.

A.—Form of census mauza register for rural areas.

Serial	Jurisdiction list No	Name of *mauza*	Local name of *mauza* or part of *mauza*	Number of houses according to *latest estimate	Names of persons suitable to be supervisors	Addresses	Names of persons suitable to be enumerators	Addresses	Remarks †
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

*Use the figures in the latest revision of the union board or chaukidari assessment lists or the chaukidari register of unions No 1 or register I of the union board manual, volume II If there is no other estimate use the figures of the 1931 census with such modification as is suggested by available local information

†It is convenient to enter here the circle numbers when they have been finally determined

B.—Form of census mauza register for municipalities.

Serial	Name or number of ward or circle	Name of *mahalla*, street or other municipal unit	Number of premises assessed	Number of houses by present estimate	Names of persons suitable to be supervisors	Addresses	Names of persons suitable to be enumerators	Addresses	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 12.—Statement showing the extra staff employed in district offices and the honoraria paid to collectorate clerks for census work during the enumeration proceedings.

District	Extra staff employed					Honoraria awarded			
	Appointment	No	From	To	Pay	Recipient	Amount	If recurring— From	If recurring— To
Burdwan	Clerk	3	15-12-30	28-2-31	35 each				
Birbhum						Collectorate clerk	15	1-4-30	28-2-31
Howrah	Clerk	1	1-9-30	15-3-31	40				
Jessore	Clerk	1	15-12-30	28-2-31	35				
Rangpur	Clerk	1	16-6-30	28-2-31	35				
Pabna	Clerk	1	10-12-30	28-2-31	35				
Dacca						Collectorate clerk	10	1-5-30	28-2-31
Tippera	Clerk	1	17-11-30	28-2-31	35				
	Peon	1	1-12-30	28-2-31	13				
Chittagong	Clerk	1	19-11-30	28-2-31	35				
	Peon	1	19-11-30	28-2-31	13				

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 13.—Form of charge/circle register.

Thana ..... *Charge No.* ..... *Circle No.* .....

Name of charge superintendent ..... *Name of circle supervisor* .....

Serial No of *mauza* in census *mauza* register	Name of *mauza*	Local name of *mauza* or part of *mauza*	Serial No of block	Number of houses in block	Name of enumerator	House-numbering—date of— Completion.	House-numbering—date of— Testing by supervisor	Preliminary enumeration—date of— Inception	Preliminary enumeration—date of— Completion	Preliminary enumeration—date of— Testing by— Supervisor	Preliminary enumeration—date of— Testing by— Superintendent	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 14.—Report of provisional totals from districts.

District or State	Name of census officer	Date and hour at which provisional totals were telegraphed	Provisional total reported	Total finally published	Excess ( ) or deficiency ( ) of the provisional total on the figure finally published		Remarks
					Actual figures	Per thousand	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan	Mr S K Gupta, I C S	3 3 31 8-45 p m	1,570,656	1,575,699	−5,043	3 2	
Birbhum	Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Razi uddin Ali, B C S	1-3-31 8-45 a m	947,425	947,554	29	−0 03	
Bankura	Babu Naba Gauranga Basak, B C S	28-2 31 4 p m	1,112,337	1,111 721	616	0 6	
Midnapore	Babu Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, B C S	4-3-31 11 20 a m	2,791,319	2,799,093	−7,774	−2 8	
Hooghly	Babu Amarendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri, B C S	3-3-31 7 10 p m	1,106,802	1,114,255	−7,453	−6 7	
Howrah	Babu Binode Behari Das Gupta, B C S	3 3 31 4 p m	1,099,379	1,098,867	+512	0 5	
24-Parganas	Babu Lal Behari Das, B C S	3-3-31 7 p m	2,708,509	2,713,874	−5,365	−2 0	
Calcutta	Mr Prafulla Chandra Sen B C S	7-3-31 3 p m	1,161,410	1,196,734	35,324	−30 0	
Nadia	Babu Tara Nath Gupta B C S	28-2-31 8-15 p m	1,520,776	1,520,632	144	+0 1	
Murshidabad	Babu Abani Kumar Sen, B C S	1-3-31 9 45 p m	1,370,858	1,370,677	181	0 1	
Jessore	Babu Abinash Chandra Banarji B C S	3-3-31 2 50 p m	1,670,577	1,671 164	−587	−0 4	
Khulna	Babu Prafulla Chandra Das Gupta, B C S	2 3 31 5 30 p m	1,621,979	1,626 148	−4 169	−2 6	
Rajshahi	Babu Anath Bandhu Ray B C S	2 3 31 3 55 p m	1 429,128	1,429,018	+110	+0 1	
Dinajpur	Babu Bhupendra Nath Mukharji B C S	3 3-31 3 p m	1,754,152	1,755,432	−1,280	−0 1	
Jalpaiguri	Babu Sudhir Chandra Ghosh, B C S	4 3 31 6 p m	983,594	983,357	+237	+0 2	
Darjeeling	Mr B A Hollow, B C S	1 3 31 4 25 p m	316,339	319,635	−3,296	−10 3	
Rangpur	Babu Charu Chandra Gupta, B C S	2 3 31 3-35 p m	2,589,417	2,594,785	5,368	2 1	
Bogra	Babu Suresh Chandra Guha Thakurta, B C S	28 2 31 12-35 p m	1,086,493	1,086,419	74	-0 06	
Pabna	Babu Srimanta Kumar Das Gupta, B C S	2 3 31 7-25 a m	1,449,835	1,445,654	4 181	+2 9	
Malda	Babu Umesh Chandra Sil, B J C S	1 3-31 7-20 p m	1,063,310	1,053,766	9,544	+9 0	
Dacca	Babu Satyendra Nath Basu, B C S	2 3 31 1 50 p m	3,433,103	3,432,577	526	0 15	
Mymensingh	Babu Probodh Chandra Majumdar, B C S	3 3-31 4 40 p m	5,115,008	5,130,262	−15,254	−3 0	
Faridpur	Babu Jnanendra Nath Banarji B C S	2 3 31 9 20 p m	2,355,943	2,362,215	−6,272	−2 7	
Bakarganj	Babu Gour Chandra Mondal, B C S	28 2-31 8 15 p m	2,920 959	2,939,050	−18,091	−6 2	
Tippera	Babu Anil Chandra Basu, B C S	4-3 31 10 40 a m	3,109,168	3,109,735	−567	−0 2	
Noakhali	Babu K L Banarji, B C S	2-3-31 7 55 a m	1,703,682	1,706,719	−3,037	1 8	
Chittagong	Babu Manindra Kumar Sen, B C S	3 3 31 3-15 p m	1,793,092	1,797,038	3,946	−2 0	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Mr A S Hands, I C S	28 2 31 2 40 p m	213,126	212,922	204	+0 9	
Cooch Behar	Mr J M Sen Gupta	28 2 31 5-20 p m	590,072	590,886	−814	−1 4	
Tripura	Mr B K Sen	3-3-31 3-30 p m	382,210	382,450	−231	−0 6	
Sikkim	Mr L B Thapa	30-3-31 5 p m.	109,651	109,808	−147	−1 4	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 15.—Rules for the census of the port of Chittagong.

The port area may be divided into 7 blocks as under—

I. From the new bridge down to Rakhali *khal* and across the river.

II. From Rakhali *khal* down to the northern end of Chaktai *khal* and across the river.

III. From northern end of Chaktai *khal* down to Swallow *ghat* creek and across the river.

IV. From Swallow *ghat* creek down to Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company's pontoon and across the river.

V. From Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company's pontoon to Kumar *khal* and across the river.

VI. From Kumar *khal* to Gupta *khal* and across the river.

VII. From Gupta *khal* to present limit of the port (South-west) and across the river.

2. Each block will have two enumerators with a launch and crew who will visit all vessels and boats within the block on the night of the 26th February 1931. The nautical surveyor and his chief clerk will supervise the work.

3. The following employees of the port and customs offices, are appointed enumerators for the census of the port area :—

Name of block.	Name of enumerators.
Block No. I	Babu Bidhu Bhusan Das, assistant river Surveyor and Babu Bimalendu Bikas Sen, student overseer.
Block No. II	Babu Manindra Nath Mukherji, establishment clerk, Port Commissioners' office and Babu Dwijendra Nath Sen, clerk, Customs House.
Block No. III	Mr. P. Fernandez, ballam boat clerk and Babu Sasanka Mohan Das, accounts clerk, Port Commissioners' office.
Block No. IV	Munshi Iqbal Ahmed Khan, shipping clerk, port office, and Munshi Siddiq Ahmed Chowdhury, accounts clerk, Port Commissioners' office.
Block No. V	Mr. P. A. Baptist, preventive officer and Babu Satyendra Lal Das, clerk, Customs House.
Block No. VI	Babu Rama Prasanna Ghosal, assistant draftsman and estimator, port engineer's office and Babu Hirendra Lal Chowdhury, tide watcher.
Block No. VII	Mr. L. P. Moreino, preventive officer and Munshi Ahmed Hossain, balam boat clerk, Kurum *khal*.

4. Instructions laid down in Appendix XI of the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, 1931, will be strictly adhered to.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 16.—Location of river patrols.

Location of patrol.		Districts concerned.	Remarks.
1		2	3
Hooghly	Bolaghar	Hooghly.	
	Chinsura	Hooghly.	
Padma	Rajmahal	Malda, Santal-Parganas.	
	Khejuria	Malda, Murshidabad.	
	Godagari	Rajshahi.	
	Charghat	Murshidabad, Rajshahi.	
	Decree char Talbaria	Pabna, Nadia.	
	Kadirpur	Dacca, Faridpur.	
	Lohajang	Dacca, Faridpur.	
Jamuna	Fulchari	Rangpur, Mymensingh.	
	Madarganj*	Mymensingh, Bogra	*The whole population was taken by Mymensingh.
	Binanai	Mymensingh.	
Meghna	Azmirganj	Mymensingh.	
	Chatalpara	Mymensingh, Tippera.	
	Bishnandi	Dacca.	
	Munshirhat	Dacca.	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 17.—Rules for the census of Sikkim.

1. The whole of Sikkim is divided among about 90 estates owned by *kazis, thikadars* and *lamas,* who will for the sake of brevity be called *ilakadars.* The boundaries of those estates are known, and if they are taken as units, there is no fear of inhabited areas being lost sight of. Each *ilakadar* has several *mandals* or headmen under him who are responsible for the collection of rents and taxes from the villagers. The number of houses under each *mandal* varies from 5 to 60, and they are scattered over the hillsides and valleys. The average number of houses under each *mandal* is not known, but may be estimated at 15 to 20. Each *mandal* has to keep simple accounts, but many are illiterate, and each illiterate *mandal* employs a man called a *baidar* or *kandari,* who can read and write and keep the accounts for him. It will be laid down that the *ilakadars,* and under them the *mandals,* will be responsible for the census work, and that any of them who neglects it will be liable to be punished. At the same time, it will be explained that those who do it properly will receive a certificate from the Darbar in recognition of the services they have rendered.

2. The first thing to be done is to prepare a register for the whole of Sikkim in the following form :—

Name of Estate.....*Name of ilakadar*.....

Serial No.	Name of *mandal.*	Number of houses under each *mandal.*	Name of literate persons suitable to act as enumerator under *mandal.*	Serial number of Census.	
				Circle.	Block.
1	2	3	4	5	6

3. The *ilakadars* will be directed to report the information required to fill in columns 2, 3 and 4 by the 20th October, and they should be specially instructed to report the names of all *baidars* or *kamdaris* who can read and write. In case of faulty returns the charge superintendents mentioned in the next paragraph will visit the estate concerned and check and correct the returns personally. After all the reports have been received, columns 1 to 4 will be written up in the Judicial Secretary's office. Columns 5 and 6 will be filled up after the formation of blocks (vide *infra*). It is not known how many *mandals* there are in Sikkim, but the number was estimated in 1910 at 800. It will be sufficient, therefore, if the register allow for 1,000 entries. The forms required for it should be printed at once at the state press unless it is decided to write up the register on manuscript forms. There is already a list of the estates in the Judicial Secretary's office and also lists showing the number of houses in each *ilakadars'* estate. The latter were prepared upon the census figures of 1921 and can be used for checking the returns. The register will be prepared separately for bazars.

4. The next step will be to form census blocks in each estate. Each bazar should form a census block. The six state bazars at Gangtak, Pakyang, Rungpo, Singtam, Rangbi and Naya bazar (near Surang) should form a special circle the supervisor of which will be the Bazar Inspector. Other houses under each *mandal* should always form one block, and one enumerator can deal with one or more blocks according to circumstances, e.g., the number of houses in each block, their distance from one another, and the number of literate man available such as the *mandal,* his *baidar,* or some other person. The blocks will be grouped into circles, each of which will consist of one or more estates. In no case will an estate be included in two circles. The circles will form two charges, viz., charge No. 1 which will include all the country to the east of the Tista and charge No. 2 which will include all the country to the west of the Tista. The number of circles in each charge will be later decided by the state census officer when he comes to make census divisions. As the census will not be synchronous (see article 12 *infra*) the limitations in the Bengal Census Code are not applicable as regards the numbers of houses in a block and blocks in a circle ; but the census divisions should be sufficiently small and compact to make it possible to carry out the programme given below.

5. After the formation of these census divisions columns 8 and 6 of the register referred to in paragraph 2 will be filled up.

6. Each charge will be under a superintendent appointed by His Highness, and each circle will be under a supervisor. It is proposed that the supervisors should be men selected on the recommendation of the state census officer and that if they are not already in state service, they should be paid Rs. 30 a month (Rs. 15 salary and Rs. 15 travelling allowance). They will be appointed on the 27th October 1930, and on appointment each of them will be given a copy of the register so far as it relates to his circle. Another copy of the extract for each circle will be kept in the office of the Judicial Secretary. From the 27th October to 3rd November 1930 they will be trained at Gangtok in their duties both as regards house-numbering and enumeration.

7. House-numbering will begin on the 3rd November 1930 and will be completed by the 30th November 1930. Each house will be numbered serially (block by block) with whitewash, in the order in which it will be convenient for the enumerator to make his round. The *mandal* will be responsible for the numbering, and while it is in progress he or his *baidar* will prepare a house list on the form of house/block list which will be supplied in Nepalese Paharia and in Tibetan by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal: sufficient forms will be supplied to allow a copy of the house list to be given to the supervisor. The *ilakadars* will test the house-numbering and see that no house in their estates remains unnumbered or is omitted from the house list. The *ilakadar* will be liable to punishment for any omission to number a house in his estate. The supervisor will also be constantly on tour inspecting the work and seeing that no houses are left unnumbered, as will probably be the case unless the work is constantly and carefully supervised, because it is to the interest of the *ilakadars* to conceal the number of houses in their estates. At the same time, the supervisors will examine the persons nominated as enumerators to see if they really can read and write and are men of intelligence; if they are not, the supervisors will make enquiries as to who can be appointed as enumerators. They will report any changes necessary to the charge superintendent.

8. In a country such as Sikkim where there are no villages outside a few bazars, but only scattered houses, house-numbering is of the greatest importance; and the utmost care will have to be taken to see that every house is accounted for. Enquiries about houses will have to go on even after November and be continued till the enumeration is over, for throughout the cold weather there is an influx of Nepalese, who settle down, build houses for themselves and do not leave Sikkim till March. Any new houses brought to light after house-numbering should be given the number of the nearest house with a letter after it to distinguish it. All officials of the state on tour will bring to notice any cases of houses being left unnumbered. The vaccinators should form a valuable agency for this purpose as they know all the houses in their circles; but care will be necessary to prevent any impression that the census is concerned with vaccination.

9. On the 1st December 1930 the enumerators will be appointed. Separate enumerators will be appointed for bazars between the 1st December 1930 and the 7th January 1931; they will be carefully instructed in their duties by the supervisors. All the supervisors are expected to be men understanding English and they will receive in English a manual of instructions and a copy of the instructions for enumerators adopted for British India. The state census officer will carefully explain these instructions to the supervisors. Each enumerator will receive a set of simple instructions, a set of blank schedules to be filled up as a test, and a specimen schedule. A version of the instructions to enumerators for translation into Tibetan has been drafted in consultation with the state census officer. The Nepalese Paharia version will be that applicable to the Darjeeling district and will need some modification. The state census officer in explaining their instructions to the supervisors will take care that the modifications necessary in the Nepalese forms are understood, and that the supervisors are competent to explain them to the enumerators. The enumerators will be trained orally by the supervisors, who will examine them to see that they understand the instructions and will give them practical training by making them fill in blank schedules and explaining their mistakes.

10. Arrangements have been made for the printing and supply of the following forms :—

	Nepalese.	Tibetan.
General schedules	18,000	7,000
House lists	4,500	1,700
Enumeration book covers	2,250	850

Enumeration books (see the Code of Census Procedure in Bengal, part I, chapter I, article 30) will be distributed to the enumerators through the *ilakadars*, and should reach each enumerator by the 1st January 1931. There will be one enumeration book for each block. Beginning on the 8th January 1931 each enumerator will visit all the houses in his block in the order in which they are shown in his house list, and will fill in all the columns of his schedules for all the persons residing in each house. This work will have to be completed by the 8th February 1931. During this period, and also more particularly in the interval between the 8th February and the 20th February as many as possible of the entries should be checked and the mistakes corrected. This will be done by the charge superintendents and supervisors, who will be constantly on tour, and by any other officers whom it may be possible to spare.

11. It is desirable to enlist for this purpose, and for inspection at other stages, the services of all officials and non-officials who are available; but care must be taken that these inspectors are themselves conversant with the rules and competent to perform the work entrusted to them. The state engineer, the civil surgeon, sub-assistant surgeons, police and excise sub-inspectors, the inspector of vaccination, the public works department overseers, the vaccinators, postmasters and school-masters at the mission schools will probably be suitable persons for appointment as inspectors.

12. This preliminary enumeration will form the final census record throughout Sikkim. It will be impossible to make a final check in a single night in rural areas and a final night census in bazars might cause confusion. In these circumstances no attempt will be made to take a synchronous census in any part of Sikkim. It should, however, be specifically laid down that

the enumeration in each bazar shall be carried out on some fixed day which is not a *hat* day. Moreover, to prevent double enumeration, the enumerators should be instructed when filling in their schedules (*a*) to write down particulars of all persons who are at the time ordinarily resident in each house, even if they are absent on that day and to check the entries later when these persons are at home, and (*b*) to omit those persons who are ordinarily resident elsewhere in the state. They will of course enumerate where found persons not having any permanent residence in the state. They should also instruct the persons whom they enumerate if again questioned to state that they have already been enumerated.

13. Special arrangements will have to be made in some cases, e.g., for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and for the police lines, jail and dispensary at Gangtok. An attempt should be made to secure the services of a European or Anglo-Indian enumerator for the Europeans and Anglo-Indians at Gangtok : elsewhere they should enter up their particulars in the enumerator's book. In the other case mentioned the procedure observed in Bengal will be followed. The missions at work will also have to be requested to instruct their Christian converts how to return their religion and sect. Special arrangements will be made by the state census officer for the enumeration of graziers. There will probably not be any difficulty about Bhutia graziers, as they generally have some cultivation and a permanent home in some estate. The enumeration of Tibetan graziers, in the highest valleys would be difficult, but at the time of the enumeration these valleys will be under snow and there will consequently be no grazing in them. The Nepali graziers have no homes in Sikkim, but grazing rents are collected from them by certain landlords living near the Sikkim-Nepal border, who will be called on to arrange for their enumeration.

14. On the 20th February 1931 each enumerator will take his book to the supervisor in whose circle his block lies. The supervisor will see that he gets an enumeration book for each block and will have the number of houses, and of males and females, added up independently by the enumerator of the block and by two other enumerators. If the totals agree, he will accept them as correct and enter them in the abstract at the end of the book. If not, he will add up the entries himself. When he has passed all the abstracts, he will enter them in a similar abstract for his circle and strike a total. He will send this total by a special messenger to the state census officer not later than the 21st February. The state census officer, as soon as he has got figures for all circles, will strike a total for the whole of Sikkim and telegraph it to the Census Commissioner at Simla and the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal at Calcutta (Bengal Census Code, part I, chapter VI, article 6).

15. The supervisors will then arrange all the enumeration books in the serial order of blocks as shown in their extracts from the register mentioned in paragraph 2 above, and after tying them by string length ways and across, will send them as soon as possible, to the state census officer. The latter, after checking them with his register to see that none are missing, will cause them to be copied in English on two slips, which will be supplied by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal. For slip-copying the supervisors, if possible, should be employed. When prepared the slips will be sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal. The original enumeration-books, however, will be retained at Gangtok, as the languages in which these will be printed and written up are not intelligible to the census office clerks.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 18. -Schedules, book covers and house-lists issued and used in Sikkim.

	Schedules.		Enumeration book covers.		House/block list.		Remarks.
	Nepali.	Tibetan.	Nepali.	Tibetan.	Nepali.	Tibetan.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Issued ..	9,000	7,000	2,250	850	4,500	2,400	
Used ..	7,361	100	593	20	593	20	
Excess ..	1,639	6,900	1,657	830	3,907	2,380	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 19—Rules for the census of the Sundarban forest area.

1. The Sundarbans forests under the charge of the Divisional Forest Officer comprise reserved forests in Khulna and reserved and protected forests in the 24-Parganas. The forest administration is conducted through a number of "forest stations." Of these one in Khulna (the Khulna forest station), one in Calcutta (Narkeldanga, 87, Talpukur Road, Belliaghata) and one in the 24-Parganas (Matla, Canning Town) can be most conveniently dealt with by the district staff and the special census officer, Calcutta, and will be treated as part of the ordinary district census and the census of Calcutta, respectively. The remaining forest stations are in Khulna Supti, Sarankhola, Bogi, Dhansagar, Jewdhara, Chandpai, Dhangmari, Sutarkhali, Kalabogi, Nalianala, Baniakhali, Casiabad, Cabadak, Burigoalni, Kadamtala and Koikhali; and in the 24-Parganas—Rampura, Basanti, Cooltala, Nalkora, Namkhana and Shaikerpore, The station of Koikhali deals with an area partly in Khulna and partly in the 24-Parganas. In addition to the staff at these stations the Forest Department maintains a staff and labourers at a number of coupes in the forests and some staff on patrol boats sent out from one or the other of these 22 forest stations. None of these persons can leave the forest area without permission.

2. In addition there may at any time be a number of other persons present in the forest, e.g., persons on board steamers or boats carrying jute or other produce and boats which have entered the forest for the collection of forest produce, fishermen, huntsmen and "trespassers." The complements of steamers will be enumerated under the special rules for the census of inland steamers and may be left out of consideration. Boats carrying country produce will normally use the canal north of the Sundarbans area; but, if not, like nearly all other craft they must enter and leave the forest at some forest station. Boats entering to gather forest produce are required to take permits from a forest station. The permits are for periods varying according to the nature of the produce to be gathered, the size and complement of the boat, etc., there is a penalty for each day by which the permit is overstayed and the time is very rarely exceeded by more than a few days. Fishing boats rarely stay in the forest stations for as much as a month: they pass the forest stations but are not generally held up. Huntsmen are required to take permits and are held up at the forest stations. Trespassers if detected are taken to the forest stations and there made over to the civil authorities: trespassing is generally done as a rapid dash into the forest area to steal forest produce or to shoot.

3. During the month of February there are also certain to be at or about Dubla a number of fishermen from Chittagong who come there annually to catch and dry fish. The Forest Department collects a toll from them and endeavours to shepherd them into a specified area. This is done by means of the "Chittagong Fishermen's Hut Patrol" which is in charge of an employee in the subordinate service of the Forest Department.

4. The Divisional Forest Officer therefore will undertake responsibility for the enumeration of the following:-

(1) Employees of the Forest Department with their families-
  (*a*) at the forest stations;
  (*b*) at the coupes; and
  (*c*) on patrol boats.

(2) Other persons in the forest stations or in the forests on the 26th February 1931, viz.—
  (*a*) permanent or temporary residents in the forest stations;
  (*b*) crews of boats carrying jute and other produce;
  (*c*) crews of boats entering the forest with forest permits;
  (*d*) crews of fishing vessels;
  (*e*) huntsmen; and
  (*f*) trespassers; and

(3) The staff of the Chittagong Fishermen's Hut Patrol and the persons under their superintendence.

The enumeration will be effected by establishing census blocks at each of the 22 forest stations and at the fishermen's hut patrol and census circles at each of the coupes. The census agency will in all cases be supplied by the subordinate forest services.

5. Census forms and instructions will be supplied direct to each of the 22 forest stations by the provincial census superintendent. The postal addresses are-

In Khulna District

Supti and Sarankhola, P. O. Rajapur Sarankhola;
Bogi, P. O. Rayenda;
Dhansagar and Jewdhara, P. O. Morrelganj;
Chandpai, P. O. Rampal.
Dhangmari, P. O. Bajua;
Sutarkhali and Kalabogi, P. O. Dacope.;
Nalianala, P. O. Goraikhali;
Baniakhali, P. O. Amadi;
Cassiabad and Cabadak, P. O. Bedkashi;
Burigoalni and Kadamtola, Kalinagar via P. O. Nakipur.
Koikhali, P. O. Noornagore.

In 24-Parganas District—

Rampura, P. O. Sandeskhali ;
Basanti and Cooltala, P. O. Basanti ;
Nalkora, P. O. Sonatikri ;
Namkhana, P. O. Namkhana ;
Shikerpore, P O. Muriganga.

Forms and instructions for the coupes and for the Fishermen's Patrol will be distributed through the Divisional Forest Officer. The Divisional Forest Officer will furnish as early as possible an estimate of the maximum number of persons likely to be enumerated at each coupe and forest station and at the Fishermen's Hut : from these figures an estimate of requirements of schedule forms and traveller's tickets can be compiled. The enumerator of Koikhali station will receive two enumeration book covers and will keep separate the enumeration of persons entering the forest in the 24-Parganas and in the Khulna district. All other forest stations will receive one enumeration book.

6. The enumerator at a forest station will proceed as follows :—

(1) When issuing to any boat a permit which will expire on or after the 15th February 1931, he will—

(*a*) enter the boat with a serial number in his " block list ;"

(*b*) fill in the columns of the schedule, except column 2, for each member of the boat's complement, entering in column 1 of the schedule the serial number of the boat given in the block list ;

(*c*) fill in for each person enumerated a traveller's ticket and

(*d*) paste the traveller's ticket for each person enumerated on the back of the permit issued for the boat.

NOTE.—There will ordinarily be room for all the tickets on the back of the permit which is about as large as the traveller's tickets for eight persons, the largest crew likely to be found : but if space is short the tickets can be pasted to the edges as well as on the body of the ticket.

(2) Beginning from the 14th January in the case of fishing vessels and from the 1st February in the case of huntsmen's boats and boats carrying produce, etc., he will hail all other vessels and on ascertaining that any may possibly be in the forest on the night of the 26th February will hold them up, will proceed as in sub-clause (1) (*a*) to (*c*) above, and will make over the traveller's tickets to the crew with instructions to keep them till they leave the forest.

(3) He will make a preliminary and final enumeration of all persons resident in the forest station itself in accordance with the instructions to enumerators forming the cover of his enumeration book and the instructions to supervisors of which each forest station enumerator should receive a copy. When any patrol boat is sent out which may possibly be away in the forest on the 26th February he will carefully enumerate its complement ; and on the 26th February he will not erase the entries in the schedule if the patrol boat is away. On its return if any person in it has died meantime before the 26th February he will inform the Divisional Forest Officer, who will correct the enumeration book concerned or will inform the provincial census superintendent if the enumeration books are no longer with him.

NOTE.—The Chittagong Fishermen's Hut Patrol will not be thus enumerated by the station sending it out but will be enumerated by the forest officer in charge. Any patrol sent to assist this patrol, however, should be enumerated under the provisions in this sub-clause.

(4) When a boat returns before the 26th February and surrenders a permit—

(*a*) If the permit was issued from his station, he will erase the relevant entries in the schedules, and cancel the travellers' tickets ,

(*b*) If the permit was issued from some other station he will forward the permit with the travellers' tickets to the Divisional Forest Officer who will erase the entries in the relevant enumeration book in compiling his provincial totals or before forwarding the enumeration books (see paragraph 11 below) ; in each case he will inform the boat's complement that they will be enumerated wherever they may be on the 26th February.

(5) Beginning on the 10th February in the case of fishing vessels, huntsmen's boats and boats carrying jute and other produce he will hail all other vessels leaving the forests and if they have been enumerated he will take from them their traveller's tickets and proceed as in sub-clause (4) above.

(6) He will keep a few forms of general schedule after sending in his enumeration book (see paragraph 11 below) and up to the 8th March 1931 when trespassers are brought to the station after the 26th February he will enter particulars of all whom he ascertains to have been in the forest on the night of the 26th February. On the 9th March 1931 he will forward the schedule thus entered up to the Divisional Forest Officer who will attack them to the appropriate enumeration book (see paragraph 11).

7. There are at present four coupes at work, viz., the Gengwa, Betmar, Jungra and Sundri fuel coupes each on the average with a forest staff of about eight and labourers amounting to about 1,400. Some four other coupes may be opened before the census and the provision of forms will be for about eight supervisors and 150 enumerators. The preliminary and final enumeration of the coupe population will be made according to the ordinary provisions in the instructions to enumerators and supervisors. Coupe enumerators will be instructed not to enter (*a*) crews of patrol boats , (*b*) huntsmen or (*c*) trespassers who are in their blocks on the 26th February 1931.

8. The forest employee in charge of the Chittagong Fishermen's Hut Patrol will conduct the preliminary census of the fishermen on shore in accordance with the instructions to enumerators forming the cover of his enumeration book and the instructions to supervisors of which also he will receive a copy. The Divisional Forest Officer has undertaken to send down a couple of extra patrols to assist in the enumeration. A night check will be impossible but the check should be conducted in the morning of the 27th February with reference to the conditions during the previous night. As boats go out to sea, when collecting the toll from their complement, the Patrol Officer will enumerate them and will give each person on board a traveller's ticket if the vessel is likely to be at sea on the night of the 26th February. These tickets will be an indication that the crew have been enumerated if they should land elsewhere on or after the 26th February.

9. Census forms for the five forest launches will be distributed through the Divisional Forest Officer and a preliminary enumeration will be made by the clerical staff of his office. The book for each launch will then be left with the serang who will—

(*a*) deliver it over, after causing the officer on board to enter up particulars of himself, to the enumerator at the forest station where the launch enters the forest if it is likely to be in the forest on the 26th February or was under way during that night and has not previously touched at a ghat where the book has been delivered ; *or*

(*b*) deliver it on the 27th February to the ghat enumerator where he was anchored during the night of the 26th February or on the earliest possible occasion to the nearest ghat enumerator if the launch was under way during the night of the 26th February.

10. Provisional totals will be added up for their blocks by the enumerators of forest stations and the officer in charge of the Chittagong Fishermen's Hut Patrol and for their circles by coupe supervisors and will be communicated as follows :—

(1) They will be telegraphed to the Divisional Forest Officer on the 27th February from any station or coupe which is within six hours' journey of a telegraph office ; where there is no telegraph office within this distance the provisional total will be made out up to date and dispatched by the quickest route so as to reach the Divisional Officer on the 27th February :

(2) The Divisional Officer will then total up the figures for Khulna and the 24-Parganas separately and will telegraph them to the district officers concerned.

11. On the 27th February the enumeration books for coupes and stations will be forwarded to the Divisional Forest Officer who will check them by reference to the permits returned to him with cancelled traveller's tickets [see paragraph 6 (4) (*b*) and 6 (5) above]. He will keep them till the 16th March and will then (*a*) correct the schedules in accordance with the information received under paragraph 6 (3) above ; (*b*) add to them the additional schedules received under paragraph 6 (6) above ; (*c*) correct the enumerator's abstract on each book ; and (*d*) send them on the 17th March to the district officer concerned. No entry is to be made in ink in column 2 of the schedules until this time : the entries required for compiling the provisional totals, etc., must be made in pencil.

12. District census officers in Khulna and the 24-Parganas in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer will make special arrangements for the instruction and inspection of the forest station enumerators in their districts, and the Divisional Forest Officer will similarly arrange for the instruction of the coupe officers and the examination and check of their work.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 20.—Draft rules for the census of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

(Prepared by the district officer.)

1. The peculiar features of this district as regards diversity of population, habits of the people, difficulties of communication, and the special method of administration, which makes it different from all the plains district of Bengal, made it necessary depart very largely from the procedure laid down in the Bengal Census Code for 1931. Except for the instructions relating to details in enumeration nearly the whole code was disregarded, and with the approval of the provincial superintendent I carried out the operation on the lines indicated below. No previous note of the method employed here was traceable. I think the results have been successful, and in future census operations it would be well to adopt the same procedure.

2. **District Census Officer.**—As deputy commissioner I took over the duties of district census officer. There is no doubt that this work should always be in the direct charge of the deputy commissioner himself, for he should be in possession of a general knowledge of the whole district which it is not possible for the other gazetted officers to possess. Moreover the duties of the other officers make it impossible for them to give the necessary attention to the work over the whole district. There was no difficulty in defining the duties of subdivisional officers. The whole work was centralised under the district officer, and the two subdivisional officers and the sub-deputy collector, Bohmong circle, all of whom tour extensively in their *elakas*, were employed in general inspection and explanation of instructions to charge superintendents. Their assistance in this way was most valuable and the sub-deputy collector, Bohmong circle, was employed in actual enumeration of the Khumi tribe, none of whom can read or write and who live on the border of the Arakan Hill Tracts some twelve days' journey from Rangamati.

3. **Division of the district into charges, circle and blocks.**—For ordinary administrative purposes the district is divided into thanas, and the reserved forests. The thanas are divided into mauzas, and each mauza is in charge of a headman who is responsible for the administration of his mauza including the collection of plough rent and *jhum* rent. His duties involve constant touch with the sub-inspector of the thana, and the maintenance of registers which show every house in his mauza. The boundaries of every mauza are clearly known to its headman, and the boundaries of the reserved forests are well known to the people concerned. Thana officers personally visit every mauza in *elakas* once or twice a year, and they are required to note in the village crime note book the number of houses, names of headmen and *karbaris* and other useful information. At the thanas they have a map of their *elaka* and a jurisdiction list of mauzas in their *elaka*.

The division of the district for census purposes was therefore easy. The ordinary administrative divisions were followed. No special census maps were necessary, and there was no danger of any area being overlooked.

Each thana was made a charge under the thana officer as charge superintendent, and each mauza was made a circle regardless of its size. The reserved forests of the Chittagong Hill Tracts forest division were made a charge under the divisional forest officer, Chittagong Hill Tracts. Two other large forests, the Sangu and Matamori reserves which are under the divisional forest officers, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, respectively, were dealt with as circles.

4. **Charges.**—Each of the eleven thanas was made a charge under the thana officer as charge superintendent. In addition there was one charge under the divisional forest officer, Chittagong Hill Tracts, consisting of the Kassalong reserve, the Maini headwater reserve, the Subalong headwater reserve, the Kaptai and Sitapahar reserves and the Renikhyong reserve.

5. **Circles.**—Every mauza was made a circle, irrespective of its size, and each headman was appointed supervisor regardless whether he could read or write. For illiterate headmen supervisors arrangements were made for some one else to do the writing. But the headman must always be supervisor because he is the authority which all the people of the mauza recognise. The Matamori reserve forest was treated as a circle of the Lama charge. This is necessary because it is under the jurisdiction of the divisional forest officer, Cox's Bazar, outside this district, and it never contains enough people to make it more than a circle. The Sangu reserve, under the jurisdiction of the divisional forest officer, Chittagong, is uninhabited. If extraction is in progress there at the next census, it should be made a circle of the Ruma charge.

6. **Blocks.**—The immense distances between inhabited areas, the thick jungle, and the impossibility of getting about the jungle at night and the general difficulties of communication, made it necessary to abandon the idea of a final revision on the last night of the census. The whole district therefore, with the exception of Rangamati, was treated as a non-synchronous area and the final revision was carried out only in Rangamati headquarters station. I do not think this has detracted from the accuracy of our figures in the least, for the hill people seldom leave the district. They travel about within the district, and though a final enumeration might have shown a decrease of population in one mauza there would have been inevitably an increase in another mauza in the district. Therefore although our figures may not be accurate as showing the exact population of a mauza, or even a thana on the 26th February 1931, they remain accurate for the population of the district as a whole. I consider that it is futile to attempt a final revision except in the Rangamati headquarters area.

For the above reasons, the formation of blocks was a simple matter. The standard laid down in the code of 40 houses per block was ignored. Under the code programme it was possible to allow a clear month for preliminary enumeration. This made it possible to treat the majority of the circles as one block. For example in a mauza with a literate headman, in which there were 150 houses, it was quite possible for him in a month to do a proper preliminary enumeration of the houses in his mauza. Even where the headman was illiterate it was possible for a literate man who was appointed as enumerator to do the work in a month. I therefore arranged that except in very large mauzas, or places where the going was very difficult, each mauza should be treated as one block. That is, nearly every circle contained only one block which corresponded exactly to the circle. This arrangement proved satisfactory and can easily be followed at the next census. It is only a matter of discussion with the thana officer-in-charge superintendent, at the time he is preparing the charge register.

Each bazar was made a block in the circle in which it was situated, and similarly Government buildings, which, outside Rangamati, are lumped together more or less in the same compound also formed a separate block. Apart from these the division of a circle into blocks did not depend so much on the number of houses in the circle as on the difficulty of getting to them and the number of literate persons available to do the enumeration. In some circles with 150 houses it was not found necessary to form blocks. In others of the same size it was found necessary to form two or more blocks. In forming blocks in this way there was no difficulty in defining boundaries. Practically every mauza is made up of compact paras between which there are big areas of uninhabited jungle. In splitting a big mauza into blocks all that is necessary is to define by name the paras which will form each block, and make a note of them in column 12 of the charge register.

7. **Census Mauza Register.**—This register was prepared in the form laid down in the code. Actually it was not of any practical use, and in view of what I have explained in paragraphs 3 to 6 above, I do not think it necessary to prepare a census mauza register at all in this district. All that is necessary is to send the charge superintendents their charge registers at the outset of the operations, say in May. With the charge registers should be sent instructions about filling in columns 1-5, on the lines I have indicated in the paragraphs above. The charge superintendents can be allowed three clear months to do this part of the work, during which time it is possible for each to be visited by a gazetted officer for discussion of doubtful points. The charge registers should then be returned to the district office for inspection and to enable the district officer to send in his abstract of charge register to the provincial superintendent. The charge registers would then be returned to the charge superintendents to carry on with the remainder of the operation, and at the same time appointment letters to supervisors and enumerators should be issued from the district office. In short, all those stages of the work which were shown in the programme (Appendix II of the Code of 1931) from 1st January to 31st August, can in this district be lumped into one piece of work by sending charge registers to charge superintendents as I have suggested, and giving three clear months to obtain and fill in the particulars in columns 1-5 of the charge register. This is practically what we did this time and I recommend it should be done in future.

8. **Appointment of supervisors.**—As I have already pointed out this presents no difficulty. Each headman whether he is literate or not must be the supervisor of his mauza (circle). If he is illiterate he is the authority to see the work done. If he is literate he is the person who will actually do the work.

9. **Appointment of enumerators.**—In small circles where there was only one block, and where the headman was literate he was expected to fill in the schedules himself. At the same time one or two literate men of the mauza were appointed enumerators to help the headman. They were not enumerators in the sense that they did their work independently as in the plains districts, but the fact of their appointment gave the headman authority to call on them for assistance, and made them bound to give assistance in all the work.

In small circles consisting of a single block where the headman was illiterate, one or two literate men were appointed as enumerators to do the work under the headman's orders. The headman remained responsible for the work being done.

In large circles consisting of more than one block enumerators were appointed for each block. But the headman remained responsible for the enumeration of his circle, and the effect of the appointment of enumerators was merely to put them definitely under the orders of the headman for all work in connection with the census.

In circles in which there were no literate persons at all, the headman continued to be supervisors, but the writing work was done by deputing government officers to these mauzas. For this purpose assistant sub-inspector of police, literate constables, kanungos, amins, school sub-inspectors were employed. No difficulty was found in making these arrangements.

In each bazar, the bazar chaudhury or one of the shop-keepers was appointed enumerator.

10. **House numbering.**—In the programme (Appendix II of the Code of 1931) the 1st October to 31st October was the period allotted for completion of house numbering. This is not suitable for the conditions in this district. The majority of the people are *jhumias*. From about the middle of May to the middle of November they live in isolated *jhum* houses in their *jhums* on the hillsides. During this period the village is usually deserted. At the middle of November they come down from their *jhums* and congregate in their old village, or move to a new site and build a new village. It is therefore useless to start house-numbering before the 15th November. The *jhums* houses are then deserted and of course it is not necessary to number them at all. I therefore fixed from 15th November to 20th December for house-numbering.

In mauzas where there were no literate persons police or other government officers were deputed to do house numbering.

There are certain very remote areas occupied by Banjogis, Pankhos, Mros and Khumis where it was found convenient to do the house-numbering and preliminary enumeration in one stage. The villages in these areas are very compact and small. The distance from Rangamati may involve a return journey of fifteen to twenty days. Another week might be occupied in getting round the mauza to the different villages. It is waste of time sending a man to do house-numbering in these places and then sending him back again a few days later to do the preliminary enumeration. These areas of course contain no literate persons. I therefore arranged for the officer deputed for the work, to do the house-numbering and preliminary enumeration in one visit. The particular areas in which it is advisable to do this are mauzas Maodong and Dumdumya in the Thega valley. The Khumie mauzas of Singapa, Madhu, Remakri, Tindu, and Mibakhya, and the Lushai mauzas of Betling, Tuichui, Sealduilui, Konglak, Ruilui and Lengkar.

Houses were numbered in one serial for the whole of a block regardless of whether the block contained more forty houses or not. Coal-tar was used for house-numbering. It is available in the bazars. For this purpose the charge superintendents of Langadu, Ruma, Lama, and Nakhyonghceri were allowed Rs. 3-8 each and the other charge superintendents Rs. 5 each. This sum proved sufficient. Supervisors were informed that if they required coal-tar for house-numbering they were to send to the thana for it.

11. **Methods of instruction.**—A conference was held at district headquarters attended by all available touring officers, the method of filling in the schedules were discussed, and practice enumerations were made. Gazetted touring officers were instructed to visit each charge superintendents before the enumeration commenced and to carry out instruction in the same way. Similarly charge superintendents were directed to give practical demonstrations to their supervisors and enumerators.

12. **Inspections.**—All touring officers were directed to inspect house-numbering in the mauzas they visited during their tours to give the headmen any explanation or assistance they required. By employing all touring officers on this work a very large part of the district was covered.

13. **The district programme.**—The final enumeration having been abandoned as impracticable except for Rangamati headquarters, the following programme was adopted and followed :—

Up to 15th August.—All work in connection with filling in columns 1-5 of charge register to be finished, and charge registers to be sent to deputy commissioner.

By 30th September.—Letters of appointment to supervisors and enumerators to be issued to charge superintendents and to be distributed to supervisors and enumerators.

15th November to 15th December.—House-numbering to be done and instructions to be given to supervisors in filling in schedules.

By 25th December.—Reports of completion of house-numbering to be sent to deputy commissioner.

1st January to 25th January.—Preliminary enumeration.

25th January to 5th February.—Charge superintendents to see all supervisors and to see that their schedules are in order.

25th January to 20th February.—Supervisors to note any changes in their circles.

23rd February.—Supervisors to report to charge superintendents any changes in their circles.

5th February to 23rd February.—Charge superintendents to prepare circle summaries in pencil.

23rd February.—Charge superintendents to correct schedules in enumeration books according to reports received from supervisors. Circle summaries also to be corrected accordingly and circle summaries and charge summaries to be finally completed in ink.

27th February.—Circle summaries and charge summaries, charge registers, and enumeration books to reach district office.

14. **Preliminary enumeration.**—This was carried out between 1st and 25th January. The supervisors as a rule prepared their schedules on blank paper and brought them to the charge superintendent for inspection. The proper schedules were then filled in. As soon as the enumeration books were completed they were left with the charge superintendent. Supervisors were then instructed to note any changes in their circles and to report them to the charge superintendent by the 23rd February. The charge superintendent then made the necessary correction in the schedule. By this means an attempt was made to keep the enumeration accurate up to the 23rd February. In filling schedules the supervisors were specially instructed to enter the names of the people who normally lived in the house, even if they were absent at the time. The only exception to this was when a man was absent from his home and had gone out of the district and was not likely to return before the 26th February. But if he was absent from home and was still in the district then his name would be entered as being in his own house. Similarly persons who were found at a house on a visit were not entered in the schedule for that particular house. Many hillmen leave their homes in December and go into the forests for cutting produce and may be away in the forests for three or four months. By the above method we managed to avoid the difficulty of enumeration of cutters who were far away in the forests.

15. **Enumeration in forests.**—The Kassalong, Maini headwater, Rengkhyong, Subalong headwater, Kaptai and Sitapahar reserves were formed into a charge under divisional forest officer, Chittagong Hill Tracts, as charge superintendent. Each of the above reserves was formed a circle under a ranger or deputy ranger or forester. Blocks were formed in these circles consisting of forest villages, and the offices and quarters of the forest staffs. The enumeration of the forest villages and offices and quarters was perfectly simple. No arrangement was made for enumeration of hillmen cutters entering the reserve, for, as already shown in paragraph 14 above, their enumeration was arranged for in their homes even if they were in the forest when the supervisor came round. The only reserves in which there were likely to be Bengalis from the Chittagong district were the Kaptai, Sitapahar and Rengkhyong reserves. As these people are constantly going in and out of the district it was arranged that the enumeration of these persons should be postponed to the 18th February, and then they were only to be enumerated if they were not going out of the district before the 26th February. If they were leaving the district before that date, then they were not to be enumerated in this district. For convenience the six Lushai mauzas in the Sajek valley were included in the forest charge and enumeration by officers of the Kassalong reserve.

16. **Enumeration of inhabited boats.**—The inhabited boats found in this district belong exclusively to Bengalis of the Chittagong district who come here for purpose of trade. They are constantly passing to and fro between the two districts. The four points of entry for these boats into the Hill Tracts are at Ramgarh on the Feni, Chandraghona on the Karnafulli, Bandarban on the Sangu and Lama on the Matamari. At each of these places there is a police-station. The census of the inhabited boats was postponed till the 15th to the 20th February. During that period each charge superintendent was directed to go up and down the main rivers in his *elaka* and enumerate all inhabited boats found there. On enumeration, travellers' tickets were given to the boatmen. If they passed into another charge superintendent's *elaka* the next day they showed him the ticket to avoid double enumeration. If they passed out of the Hill Tracts before the 26th February they were instructed to hand over their travellers' tickets to the charge superintendent at the thana at which they left the district, *i.e.*, Ramgarh, Chandraghona, Bandarban and Lama. This method worked satisfactorily and it was found possible for the charge superintendent or an officer deputed by him to cover the area of the main rivers in his *elaka* during the five days between the 15th and 20th February. For boats that might be up some of the small streams the supervisors in whose circle they were, were directed to enumerate them. The number of these boats off the main rivers at that time of the year is very small. The few public launches which ply between Rangamati and Chittagong did not ply on the 26th February so their enumeration was a matter of no difficulty. The launches which happened to be tied up at Rangamati on the night of 26th February were enumerated during the final enumeration at Rangamati. For the census of inhabited boats the rivers in the *elaka* of each charge superintendent were treated as one circle.

17. **Census of boats.**—The census of inhabited boats was done when the persons inhabiting them were enumerated as described in paragraph 16 above. For the census of uninhabited boats the instructions were received too late to obtain satisfactory results. The uninhabited boats of this district consist of the dugouts which nearly every hill family living near a stream possesses. The instructions were that these should be shown in the house list against the names of the head of the house. The instructions were received towards the end of January and owing to the great distances to be travelled in this district and the lack of rapid communication, it was not possible to get the necessary information from all the supervisors, as by the time the instructions had been received, the enumeration books had already been completed and sent to the charge superintendents.

18. **Enumerators abstract.**—As there were very few circles with more than one block enumerators abstracts were not necessary. The necessary results were obtained with circle summaries only.

19. **Circle Summaries.**—To avoid mistakes circle summaries were prepared by the charge superintendents themselves after they had received the enumeration books from the supervisors and after they had inspected them to see that every house was accounted for. This is a suitable arrangement in this district and can be easily done by the charge superintendents.

20. **Despatch of charge summaries to headquarters.**—As there was no final enumeration, and for the reasons generally explained in this report it was possible and convenient for the charge superintendents to send in charge registers, charge summaries, circle summaries and enumeration books all at the same time to reach headquarters by the 27th February. These papers were sent by special constable messengers from the thanas.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 21.—Accommodation required for slip-copying and sorting.

Location of central office	Approximate superficial area in square feet	Maximum number employed.		Remarks
		Slip-copyists	Sorters	
1	2	3	4	5
Konnagar ..	9,000	200	230	
Berhampore ..	8,500	275	325	
Rajshahi ..	5,000	230	310	
Dacca ..	7,609	310	360	
Barisal ..	7,000	330	310	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 22. Population dealt with at each slip-copying office by religion and sex with number of slips of each kind supplied.

NOTE (1) Figures shown are thousands
(2) Figures in brackets show the numbers sent in the first consignment the balance was supplied in supplementary consignments in some cases amounting to as many as four or five

Slip copying office	Muslims (unbleached)		Hindus (white)		Buddhists (blue)		Tribal religions (green)		Christians (red)		Others (yellow)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Birbhum												
Population	125,985	126,923	317 330	319 095	11	8	28,706	28,354	341	295	314	192
Slips	*157(122)*	*158(123)*	*343(331)*	*343(333)*	*0 1*	*0 1*	*33*	*34(33)*	*0 8(0 3)*	*0 8(0 3)*	*2 2(0 2)*	*2 15(0 15)*
Bankura-												
Population	26 402	24,550	506 326	505 328	1		23,423	23,960	848	797	14	12
Slips	*280*	*260*	*545(505)*	*547(507)*	*0 1*	*0 1*	*52*	*53*	*0 9*	*0 8*	*0 1*	*0 1*
Midnapore—												
Population	107 890	104 583	1 202,749	1,230 240	12	2	42,369	43,876	3,232	2,857	773	510
Slips	*116(100)*	*107(103)*	*1 361 6(1,348)*	*1,345(1,333)*	*0 2(0 1)*	*0 2(0 1)*	*72 1(72)*	*75 1(75)*	*7(2)*	*6 5(2)*	*3 2(0 3)*	*2 5(0 2)*
Konnagar—												
Population	240 656	223 032	1 128 702	1,034,231	135	37	24,530	22,585	3,596	2,851	396	197
Slips	*260*	*245*	*1,185*	*1,123*	*0 2*	*0 2*	*41(39)*	*40(38)*	*5 3(3 3)*	*3 6(2 0)*	*10 3(0 3)*	*10 2(0 2)*
Howrah												
Population	126 795	106,903	469 363	391,077	87	13	193	113	2,146	1,585	491	101
Slips	*167(122)*	*141(111)*	*508(491)*	*424(419)*	*0 2(0 1)*	*0 2(0 1)*	*0 6*	*0 2*	*3 8(2 2)*	*2 5(1 5)*	*1 9(0 3)*	*1 8(0 2)*
Krishnagar—												
Population	488 911	456 004	294 404	279,642	2	2	234	211	5,225	4 817	109	71
Slips	*529*	*478*	*340*	*329*	*0 1*	*0 1*	*1 2*	*1 1*	*8 1(5 1)*	*6 7(4 7)*	*0 1*	*0 1*
Berhampore —												
Population	1 518 253	1,272 626	2,214,787	1,756 064	2,822	726	30,333	27,243	38,912	31,474	9,028	4,265
Slips	*2,112(1 604)*	*1,719(1,366)*	*2,478(2,422)*	*1,910*	*10 3(4 3)*	*7 2(1 2)*	*53 1(18 1)*	*40 2(16 2)*	*50 7(40 6)*	*42(32)*	*20 6(9 6)*	*12 1(6 1)*
Jessore —												
Population	543,840	491 531	326 807	307 423			325	316	471	448	3	
Slips	*676(540)*	*617(583)*	*424(386)*	*405(369)*	*0 5(0 1)*	*0 5(0 1)*	*1(0 1)*	*1(0 1)*	*1 3*	*1 3*	*0 4(0 1)*	*0 4(0 1)*
Rajshahi—												
Population	1 519 071	1 407,645	602 254	584,622	511	319	17,345	15,077	2,405	2,218	1,393	301
Slips	*1,695*	*1 587*	*731(716)*	*624*	*6 1*	*0 1*	*35(30)*	*33(28)*	*3 8(1 8)*	*3 7(1 7)*	*3 4(2 4)*	*2 4(0 2)*
Dinajpur-												
Population	463,994	422,729	422,240	371,592	10	1	33,877	33,527	3,844	3,337	327	154
Slips	*493(211)*	*445(195)*	*455*	*398*	*0 1*	*0 1*	*68(65)*	*67(63)*	*4 2(3)*	*3 1(2 8)*	*1(0 5)*	*0 4(0 2)*
Jalpaiguri												
Population	128 429	107 522	360 721	303 294	4 170	3,333	32,162	28,513	8,021	6 746	316	130
Slips	*174(144)*	*153(123)*	*367(322)*	*305(270)*	*10(4)*	*9 2(3 2)*	*103*	*97*	*12 1(5 1)*	*10 6(4 9)*	*4 5(0 1)*	*2 2(0 1)*
Darjeeling—												
Population	1,121	499	90 408	82 193	29 730	28 433			3 698	3 174	84	37
Slips	*3 5(2)*	*2(1)*	*199(90)*	*92(82)*	*30(22)*	*29(22)*	*1*	*1*	*6 7(4 7)*	*6 1(4 6)*	*0 55(0 15)*	*0 4(0 1)*
Bogra—												
Population	461,007	444 691	94 526	83 103	2		1 116	1,178	240	236	283	97
Slips	*506*	*489*	*108*	*93*	*0 1*	*0 1*	*5*	*4 6 0*	*55(0 25)*	*0 43(0 23)*	*1(0 5)*	*0 6(0 3)*
Pabna—												
Population	570 062	541 650	168,030	164 337			307	347	238	190	300	103
Slips	*618*	*694*	*194*	*191*	*0 2(0 1)*	*0 2(0 1)*	*0 9(0 4)*	*0 7(0 4)*	*0 25*	*0 3*	*1(0 5)*	*0 5(0 2)*
Malda—												
Population	284 935	287,008	223 619	220 787	5		18 109	18,049	596	596	41	21
Slips	*299(289)*	*301(294)*	*239(232)*	*232(228)*	*0 1*	*0 1*	*44 5*	*44*	*1 4(0 4)*	*1 2(0 3)*	*0 2*	*0 2*
Dacca												
Population	1 943 852	1,856 701	995 277	976,680	48	20	262	184	10,410	11 337	16	5
Slips	*2,038(2,034)*	*1,958*	*1 085(1,083)*	*1,085*	*0 1*	*0 1*	*0 3(0 1)*	*0 3(0 1)*	*13 5(11)*	*14 2(11 7)*	*0 8(0 3)*	*0 3(0 3)*
Mymensingh —												
Population	2 033,505	1,803,957	619,114	555,214	4	1	8,739	8,655	5 586	5,178	156	63
Slips	*2,150*	*2,017*	*713*	*637*	*0 1*	*0 1*	*20 5*	*20*	*7 6(2 5)*	*7 3(2 3)*	*3 7(0 7)*	*1 2(0 2)*
Bakarganj —												
Population	2,396,214	2 382,449	818 916	789,188	123 295	120,424	6,631	6,192	6,033	6,065	225	95
Slips	*2,467(2,397)*	*2,469(2,402)*	*959(864)*	*1,135(835)*	*138(117)*	*132(116)*	*14 7(9 2)*	*14(8 5)*	*16(6)*	*16(6)*	*0 5(0 4)*	*0 5(0 4)*
Tippera—												
Population	1 266,217	1 194 112	522,199	490,114	8,556	7,840			1,596	1,537	4	10
Slips	*1,321(1 251)*	*1,246(1,181)*	*657(542)*	*616(511)*	*11 2(7 2)*	*10 5(6 5)*	*1 9(1 4)*	*1 9(1 4)*	*2(1 3)*	*1 7(1 5)*	*0 25(0 15)*	*0 25(0 15)*
Cooch-Behar—												
Population	110,468	98 288	201,513	178,560	1		753	629	95	77	400	102
Slips	*136(117)*	*118(105)*	*245*	*213*	*0 1*	*0 1*	*1 8(0 6)*	*1 5(0 5)*	*0 15(0 1)*	*0 2(0 1)*	*1(0 5)*	*0 6(0 1)*
Sikkim—												
Population	98	6	24,256	22,818	17,978	17,434	13,357	13 583	134	142	2	
Slips	*0 1*	*0 1*	*32*	*31*	*19*	*18*	*30 1(0 1)*	*30 1(0 1)*	*0 9(0 3)*	*0 9(0 3)*	*1 3(0 1)*	*1 3(0 1)*

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 23.—Summary statement of staff employed in each central office.

Appointment.	Konnagar			Berhampore			Rajshahi			Dacca			Barisal		
	No	From	To	No	From	To	No	From	To	No	From	To	No	From	To
Superintending staff.															
				1	19-9-31	15-11-31									
Deputy Superintendent ..	1	2-3-31	15-9 31	1	10-3-31	14-10-31	1	3-3-31	4 12-31	1	5-3 31	5-11-31	1	9-3-31	9-10-31
Sub-deputy superintendent ..	..	..	..	1	1-3-31	14-8-31		.	.	1	1-3-31	30-6-31	1	1-3-31	30-6 31
General staff.*															
Chief Inspector .	2	1-7-31	15-9-31	1	1-7-31	15-11-31	1	1-7-31	30-9-31	1	1-7-31	30-9-31	1	1-7-31	30 9-31
	2	1-3 31	30-6 31				1	10-3-31	30-6-31					1-3-31	9-10 31
Inspector .	1	1-3-31	15-9-31	5	1-3-31	15 11-31	5	16 3 31		6	1-3-31	30-9-31	5	1 3 31	30-9 31
Head clerk and Accountant	1	1-7-31	15-9-31	1	1-7-31	15-11-31	1	25 3 31	30-10-31	1	1-7-31	27-10 31	1	1-7-31	9-10-31
Head clerk	1	1-3-31	30-6-31	1	1-3-31	30 6-31				1	1-3-31	30-6-31	1	1-3-31	30-6-31
Accountant .	1	1-3-31	30-6-31	1	1-3-31	30 6-31									
Clerk .	1	1-7-31	15 9-31	1	1-3-31	15-11-31				1	1-3 31	30-6-31	1	1-3-31	30-6-31
Record keeper .	1	1 3 31	15-9-31	1	1-3-31	15-11-31	1	3 3-31	22-11-31	1	1-3-31	27-10-31	1	1-3-31	9-10-31
Assistant record keeper .	1	1-3-31	15-9-31	1	1-3-31	15-11-31	1	3-3-31	10-11-31	1	1 3-31	27-10-31	1	26-2-31	9-10-31
Daftri .	1	1-3-31	30-6-31	2	1-3-31	15-11-31	.			1	1-3 31	27-10-31	1	1-3-31	9-10-31
				1	1-3-31	15-11-31	1	5-3-31	30-7-31	1	1-3-31	7-12-31	1	1-3-31	15-2-32
Peon and Night Guard .	4	1 3 31	15-9-31	4	1 3-31	30-10 31	3	5-3-31	30 11-31	2	1-3-31	27-10-31	2	1-3-31	9-10 31
Working staff on sorting.†															
Supervisors ..	23	.		32	..	.	31			36	.	.	36		..
Sorters	230			325			310			360	.		310	.	..

* The dates given do not indicate in all cases the exact days for which they were employed but for which the sanction was accorded.
†The exact dates during which they were employed cannot be ascertained.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 24.—Issue of sorters' tickets to central offices.

Description of ticket.	No of tickets printed		Number of tickets issued to-									
			Konnagar		Berhampore		Rajshahi		Dacca		Barisal	
	English	Bengali	English	Bengali	English	Bengali	English	Bengali	English	Bengali	English	Bengali
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VI ..	1 000	24 000	25	4,560	710	4,560	25	4,800	25	4,800	165	4,360
VII	1,600	38,400	30	7,296	1,136	7,296	40	7,680	40	7,680	264	7,296
VIII .	750	14,250	18	2,698	533	2,898	18	2,840	18	2,840	124	2,698
IX .	100	2,000	2	390	71	380	2	400	2	400	17	380
X .	50	950	6	180	35	180	1	190	1	190	8	180
XIV	750	19,250	18	3,648	533	3,648	18	3,840	18	3,840	124	3,648
XV	750	19,250	18	3,648	533	3,648	18	3 840	18	3,840	124	3,648
XVII (I) .	1,000	35,000	180	6,300	210	7,350	180	7,000	180	7 000	200	6 300
XVII (II) .	1,000	40,000	180	7,200	210	8,350	180	8,000	180	8,000	200	7,200
XIX	750	19,250	18	3,648	533	3,648	18	3,840	18	3,840	124	3,648
XX (I) (II) (III) .	750	14,250	18	2,698	533	3,098	18	2,840	18	2,840	124	2,698
XX (IV) .		35,000		6,300		7,350	.	7,000		7,000		6,300
XXIII	750	10,250	18	3,648	533	3,648	18	3,840	18	3,840	124	3,648
XI, XII, XIII		10,000		1,800		2,200		2 000		2,000	..	1,830
Special tickets		6,000		1,200		1,260		1,200		1,080	..	1,080
XXII	1,000		25		710		25		25	.	165	
XXV (A) ..	1,000	.	25		710		25		25		165	.
XXV (B)	2,000		50		1,420		50		50	.	330	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 25.—Issue of compilation registers to central offices.

NOTE.—The ~~heavy~~ figures within brackets in column 1 are the total number printed

Description of register.	Konnagar.	Berhampore.	Rajshahi	Dacca	Barisal
1	2	3	4	5	6
Table III (2,500) ..	425	525	550	500	425
Compilation register—					
III (500) .	90	105	100	100	90
VI (2,000) ..	360	420	400	400	360
VII (6,000) .	1,080	1,260	1,200	1,200	1,080
VIII (6,000) .	1,080	1,260	1,200	1,200	1,080
XXV (*a*) (100) .	18	21	20	20	18
XXV (*b*) (100) ..	18	21	20	20	18
Classification sheet					
XI (8,000) ..	1,440	1,650	1,600	1,600	1,440
Compilation register—					
XI (23,000) .	4,200	4,800	4,600	4,600	4,210
XV (17,500) ..	3,150	3,675	3,500	3,500	3,150
XVI (2,000) ..	360	420	400	400	360
XVIII (4,000) ..	720	840	800	800	720
XIX (4,000) ..	720	840	800	800	720
XX (I) (4,000) ..	720	840	800	800	720
XX (IV) (4,000) ..	720	840	800	800	720
XXII (100) ..	18	34	20	20	18
XXIII (2,500) ..	425	525	500	500	435
XI, XII, XIII (12,500) ..	2,250	2,625	2,500	2,500	2,260
Special ticket (Mitakshara)—					
(7,500) ..	1,500	1,575	1,500	1,350	1,350

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 26.—Comparison of expenditure in connection with the census of 1921 and 1931.

	Minor head sub head and detailed head		Expenditure in the year 1920 21	1921-22	1922 23	Total 1920 23	Total 1930 33	Remarks
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	
A SUPERINTENDENCE	1 Pay of officers	Voted / Non voted	10,324 3 2	24,014 8 2	16,805 10 4	57,744 5 8	10,050 4 0 / 48,019 9 0	
1 Pay of officers	2 Deputation allowance of officers		3,030 0 0	4,570 15 5	3,311 5 0	10,912 4 5		
	Deduct emergency deductions from pay	Voted					−452 5 0	
		Non voted					1,516 2 0	
2 Pay of Establishments	3 Superintendent's office (*b*) Pay of men without substantive appointments		3,782 11 11	18,515 2 2	15,750 15 1	37,998 13 2	26,915 14 0	
	Deduct emergency deductions from pay						− 464 4 0	
3 *Allowances, Honoraria,* etc	4 *Travelling and other* allowances — (*a*) Officers	Voted / Non voted	1,883 8 0	1,397 10 9		3,281 2 9	441 14 0 / 5,226 3 0	
	(*b*) Establishment		143 12 3	127 15 3	77 1 6	348 13 0	663 14 0	
	(*c*) Other allowances to establishment						160 5 0	
4 Contingencies	5(*a*) Office rent						150 3 0	
	(*b*) Purchase and repair of furniture		703 3 0	22 0 0	9 14 0	795 1 0	705 11 0	
	(*c*) Stationery		12 0 0	152 7 9	31 3 3	195 11 0	1,217 11 11	
	(*d*) Postage and telegram charges		510 11 6	900 7 6	39 0 0	1,450 3 0	1,295 14 9	
	(*e*) Freight		447 6 0	94 6 6	49 1 0	590 13 6	433 10 6	
	(*f*) Miscellaneous						1,266 11 1	
	(*g*) Telephone charges						640 13 0	
	(*i*) Hot and cold weather charges		353 9 3	1,251 0 4	747 3 3	2,351 12 10	68 9 0	
	(*j*) Purchase of books and maps						506 8 9	
	(*k*) Liveries and warm clothing						130 10 0	
	(*n*) Other contingencies						1,076 8 0	
5 Grants in aid	6 Grants-in aid, contribution, etc	*Non voted*					600 0 0	
	Total for Superintendence	**Voted / Non-voted**	27,201 1 1	51,652 9 10	36,821 5 5	1,15,675 0 4	44,856 7 9 / 52,329 10 0	
	Total						97,186 1 9	
B ENUMERATION	7 District office		8 525 5 0	3,990 2 4		12,515 7 4	1,466 1 0	
1 Pay of Establishments	8 Remunerations of census officers		5,464 4 10	3 052 15 4		8,517 4 2		
2 Allowances, Honoraria, etc	9 Travelling allowance		1,142 8 7	900 14 5		2,043 7 0	34,312 8 0	
3 Contingencies	10(*a*) Stationery		11,544 14 5	7 5 3		11,552 3 8	20,447 13 3	
	(*b*) Postage and telegram charges		721 3 0			721 3 0	3,755 5 3	
	(*c*) House numbering charges		130 0 9	4 0 0		134 0 9		
	(*d*) Freight		559 0 0	92 9 6		651 9 6	2,220 13 6	
	(*e*) Miscellaneous		7 218 10 3	1,845 8 3		9,064 2 6	9,359 10 7	
	Total for Enumeration		35,305 14 10	9,893 7 1	.	45,199 5 11	71,562 3 7	
C ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION	11 Pay of officers		..	28,509 11 8	1 066 10 4	29,576 6 0	23,834 1 0	
1 Pay of officers	*Deduct* emergency deductions from pay						53 14 0	
2 Pay of Establishments	12(*a*) (*i*) Pay of men deputed to census duty			23,858 13 1	245 0 6	24,103 13 7	9,900 12 0	
	(*a*) (*ii*) Duty allowances of men on deputation for census						1,898 2 0	
	(*b*) Pay of men without substantive appointment						1,499 0 0	
	13 Menial establishment						2,959 2 0	
	14 Working staff including Superintendence —							
	(*a*) Officials						276 0 0	
	(*b*) Non officials			2,41,531 12 11	1,329 15 5	2,42,861 12 4	2,14,650 6 6	
3 Allowances, Honoraria	15 Travelling allowance		..	861 3 4	18 14 0	880 1 4	823 4 0	
4 Contingencies	16(*a*) Office rent		.	939 12 8	78 12 0	1,018 8 8	1,670 8 0	
	(*b*) Purchase and repair of furniture		3,971 14 0	3 389 15 10	27 12 0	7,389 9 10	6,207 2 9	
	(*c*) Stationery, paper		20 619 0 9	877 12 9	33 1 0	21,529 14 6	19,368 4 5	
	(*d*) Postage and telegram charges		90 0 0	354 9 3	65 0 0	509 9 3	257 13 6	
	(*e*) Freight		521 0 0	2,537 0 6		3,058 0 6	2,594 0 0	
	(*f*) Miscellaneous						2,838 10 9	
	(*g*) Petty construction		627 8 9	3,929 7 9	74 7 9	4,631 8 3	960 13 6	
	(*h*) Hot and cold weather charges						239 8 9	
	(*i*) Liveries						14 4 0	
	Total for Abstraction and Compilation		25,829 7 6	3,06,790 3 9	2,939 9 0	3,35,559 4 3	2,87,935 15 2	
D MISCELLANEOUS STAFF	17 Officers ..				..		5,914 4 0	
	18 Establishment				..	..	14,493 14 0	
	19 Other allowances				..	..	4,152 10 0	
	Total for Miscellaneous Staff				..	..	24,560 12 0	
E PRINTING AND OTHER STATIONERY CHARGES	20 Enumeration— (*i*) Printing (*a*) at Government Presses		4 975 13 8	764 9 0	..	5,740 6 8	20,081 14 5	
	(*b*) at Private Presses		1,263 0 0	60 4 0		1,323 4 0		
	(*ii*) Other charges		5,875 10 0	2,052 6 3	.	7,928 0 3		
	21 Abstraction and Compilation— (*i*) Printing (*a*) at Government Presses						37,780 15 6	
	(*b*) at Private Presses							
	(*ii*) Other charges						4,907 2 0	
	Total E Printing and other stationery charges		12,114 7 8	2,883 3 3		14,997 10 11	62,769 15 11	
	Total .. Voted		1,00,450 15 1	3,71,219 7 11	39,760 14 5	5,11,431 5 5	4,91,687 6 5	
	Non-voted						52,329 10 0	
	Grand Total ..		1,00,450 15 1	3,71,219 7 11	39,760 14 5	5,11,431 5 5	5,44,017 0 5	

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULE No. 27. —An estimate of outstanding charges.

Details	Amount.	Remarks
1	2	3
	Rs a p.	
1 Rent of government buildings occupied by the census department during post enumeration proceedings	5,759 3 0	The question is still under the consideration of local government
2 Cost of distributing the census reports by the Central Publication Branch and the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot		Cannot be ascertained and approximate provision has been kept to meet this charge.
3 Printing charges of Administrative Report .		As above
4 Grants in-aid- *Non voted* ..	335 0 0	This will be adjusted at the end of financial year by Accountant-General, Bengal.

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