C. P. & BERAR

COLLECTION OF CENSUS CIRCULARS

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

MEMORANDUM

No. 80 . Assembly Bldg. Nagpur, the 1st February 1940.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,

Central Provinces and Berar.

At the Census of 1941, (if the Government of India finally decides that it should be taken) it is proposed to collect some biometrical statistics, that is, information regarding the stature, weight, growth, etc. of persons. No attempt on a large scale has hitherto been made to collect such information. It is not possible even now to do it in all the villages of the Province, and it is proposed to collect the information in two villages of each tahsil, in addition to certain urban areas in which wards will be selected. You are requested to select two villages in each tahsil in your district, the selection being made on the following principles:-

(a) The estimated present population of the village should not be under 500 or over 1,000.

(b) It should be typical of the tract concerned in its population.

(c) Having regard to (b) the village should be as accessible as possible.

2. The collection of this information has no legal sanction behind it like the population census, and persons who are unwilling to cooperate cannot be....

be compelled to do so. The villages selected should therefore be of the type where cooperation will be readily forthcoming. In tracts where two villages in each tahsil would not be sufficient on account of diversity of population, three villages may be selected. If it is necessary to select more villages than this in any particular place, the necessity for doing should please be communicated to me so that I can make special arrangements, if any, necessary. The biometric study will be made by touring sub-assistant health officers and no special help from village officials and other officers will be necessary except their influence. Arrangements to distribute the necessary forms, etc., will be made by me. You are requested to communicate the names of suitable villages as early as possible. The approximate population of the village selected should be given in addition to the tahsil, Revenue Inspector's circle and patwari circle.

R.K. Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.1/2.

Copy of letter No.45/21/37-Public, dated New Delhi, the 25th January 1940 from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department to the Census Commissioner for India.

.-.-.-.

Subject:- Correspondence with Provincial Governments, Political Officers and States Census Officers in matters relating to the census of States.

....

I am directed to say that the Government of India authorise you to correspond direct with Provincial Governments and Political Officers in respect of matters relating to the census with which they are concerned. The Government of India with the concurrence of the Crown Representative also authorise Provincial Census Superintendents to correspond direct with the States' Census officers and State governments in matters relating to census.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces & Berar.

.-.-.-.

No. 83, Assembly Bldg. Nagpur, the 1st February 1940.

Copy forwarded to the

Political Agent, Chhattisgarh ~~Divisi~~ States, Raipur,
Ruling Chief, State,

for information.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.1/2.

ACT No. XXIV OF 1939.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(*Received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th September, 1939.*)

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India during the year 1941, and whereas it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Census Act, 1939.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Appointment of census staff.

2. (*1*) The Central Government may appoint a Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the census throughout British India, and Superintendents of Census Operations to supervise the taking of the census within the several Provinces.

(*2*) The Provincial Government may appoint persons as census-officers to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

(*3*) A declaration in writing, signed by any authority authorised by the Provincial Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(*4*) The Provincial Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census-officers conferred by sub-section (*2*).

Status of census authorities as public servants.

3. The Census Commissioner, all Superintendents of Census Operations and all census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Discharge of duties of census-officer in certain cases.

4. (*1*) (*a*) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or of any vessel of war,

(*b*) every

[*Price : Anna 1 or 1½d.*]

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(*c*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*d*) every keeper, secretary or manager of any *sarai*, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration depot or club,

(*e*) every manager or officer of a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment, and

(*f*) every occupant of immovable property wherein at the time of the taking of the census persons are living,—

shall, if so required by the District Magistrate or by such authority as the Provincial Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house, or are present on or in such immovable property, or are employed under him, as such Magistrate or authority may, by written order, direct.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as may be, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

5. The District Magistrate, or such authority as the Provincial Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order which shall have effect throughout the extent of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

(*a*) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, and farmers and assignees of land-revenue, or their agents, and

(*b*) all members of district, municipal, *panchayat* and other local authorities and officers and servants of such authorities,

to give such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the census, on the lands of such owners,

such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or within the areas for which such local authorities are established, as the case may be, and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Asking of questions and obligation to answer.

6. (*1*) A census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Provincial Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(*2*) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (*1*) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to permit access and affixing of numbers.

7. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on, or affix to, the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule.

8. (*1*) Subject to such orders as the Provincial Government may issue in this behalf, a census-officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the Provincial Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be, at the time of the taking of the census.

(*2*) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be, shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him,

under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as the census-officer may direct.

Penalties.

9. (*a*) Any census-officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder, or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(*b*) any census-officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the Provincial Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purposes of, a census return, or

(*c*) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 6 to answer, or

(*d*) any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place who refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 7 to allow, or

(*e*) any person who removes, obliterates, alters or damages before the 31st day of March, 1941 any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census, or

(*f*) any person who, having been required under section 8 to fill up a schedule, knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of that section, or makes any false return thereunder,—

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Sanction required for prosecutions.

10. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

Operation of other laws not barred.

11. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act:

Provided

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in section 10.

Jurisdiction.

12. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class shall try, whether under this Act or under any other law, anything which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence.

13. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 8, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

I of 1872.

Temporary suspension of other law as to mode of taking census in municipalities.

14. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority, in consultation with the Superintendent of Census Operations or with such other authority as the Provincial Government may authorise in this behalf, shall, at the time appointed for the taking of the census of British India during the year 1941, cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by or under this Act.

Power in regard to expenses.

15. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule in regard to municipal, local, union or village funds, the Provincial Government may direct that the whole or any part of any expenses incurred for anything done in accordance with this Act or the rules made thereunder may be charged to any municipal, local, union or village fund constituted for, and on behalf of, the area within which such expenses were incurred.

Grant of statistical abstracts.

16. The Census Commissioner for British India or any Superintendent of Census Operations or such person as the Provincial Government may authorise in this behalf may, if he so thinks fit, at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical information as can be derived from the census returns for British India or the Province, as the case may be, being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

17. (*1*) The Central

Power to make rules.

17. (*1*) The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may make rules providing—

(*a*) for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons;

(*b*) for the enumeration of persons employed on railways and their families and of other classes of the population for which it may be necessary or expedient to make special provision.

PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI.
PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, SIMLA.
1939.

Copy of letter No. 45/21/37-Public, dated New Delhi, the 25th October 1939, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar.

Subject:- Census arrangements - 1941.

.....

I am directed to refer to the letter from the late Foreign and Political Department No.F.51-R/29, dated the 1st April 1929, regarding the Census of ~~1931~~ 1931 and to state that it has been decided that the same territories will be included in the census of 1941 as in 1931. I am to inform you that the Census Commissioner when appointed will be authorised to communicate direct with the Provincial Governments on the subject.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

.....

No. 85, ~~dated~~ Assembly Bldg. Nagpur, the 2nd February 1940.

Copy forwarded to the

Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States, Raipur,
Ruling Chief, State,

for information.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.2/2.

CIRCULAR No. I

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

FROM

R. K. RAMADHYANI, ESQ., I.C.S.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

TO

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Assembly Buildings, Nagpur, the 8th March 1940.

SUBJECT.—*Preliminary arrangements—Census* 1941.

SIR,

I have the honour to address you regarding the arrangements for the forthcoming census of the Central Provinces and Berar, the date for which has been fixed as 1st March 1941.

2. The backbone of the census organization will, as usual, be the revenue staff. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the control of census operations in his district and it is very desirable that, wherever possible, he should take all the arrangements under his own care. In districts where it is not possible for the Deputy Commissioner to take charge of all the arrangements personally, one of the Assistants can be deputed as District Census Officer. The latter should be an Officer who can tour freely without detriment to his ordinary duties and so the Treasury Officer should not, as a rule, be selected. Sub-divisional Officers should be made responsible for the work in sub-divisions administered by them under the general direction of the District Census Officer, and one or more of them may be put in charge of those parts of the operations, such as the enumeration in large cities, or industrial centres, which may call for special supervision. The census date and the training programme will be found to fit in generally with the normal touring periods of revenue and other officers and it is expected that special tours for census work will hardly ever be necessary; the necessity for special tours should, in fact, be subjected to the greatest scrutiny by the District Census Officer as otherwise travelling allowance may not be available. Full advantage should be taken of the co-operation of other departments and all touring officers should be given a set of instructions for training enumerators and checking enumeration in places through which they pass.

3. The name of the officer who will be in charge of the operations in the district should kindly be communicated to me at once.

4. The point I would specially emphasise in connection with the arrangements is the need for dealing with all census work promptly. It should constantly be borne in mind that the census is an operation conducted according to a schedule and any delay in even one district will cause serious dislocation and hold up the work in the whole province. You are particularly requested to see that prompt action is taken on the instructions issued and that the time-table is adhered to rigorously.

5. General instructions regarding the operations will be issued in the form of a printed code as early as possible. In the meantime the preparation of a complete list of all the villages and hamlets in existence in each taluq, tahsil or other local administrative unit with the number of houses in each village and the names of persons qualified to act as supervisors and enumerators should be taken up at once. The object of this register is to make sure that no villages or hamlets are lost sight of, particularly in remote tracts, zamindaris, etc., where shifting cultivation is practised and hamlets frequently spring up and disappear. As details of these hamlets and shifting villages are not available in any records the preparation of this list or General Village Register, as it will be called, should be based primarily on local enquiry by patwaris and Revenue Inspectors. In some places, the boundary between patwari circles is vague and the Revenue Inspector should be held responsible to see that all inhabited areas are included in one patwari's jurisdiction or other. Further, touring officers should be instructed to see that the register has been

prepared accurately. Detailed instructions for the preparation of the register together with the form in which it is to be prepared are appended. The register should be in duplicate, one copy being retained by the patwari. The General Village Registers received from Revenue Inspectors will be compiled in the tahsili into a register for the tahsil and the proposals for formation of blocks, circles and charges will be based on this. The proposals should be formulated by Tahsildars in consultation with Revenue Inspectors, at headquarters, if possible. The revenue records and the records of the last census should be made use of to scrutinize the registers prepared by patwaris.

6. Census maps and General Village Registers for each district were preserved in the record rooms of district offices after the last census and will be useful as a guide to present arrangements. It will be noticed that the form of the General Village Register is not the same as at the last census and the omission of the simultaneous one-night census kept in mind.

7. All opportunities of educating the general public in the idea that the census is their census, and a public duty, should be taken. As the blocks will be much larger the number of enumerators required this time will be smaller than at the last census but the services of enumerators and supervisors are expected to be rendered free as usual, and the importance of enlisting the co-operation of all local bodies, educational institutions and influential public men is obvious and cannot be over-emphasised.

8. There will be no "General Schedule" for enumeration at this census. Enumeration will be recorded directly on slips which can be detached and sorted without slip-copying. It has been decided not to write the names of districts, tahsils, etc., and only numbers and letters will be given. The numbers allotted to your district and its tahsils are shown in the table appended. You are to allot numbers to circles and charges in the same manner and send me a statement in the form below *as soon as the division into charges is complete.* This statement is required for the indent and supply of forms.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

R. K. RAMADHYANI,

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Enclosures—(1) List of districts, etc., (2) Appendix A,
(3) Census programme and (4) Sp are copies
of the Circular with its enclosures for Tahsildars.

District No.....

Name and number of tahsil	Number of charge	*Estimated population of each charge
Ramtek—2 ..	1 ..... 2 ..... etc.	
Umrer—3 ..	1 ..... 2 .....etc.	

*This column should be filled in by adding ten to fifteen per cent according to circumstances, to the population at the 1931 census.

Copy forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi,
the Chief Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur,
all Superintendents of Census Operations in India,

for information.

R. K. RAMADHYANI,

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

List showing the numbers allotted to Districts, Tahsils/States.

Name of district or State	Number allotted to district or State	Name of tahsil or State	Number allotted to tahsil or State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Saugor ..	1	Saugor	1
		Rehli	2
		Khurai	3
		Banda	4
		Damoh	5
		Hatta	6
Jubbulpore ..	2	Jubbulpore	1
		Sihora	2
		Murwara	3
		Patan	4
Mandla ..	3	Mandla	1
		Ramgarh (Dindori)	2
		Niwas	3
Hoshangabad ..	4	Hoshangabad	1
		Seoni-Malwa	2
		Harda	3
		Pachmarhi	4
		Sohagpur	5
		Narsinghpur	6
		Gadarwara	7
		Makrai (S)	8
Nimar ..	5	Khandwa	1
		Burhanpur	2
		Harsud	3
Betul ..	6	Betul	1
		Multai	2
		Bhainsdehi	3
Chhindwara ..	7	Chhindwara	1
		Amarwara	2
		Sausar	3
		Seoni	4
		Lakhanadon	5
Wardha ..	8	Wardha	1
		Hinganghat	2
		Arvi	3
Nagpur ..	9	Nagpur	1
		Ramtek	2
		Umrer	3
		Katol	4
		Saoner	5
Chanda ..	10	Chanda	1
		Warora	2
		Brahmapuri	3
		Sironcha	4
		Garchiroli	5
Bhandara ..	11	Bhandara	1
		Gondia	2
		Sakoli	3
Balaghat ..	12	Balaghat	1
		Baihar	2
		Waraseoni	3
Raipur ..	13	Raipur	1
		Mahasamund	2
		Dhamtari	3
		Baloda-Bazar	4

Name of district or State (1)	Number allotted to district or State (2)	Name of tahsil or State (3)	Number allotted to tahsil or State (4)
Bilaspur ..	14	Bilaspur	1
		Mungeli	2
		Janjgir	3
		Katghora	4
		Sakti (S)	5
Drug ..	15	Drug	1
		Sanjari	2
		Bemetara	3
		Chhuikhadan (S)	4
		Kawardha (S)	5
Amraoti ..	16	Amraoti	1
		Chandur	2
		Morsi	3
		Ellichpur	4
		Daryapur	5
		Melghat	6
Akola ..	17	Akola	1
		Balapur	2
		Akot	3
		Murtizapur	4
		Mangrul	5
		Basim	6
Buldana ..	18	Chikhli	1
		Mehkar	2
		Malkapur	3
		Khamgaon	4
		Jalgaon	5
Yeotmal ..	19	Yeotmal	1
		Darwha	2
		Kelapur	3
		Wun	4
		Pusad	5

GPN—2360—SCO—3-5-40—50

CENSUS PROGRAMME, 1940-41

(PROVISIONAL)

	Census Operations	*Time*
1.	Report in Form I (General Village Register), to reach Tahsildars by.	**15th April.**
2.	Proposals regarding classification of Towns to reach the Superintendent, Census Operations.	**15th April.**
3.	Proposals in Form II (Circle list) due to District Census Officer by.	**15th May.**
4.	Approved proposals and Form III to issue by ..	**15th June.**
5.	Parwanas to be issued to Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators.	**June, July and August.**
6.	Submission of reports in Forms IV and IV-A to the Superintendent of Census Operations.	**1st July.**
7.	Training of Charge Superintendents and Supervisors commences.	**15th August.**
8.	House-numbering commences ..	**15th September (if rains permit).**
9.	House-numbering and house lists to be complete by.	**31st October.**
10.	Revised report in Forms IV and IV-A to reach the Superintendent, Census Operations by.	**7th November.**
11.	Testing of House-numbering to be complete by ..	**1st December**
12.	Training of Enumerators ..	**September to end of January.**
13.	Distribution of enumeration pads, etc. ..	**January.**
14.	Enumeration ..	**15th February onwards.**
15.	Census date ..	**1st March (sunrise).**
16.	Compilation and despatch of totals ..	**As soon as possible after enumeration is finished.**

R. K. RAMADHYANI,

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

GPN—2495—SCO—8-3-40—250.

परिशिष्ट "अ"

नमुना १

खेडेगांवाचे सर्वसाधारण रजिस्टर (नोंदणी पुस्तक)

जिल्हा अथवा संस्थान (स्टेट).....

तहसील.....

पटवारी सर्कल.....

(१) खेड्यांचा अथवा गांवाचा अनुक्रम नंबर.....

(२) खेड्याचें अथवा गांवाचें नांव.....

(३) छोट्या खेड्यांचा तपशील इत्यादि.....

(४) घरांची संख्या.....

(५) गणती करूं शकतील अशीं योग्य माणसें.....

नांव .....

धंदा .....

भाषा (लिहतांवाचतां येणारी).....

(६) शेरा.....

.....

(अ) रेव्हेन्यू इन्स्पेक्टर आणि पटवारी अथवा त्याच दर्जाचे इतर अधिकारी ह्यांनी स्थानिक चौकशी आणि पहाणी करून रजिस्टरच्या दोन प्रति तयार कराव्यात. पूर्वीच्या रजिस्टरांची अथवा नोंदणीची नुसती नक्कल करूं नये. जेथें खेड्यांची जागा स्थिर नसते आणि लागवडीचा प्रदेश सारखा बदलत असतो अशा मांडलिक संस्थानांतील, जमीनदारीतील आणि इतर लांबच्या प्रदेशांतील कोणतेंही छोटें अथवा मोठें खेडें नजरेंतून सुटणार नाहीं ह्यासंबंधी विशेष काळजी घेतली पाहिजे. अशा प्रदेशांत पटवारी सर्कलांची निश्चित वाटणी झाली नसण्याचा संभव आहे ; तेथील लोकवस्तीचे सर्व प्रदेश कोणत्या तरी पटवाऱ्याच्या अधिकाराखालीं समाविष्ट करून घेण्याची जबाबदारी रेव्हेन्यू इन्स्पेक्टरांवर राहील. खेड्यांचा क्रम त्यांच्या भौगोलिक स्थितीनुसार असावा. रजिस्टराची एक प्रत रेव्हेन्यू इन्स्पेक्टरामार्फत तहसिलदाराकडे पाठविण्यांत यावी.

(ब) जमाबंदीच्या सोयीसाठीं ज्या भागास 'मौजा' असें म्हणण्यांत येतेत्यालाच खानेसुमारीसाठीं 'खेडें' म्हणावे. एखाद्या मौज्यांतील प्रदेशांत समाविष्ट असणारी लहान लहान खेडीं (वाड्या वगैरे) म्हणजे स्वतंत्र खेडीं समजूं नये.

(क) 'घर' म्हणजे इमारत जिचा स्वतंत्र मुख्य दरवाजा आमरस्त्यास, खुल्या जागेस, किंवा आवारास लागलेला असून जिचा एक किंवा अधिक कुटुंबाच्या राहण्यासाठीं उपयोग केला जातो.

लोकवस्ती नसलेल्या खेड्यांचासुद्धां समावेश करण्यांत यावा.

सूचना.—'कुटुंब' म्हणजे एकत्र राहणाऱ्या व जेवणखाण करणाऱ्या व्यक्ति असून त्यांत तेथेंच राहणाऱ्या आश्रित माणसांचा व रहिवाशी चाकरांचाही समावेश होतो. कित्येकदां एकाच आवारांत अनेक कुटुंबे राहतात. तसें असल्यास आवाराच्या सर्वसाधारण भागांत पुष्कळशीं घरें असूं शकतील.

शहर विभागांतील एखाद्या इमारतीसाठीं स्वतंत्र म्युनिसिपल कर भरावा लागत असल्यास तिला घर म्हणून समजण्यांत यावें. असें नसल्यास वर सांगितलेली व्याख्या लागू करावी.

खानावळी आणि धर्मशाळा ह्यांत वेगवेगळ्या प्रवाशांस अथवा कुटुंबांस देण्यांत आलेली प्रत्येक खोली, अथवा एकाहून जास्त खोल्या दिल्या असल्यास त्या, घर म्हणून गणल्या जाव्या. ज्यांचे आवारांत नोकरलोक राहतात अशा बंगल्यांच्या आणि घरांच्या बाबतींत चाकरांच्या बिऱ्हाडांच्या रांगेतील प्रत्येक वेगळी खोली स्वतंत्र घर म्हणून गणली जावी. तसेंच मजुरांच्या आळींत, अथवा चाळींत वगैरे प्रत्येक स्वतंत्र बिऱ्हाडास वेगळा अनुक्रम नंबर देण्यांत यावा व त्यास स्वतंत्र घर समजण्यांत यावें, प्रत्यक्ष गणतीझाल्यानंतरच ४ थ्या रकान्यांतील माहिती भरण्यांत यावी.

(ड) रकाना नं. १ ह्यांत त्या त्या खेडेगावाचा रेव्हेन्यू अथवा सेटलमेंट नंबर (असल्यास) समाविष्ट करण्यांत यावा. जमीनदारीमधील आणि जंगलविभागांतील खेड्यांना वेगळें अनुक्रम नंबर द्यावे आणि त्या नंबरापुढें जमीनदारी खेडें असल्यास "झ" आणि जंगलविभागांतील असल्यास "फ" असें लिहिण्यांत यावें. प्रत्येक खेड्याला वेगळा अनुक्रम नंबर देण्यांत यावा.

(इ) दुसऱ्या रकान्यांत खेडें अथवा गांव लिहावे. ज्या प्रदेशांत म्युनिसिपल अथवा कॅन्टोन्मेंट कायदा जारी आहे आणि जेथें कमीत कमी ५,००० रहिवाशी राहत असलेल्या घरांचा नेहेमीं समुदाय आहे अशा प्रत्येक प्रदेशास गांव म्हणून तात्पुरतें समजण्यांत यावे. अशा ठिकाणांची यादी तयार करण्यांत यावी आणि ती तहसीलदारामार्फत डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंसेस ऑफिसरला ताबडतोब पाठविण्यांत यावी. जी गांवे वेगळ्या चार्ज (अधिकारा) खालीं आहेत त्यांचे बाबतींत सदरहू नोंदणीबुकांतील पहिला आणि दुसरा हे दोनच रकाने भरावे.

(फ) गणती करणारे लोक साक्षर असावेत आणि मागील खानेसुमारीतल्याप्रमाणें मोबदल्याशिवाय काम करण्याची त्यांची तयारी असावी.

(ग) ज्यांत शेरा भरावयाचा तो रकाना बराच मोठा असावा. इस्पितळें, पोलिस चौक्या वगैरे सारखे ब्लाक (गट) पाडण्यास उपयुक्त होईल अशी पुरेशी माहिती त्यांत देण्यांत यावी, तसेंच एकाहून अधिक गणती-अधिकाऱ्यांची जरूर लागेल एवढा मोठा तो मोहोल्ला आहे किंवा काय (प्रत्येक गणती-अधिकाऱ्याकडे किमानपक्षी ५० घरें देण्यांत येतील असें समजून) याचीही त्यांत माहिती देण्यांत यावी. योग्य असे गणती करणारे लोक मिळूं न शकल्यास जेथून ते नेमतां येतील असें अगदीं जवळचें खेडें सुचविण्यांत यावें. एखादें खेडेगांव किती ब्लाकमध्ये (गटात) विभागण्यांत यावें त्यांची संख्याही पटवाऱ्यानें द्यावी. मात्र पोलिस चौक्यासारख्या ठिकाणांची तेथील अधिकाऱ्यांकडून स्वतंत्र ब्लाक (गट) म्हणून गणना करण्यांत येईल हें सदरहू बाबतींत त्याने लक्षांत ठेवावे. घरदार नसलेली माणसें रात्रीं जेथें वास्तव्य करतात, तीं ठिकाणें नक्की माहिती असल्यास देण्यांत यावीं.

GPN—22—SCO—14-3-40—3,500.

CIRCULAR No. 2

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

FROM

R. K. RAMADHYANI, ESQ., I.C.S.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

TO

THE POLITICAL AGENT,

CHHATTISGARH STATES AGENCY, RAIPUR.
BHOPAL AGENCY, BHOPAL.

Assembly Buildings, Nagpur, the 8th March 1940.

SUBJECT.—*Preliminary arrangements—Census* 1941.

SIR,

I have the honour to address you regarding the arrangements for the forthcoming census of the Central Provinces and Berar, the date for which has been fixed as 1st March 1941.

2. It is requested that I may kindly be informed as soon as possible of the name of the officer who will be in charge of the operations in each State. It is desirable that he should be an officer who will remain in the State until the census has been completed.

3. The point I would request you specially to emphasise in connection with the arrangements is the need for dealing promptly with all census work. It should constantly be borne in mind that the census is an operation conducted according to a schedule, and any delay in even one State will cause serious dislocation and hold up the work in the whole province. I should be very grateful if you could kindly arrange to see that prompt action is taken on the instructions issued and the time-table is adhered to rigorously.

4. General instructions regarding the operations will be issued in the form of a printed code as early as possible. In the meantime the preparation of a complete list of all the villages and hamlets in existence in each taluq, tahsil or other local administrative unit with the number of houses in each village and the names of persons qualified to act as Supervisors and Enumerators should be taken up at once. The object of this register is to make sure that no villages or hamlets are lost sight of, particularly in remote tracts, zamindaris, etc., where shifting cultivation is practised and hamlets frequently spring up and disappear. As details of these hamlets and shifting villages are not available in any records the preparation of this list or General Village Register, as it will be called, should be based primarily on local enquiry by patwaris and Revenue Inspectors. In some places, the boundary between patwari circles is vague and the Revenue Inspector should be held responsible to see that all inhabited areas are included in one patwari's jurisdiction or other. Further, touring officers should be instructed to see that the register has been prepared accurately. Detailed instructions for the preparation of the register together with the form in which it is to be prepared are appended. The Register should be in duplicate, one copy being retained by the patwari. The General Village Registers received from Revenue Inspectors will be compiled in the tahsili into a register for the tahsil, and the proposals for formation of blocks, circles and charges will be based on this. The proposals should be formulated by Tahsildars in consultation with Revenue Inspectors, at head-quarters, if possible. The revenue records and the records of the last census should be made use of to scrutinize the registers prepared by patwaris.

5. Census maps and General Village Registers for each State were preserved in the record rooms after the last census and will be useful as a guide to present arrangements. It will be noticed that the form of the General Village Register is not the same as at the last census and the omission of the simultaneous one-night census kept in mind.

6. All opportunities of educating the general public, in the idea that the census is their census and a public duty, should be taken. As the blocks will be much larger the number of enumerators required this time will be smaller than at the last census but the services of enumerators and supervisors are expected to be rendered free as usual, and the importance of enlisting the co-operation of all local bodies, educational institutions and influential persons is obvious and cannot be over-emphasised.

7. There will be no "General Schedule" for enumeration at this census. Enumeration will be recorded directly on slips which can be detached and sorted without slip-copying. It has been decided not to write the names of States, tahsils, etc., and only numbers and letters will be given. The numbers allotted to each State are shown in the table appended. The States may kindly be requested to allot numbers to tahsils or thanas (if any) and circles and charges in the same manner and send me a statement in the form below *as soon as the division into charges is complete*. This statement is required for the indent and supply of forms.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

R. K. RAMADHYANI,

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Enclosures—(1) List of States, etc., (2) Appendix A, (3) Census Programme, and (4) Spare copies of the Circular with its enclosures for States.

State No.....

Name and number of tahsil or thana	Number of charge	*Estimated population of each charge

*This column should be filled in by adding ten to fifteen per cent according to circumstances to the population at the 1931 census.

Copy forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi, / Chief Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur, for information.

R. K. RAMADHYANI,

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

GPN—2360—SCO—12-3-40—50.

Numbers allotted to States having less than one lac of population.

Name of State	Number allotted
Makrai	4-8
Sakti	14-5
Chhuikhadan	15-4
Kawardha	15-5

Numbers allotted to States having more than one lac of population.

Name of State	Number allotted to State	Name of tahsil or thana	Number to be allotted to tahsil or thana (if any)
Bastar ..	20	..	1 2 3, etc.
Kanker ..	21	..	1 2 3, etc.
Nandgaon ..	22	..	1 2, etc.
Khairagarh ..	23	..	1 2, 3, etc.
Raigarh ..	24	..	1 2, etc.
Sarangarh ..	25	..	1 2, etc.

GPN—2360—SCO—12-3-40—50.

परिशिष्ट "अ"

नमूना १

गांव का आम रजिस्टर

जिला या रियासत.....

तहसील.....

पटवारी हल्का.....

(१) गांव या शहर का सिलसिलेवार नंबर.....

(२) गांव या शहर का नाम.....

(३) खेडों (छोटे गांवों) वगैरह की तफसील.....

(४) मकानों की संख्या.....

(५) उपयुक्त गिननेवाला (व्यक्ति).....

नाम.....

पेशा.....

भाषा (शिक्षा की).....

(६) कैफियत.....

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(अ) रेवेन्यू इन्स्पेक्टर और पटवारी या उसी प्रकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों द्वारा मौके पर तहकीकात और देख भाल कर (दो प्रतियों में) रजिस्टर तैयार किया जावे और वर्तमान रजिस्टरों व कागजात की वह केवल नकल न हो. इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जावे कि रियासतों, जमीन्दारियों और दूर के दूसरे इलाकों का, जहां कि खेती बार बार बदलती रहती है और गांव के स्थान स्थायी नहीं हैं, कोई गांव या खेडा छूट न जावे. संभव है कि वैसे इलाकों में पटवारी हल्कों का निश्चित रूप से बंटवारा न हो. यह रेवेन्यू इन्स्पेक्टर की जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वह देख ले कि आबादी के कुल रकबे किसी न किसी पटवारी के हल्के में शामिल कर लिये गये हैं. गांवों का क्रम भौगोलिक रहेगा. रजिस्टर की एक प्रति रेवेन्यू इन्स्पेक्टर के मार्फत तहसीलदार को भेजी जायगी.

(ब) मर्दुमशुमारी के लिये 'गांव' का अर्थ वह रकबा है जो रेवेन्यू के कामों के लिये मौजा करार दिया गया है. उस मौजे के रकबे में जो खेडे शामिल हैं वे अलग गांव नहीं हैं.

GPN—2360—SCO—12-3-40—175.

Statement showing area and population of each tahsil in ....., district/State in 1931 and subsequent changes that may have taken place since the 26th February 1931.

District or State	Tahsil	1931				Transfer																Population and area as it may stand after alteration				
		Area in square miles	Population			Excluded after the 26th February 1931							Added after the 26th February 1931									Area in square miles	Population			Remarks
						Number of estates	Area in square miles	Population, 1931			Name of tahsil district, State, from which excluded		Orders under which excluded	Number of estates	Area in square miles	Population, 1931			Name of tahsil district, State to which added		Orders under which added					
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total	Tahsil	District or State				Male	Female	Total	Tahsil	District or State			Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)

NOTES.—(i) The statement should be filled in, in all cases whether there has been any change since the year 1931 or not. When there has been no change the figures in columns 23—26 will ordinarily be the same as in columns 3 to 6 but should there be any discrepancies these should be explained in column 27

(ii) The causes of changes should be given in the remarks column.

(iii) The total area for the district shown in column 3 should tally with the figures given in the provincial table I (column 2) of Central Provinces and Berar Census Tables, Part II, Volume XII, 1931

(iv) Any changes that are likely to take place before the 29th February 1941 should be seperately noted in red ink.

GPN—2360—SCO—12-3-40—175.

CIRCULAR No. 4

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

FROM

R. K. RAMADHYANI, ESQ., I.C.S.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

ALL STATE CENSUS OFFICERS.

Assembly Buildings, Nagpur, the 8th March 1940.

SUBJECT.—*Subsidiary enquiries—Census* 1941.

SIR,

I have the honour to address you regarding subsidiary enquiries to be made during the current census operations.

2. Topics of social and cultural interest are always of importance for purposes of census. Any information regarding changes and development of caste during the past decade will be very welcome. Under this head may well be included such subjects as the relaxation of caste rules whether under the influence of social reform or under that of expediency, the effect of marriage legislation and the postponment of the age of marriage, the break-up of the joint family system, widow remarriage, abandonment of the purdah, etc. The results of the contact of Animism with Hinduism and other religions should make interesting observation. The reaction between caste and industrial developments is also worth notice. Some occupations are confined to particular castes. Where these exist it would be interesting to learn how far they permit or how they prevent competition by outsiders; how the social position is affected, and whether fresh sub-castes or castes are formed for those who break away from their hereditary occupation; and the extent to which they employ their spare time in other occupations. Information on the subjects mentioned in this paragraph supplementary to existing reports and books, especially as regards changes since the last census, should certainly be forthcoming from a variety of sources. If there are any societies in your District/State devoted to social reform and kindred objects they may be invited to send you notes showing the extent and results of their activities. The following investigations which were made at the last census will be of special interest:—

(1) Examination of the decay and increase of primitive tribes in contact with civilized conditions;

(2) Depressed classes;

(3) The position of cottage industries.

3. An investigation into labour questions on the lines made at the last census will be valuable. General information is required regarding the adequacy or otherwise of the labour supply, and the pace at which wages have risen in comparison to prices in agricultural and industrial centres. Figures showing immigration of labour will not be easy to obtain, but those of emigration to Assam will be readily available. Strikes are fairly common nowadays and a brief account of the organization of labour, where it exists, and of the sources from which that organization came would be useful. It should also be possible to obtain information from the larger industrial concerns and from big Government or Railway works of the methods of recruiting labour, the localities from which it is recruited and difficulties experienced. Where female labour is employed to any extent the following questions should receive attention: Type of women employed; kind of work done by women, arrangements for maternity; comparative rate of wages among men and women; how far female labour is replacing male; social position and reputation of women workers.

4. To reveal changes in the conditions of rural trade, it would be useful to examine some typical rural markets, say, one or two in each tahsil. The object is to see what class of article is sold, and by whom ; from whence it comes ; how far the bazars supply the wants of the people ; how far they are interconnected or complementary ; how far prices are governed by custom or competition ; what new commodities are being sold, and where they come from ; what is the average turnover of different classes of shop-keepers ; how far credit advances and payment in kind are allowed ; what are the relations between the small shop-keeper and the large wholesale dealer ; to what extent trade agents are employed; how far customers always resort to the same seller ; what sorts of stocks are kept nd what accounts, if any, are maintained in petty shops.

5. To sum up, notes on any subject considered worth including in the Census Report, the scope of which is considerable, will be gladly received. Interested volunteers whether official or non-official might possibly like to take up enquiries on matters of interest, anthropological, ethnological, social or cultural, and if there are any in your District/State I shall be very pleased to indicate to them lines of investigation. Any article of particular merit could be included in the Census Report as an appendix over the name of its author. It is hoped that District Census Officers will use all the opportunities which offer to collect material upon the subjects mentioned. I suggest the maintenance of a special diary in which all touring officers can make notes of matters of interest to the census.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

R. K. RAMADHYANI,

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Copy forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi,
the Chief Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur,
the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh State Agency, Raipur,
the Political Agent, Bhopal Agency, Bhopal,
all Commissioners of Divisions, Central Provinces and Berar,

for information.

R. K. RAMADHYANI,

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

GPN—2360—SCO—12-3-40—250.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. dated, Nagpur, the 12th March 1940.

Copy forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners,
the Accountant General,
Central Provinces and Berar, for information and
necessary action.

R K Ramakrishnan

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

incurred they should be treated as census expenditure and should not be taken to "56 - Stationery and Printing".

8. Authorised charges debitable to census should never be presented in bills containing charges debitable to other accounts.

9. All bills for contingent expenditure on Census work must be countersigned by the Provincial Superintendent.

The heads in the Central Demands for Grants are as follows :-

A. - Superintendence.

A. 1. Pay of officers Non-voted ... ...
Voted

A. 2. Pay of establishments Voted ... ...

A. 3. Allowances, honoraria etc. Non-voted
voted.

A. 4. Contingencies. Voted.

A.5. Grants-in-aid, Contributions, etc.

B. - Enumeration.

B. 1. Pay of establishments. Voted.

B. 2. Allowances, honoraria, etc. Voted.

B. 3. Contingencies. Voted.

C. - Abstraction and Compilation.

C. 1. Pay of establishments. Voted.

C. 2. Allowances, honoraria, etc. Voted.

C. 3. Contingencies. Voted.

D. - Miscellaneous Staff. Voted.

E. Printing and other stationery charges - Voted.

Total

Non - Voted

Voted.

framed by the Auditor General
Rules for the classification and record of receipts and expenditure in connection with the census of 1941.

1. All Census charges should be recorded under the major head "47 - Miscellaneous Departments - Statistics - Census". The detailed classification in the accounts should follow the heads adopted in the Central Demands for Grants.

2. Only expenditure authorised by the Provincial Superintendent should be billed for as a central charge.

3. Pay and allowances of wholetime officers and any remuneration authorised to others for census work should be drawn on separate bills and charges direct to the Census grant under "47-Miscellaneous Departments - Census - Central".

4. Travelling allwances authorised by the Provincial Superintendent for debit to census operations should be drawn on separate bills and taken to the census grant under "47 - Miscellaneous Departments - Census".

5. Postage and telegraph charges on census business should be drawn on separate bills and debited against the Census grant.

6. Receipts and recoveries of expenditure in connection with the Census operations, such as sums recovered from Indian States and Municipalities, sale-proceeds of paper and realisations from the sale of articles bought for Census purposes, should be creditedas receipts under the minor head "Census" to be opened under the major head "XXXVI - Miscellaneous Departments - Statistics."

7. "When charges for Stationery and Printing are

incurred .....

Superintendant of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

.....

MEMORANDUM

Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 13th March 1940.

Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.

State Census Officers.

I invite attention to the Paragraphs concerning the General Village Register of my Circular No. 1 dated the 8th March 1940. The object of this Register, as stated therein, is to make sure that no village is omitted during the enumeration. In the Census Reports of 1911, 1921 and 1931 the Superintendents recommended that the preparation of the General Village Register was unnecessary. This suggestion has been carefully examined but it is felt that the risk of villages or hamlets being omitted is still considerable and it has been decided, therefore, that the General Village Register should be prepared this time also. It will be noticed, however, that the General Village Register ~~xxxx

living xxxxx in distant hamlets in the zamindaris are probably not recorded at all. In order to improve the accuracy of the vital statistics it should be examined to what extent the maintenance of vital statistics registers at villages police stations is defective. Vital statistics in urban areas are highly suspected and a special investigation of the manner of their maintenance would be extremely useful. In making suggestions to improve the accuracy of the statistics after examining all the probable sources of error it should please be stated whether you consider that the time has come now to approach the Provincial Government for legislation compelling every person in rural areas to report deaths and births.

Sd/- R.K.Ramdhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

MEMORANDUM

No. 174, Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 18th March 1940.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Attention is invited to Local Self-Government department's memorandum No. 229/4095/XIII, dated the 12th January 1940 on the subject of provision to be made by all local bodies in their budget for the year 1940-41 to meet the cost of census. I would suggest that you instruct every district council to make a provision of Rs. 250/- and every municipal committee (except Nagpur and Jubbulpore) rupees five to ten per one thousand of its population according to circumstances. During 1940-41 the items on which expenditure will be necessary are stationery (committees will be expected to provide one to two large sheets of badami paper per enumerator; they should arrange to provide pencils, thread, nibs, ink-powder, etc.) payments, if any, to enumerators for ~~xxx~~ expenses incurred, travelling allowance if the committee is not at district headquarters, house-numbering expenses, etc.

2. Payment on account of tabulation of census figures will not be required during the current financial year. Rules regulating this will be issued shortly.

Para 3 for D.C., Jubbr. only.

3. Jubbulpore Municipal Committee should provide not less than Rs. 500/-.

R K Ramachandra

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Enclosures:- Spare copies for District Councils and M.Cs.

Z.H. 18/3.

CIRCULAR No. 5

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

FROM

R. K. RAMADHYANI, ESQ., I.C.S.,
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

TO

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,
ALL STATE CENSUS OFFICERS.

Assembly Buildings, Nagpur, the 30th March 1940.

SUBJECT.– *Subsidiary enquiries.*

SIR,

I have the honour to draw your attention specifically to certain matters in respect of which the census of 1941 will break new ground.

2. One of these points is fertility; the age of the mother at the birth of the first child and the total number of children born will be recorded. In the house list, the number of male and female adults in each family is to be recorded. For proper presentation of fertility figures however there must be some indication of the length of married life; in addition to this it is also necessary to have some information regarding the average period between cohabitation and the birth of the first child. This information is by no means easy to collect and on a provincial basis it is not possible at present. We have no health units in this province but there may be areas where suitable persons to collect such information (such as health workers) may be available and also persons not unwilling to give information found. Where possible an attempt should be made to get such information. Considerations of fertility are, of course, associated with the practice of birth control which in many places has acquired popularity. To what extent the deliberate restriction of families and use of contraceptives is becoming common is a matter of great interest and importance; an idea of the sales of contraceptives can probably be obtained from shops which sell these articles.

3. The study of unemployment, seasonal occupations, industrial or organized employment and the division of labour in a family will be a special feature of this census. In connection with this, enquiries into the whole economic life of selected typical villages would be specially helpful. Young Assistant Commissioners under training can be given no more instructive work than this to do and I suggest that they should without exception conduct such enquiries; even more senior assistants can profit by such an enquiry and the enquiry itself will be of enormous importance as ten years have elapsed since the Central Provinces Banking Enquiry Committee met. I should be much obliged if you would communicate the names of assistants and villages selected for this and the instructions issued to them. The Report of the Central Provinces Banking Enquiry Committee will be found to be very useful reading by such assistants.

4. Paragraphs 17, 20 and 21 of the minutes of the Census Conference held at New Delhi last month are appended. I have already addressed districts and states about vital statistics and in January last, in a letter to the Provincial Government which has since been circulated for opinion, I had suggested a form for a birth certificate and a register of marriages to be maintained by the mukaddam or patel of a village. I suggest that experiments should be tried in uplift or other villages on the lines indicated. To what extent the spread of primary education and the demand created by it for proof of age has reacted on the realization of the importance of vital statistics and improvement of age returns is a matter for careful examination and comment. The possibility of maintenance of permanent registers and numbers on houses by village officials or panchayats should be reported on in due course.

5. Any interest shown in the general housing enquiry or the biometric enquiry in selected villages, by you or your assistants, will be highly welcome.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

R. K. Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Nagpur, dated the 30th March 1940.

Copy forwarded to—

the Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi,
the Chief Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar,
the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States Agency, Raipur,
the Political Agent, Bhopal Agency, Bhopal,
all Commissioners of Divisions,
the Registrar-General, Births, Deaths and Marriages, Central Provinces and Berar,
the Director of Public Health, Central Provinces and Berar,
the Director of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar,
the Director of Land Records, Central Provinces and Berar,
all Superintendents of Census Operations,

for information.

R. K. RAMADHYANI,

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Extracts of paragraphs 17, 20 *and* 21 *from the minutes of the proceedings of the Census Conference, held on the* 20*th to* 22*nd February* 1940.

17. The Census Commissioner remarked that in his view the approach to vital statistics in this country could be sensibly improved. There was too much reliance on outside agencies or on compulsion; for when it was a matter of a poor man losing a day's pay or at any rate being put to considerable difficulty in getting a report through to the proper quarter, it was no use making him technically punishable for the default. He himself would prefer a different approach, namely, to make it as easy as possible for the parent to make the report and to do everything possible to arouse in parents' minds that a birth certificate was an excellent thing. Once the parents of India are convinced that their children must have a birth certificate, they will give the authorities no peace till they get it. Whatever census officers could do to help on such new approach would be of great value.

20. *Village Map.*— * * * The house list represents a substantial effort of time and labour and if it is to be made, why not try to achieve its continuation so that it will not be necessary to do it all over again every ten years; or if such permanence is impossible why not see if a simpler method cannot be devised to secure our census aim? *Prima facie* there are some advantages in a permanent house list particularly if the numbers attached to the houses also remain permanent and numbers or names could be given to streets. Thus we might see our census numbers and street numbers or names becoming the postal addresses which are so markedly lacking over rural India.

21. *Street dwellers.*—In the more temperate parts of the country there exists a distinct phenomenon of the street-dweller, *i.e.*, a person who is not a vagrant or a sadhu, etc., but an ordinary citizen, come to a city or town for labour, often accompanied by his wife and even children and actually living in the streets or sidewalks. It might be interesting to see what the actual dimensions of this phenomenon are.

GPN—175—SCO—1-4-40—300.

CIRCULAR No. 6

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

FROM

R. K. RAMADHYANI, ESQ., I.C.S.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

TO

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

ALL STATE CENSUS OFFICERS.

Assembly Buildings, Nagpur, the 30th March 1940.

SUBJECT.—*Census Procedure—Standardisation of.*

SIR,

It sounds almost incredible that the eighth All-India Census is going to be taken shortly without any routine procedure being evolved for the preliminary arrangements and yet such is the case. Paragraph 9 of the Administration Report of the 1931 Census says "The first duty of the Superintendent is to issue a circular to districts regarding the preliminary arrangements * * * * *", and this has been done at every previous census. It has been done at the present census also but this census may be regarded as exceptional as great changes in procedure and principles are being introduced. The point however is that no action whatever is taken until the Provincial Superintendent, who is appointed early in the year before the census, prompts the districts to action with a preliminary circular. This has to be done in spite of the fact that all the preliminary arrangements such as the preparation of village registers, the division into blocks, circles and charges, the appointment of Census Officers and house-numbering are routine matters to be done at every census. How far census procedure had become routine is shown by the following sentences in paragraph 13 of the 1931 Administration Report. "The drafting of the Code can be done quickly. Generally the instructions of the previous census can be followed with little alteration except in so far as it is necessary to make any adaptation to suit changes in the Imperial Code." The present procedure in essence has been followed for the last 30 or 40 years at least and still fresh instructions have been issued every time regarding the formation of blocks, circles, etc., even the wastage of paper involved attracts notice. All this undoubtedly arises to a large extent out of the fact that the census has not yet been recognised in India as a continuous national activity and a fresh Census Act has to be enacted every decade.

2. The time has now arrived, it is hardly necessary to say, when recognition of the census as a continuing activity can no longer be postponed. The most important step towards this, of course, would be the enactment of permanent legislation. Before this is done, however, arrangements must be made to fit the census procedure into the routine of ordinary provincial administration. It should no longer be necessary for a Provincial Superintendent to be appointed a year or so before the census to issue a preliminary circular regarding the preparation of a general register of villages and other preliminary arrangements. The purpose of a general register of village is to make sure that no village or hamlet escapes inclusion and it should be examined how far the information required can be obtained out of annual village papers and land records. Should it be found that on account of shifting cultivation, unsurveyed villages or other reasons the preparation of the register cannot be avoided arrangements for its preparation as a routine matter a year before the census by including instructions in the manual of the patwari or other suitable manual should be considered. Similarly, the issue of permanent instructions for the formation of blocks, circles, etc., in the form of a General Book Circular of the Provincial

Government merits consideration. House-numbering and the maintenance of house lists is another routine procedure which requires similar examination. The possibility of permanent house-numbers in villages in which panchayats exist by making provision if necessary in the Panchayat Act has been referred to in Circular No. 5. Regular house lists which give information about materials of construction and accommodation would be valuable as a source of obtaining housing information at any time and quinquennial if not annual maintenance of such lists may be found to be a possibility. If this is impracticable house-numbering before census should be provided for by a routine instruction. Standard forms for the purpose of framing block, circle and charge proposals as well as house list forms which can be supplied any time by the Provincial Government Press can I think be devised and the suitability of the forms issued this time should be examined from this point of view.

3. If all these preliminary activities are provided for the appointment of a Provincial Superintendent can easily be postponed by six months if not longer and the issue of at least the preliminary chapters of the code at every census can be avoided, both with considerable saving.

4. The evolution of a standard procedure which can be incorporated in provincial manuals depends certainly on how far the census procedure is made invariable. As I have already stated the census of 1941 will be exceptional. It is hoped, however, that a procedure will be evolved which will be applicable in future without appreciable alteration for many decades; it is almost certain anyway that the changes, if any, will be minor and a great deal more standardisation than I have indicated above may be possible. In any case the formation of blocks, etc., is fundamental and making this portion of the census a routiue should be examined with the greatest care. I should be grateful for an expression of your considered opinion on these matters.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

R. K. RAMADHYANI,

Superintendent of Census Operations,

Central Provinces and Berar.

Nagpur, the 30th March 1940.

Copy forwarded to—

the Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi,
the Chief Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar,
the Director of Land Records, Central Provinces and Berar,
all Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations,

for information.

R. K. RAMADHYANI,

Superintendent of Census Operations,

Central Provinces and Berar.

GPN—198—SCO—14-5-40—50.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

.....

MEMORANDUM.

No. 216, Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 29th March 1940.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.

All State Census Officers.

Please delete the first two lines - "In urban..... definition above" on page 2 of appendix A forwarded with my Circular No. 1/2 dated the 8th March 1940 regarding preliminary arrangements. Tahsildars and others should please be directed to correct their copies.

R K Ramadhgir

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

.....

MEMORANDUM

No. 216, Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 29th March 1940.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.

All State Census Officers.

Please delete the first two lines - "In urban ..... definition above" on page 2 of appendix A forwarded with my Circular No. 1/2 dated the 8th March 1940 regarding preliminary arrangements. Tahsildars and others should please be directed to correct their copies.

R K Ramadhgir

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.29/3.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

.....

MEMORANDUM

No. 236, Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 13th April, 1940.

To

The Deputy Commissioner,
Saugor.

Reference:- Your memorandum No. 108-Z-10/1940, dated the 5th April 1940.

...

General Registers should be prepared for municipal areas and the instructions regarding urban areas contained in the Code of 1931 should be taken as a general guide.

2. Special instructions though not so elaborate as in 1931 will be issued regarding the Census of Railway and Cantonment areas. The general principles laid down at the last census regarding the formation of separate charges and getting arrangements done through executive and commanding officers in cantonment areas may be followed. Troops on the march are not likely to be enumerated at the place where they are found but enumeration will be made shortly before or after the 1st of March if necessary at their Cantonments. In making arrangements for railway areas it should be borne in mind that there will be no enumeration of travellers on trains and only arrangements for railway colonies etc. will be necessary.

3. The omission of States villages in British territory and inclusion of British villages in State territory is quite correct.

R K Ramakrishnan

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. 237, Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 13th April 1940.

Copy forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners (except Saugor), Central Provinces and Berar, for information.

R K Ramakrishnan

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.13/4.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

.....

MEMORANDUM

No. 247, Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 14th April 1940.

To

The Director of Public Health,
Central Provinces and Berar,
Nagpur.

Subject:- Biometric Enquiry.

Reference:- Your demi-official No. 22, dated the 24th February 1940 and my endorsement No. 244, dated the 13th April 1940.

I forward herewith a list of villages selected by Deputy Commissioners (except Amraoti from which district a report is expected shortly). The villages are reported to be easily accessible and to be typical of the tract concerned in their population. The names of villages in their districts may be communicated to Civil Surgeons.

2. I have separately despatched to Deputy Commissioners (except Nagpur; Civil Surgeon, Nagpur will be supplied direct from my office) for the purpose of passing on to Civil Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons at their headquarters five or six pads of one hundred slips each per tahsil together with sufficient copies of printed instructions for Sub Assistant Health Officers. I am not sure of my financial position as yet and cannot immediately supply a larger number of pads. It is not unlikely that the percentage of the total population examined in most villages will not exceed sixty and where the villages in any particular tahsil are absolutely similar in population, it would appear desirable to restrict the enquiry to one village in view of the present shortage of forms; if later in the year I find I can print more slips the enquiry can be extended. I have a small reserve of forms and can arrange to supply extra forms from it or transfer from other districts, to any place where more forms are ~~con~~-considered....

considered necessary.

3. Several of the districts have reported that weighing machines are available locally. The Civil Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon can arrange that the enquiring officers are provided with these, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner. Where machines are not available your suggestion regarding bazar scales may be tried and necessary instructions may be issued by you to the Sub Assistant Health Officers regarding them. I am requesting Deputy Commissioners to instruct their Tahsildars to give all necessary help to Sub Assistant Health Officers in making the enquiry and to arrange for an executive officer (at least a Revenue Inspector) to be present at the village during the enquiry. The instructions to ~~the~~ Sub Assistant Health Officers make it clear that no undue pressure is to be brought to bear on anybody during this enquiry.

4. The best time for the enquiry seems to be now as villages are not likely to be too busy and instructions may please be issued to start the enquiry wherever possible at once. Where this cannot be done the enquiry will have to be postponed to the cold weather.

5. Such other instructions as you consider necessary may please be issued to Civil Surgeons.

6. In urban areas the enquiry will have to be made by Municipal Sanitary Inspectors or similar officers as Assistant Medical Officers cannot be spared. I will address you separately about urban areas later.

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. 248, Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 14th April, 1940.

Copy forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners, Central Provinces and Berar, for information and favour of necessary action.

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.14/4.

CIRCULAR No. 5-A

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

FROM

R. K. RAMADHYANI, ESQ., I.C.S.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

TO

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

ALL STATE CENSUS OFFICERS.

Camp Drug, the 21st April 1940.

SUBJECT.—*Subsidiary enquiries.*

SIR,

The following additional instructions are issued in connection with fertility statistics and the economic enquiry mentioned in my Circular No. 5.

2. (*a*) The scope of the fertility enquiry obviously depends on local circumstances and it is useless to make the enquiry in places where results are likely to be utterly unreliable. In urban areas, the chances of collecting useful information are much greater than in rural areas and health workers are also rare in rural areas. The enquiry will therefore be conducted mostly in towns though villages considered suitable may be selected; it may be confined to a ward or mohalla in which the health-worker can conveniently operate. It is taken for granted that the results of the enquiry will not reach a high degree of accuracy but it is clear that a woman can get more accurate information than a man in such matters and where a woman worker is not available the enquiry may not be worth making.

(*b*) In order to link up this information with the information obtained on the census enumeration slip, the possibility of employing the health-worker herself as an enumerator may be examined. Where this is not considered possible there is no objection to a manuscript form giving the name, community, tribe or race, age, total number of children (alive and dead), age at birth of first child, interval between cohabitation and birth of the first child and length of married life.

3. For the economic enquiry, one village in each tahsil is all I consider possible in most districts; the village should be typical of the tahsil as far as possible and its population not more than 1,000. The enquiry may be entrusted to any officer of or above the rank of a trained Naib-Tahsildar. It does not seem to me possible or desirable to issue any elaborate instructions and rules; but for the sake of convenience and uniformity all over the province, I give roughly the broad heads under which notes should be recorded :—

(1) The general nature of cultivation including size of holdings, the use of pure seeds and improved implements, irrigation, manures, crop protection, etc.
(2) Landlord, tenants or occupants, agricultural labourers and artisans.
(3) Income and expenditure on cultivation and subsidiary occupations, cottage industries, etc.
(4) Rural credit and indebtedness, interest, rent or land revenue, marketing, communications, the system of barter, etc.
(5) The position resulting from debt conciliation and consolidation of holdings, if any.
(6) Social disabilities and obligations and their reaction on the economic position.
(7) Village cattle, their care and feeding, diseases, veterinary aid, average working life, etc.
(8) The " average " family budget of tenants or occupants and labourers.
(9) Conclusions and the extent to which they are generally applicable to the whole tahsil.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

R. K. RAMADHYANI,

Superintendent of Census Operations,

Central Provinces and Berar.

Camp Drug, the 21st April 1940.

Copy forwarded to—

the Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi,

the Chief Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Pachmarhi,

the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States Agency, Raipur,

the Political Agent, Bhopal Agency, Bhopal,

all Commissioners of Divisions,

the Registrar-General, Births, Deaths and Marriages, Central Provinces and Berar,

the Director of Public Health, Central Provinces and Berar,

the Director of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar,

the Director of Land Records, Central Provinces and Berar,

all Superintendents of Census Operations,

for information.

R. K. RAMADHYANI,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

GPN—367—SCO—30-4-40—300.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

******

MEMORANDUM

No, C/48, dated Pachmarhi, the 11th May, 1940.

To

All Deputy Commissioners (except Chanda)

Central Provinces and Berar.

Subject:- Economic enquiry.

A copy of the instructions issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, is forwarded herewith for such use as you can make of it. The Banking Enquiry Committee in my opinion restricted itself too much to ~~xxkx~~ arithmetical averages. The various figures worked out by it cannot therefore be accepted unhesitatingly as indices which give a satisfactory picture of actual circumstances. If two items can be represented by the numbers 100 and 20, the average of 60 is certainly not a sufficiently - accurate picture of either. What the ordinary person has in mind when he thinks of an "average" is the magnitude of the item which may be regarded as a sufficiently close picture of the majority of items of which the "average" is given. This "average" is really what is described as the "mode" in statistical language. To give an example, if there are two ~~xxxxxxx~~ tenants holding one acre, 20 tenants holding five acres and three holding above five acres, the most common holding or mode is five acres and it is obviously less deceptive to describe the tenant of 5 acres as typical of the village than to obtain an "average" tenant who may be entirely

fictitious....

fictitious.

2. I consider therefore that the mode should be substituted for average in paragraph 5(ii), (v),(vi), (vii), (ix) and (x) of the Deputy Commissioner's Chanda's instructions. The average may be obtained where variations are not of the type described above or it is difficult to say which of two or more magnitudes is to be taken as the 'mode'.

3. It should be possible in this limited enquiry to do better than to adopt the number of five members in an "average" family.

R K Ramachandrani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. C/49, dated Pachmarhi, the 11th May, 1940.

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, for information with reference to his memorandum No.258/DI/E.II., dated the 6th May 1940.

R K Ramachandrani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.11/5.

Copy of Memo No.258-B-I/E-II, dated, the 6th May 1940 from the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Brahmapuri/Garchiroli and Tahsildars.

Reference : This Office memo No.258-S/E-II, dated the 20th Aprl. No.258-T/E-II 1940.

Subject : Subsidiary enquiries in Census operations (enquiries into the economic life of selected villages.)

====oOo===

In continuation of this office memoranda quoted above the following instructions are issued for commencing the - enquiries at once:

2. The enquiry will consist of two parts I collection of - statistics and II examination of the life of the villagers as a whole. Each part will be very valuable and in fact both the parts will be interdependent.

3. The Officer-in-charge of the enquiry should immediately issue to the Patwari draft forms A, B and C of appendix E to the C.P. and Berar Banking Enquiry Committee Report (Pages 20-27 of Volume II of the report) The draft forms should be prepared by the Reader of the Officer concerned. The patwari should be personally explained by the officer himself how the forms are to be filled in. This should be done at the spot where the patwari should be called.

4. As soon as the statements are ready the officer should - camp in the selected villages for three or four days if necessary and after verifying the statements prepared by the patwari should proceed to make enquiries from individual villagers. He should read pages 179 to 210 and 590 to 600 of volume II of the Banking Enquiry Committee Report dealing with the detailed enquiry made by the Committee in some of the villages in the Chanda district. Statements of selected villagers should be - recorded and information from the village records should also be collected if necessary.

5. The following instructions should be carefully studied and complied with:-

(i) Prepare a table showing distribution of population engaged in agriculture and other occupations and calculate - the percentage for each (Make use of statement A).

(ii) Estimate the number of families in the village. Five persons on an average may be taken to constitute a family - (Read paragraph 321 page 47 volume I.)

(iii) Record statement of number of villagers and draw up an average table showing cost of maintenance and clothing a family in the village. The table may be on the lines of the tables given in paragraphs 351 to 356 of the Banking - Enquiry Committee Report Volume I (make use of Statement A columns 17 to 19 and read para 27 in volume I of the report as also para 58(c) and particularly note the caution.)

(iv) Estimate the cost of cultivation of each crop in the village and draw up a table similar to that given at - page 594 of the II volume of the Banking Enquiry Committee Report (make use of statement A cols. 20 to 22. Read para-378 Volume I of the Report. This will explain how columns 20 to 22 of statement A are to be filled in) From the village papers find out the total occupied area of the village. - Dividethe total cost of cultivation of all the crops obtained from the table by the total occupied area of the village - and get the average cost of cultivation per acre of occupied area.

(v) Calculate average rental assessment per acre by - dividing the total area held by cultivators by the total - rental demand.

(vi) Determine the size of an average holding in the - village as follows:-

Find out the number of person belonging to the - rent paying cultivating class in the village (with the help of Jamabandi and statement A) Next determine similarly the area in their possession and divide this total area by the number of the persons. The result will be the size of the - average family holding in the village (Read paragraph 13, page 593 of the II Volume of the Banking Enquiry Committee Report).

(vii) Prepare a table similar to that given at page 595

page 595 of the II volume of the Banking Enquiry Committee Report showing the estimate of the value of the gross-outturn of all the crops in the village in a normal year at normal - prices. The normal price should be the average wholesale price in the wholesale market nearest to the village (Read paragraphs 405 and 410 pages 62 and 64 of the 1st ~~xxxxx~~ volume of the Banking Enquiry Committee Report.) From this table - determine the value of gross outturn per average holding mentioned in point (6) above by using the formula given below :-

Average value of gross outturn per holding = $\frac{\text{Total value of outturn in the village}}{\text{Total occupied area}} \times$ (Six of average holding)

(viii) Determine the percentage to be allowed for the loss in marketting on account of distance and other causes. See if 10% deduction is reasonable (Read paragraphs 410 to 415 - of volume I of the Report.)

(ix) Next determine the average net outturn per average - holding by deducting the cost of cultivation (which is the average cost of cultivation per occupied acre as found in - para 5 above multiplied by the size of the average holding) and the percentage for marketting losses (Read paragraphs - 416 to 418 of Volume I of the Report.)

(10) Determine the average subsidiary income per family of the village, that is, income from non-agriculture sources as follows :-

(a) Estimate of income from cattle breeding:

(i) Give abstract from Titama Milan Khasra about - cattle census. Compare the census ten years ago and notice the increase in the number of cattle as in paragraph 456 Volume I of the Banking Enquiry - - Committee Report.

(ii) Estimate the price of agriculture cattle in the - locality after consulting several villagers and note down the all round prices as in paragraph 454 of Volume I of the Report.

(iii) From (i) and (ii) above estimate the total value of the live stock in the village

(iv) Calculate the approximate annual income per family of the village by using the following formula

formula :

$$\text{Average annual income per family from cattle breeding} = \frac{\text{Total value of live stock in the village}}{(\text{Total number of families in the village}) \times 10}$$

(Read paragraph 457 of Volume I of the Report)

(b) Estimate of income from milk, ghee and butter.

(i) Find out the average annual income in the village - from these sources.

(ii) Divide the figure obtained in (i) by the number of families in the village and get the average income per family.

(c) Estimate the average income per family as in (b) above from the following sources :

(i) Employment in forest for cutting wood, grass etc., or for collecting forest produce.
(ii) Carting.
(iii) Working in fields as labourers.
(iv) Miscellaneous labour.
(v) Private collection and sale of Muhawa, Achar and other forest produce.
(vi) Fishing, Shikar, etc.
(vii) Other source of income if any.

(d) From (a) to (c) above calculate the total average income per family from the subsidiary sources.
(Read paragraph 453 to 469 of Volume I of the Report)

11. Now draw up a table showing the financial position of an average cultivating family as in paragraph 470 of the - Banking Enquiry Committee Report Volume I and arrive at the balance left with the cultivator.

12. From the balance arrived at in (11) above deduct other average miscellaneous expenses per family such as expenses on marriages, death ceremonies and other religious or social functions after carefully determining the average expenditure of this nature per family. Finally point out the balace if any left with the average cultivating family.

13. From enquiries made in connection with para 10 above determine the financial position of the Agricultural labourer and point out his annual income per family, estimate the - average expenditure per family of this class and point out the balance if any left with the family.

(Read paragraphs 478 to 481 of Volume I of the Report.)

14. Agricultural Indebtedness.

(i) Prepare a table for the village in the form given

form given at pages 110 - 111 of the 1st Volume of the - Banking Enquiry Committee Report.

(Column 3 is for total annual interest charges. Figure for column 4 will be obtained from para 9 above; the cost of - cultivation need not be deducted from this gross out turn. gross outturn for total occupied area should be calculated and entered in column 4. Figure for column 5 will be obtained from sub-paragraph 3 above by calculating cost of maintaining all agricultural families. The number of agricultural families is the number of persons of the rent paying agricultural class.Figure for column 6 will be total cost of cultivation arrived at in paragraph 4 above in the table referred to thereini In column 7 the total rental demand of the village will be entered.

(ii) Use the table prepared in sub-para (i) above for the analysis of the indebtedness :-

(a) Point out by calculation the percentage the debt bears to the outturn.
(b) what percentage ~~xxx~~ of total annual cost is equivalent to the indebtedness.
(c) discuss the ratio between the debt and the balance of agricultural income (Read paragraph 653 of Volume I of the Report.)

(iii) Compare the/agricultural assets and the agricultural debt as in paragraph 658 of Volume I of the report.(The - value of ornaments etc., in the village should be estimated by making enquiry.)

(iv) draw up a table similar to that at page 122 of volume I of the Report.

(Figure for column 3 will be obtained by dividing the - total debt by the number of the families. Figure for column 4 will be obtained by dividing the total debt by the - total occupied area of the village. Similarly figure for column 5 will be obtained by diving the total debt by the total rental demand of the village.)

(v) Now draw up a statement to summarise the economic position of an average cultivating family in the village as/paragraph 720 of Volume I of the Report.

(vi) Prepare a table to show the distribution of debt in the village similar to that at page 125 of Volume I of the report.

(vii) Draw up a table for the village similar to that at pages 128-129 of Volume I of the report to show the - percentage of debt incurred for different purposes.

(viii) Enumerate the ~~xxx~~ causes of indebtedness in the - village.

(ix) Draw up a table similar to that at pages 140-141 of volume I of the Report to show what percentage of the loans

of the loans were borrowed from different sources.

(x) Discuss the facilities to the cultivators in getting loans:

(a) do they get loans easily for seed, bullocks and conducting agriculture operations?
(b) what has been the effect of the various legislations for giving relief to debtors?
(c) to what extent land remains unsown for want of credit facilities. Similarly to what extent agricultural operations such as weeding etc., are not properly done for the same reason and to what extent the outturn of crops is thereby reduced?

(xi) Discuss the indebtedness and financial position of the local malguzar under the following heads:

(a) his total debt
(b) total amount, tenants owe to him
(c) value of his landed property
(d) percentage of the value of his landed property which the total debt represents
(e) his income from different sources (Table may be given)
(f) His expenses on various items (Table might be prepared.)

Note :- If there are two or more malguzars, the case of each may be dealt with separately.

15. Consider the general village life under the following heads :-

(I) Geographical situation of the village
(II) Historical Importance if any
(III) Communications:
(a) Nature of roads, distance of main road if any nearby; distance of nearest market.
(b) difficulties of communication.
(IV) Marketting :

Draw up a note pointing out difficulties of marketting and ways of improvement. Local market and the nearest wholesale market must be visited and the practices observed personally.
(Read paragraphs 410 to 415 and Chapter VII of the Banking Enquiry Committee Report Volume I.)
(V) Crops and methods of agriculture. How far they need improvement?
(VI) Village Industries.
(a) Existence and nature of village industries if any.
(b) Financial position of each of the existing industry.(In this connection it should be examined to what extent the industry is profitable.)
(c) Probabilities of developing existing industries and of introducing new ones should be examined (natural resources of the village--should, in this connection be ascertained as also the nature of different articles imported into the village and it should be noticed how the villagers spend their time when not engaged in agricultur operations also bear in mind point No. IX below)

VII. Live stock :

(a) Condition and nature of plough animal in the village.
(b) Condition and nature of milching animals in - the village.
(c) Percentage of useless animals in the village.
(d) Nature of grazing facilities including existence of pasture lands etc.
(e) Nature of water supply in the village
(f) Probabilities of improving (d) and (e) above.

VIII. Education and Culture.

(a) Approximate percentage of persons who can read and write in the village.
(b) Nature of educational facilties.
(c) Nature of influence of religious, social and - other organisations.
(d) To what extent economic life of the village is prejudiced for want of education.
(e) Habit of thrift amongst people. In this connection discuss to what extent unnecessary - expenses are incurred on marriages and other ceremonies etc. Point out whether there is any possibility to encourse habit of saving money. Make use of table mentioned in sub-para 14(vii) above in your discussion.

IX. Public Health and Morals.

(a) General health of the people.
(b) Gommon diseases if any
(c) Probable and apparent causes of prevailing disease if any.
(d) Nature and quantity of food of the average - villager (whether properly fed or underfed.)
(e) Approximate average age of boys and girls at - marriage time.
(f) average age at the time of cohabition
(g) average age of girl at child birth
(h) medical or other health facilities if any.

X. General Conditions of the people:

In this connection discuss the question of unemployment also making use of the figures of population in different occupations collected as per instruction No. 1 above of paragraph 5. Also examine the nature of the average - holding arrived at as per instruction No. 6 and point out if it is economic. Next point out the size of an economic holding and calculating the wastage of man power in agriculture that it to say estimate the minimum number of - persons who can carry out the agricultural work in the - village and the number of persons that are actually engaged for the purpose and determine the number of persons who can be spared from agricultural work without affecting the out-

the outturn of crops.

6. The points given above need not be regarded as exhaustive and the enquiring officer will be at liberty to include any other interesting points coming to his - n o t i c e.

J.S.K.

====oOo=====

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

.....

MEMORANDUM

No. C/50, dated Pachmarhi, the 13th May, 1940.

To

The Deputy Commissioner,
Chanda.

Reference:- Your memorandum No.258-1-I/E.II., dated 9-5-1940.

Instructions regarding railways are awaited from the Government of India and will be issued as soon as possible. There will be no enumeration of trains this time and arrangements are necessary only for the enumeration of railway colonies, employees etc. ~~will be necessary~~. The general principle which may be followed is to make the whole system in the district a separate charge with one of the railway officers as Superintendent and pending formal instructions the local authorities should be approached unofficially and the arrangements of the last census examined.

As regards large mines (i.e., sufficiently large to be made separate charges,) they should be made separate charges with the manager or supervisor as Superintendent. Smaller mines, factories, etc. will be made separate circles or blocks according to their size and the managers will be supervisors or enumerators as the case may be. This is the general principle which will be followed and no separate forms, etc. as at the last census are proposed to be issued at present.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. C/51, dated Pachmarhi, the 13th May, 1940.

Copy forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners (except Chanda), Central Provinces and Berar, for information.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.13/5.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

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MEMORANDUM

No. C/54, dated Pachmarhi, the 16th May, 1940.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.

All State Census Officers.

It is a well known fact that the age of a person, particularly in the rural areas, can be determined with accuracy only occasionally and in a great many cases we have to be content with only a rough guess by appearance. Age can be determined approximately sometimes by reference to well known events whose dates are known such as the great famine of 1899 or the influenza epidemic of 1918. The decennial census itself may act as a measure of the flow of time and the number of censuses a person has known can give an approximate indication of his age. While events of province-wide occurrence like the above are extremely rare there may be many events of local importance whose dates are known; such events are settlements, floods, local epidemics, etc. In the States the accession to the gadi of a Ruling Chief may be a good timemark. It is clear that if a calendar of widely known events can be made out for each district or State the determination of the age of a person can probably be made with greater accuracy than formerly. Will you please therefore make out a calendar for your district or state and let me have a copy in due course. Please also make any other suggestion which may occur to you in this connection.

R. K. Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.16/5.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

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MEMORANDUM

No. C/59, dated Pachmarhi, the 24th May, 1940.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
Central Provinces and Berar.

ALL STATE CENSUS OFFICERS
(except Sakti, Khairagarh and Kanker).

The statement showing the division of tahsils into charges and the estimated population of charges have, I regret to say, not yet been received from the majority of districts. But from the few statements which have been received so far it appears to me that the division into charges has not been satisfactorily made and in one case (Sohagpur) I noticed that the population of a tahsil is much less than the population at the last census , though the instructions were to add 10 per cent to the population at the last census in making the estimate. Attention is invited to paragraph 4 of Chapter II of the Census Code. About 600 houses (corresponding to a population of about 3,000) is given as a fair size for a circle. Still many charges have been formed with populations of a few hundreds and in the Narsinghpur tahsil a forest area with only 104 people has been made a separate charge. In paragraph 6 of ~~khexCode~~ Chapter II of the Census Code I have specially emphasised that small forest charges should not be formed. A charge should have at least 3 or 4 circles (roughly corresponding to a population of about 10,000) ~~at least~~ (except railway charges) and forest charges and urban charges....

charges which contain small populations should wherever possible be made circles and incorporated in other rural charges. I hope at least that all possible attempts will be made to make no charges (except railway charges) which are smaller in size than the average size prescribed for a circle. The Deputy Commissioners and State Census Officers who have already submitted proposals will kindly revise them in the light of these remarks and also see that the figures of estimated population are carefully scrutinized before submitting fresh statements; others will kindly prepare the statements in accordance with the instructions and send them with the least possible delay. I would point out that until these statements are received it is not possible to begin printing of enumeration slips. The need for treating this matter as urgent is once again emphasised.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations.
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.24/5.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,

Central Provinces and Berar.

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MEMORANDUM

No. C/82, dated Pachmarhi, the 4th June, 1940.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS
(except Saugor),
Central Provinces and Berar.

ALL STATE CENSUS OFFICERS.

Please make the following alteration in the Code of Census Procedure:-

In paragraph 14 of Chapter II substitute "Circle Register" for "Charge Register" in line 1.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. C/83, dated Pachmarhi, the 4th June, 1940.

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, for information with reference to his memorandum No. 48-Z-96/40, dated the 30th May 1940.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.4/6.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
Central Provinces & Berar.

MEMORANDUM.

No.428 Dated Assembly Bldgs,Nagpur, the 28th June 40.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,

Central Provinces and Berar.

All State Census Officers.

Reference :- Para 1 of my Memorandum No. 350, dated the 8th June 1940.

The gunny bags in which the enumeration pads will be received from Calcutta will be required later for despatching pads to abstraction office and should not be destroyed. The Tahsildars should kindly be - instructed to preserve them.

R N Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces & Berar.

Encl.
Spare copies
for Tahsildars.

J.S.K.
28/6

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Memorandum

No. 465 Dated Assembly Bldgs. Nahpur the 13th July 1940.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.
All State Census Officers.

Subject:- Amendment of House-list, Census Programme etc.,

1. On page 24 of Part I, Census Code,
(i) Renumber instruction 6 as 6 (a) and insert the following after it as (b)
(b) at the end of column 6 isa small squiare. If the head of the family is the owner of the house make a mark ✓ inside this; if the house is not owned by him put a X.
Note - In many house-lists the square has been left out. The Supervisor should in such cases mark out a square (as shown in the Supervisor's booklet)
(ii) In instruction No. 7 add the following sentence at the end. "Persons not over 14 years of age should be shown as children".

2. Attention is invited to paragraph 3 on page 29 of Part I, Census Code. It has now been decided to include blank forms of Enumerator's Abstract and Charge Summary in the booklets to be issued to Enumerators, and Charge Superintendents to reduce the work of distribution; loose forms will therefore not be supplied except of Circle Summaries. No allowance for wastage of forms can be made in view of the rising cost and difficulty of getting paper and only 2 forms per circle (of Circle Summary) will be supplied.

3. The provisional Census programme should please be corrected as follows:-

Training and testing of Enumerators	-September to end of February.
Distribution of Enumeration pads	-- February
Enumeration	-- 1st March on wards

4. Part II of the Census Code dealing with enumeration is being issued shortly. Attention is invited to the portions dealing with "incomplete enumeration" and enumeration on the night of 28th February. Many difficulties of enumeration connected with births and deaths, absentees and visitors etc., will be simplified if in all places where enumeration is likely to take several days the preliminary 'count of heads' can be carried out. Similarly enumeration of "houseless" population can perhaps be carried out with less fear of omissions on the night of 28th February in many places. I would like an early examination and determination made of the areas in which modified procedure is desirable. The question will of course be discussed in detail personally when I commence my tours.

5. Part II of the Code and the booklets, particularly, should be carefully examined for defects. Additional copies required should be applied for early. Booklets for Enumerators etc., in English are not being printed and where it is not possible to manage with the Codes, cyclostyled copies in English will be supplied on early request.

Sd/- R.K.Ramadhyani.
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

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MEMORANDUM

No. 500, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 26th/27th July, 1940.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Subject:- Amendments to Chapter V of the Code of Census Procedure, Central Provinces and Berar, 1941, Part I.

Please make the following amendments to Chapter of the Provincial Census Code:-

(i) The letter and word "B-Enumeration" shall be inserted after the words "47-Miscellaneous Department - Statistics - Census" in line 7 of Article 2;

(ii) The letter and figure "B-3" shall be inserted before the word "Contingencies" in line 5 of Article 3;

(iii) A new column "Number of voucher with date of its encashment during the month" shall be added after the column "Total" in the form of monthly return of census expenditure in Article 7.

2. You are requested to see that the instructions laid down in the Chapter are followed strictly while incurring expenditure on census.

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. _____, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 26th July 1940.

Copy forwarded to the Accountant General, Central Provinces and Berar with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. D.S.V./Census/1574, dated the 27th March 1940, for necessary action.

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.26/27.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

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Memorandum

No. 516, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 2nd August 40.

To

The Deputy Commissioner,
Chanda.

Reference:- Your memorandum No. 258-YI/E-II, dated the 26th July 1940.

Booklets for census officers are being despatched shortly. Regarding practice your attention is drawn to the extract on page 14 of the Census Code of Procedure Part II. One pad is however being sent specially with the booklets to district headquarters and this may be broken up and made the best possible use of. All booklets will contain a facsimile slip.

2. Please see that printed house lists are not used for practice.

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. 517, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 2nd August 40.

Copy forwarded to

all Deputy Commissioners (except Chanda), C.P. & Berar,
State Census Officers,

for information.

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Z.H.2/8.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

MEMORANDUM

No. 593, Dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 29th August, 1940.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.
All State Census Officers.

The time for the commencement of house-numbering is drawing near. As the house-list of 1941 is much more elablrate than the house-list of previous censuses, it is necessary to start house-numbering as early as possible so that the work can be finished by the appointed date. Local bodies in urban areas arex likely to take things easy and patwaris and others in rural areas have a tendency of postponing things to the eleventh hour. It is highly desirable, therefore, to take action to see that at least the preliminary inspections and kachha numbering, before the house-numbering begin even before the date mentioned in the programme. In towns the rains will not prevent the work started at any time and in rural areas the patwaris can commence the work of the head-quarters and other large and accessible villages in their circles. I should be grateful, therefore, if you will see that all concerned realise the desirability of beginning work asearly as possible.

2. In urban areas even if there is a system of municipal numbering it should be borne in mind that the census definition of a house makes either an entirely different system of numbering or considerable modification of the existing s stem necessary. It is necessary to see that local bodies do not fail to take action on the ground that their houses are already numbered.

Sd. R.K.Ramdhyani.
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

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MEMORANDUM

No. 631, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 7th September, 1940.

To

ALL TAHSILDARS.
ALL STATE CENSUS OFFICERS.

Subject:- Supply of Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators.

_____ copies of Supplementary Instructions have been sent to you by railway parcel for which railway receipt No._____, dated the _____September 1940 is enclosed herewith. Please acknowledge receipt.

2. Please arrange to distribute the copies as detailed in my memorandum No. 518, dated the 2nd August 1940.

Para 3 for Tahrs. at District Hd.Qrs.

3. ____copies of the Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators enclosed in your parcel should please be sent immediately on receipt to the Deputy Commissioner for use in his office.

K.H.Ramdhya

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

AMENDMENT TO CENSUS CODE, PART I, 1941.

Page 24.

1. Substitute the following for instruction 6:-

"6 (a) Enter the name of the head member of the family, his religion and (if Hindu) his caste in column 7. In the same column enter the number (1) in brackets before entering the name if there is more than one family; the remaining families will be entered on subsequent leaves with appropriate numbers but columns 3,4, 5 and 6 will not be filled up. If the house is empty write "empty" against column 7 and put X against columns 8 and 9.

(b) At the end of column 7 is a small square. If the head member of the family is the owner of the house make a mark ✓ inside this; if the house is not owned by him put a X .

Note.- In many house lists the square has been left out. The Supervisor should in such cases mark out a square (as shown in the Supervisor's booklet).

2. Add the following at the end of instruction No. 7

" Persons not over 14 years of age should be shown as children".

K.H.Ramdhya

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No.632, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 7th September, 1940.

Copy forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners, C.P. and Berar, for information and necessary action.

K.H.Ramdhya

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Form of acknowledgment.

Received from the Superintendent of Census Operations, C.P. and Berar, _____ copies of Supplementary Instructions to Enumerators.

Tahsildar, _____.

State Census Officer,_____.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Memorandum

No. 641, dated, Assembly Buildings Nagpur, the 13th Septr.1940.

To

IMMEDIATE All Deputy Commissioners, C.P. and Berar,

All State Census Officers.

Subject:- Adjustment of area

Reference:- This office circular no.3, dated 8th March 1940.

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Attention is invited to note (iv) printed at the foot of the form appended to the circular mentioned above. It should kindly be stated whether any changes in the area and population reported by you are likely to take place before the 28th February 1941.

G V Kandhekar
Head Clerk,
Office of the Superintendent of Census Opns.,
Central Provinces and Berar.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Immediate

MEMORANDUM.

No. 700, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 25th September, 1940.

To

ALL TAHSILDARS.
ALL STATE CENSUS OFFICERS.

Subject:- House-numbering and training of staff.

My first inspection of house-numbering showed a very unsatisfactory study of instructions on the part of all concerned. Among mistakes found were entering wrong numbers at the top, omission of kitchens from number of living rooms, omission of religion and caste of householders, writing of numbers on doors, etc. I found also that a number of pads were filled up during the katcha house-numbering. It is likely that a similar state of affairs exists elsewhere and your urgent attention is invited to the need for a thorough study of the simple instructions issued by you and your assistants and proper training of Superintendents and Supervisors. House list pads should not be filled in during the the katcha numbering and only when this is completed and checked where possible by Charge Superintendents and other officers that pukka numbering and entry of houselist pads should be taken up. The need for legible writing should also be emphasised. A high degree of accuracy should be aimed at right from the beginning and a hundred per cent check should be possible by the middle of February.

2. As there may be several census houses in a structurally single building (e.g. chawls, flats, etc.) it is desirable to get the number of separate buildings in existence. Charge Superintendents and Supervisors should therefore be instructed to put an asterisk or X mark against all numbers except the first house number of a single block of buildings in column 3 of the house-list. Example: A building with three census houses would have numbers as follows: 120, 121 x, 122 x. Charge Superintendents and other checking officers should put these marks on if Supervisors have omitted them.

3. Please send a report to reach me by the 15th October regarding the progress of house-numbering in your jurisdiction (urban and rural).

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Enclosures:- 1 spare copy (for Tahsildars).

No. 701, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 25th September, 1940.

Copy forwarded to the District Census Officers, Central Provinces and Berar, for information and necessary action.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Enclosures:- 2 spare copies.

Z.H.25/9.

No. 726

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, CENSUS OPERATIONS CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

MEMORANDUM

To

ALL CENSUS OFFICERS,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AND STATES.

Assembly Buildings, Nagpur, the 27th September 1940.

SUBJECT.—*Enumeration—Supplementary Instructions.*

The Census province of the Central Provinces and Berar includes the following States:—Makrai, Bastar, Kanker, Nandgaon, Khairagarh, Chhuikhadan, Kawardha, Sakti, Raigarh and Sarangarh. People of these States should not be treated as "outsiders" for purposes of enumeration on the 1st March 1941. "Outsiders" are people whose usual residence is in other provinces or States.

2. Enumeration of places like hotels, sarais, camping grounds, dak bungalows and other places where "houseless" people are to be found, will take place throughout the province on the night of the 28th February between 7 and 12 p.m. as sunrise is not convenient for either enumerators or the enumerated. Where the work involved in this enumeration is heavy, as, for instance, in Nagpur or Jubbulpore, special enumerators who will not have to work again on the following day may be appointed. The police should be instructed to collect beggars and other homeless people at convenient places on the 28th night till enumeration is over.

3. In the simultaneous enumeration on the 28th night, all travellers from outside the Census province should be included unless they are likely to leave the province before sunrise next day. Travellers of this province should not be included unless they have been absent for more than a month from their usual place of residence. All persons should however be questioned on these points, and those from outside the province should be asked if they have been enumerated before.

4. In all blocks which do not contain more than 200—250 people (in well-populated blocks 40—50 houses) it should not be difficult for enumerators to finish the enumeration by nightfall on the 2nd March, and in all such blocks (urban or rural) "incomplete" enumeration is not necessary and oral statements of people regarding birth or death taking place before or after sunrise on the 1st March should be quite reliable. The only complication is that of "outsiders" who were present on the 1st March but have left before the 2nd; enumerators should therefore enquire in the portion of the block enumerated on the 2nd whether "outsiders" who have left were present on the 1st March.

5. In all larger blocks (Old Dhamangaon, Amraoti district) "incomplete" enumeration should be arranged for but the slips of "outsiders" who are casual visitors should not be incomplete as they may not be found again.

6. Where "outsiders" are not likely to be found in the house population, the procedure in paragraph 4 above may be applied to larger blocks in which enumeration can be completed in three days but enumerators should be aware of the possibility of "outsiders" and make necessary enquiries.

7. An example of what the enumerator has to do at a house on the 1st March is given below:—

Enumerator: Who are all the persons present here now?

Householder: Myself, my wife, my son, my two daughters, one of them with a little baby.

Enumerator: Do all of these usually reside here?

Householder: No; my daughters usually live with their husbands.

Enumerator: Where do they come from?

Householder: One stays in the Rewa State and the other in Seoni. (Enumerator will enumerate the daughter from Rewa.)

Enumerator: How long is it since the other one left her house in Seoni?

Householder: About ten days. (Enumerator does not enumerate the daughter from Seoni.)

Enumerator : Is there anybody else who usually stays here ab ent now ?

Householder : Yes ; one of my sons has gone to Maihar village in the Panna State to look for work and another has gone to the tahsili for a revenue case. (Enumerator does not enumerate the son in the Panna State as he will be enumerated there if present on the 1st March.)

Enumerator : How long has the son who went to the tahsili been away ?

Householder : Today is the third day. (Enumerator enumerates him.) (Enumerator looks at the entries in the remarks column of his block list.)

Enumerator : Have you not omitted an ther daughter ?

Householder : Ah ! Yes, she has gone out to play. (Enumerator will enumerate her.)

Enumerator : When did your daughter have the baby ?

Householder : Only this morning.

Enumerator : Before unrise or after sunrise ?

Householder : After sunrise. (Enumerator does not enumerate the baby.)

NOTE.—The example is obviously not exhaustive.

8. Propaganda will have to be done in connection with the census to see that as many people as possible will stay at home on the first two days of the census till the enumerator visits them, by means of beat of drum and posters (which will be supplied by me).

9. Government servants and their families should be enumerated at the station of posting even if recently arrived on transfer ; those in transit should get themselves enumerated where present on the 1st March 1941.

10. In column 11 of the enumeration slip, domestic servants are not to be shown as paid assistants a they do not assist in the occupation of a person.

11. In column 12 pensioners may be shown as employed.

12. In column 14 cultivators in villages of the Forest Department should be shown as cultivating owners in the same manner as occupancy and absolute-occupancy tenants.

R. K. RAMADHYANI,

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

GPN—1591—SCO—28-10-40—100

No. 732.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
Central Provinces and Berar.

.....

From

R.K.Ramadhyani, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

To

The Inspector General of Police,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 28th September 1940.

Subject:- Census arrangements - Police.

Sir,

I enclose herewith a copy of paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of the Census Code Part II Chapter II and request that instructions should kindly be issued immediately to all police officers to make arrangements for the census in consultation and cooperation with the Deputy Commissioner or District Census Officer and his staff. The general principles are given in the paragraphs enclosed but in practice there may be small units like outposts or station-houses without quarters to make separate census blocks, which is unnecessary and inconvenient and such places may therefore be included in general census blocks. The necessary forms and book-lets will be supplied by the District Office or Tahsil Office as the case may be and police officers appointed as enumerators should be instructed to attend census meetings convened by District Census officers or Tahsildars.

2. The enumeration of tribes including those not under police surveillance will be facilitated if the police can arrange that they remain stationary at village or other camping grounds on the 1st March 1941 and instructions to this effect may kindly be issued. It may be necessary to keep the gangs stationery for two or three days before the 1st March.

3. Enumeration of homeless people and vagrants at all places will take place on the night of the 28th February 1941 between sunset and midnight. Gangs and wanderers may also be enumerated on this date if convenient instead of on the 1st March. The help of the police in rounding up all such people in definite places fixed previously (such places will of course be places where the majority of the homeless usually accumulate of their own accord) is essential and should kindly be arranged for.

4. The enumeration of the house population will be compressed as far as possible into two days i.e. the 1st and 2nd of March 1941. These two days are public holidays and arrangements will be made as far as possible for mills and other business to close down on these two dates. Propaganda by the police to keep as many people at home (till the enumerator has visited them) as possible is necessary and it is requested that instructions should issue accordingly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

R.K.Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. 733, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 28th September 1940.

Copy forwarded to
All Deputy Commissioners, C.P. and Berar,
the Secretary to Government, C.P. & Berar, General Administration department,
for information.

R.K.Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

MEMORANDUM

No. 768, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 3rd October 1940.

To

ALL TAHSILDARS;
ALL STATE CENSUS OFFICERS.

Subject:- Distribution of enumeration pads.

Examination of the distribution of house list pads in a few places has shown me the likelihood of enumeration pads being distributed in a haphazard manner and frantic demands for more pads at the eleventh hour. There is no reserve of pads available with me and in view of the difficulty and cost of getting them it is essential that the number of pads required for each charge or circle should be worked out carefully well in time and the distribution supervised personally by you. In order to enable greater precision in this direction the following amendments to the instructions are necessary:-

1. Census Code Part I:-
   On page 16, in 6th line from the top, substitute for the word "village" the word "block".
2. Supervisor's booklets:-
   Hindi - on page 7, line 16, substitute for "गाँव" the word "हलका".
   Marathi - on page 7, lines 7 and 8 substitute for "गाव" the word "सर्कल".
   English - on page 3, line 12 of paragraph 12, substitute "block" for "village".

The effect of this amendment is to show in column 11 of the circle register form the estimated population of each block instead of each village. Please communicate the corrections to Charge Superintendents and instruct them to correct their own copies and those of their Supervisors and send a report of compliance to you by the 21st October at the latest. A report should be sent to me (through the District Census Officer - Tahsildars) by 1st November without fail.

2. From the estimated population of each block in column 11 of the Circle Register you can estimate the number of pads required for each block and the total of these will give the number required for the circle. In estimating the number of pads for each block you should see that the enumerator gets at least ten per cent more slips than the estimated population of his block; if for instance the estimated population of a block is 297 it is quite unsafe to give the enumerator 3 pads and he should have 4 pads if possible or at least 3 pads and a half pad; similarly if the population of a block is 102, the enumerator should have at least 1½ pads. As in the case of house lists it may be found necessary to break pads and this should be done only in your office and the half pads stitched together again. Care should be taken to allow a sufficient margin for the enumeration of the "homeless" or travellers who fall to be enumerated and in blocks which include places where such persons are likely to be found an extra pad or half pad may be necessary.

3. In place of the report in Form IV prescribed in para 30(iii) of the Census Code Part I, you should send a report showing by charges the estimated population and the number of pads required. The date by which the return is to be sent is not altered.

K.K. Ramadhin
Superintendent of Census Operations.

No. 769, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 3rd October 1940.

() for D.C.Os. only.

Copy forwarded to the Census Commr. for India, New Delhi, all District Census Officers, for information (and favour of necessary action).

K.K. Ramadhin
Superintendent of Census Operations.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

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MEMORANDUM

No. 774, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 3rd October 1940.

To

All Tahsildars (except Marathi areas).
All State Census Officers.

Subject:- House-lists.

Instruction No. 2 of the supplementary instructions on page 24 of the Census Code, Part I have in some places been misinterpreted. What is required on every slip is the name of the village and either the settlement number or the circle and charge numbers. In towns only the circle number in addition to the name of the town is sufficient.

R K Ramdeo Jr.

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. 775, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 3rd October 1940.

Copy forwarded to all District Census Officers (Hindi districts) for information.

R K Ramdeo Jr.

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

IMMEDIATE.

.....

MEMORANDUM

No. 816, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 11th October 1940.

To

The District Census Officer,

Akola.

Reference:- Your endorsement dated the 9th October 1940.

House-list pads have been supplied according to the number of houses reported in Form IV-A and the demand for 950 pads seems absurd and you should never have passed on the indent to me without further examination. The Tahsildar also seems to pass on mechanically indents sent by Revenue Inspectors and does not appear to have supervised the distribution of pads. Please ask the Tahsildar, Basim, and also other Tahsildars to submit to you at once a statement showing the number of houses in each circle and the number of pads distributed to each circle. From the number of houses the number of pads and half pads required in each circle can easily be seen and no wild indents like this should be sent to me in future.

2. Please see that Tahsildars dividing pads where necessary.

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. 817, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 11th October 1940.

IMMEDIATE.

Copy forwarded to all District Census Officers (except Akola), Central Provinces and Berar, for information and necessary action. Scrutiny of distribution should be made immediately on the lines indicated. Tahsildars have been supplied with pads and booklets etc. for all areas in their tahsils and it should be seen that no unit is left without pads etc.

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Memorandum

No. 899, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 21st October, 1940.

To

ALL TAHSILDARS,

ALL STATE CENSUS OFFICERS,

Reference:- Paragraph 2 of my memorandum No. 768, dated the 3rd October 1940 regarding distribution of enumeration pads.

It is feared that the words "at least ten per cent more slips" may be interpreted to mean that there is no upper limit to the number of slips an enumerator may have. The object of the memorandum was to emphasise the need for economy and careful distribution of pads but in view of the fact that the census budget is facing a deficit it is not unnecessary to stress what may be considered obvious, namely, that enumerators should not be given more than the minimum number of pads required by them consistently with safety in enumeration. It should be assumed not only that no supply of pads beyond that already made will be available but also that pads should be saved where possible for places where there is an unexpected increase of population and further that the same stringent tests as in the case of house lists will be applied.

Superintendent of Census Operations,

Central Provinces and Berar.

No. 900, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 21st October, 1940.

Copy forwarded to

the Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi,
all District Census Officers, Central Provinces and Berar,

for information (with reference to his memorandum No. D.83/ (in continuation of my endorsement No. 10-40, dated the 17th October, 1940).
769, dated 3-10-1940.)
( ) for C.C. only.

X X for D.C.Os.

Superintendent of Census Operations,

Central Provinces and Berar.

No. 940.
Offife ot the Superintendent of Census Operations.
Central Provinces And Berar.

MEMORANDUM

To

All Census Officers,

Central Provinces and Berar And States

Assembly Buildings,
Nagpur, the 28th October, 1940.

Subject:- Enumeration-Supplementary Instructions.

Circles in which whole families constituting 50 to 60 per cent of the population migrate to the Jubbulpore district from about the 15th of February till April for the wheat harvest are reported from the Damoh tahsil and it is pointed out that in such places slips of absentes cannot be filled in satisfactorily by local enquiry. This type of migration is probably not uncommon in the Jubbulopre division. To some extent, I xpresume that the movement takes place early or late according to the harvest and if it is only a few days before the 1st March it may be possible, by propaganda, to delay it for a few days. If this is not possible or desirable, the only way of overcoming the difficulty is to arrange that enumerators make a sort of preliminary enumeration or at least in respect of those who are likely to leave the village, record answers to the Census questionnaire on plain paper with a view to filling slips later on. This should be done about the 28th January as it will be seen that those, if any, who leave before that date will be enumerated if present on the 1st March. For the sake of simplicity however it is best to enumerate all temporary emigrants for labour in such areas and give them strict instructions not to get themselves enumerated anywhere else. I assume that deaths if any among the absentees before 1st March

will become known and women expecting a birth by that date are not likely to leave. It appears necessary to make ~~xxxx~~ further enquiries and to make a list of villages in which such migration for labour occurs and to instruct Charge Superintendents, etc., carefully. A report of action taken should please be sent to me by the 15th January from all tahsils where such migration on an appreciable scale takes place. Plain paper may be supplied out of the funds provided by local bodies.

2. Attention is drawn to the following instructions in paragraph 5 on page 4 of the Census Code, Part II:

"If any house which was inhabited at the time when the house list was written up is found empty (indicating permanent or prolonged absence) during the enumeration, the enumerator should make an entry to that effect in the block list. .... If a whole family has left a place enquiry should be made locally and if the departure is recent, i.e., less than one month before, enumeration should be made by enquiry from the neighbours as far as possible; the entries in column 6 of the block list should should be made use of in such cases." I find that these instruction have not been included in the enumerator's booklet through oversight. Enumerators and Supervisors should be given these instructions. They should similarly be instructed to see that if people are found in a house shown as empty in the block list they are not temporary residents who will be enumerated elsewhere.

3. It will doubtless be found during enumeration that persons present cannot sometimes give reliable information about persons who may be temporarily absent. In such cases if the absentees are likely to return in a day or two the enumerator may simply record the name of the person and sex on the slip leaving the remaining columns blank and return later for further enquiry. Even in blocks where enumeration is

to be finished in a day or two days this can be done after enumarati n. It should be seen that everybody understands this elasticity of the system but enumerators should not be allowed to retain complete pads; even incomplete pads should not be retained without the approval of the Supervisor (as the Supervisor can and should himself fill up incomplete slips if few in number) after enumeration is over; this work should be finished and pads taken over not later than the 10th March.

4. Persons serving in the army or who have gone as recruits should not be enumerated at their houses as they will be enumerated by the military authorities.

5. District and state summaries will be expected in my office not later than the 15th March 1941. District and State Census Officers should arrange for this and also for enumeration pads and house lists to be deposited in the tahsili or other place by 31st March 1941 at the latest.

6. The following are additional instructions regarding the Census questions:-

Questionm 3:- Indian Christians should not be pressed to make a return of caste.

Questions 9 and 10:- Prisoners, lapers and lunatics should be shown as wholly dependents against question No. 9 and a X entered against question No. 10. Against question No. 14 they would be shown as convict R.I. convict ~~or~~ S.I., Civil Prisoner, inmate of laper/lunatic asylum as the case may be. In-patients in hospitals and undertrial prisoners should be treated as if they were going about their ordinary avocations in life. ~~These instructions in life.~~ These instructions are of interest ~~chiefly~~ cheifly to officers in charge of jails, lock-ups asylums and hospitals.

Questions 12 and 13:- By employment is meant broadly the existence of an individual meansof livelihood. Thus a pleader is not be be shown as unemployed though he may

have no brief at the moment.

Questions 11 and 14:- Question 11 does not apply to persons holding shares or directing companies and similar organizations. Where partners or co-sharers of firms are concerned only the principal or working partner should be asked the question. The name of the firm should in such cases be written on the back of the slip Similarly, if a person employs assistants in more than one industry a note should be made on the back of the slip.

Question 16:- Plantations like orange or pan gardens and diary farms should not be treated as agriculture.

Question 20:- Only one script is required : ordinarily this will relate to a language mentioned against question No. 18 or 19.

Sd. R.K.Ramdhyani.

Superintendent of Census Operations
Central Provinces and Berar

Enclosures-Spare copies for Charge Superintendents
Local Bodies, etc.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

MEMORANDUM.

No. C/125, dated Camp Buldana, the 16th November, 1940.

To

ALL DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Subject:- Reports in Forms IV and IV-A, house-numbering, etc.

Attention is invited to paragraph 30 on pages 15 and 16 of the Census Code Part I as amended recently. Charge Superintendents are expected to submit forms of Circle Registers and reports by the 30th November. It should be seen that they submit these without fail on that date. Even if house slips have not been written up, it should be possible to compile these reports from rough notes made during house-numbering. Where house-numbering is still in arrears it cannot be too strongly emphasised that steps to complete it forthwith are essential. Tahsildars should send their reports to reach you not later than the 10th December. The need for their personal attention in estimating the number of pads is once again stressed and attention is drawn to the instructions regarding pads.

2. I find that hardly any Sub-divisional Officer or other Assistant and quite a number of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars have not yet studied the instructions, much less held classes for the training of Charge Superintendents and others. There is no time to be lost now and their immediate attention to their duties in the respect should be demanded.

3. All available touring officers should be instructed to check house-numbering. Special attention should be given to municipal areas. It will be appreciated that accurate house-numbering is the foundation for a satisfactory census; each house left out probably means four or five individuals left out. It should be seen that different officers check different areas and not the same area over and over.

4. Training of enumerators should be specially thorough as Supervisors will not be able to write up their pads for them. Constant practice between now and enumeration should be insisted on. Any difficulties felt in getting sufficiently intelligent enumerators in backward areas should be reported to me.

R K Ramachandra Rao

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Enclosures:- Spare copies for Tahsildars and S.D.Os.

No. C/126, dated Camp Buldana, the 16th November, 1940.

Copy forwarded to all State Census Officers for information and necessary application mutatis mutandis.

R K Ramachandra Rao

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Copy of demi-official letter No. C/137, dated the 20th November 1940 from the Superintendent of Census Operations Central Provinces and Berar to the Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi.

-.-.-.-

I would be grateful for your advice regarding question No. 4. A certain M.L.A. in this province advised Gonds at a public meeting to return themselves as Hindus. He was informed by the District Magistrate that Gonds are not Hindus and he would be committing the offence of abetting the return of false information if he advised the Gonds to return themselves as Hindus. In reply, the M.L.A. argues that Gonds are Hindus and quotes authorities to show that Hinduism is an assimilative religion and points out further that the instruction regarding question No. 4 is that the religion professed by each person should be recorded as it is returned. The District Magistrate asks me for a decision.

2. The instruction as issued in this province is "This column is for the personal, individual religion professed by each person. Ask him what it is and record it. * * * In the case of forest tribes and others who may not be able to say what their religion is find out whether they worship Hindu Gods or tribal deities like Baradeo, Bhimsen, Kodapen, etc. and enter them as Hindu if they worship Hindu Gods, otherwise as tribal". The last portion of this instruction is the same as that issued in 1931. The dispute between the District Magistrate and the M.L.A. raises two points. One is whether the religion of a person should be recorded as stated by him and the other is whether any offence is committed if Gonds are advised to return themselves as Hindus. As far as the first question is concerned I think the instructions are clear and it is our intention that the religion of a person should be recorded as given by him. As for the second question, I note that there are several instances of propaganda by various organizations that certain individuals should make particular returns. For instance, the Muslim League has been advising all Muslims to return Urdu as their mother tongue, though to my personal knowledge there are Muslims in rural areas who do not know Urdu. A number of people who used to return themselves as Kunbis, etc. in Berar have been advised to return themselves as Marathas. There are any number of organisations who advise the followers of particular caste to return themselves in a particular way, as for instance, Nai Brahmins, Lodhi Rajputs, etc. I doubt very much if a prosecution is tenable against the M.L.A. who advised Gonds to return themselves as Hindus. A person can be prosecuted only if he knows or has reason to believe that the return he is making is false and if a Gond really believes that he is a Hindu he cannot be said to be making a false return. It follows, therefore, that a prosecution for abetting the offence is equally untenable. I think that all that we can do is to deal with individual cases where we know that a false return has been deliberately made, say by bribery. I do not think that ordinarily Gonds will return themselves as Hindus unless they believe themselves to be Hindus and I have already emphasised that enumerators should not make any sort of assumption regarding a person's religion. Further, we can always obtain the totals of any particular tribe or caste by adding up the returns in column 3 and it is not really material if propaganda that Gonds should return themselves as Hindus is carried on; admittedly the line between Hinduism and Animism is extremely indistinct. Will you kindly let me know as early as possible if you concur in these views.

Copy of demi-official letter No. D.183/11-40, dated the 23rd November 1940 from the Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi to the Superintendent of Census Operations, C. P. and Berar.

.-.-.-.-.

Your D.O. C/137 of 20th November, 1940. As you know, I have always emphasised the role of the citizen in our census, and some of the census difficulties in India have probably sprung from too ready an acceptance of the position that the census was done by one side alone. Particularly on such a point as religion I do not think it possible for us to take up the position indicated by your District Magistrate. Nobody can say really what is or is not a Hindu. Our position is that we ask two questions; one tribe (Presumably any Gond will reply to this "Gond"); the other his religion. This very difficult matter in ~~xxhx~~ the last resort comes back to the answer given by the individual once he clearly understands what the question is. If a Gond has been influenced by Arya Samaj,etc., propaganda to answer our religion question by 'Hindu' we have to record it; it will be an answer of very doubtful value but the whole position is that neither we nor anyone else have a particular mental scale which can weigh a matter of this sort. In any case we cannot contemplate prosecution of M.L.As. about census questions.

False returns really hardly come in in the religious question because of the difficulty of determining where the false begins and the truth ends. Falsity is much more in question in the case of a positive point like means of livelihood, birthplace, age, civil condition and so on all of which are susceptible of a categorical reply.

2. Consequently I approve of the general attitude taken in your letter and would only repeat with emphasis the fact that prosecution of M.L.As. are extremely serious matters.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

No. 1032, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 25th November 1940.

Copy with copy of my D.O. No. C/137, dated the 20th November, 1940 to the Census Commissioner for India forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, Central Provinces & Berar, Deputy Commissioners, State Census Officers, for information.

R K Randle

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Memorandum.

No. 1036, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 25th November, 1940.

To

ALL DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS.
ALL TAHSILDARS.
ALL STATE CENSUS OFFICERS.

The following defects noticed by me in house-lists are noted down for general information:-

(1) ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Charge number, circle number and name of village not written on every slip.

(2) In column 2 the description "empty house" is used; the description should be "residential house", "shop", etc.

(3) Rooms used for shop, office, etc. are included in residential ~~xxx~~ rooms; only living rooms are required.

(4) In column 7 the entry should be "empty" in the case of empty houses and blank in the case of purely non-residential buildings; where a house is used partly as residence and partly for business the name of the head member of the family should be entered; no name should be entered even if a person sleeps in a shop if he does not actually reside there.

(5) In column 8 and 9 the number of normal residents should be entered and guests staying temporarily should not be included.

(6)x In the remarks column the entries in columns 4 and 5 are unnecessarily repeated. What is required here is for instance, the name of the owner of an empty house or shop (if necessary), the kind of shop such as Kirana, teli, etc., note of the rooms in the house used for non-residential purposes such as shop, office, stor-, etc.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

*****

MEMORANDUM.

No. C/156, dated Camp Balaghat, the 10th December, 1940.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.

The 1st March 1941 which has been fixed for the next decennial census has been gazetted as a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act by the Provincial Government for the Central Provinces and Berar; this means that Banks and Treasuries will not work on that day. The 2nd March being a Sunday will also be a holiday. The bulk of the enumeration all over the Province is expected to be completed on these two days and in order to facilitate the work of enumerators it is necessary to make the holiday as general as possible. Mills and factories should therefore be persuaded to close down and as practically all such institutions are obliged to grant a weekly holiday, it is not a difficult matter to get them to adjust their holidays in such a way that the holiday is given on the 1st March. The smaller mills and gins will probably be willing to give two holidays particularly as March will not be the month of maximum work. Action taken regarding this should kindly be reported to me.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

C/
No./157, dated Camp Balaghat, the 10th December, 1940.

Copy forwarded to all State Census Officers, Director of Industries, C.P. and Berar, for information and favour of such action by him as may be necessary.

for information and necessary action.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Supervisors

Code No._____ House No._____ (To be filled in by S)

1. State your religion & caste (if any)		
2. Have you ever been abroad *. (Strike out items in opposite column which do not apply: if nothing is to be scored out in (a) put a ✓ against all three	(a) For Study Pleasure only.	(b) No. Once More than once
3. Have any of your dependents living with you been abroad * ? If so please indicate relationship such as son, wife, etc. if none, write none.		
4. Have you any dependents abroad * at present ? (Strike out that which does not apply and give number of such dependents. If none write none)	(a) No.	(b) Business For Study Pleasure only

* Europe, America, Africa, Australia, China, Japan.

Code No.____. House No.__ (To be filled in by Supervisors).

1. State your religion and caste, (if any)		
2. Have you ever been abroad *. (Strike out items in opposite column which do not apply; if nothing is to be scored out in (a) put a ✓ against all three	(a) For Study Pleasure only.	(b) No. Once More than once
3. Have any of your dependents living with you been abroad*? If so please indicate relationship such as son, wife, etc., if none, write none.		
4. Have you any dependents abroad* at present? (Strike out that which does not apply and give number of such dependents. If none, write none)	(a) No.	(b) Business For Study Pleasure only.

* Europe, America, Africa, Australia, China, Japan.

Code No.___. House No.___ (To be filled in by Supervisors)

1. State your religion & caste (if any)		
2. Have you ever been abroad*. (Strike out items in opposite column which do not apply; if nothing is to be scored out in (a) put a ✓ against all three	(a) For Study Pleasure only	(b) No. Once More than once
3. Have any of your dependents living with you been abroad*? If so please indicate relationship such as, son, wife, etc; if none, write none.		
4. Have you any dependents abroad * at pfesent? (Strike out that which does not apply and give number of such dependents. If none, write none)	(a) No.	(b) Business For Study Pleasure only

Code No.____. House No.____ (To be filled in by Supervisors).

1. State your religion & caste (if any)		
2. Have you ever been abroad*. (Strike out items in opposite column which do not apply; if nothing is to be scored out in (a) put a ✓ against all three	(a) For Study Pleasure only.	(b) No. Once More than once.
3. Have any of your dependents living with you been abroad*? If so please indicate relationship such as son, wife, etc; if none, write none.		
4. Have you any dependents abroad* at present? (Strike out that which does not apply and give number of such dependents. If none, write none)	(a) No.	(b) Business For Study Pleasure only.

* Europe, America, Africa, Australia,

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

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MEMORANDUM

No. C/166, dated Camp Baihar, the 12th December, 1940.

To

All District Census Officers,
Central Provinces and Berar.

(Through the Deputy Commissioner).

It is proposed to make an enquiry to find out the number of Indians resident in the Central Provinces and Berar who have been abroad, that is, Europe, America,etc. or who have dependents living abroad for purposes of study, business, etc. _____ forms in which the information is to be collected are sent herewith. Persons who have been abroad or who have dependents living abroad will be found almost entirely in urban areas and the enquiry will therefore be confined to urban areas unless information about such persons in rural areas is available. The enquiry is not to be made at every house but only at those houses where it is known that persons who have been abroad,etc. reside; the basis for the enquiry will therefore be local knowledge. Census supervisors can, I think, distribute the slips in their circles to persons who according to local information can give affirmative answers to one or more of the questions. It will be noticed that the name of the person is not required and only the Census Code numbers and house number should be recorded. I suggest that Sub-divisional Officers should supervise this enquiry and Tahsildars should not be burdened with it though, of course, they may be consulted preferably orally about the persons to whom the forms should be given. As the questions are very simple and can be answered atonce the slips can be handed in and collected immediately after the answers have been recorded. In large towns a list of such persons in each circle can be drawn up and the forms sent (with code number filled in) with a peon who should be able to fill in the house number; an explanatory note addressed to the persons mentioned in the list requesting their cooperation should accompany.

2. The forms may be returned to me as soon as the enquiry is complete.

3. The Provincial Government is aware of this enquiry.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Enclosures:- Spare copies for S.D.O., Ellichpur/Basim/
Khamgaon/Narsinghpur/Seoni/Damoh/
Burhanpur/Gondia/[illegible]/Harda.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

c.1.c.

MEMORANDUM.

No. C/174, dated Camp Bhandara, the 16th December, 1940.

To

ALL TAHSILDARS,
ALL DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS,
ALL STATE CENSUS OFFICERS.

Subject:- Training of enumerators.

Enumerators should be instructed in procedure on the following lines. At each Census house (1) first find out who are present, (2) enquire if they are all normal residents and if so enumerate them, (3) if any visitor is present enquire where he usually resides and (a) enumerate him if resident outside the province, (b) if a resident of the province find out how long since he left his house and enumerate him if absent for more than a month, (4) enquire about persons usually resident but absent then, (5) if there are absentees said to be outside the Census province or in hospital, jail, etc., omit them, (6) if absent elsewhere within the province, enumerate if absent for not more than a month, omit if more.

2. If a person changes his residence permanently, e.g., a Government servant transferred to another place, a Gond leaving his village for good and settling in another, Gonds practising shifting cultivation, a tenant in a house leaving and taking up another house, etc. he must be enumerated where present as he has no other residence at which he would be enumerated and the one month rule does not apply; but a labourer on a P.W.D. road, manganese mine, etc. who has not abandoned his permanent residence and has come temporarily for labour will be dealt with under the one month rule. A person present at his non-residential shop, field, etc. should be enumerated at his house even if the shop bears a number.

3. The instruction in the enumerator's booklet that at least 20 houses must be done in a day is cancelled; if the block has not more than 200 persons enumeration should be over by the evening of the 1st March (see memo No. 940 however) and in larger blocks "incomplete enumeration" should be over at least by then. Any blocks of 400 or over should be subdivided if possible. Discretion may be used to apply "incomplete enumeration" to smaller blocks than 200 if, for example, the houses are scattered.

4. Enumerators should be asked to put a cover on their booklets.

R.K.R. Gandhi

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

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Memorandum

No.1160, dated, Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 17th Decr. 1940

To

All District Census Officers
All State Census Officers.

Subject:- CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

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Tahsildars should be instructed to give Charge Superintendents a list of events which they should make use of in training enumerators.

M. V. Kundhalkar

for Superintendent of Census Operations
Central Provinces and Berar.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

URGENT

Memorandum

No.1202, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 26th December 1940

To

All District Census Officers
State Census Officers

Subject:- Enumeration Procedure.

I have found generally that adequate attention has not been given to procedure in instructing enumerators. Procedure, I would emphasise, is extremely important and unless it is correctly understood there will be serious gaps in enumeration or double enumeration. Attention is invited to my recent memo regarding training of enumerators in procedure.

2. In remote and backward tracts it is often extremely difficult to get suitable enumerators and in the Sironcha tahsil of the Chanda District many enumerators have to cover 50 to 100 miles to get to the villages allotted to them and in several cases enumerate two or three villages. In backward areas not situated near the frontiers of the province the chances of people from other provinces being found on the 1st March are extremely remote and it is not necessary to perform an incomplete enumeration. Enumeration in such places may be performed dedie in diem on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd but enumerators should be instructed carefully to see that no person enumerated already (e.g. on the night of 28th February or on 1st March) is enumerated a second time. Of course completion of enumeration or at least incomplete enumeration by the evening of the 1st March is to be preferred in all cases and if suitable enumerators can be obtained but where this cannot be done the above procedure may be applied. I think that it may be necessary to apply it in rural portions of the following tracts:- Bhainsdehi, Betul, Dharni, Amarwara, Lakhnadon, Baihar, Niwas, Balod, Sironcha (Bastar border) tahsils and Kanker and Bastar (Sironcha border) States. It will be appreciated that in such areas people will not be able to state correctly when a birth or death took place after three days and hence enumeration should be finished not later than the third March. Pads of course can be retained longer (upto the 10th) with Supervisors' knowledge) for completion of partially filled in slips if any. Kindly let me know by the 15th January at the latest the areas if any where you propose to order this kind of enumeration.

R K Kenneth Gan

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

IMMEDIATE.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

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MEMORANDUM.

No. 1244, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 10th January, 1941.

To

All Tahsildars,

Central Provinces and Berar.

Subject:- Distribution of enumeration pads.

Examination of the figures of population in Form IV shows an excess of pads of certain code numbers and deficit in others. Equation of these differences is now necessary and as it is expensive and perhaps also too late to arrange exchanges with other provinces, local transfers which will involve minimum corrections in code numbers have been decided on. A statement is enclosed in which deficiencies and code numbers from which transfers should be made are shown. The Tahsildar of the place shown in column 6 should transfer immediately pads of the code numbers in column 4 to the number in column 5 to the Tahsildar of the place in column 3; freight will be paid by the Tahsildar receiving the pads unless pads (if few in number) are sent by book post.

2. On receipt of the pads the receiving Tahsildar will acknowledge and immediately arrange to get the code numbers corrected to the numbers shown in column 2. If the number of pads is small, i.e., not more than 50, the correction should be carried out by the tahsil or census staff but if the number is larger, petition writers or similar persons may be employed to do the corrections at the rate of Re 1 per 100 pads. (In Nagpur and Jubbulpore Cities Rs. 1/4/- may be paid) This work should be closely supervised by the Tahsildar or a Naib Tahsildar. Corrections must be neat and legible.

3. Tahsildars who transfer pads should send a report showing the number of pads of each code number transferred and the balance under that code number.

4. The excess or deficiency has been calculated by allowing 10 per cent over the figure of population plus a certain margin. My memorandum regarding the division of pads in which I said that full discretion may be used should be interpreted to mean that pads may be divided to any extent and blocks in which the population is not likely to differ much from the houselist population should not be allowed more than ten per cent extra slips. The number of slips in each incomplete pad should be noted on the back of the first slip.

5. In spite of all due care it is possible that shortage may suddenly be found in some places during enumeration. In such cases enumeration should go on on ordinary paper in the form of a register and Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and enumerators should be instructed accordingly. If out of the supply available a reserve is possible Charge Superintendents may keep a reserve of pads.

Superintendent of Census Operations.

No.1245, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 10th January, 1941.

Copy is forwarded to all District Census Officers, C.P. and Berar, for information. They should obtain reports of completion of work.

Superintendent of Census Operations.

Encls:Sp.cs. without enclosures for S.D.Os.

Statement showing re-distribution of enumeration pads.

(eficiency (o. of pads)	Code number	Name of tahsil with deficiency	Code numbers from which dificiency to be met	No. tof pads to be transferred	Name of tahsil concerned
1.	2	3	4	5	6
85	1-1-1	Saugor	3-1-1	35	Mandla
			1-1-3	40	Saugor
			1-1-2	5	"
			1-1-4	5	"
15	1-2-5	Rehli	1-2-2	15	Rehli
15	1-3-3	Khurai	1-3-1	5	Khurai
			1-3-2	10	"
	)		8-3-4)	10)	Arvi
15	1-3-5)	"	1-3-4)	5)	"
15	1-3-6	"	1-2-2	8	Rehli
			1-2-3	7	"
30	1-4-1	Banda	7-4-1	30	Seoni
25	1-4-2	"	9-4-2	5	Katol
			7-4-2	20	Seoni
80	1-5-4	Damoh	1-5-1	40	Damoh
			1-5-2	20	"
			1-5-3	15	"
			7-5-4	5	Lakhnadon
145	1-5-5	"	13-1-4	18	Daryapur
			9-3-1	127	Umrer
45	1-5-6	"	4-5-6	10	Sohagpur
			19-5-1	35	Pusad
40	2-1-2	Jubbulpore	2-1-1	10	Jubbulpore
			9-1-2	30	Nagpur
75	2-1-3	"	4-1-3	50	Hoshangabad
			5-1-3	15	Khandwa
			8-1-3	10	Wardha
95	2-1-4	"	3-1-4	95	Mandla
15	2-1-5	"	3-1-5	10	"
			13-1-3	5	Betul
2	2-1-9	"	4-7-1	2	Gadarwara
150	2-1-11	"	2-1-10	60	Jubbulpore
			9-1-11	22	Nagpur
			6-1-1	68	Betul
45	2-2-1	Sihora	2-2-3	45	Sihora
50	2-2-2	"	2-2-3	50	"
30	2-2-4	"	2-2-3	30	"
50	2-2-5	"	2-2-3	50	"
5	2-2-7	"	2-2-3	5	"
30	2-3-1	Murwara	2-3-7	20	Murwara
			4-3-1	10	Harda

1	2	3	4	5	6
45	2-3-2	Murwara	4-3-2	45	Harda
55	2-3-3	Murwara	4-3-3	55	Harda
100	2-3-4	Murwara	19-3-4	100	Kelapur
65	2-3-5	Murwara	4-3-5	10	Harda
			9-3-5	8	Umrer
			7-3-1	30	Sausar
			9-3-3	17	Umrer
60	3-2-4	Ramgarh	3-2-1	35	Ramgarh
			3-2-2	20	Ramgarh
			3-2-3	5	Ramgarh
10	3-3-1	Niwas	4-3-1	10	Harda
42	3-3-2	Niwas	4-3-2)	30)	Harda)
			7-3-2)	12)	Sausar)
40	3-3-3	Niwas Please see last page.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	3-3-4	Niwas	8-3-4	35	Arvi
40	4-2-1	Seoni-Malwa	4-2-2	40	Seoni-Malwa
20	4-4-2	Pachmarhi	4-4-1)	5)	Pachmarhi)
			9-4-2)	15)	Katol)
20	4-5-3	Sohagpur	4-5-4	20	Sohagpur
20	4-5-5	Sohagpur	4-5-5	20	Sohagpur
10	4-6-5	Narsinghpur	4-6-1	10	Narsinghpur
10	4-6-6	Narsinghpur	4-6-1	10	Narsinghpur
10	4-6-7	Narsinghpur	4-6-1	10	Narsinghpur
20	4-7-4	Gadarwara	4-7-3	20	Gadarwara
10	4-7-5	Gadarwara	4-7-2	10	Gadarwara
20	5-2-3	Burhanpur	5-2-2	20	Burhanpur
5	5-2-4	Burhanpur	5-2-1	5	Burhanpur
12	5-3-2	Harsud	7-3-2	12	Sausar
15	5-3-3	Harsud	5-3-1)	5)	Harsud)
			7-3-3)	10)	Sausar)
45	6-1-2	Betul	6-1-3)	30)	Betul)
			6-1-4)	10)	Betul)
			6-1-5)	5)	Betul)
20	6-3-1	Bhainsdehi	8-3-1	20	Arvi
20	6-3-2	Bhainsdehi	8-3-2	20	Arvi
35	6-3-3	Bhainsdehi	8-3-3	35	Arvi
10	7-1-1	Chhindwara	4-1-1	10	Hoshangabad
15	7-1-3	Chhindwara	8-1-3	15	Wardha
80	7-1-4	Chhindwara	7-1-2)	40)	Chhindwara)
			7-1-5)	30)	Chhindwara)
			8-1-4)	10)	Wardha)
20	7-1-6	Chhindwara	9-1-6	20	Nagpur
75	7-2-4	Amarwara	7-2-3)	60)	Amarwara)
			7-2-2)	15)	Amarwara)
30	7-4-6	Seoni	7-4-4	30	Seoni

1	2	3	4	5	6
			17-3-1	5)	Akot
60	7-5-1	Lakhnadon	7-5-2)	12)	Lakhnadon)
			7-5-3)	6)	Lakhnadon)
			7-5-4)	15)	Lakhnadon)
			9-5-1)	10)	Saoner)
			18-5-1)	12)	Jalgaon)
20 19	7-5-5	Lakhnadon	(17-5-4	(10	(Mangrul
			(18-4-1	(5	(Khamgaon
			(5-2-5	(4	(Burhanpur
70	8-1-5	Wardha	8-1-1)	20)	Wardha)
			8-1-2)	40)	Wardha)
			8-1-4)	10)	Wardha)
5	8-1-6	Wardha	8-1-8	5	Wardha
20	8-2-5	Hinganghat	8-2-3)	10)	Hinganghat)
			8-2-4)	10)	Hinganghat)
140	9-1-7	Nagpur	9-1-5	140	Nagpur
65	9-1-8	Nagpur	9-1-4)	25)	Nagpur)
			9-1-10)	30)	Nagpur)
			9-1-12)	10)	Nagpur)
5	9-2-4	Ramtek	9-2-2	5	Ramtek
45	9-3-4	Umrer	9-3-1	45	Umrer
5	9-5-4	Saoner	9-5-1	5	Saoner
5	9-5-6	Saoner	9-5-2	5	Saoner
50	10-1-1	Chanda	9-1-1)	32)	(Nagpur)
			3 -1-1)	18)	Mandla)
300	10-1-2	Chanda	(9-1-2	(85	(Yeotmal
			(16-1-2	(30	(Amraoti
			(3-1-2	(30	(Mandla
			(5-1-2	(10	(Khandwa
			(13-1-2	(110	(Raipur
			(10-1-4	(35	(Chanda
80	10-1-3	Chanda	10-1-4	80	Chanda
15	10-2-2	Warora	7-2-2	15	Amarwara
5	10-2-3	Warora	8-2-3	5	Hinganghat
30	10-2-4	Warora	10-2-1	30	Warora
48	10-3-1	Brahmapuri	4-3-1	48	Harda
43	10-3-2	Brahmapuri	7-3-2)	20)	Sausar)
			8-3-2)	23)	Arvi)
30 30	10-3-3	Brahmapuri	(7-3-3	(15	(Sausar
			(8-3-3	(15	(Arvi
35	10-4-1	Sironcha	9-4-1	35	Katol
8	10-4-2	Sironcha	10-4-5)	6)	Sironcha)
			10-4-4)	2)	Sironcha)
81	10-4-3	Sironcha	(9-4-3	(30	(Katol
			(18-4-3	(25	(Khamgaon
			(2-4-3	(15	(Patan
			(7-4-3	(11	(Seoni
45	10-5-1	Garchiroli	19-5-1	45	Pusad
31	10-5-2	Garchiroli	19-5-2	31	Pusad
73	10-5-3	Garchiroli	19-5-3	73	Pusad
26	10-5-4	Garchiroli	16-5-4	26	Daryapur

1	2	3	4	5	6
180	11-1-1	Bhandara	4-1-1)	50)	Hoshangabad)
			16-1-1)	20)	Amraoti)
			17-1-1)	15)	Akola)
			3-1-1)	10)	Mandla)
			5-1-1)	10)	Khandwa)
			13-1-4)	75)	Raipur)
			9-4-2	5	Katol
345	11-1-2	Bhandara	11-1-3)	70)	Bhandara)
			11-1-4)	(205)	Bhandara)
			11-1-6)	43)	Bhandara)
		16-1-5)	[illegible]	[illegible] 5)	[illegible] Amraoti)
			13-1-4	17)	Raipur)
60	11-1-5	Bhandara	19-1-5	60	Yeotmal
150	11-2-2	Gondia	11-2-1)	120)	Gondia)
			4-2-2)	30)	Seoni-Malwa)
60	11-2-3	Gondia	(9-2-3	(30	(Ramtek
			(16-2-3	(30	(Chandur
40	11-2-4	Gondia	1-2-4)	10)	Rehli)
			8-2-4)	30)	Hinganghat)
50	11-3-1	Sakoli	11-3-3)	24)	Sakoli)
			8-3-1)	26)	Arvi)
40	11-3-2	Sakoli	9-3-2	40	Umrer
10	12-1-1	Balaghat	17-1-1)	5)	Akola)
			13-1-4)	5)	Raipur)
20	12-1-3	Balaghat	3-1-3	20	Mandla
60	12-1-4	Balaghat Please [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		see last page. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	12-1-5	Balaghat	[illegible] 9-3-3	5	[illegible] Umrer)
5	12-2-1	Baihar	6-2-1	5	Multai
20	12-2-2	Baihar	8-2-2	20	Hinganghat
35	12-2-3	Baihar	8-2-3)	25)	Hinganghat)
			16-2-3)	10)	Chandur)
10	12-2-4	Baihar	16-2-4	10	Chandur
5	12-2-7	Baihar	19-2-7	5	Darwha
10	12-3-1	Waraseoni	12-3-2	10	Waraseoni
25	12-3-3	Waraseoni	12-3-2)	5)	Waraseoni)
			9-3-3)	20)	Umrer)
85	12-3-4	Waraseoni	(17-3-4	(20	(Akot
			(18-3-4	(30	(Malkapur
			(16-3-4	(35	(Morsi
55	13-1-1	Raipur	13-1-4	55	Raipur
15	13-1-5	Raipur	13-1-3	15	Raipur
125	13-1-6	Raipur	13-1-4	125	Raipur
8	13-1-7	Raipur	13-1-3	8	Raipur
40	13-1-8	Raipur	13-1-4	40	Raipur
8	13-2-1	Mahasamund	8-2-1	8	Hinganghat
15	13-2-4	Mahasamund	19-2-4	15	Darwha
40	13-2-5	Mahasamund	19-2-5	40	Darwha
74	13-2-6	Mahasamund	16-2-6)	24)	Chandur)
			1-2-6)	10)	Rehli)
			17-6-6)	30)	Basim)
40	13-2-7	Mahasamund	9-2-2	40	Ramtek
10	13-2-8	Mahasamund	17-2-4	10	Balapur
40	13-2-9	Mahasamund	18-5-2	40	Jalgaon
60	13-2-10	Mahasamund	18-5-1)	50)	Jalgaon)
			18-5-4)	10)	Jalgaon)
275	13-3-1	Dhamtari	12-3-2	275	Dhamtari

1	2	3	4	5	6
45	13-3-3	Dhamtari	13-3-4)	10)	Dhamtari)
			14-1-6 ~~x-x-x~~	10)	~~Xxxdx~~Bilaspur)
			9-3-3)	25)	Umrer)
30	13-3-5	Dhamtari	(8-3-5	(15	(Arvi
			(16-6-1	(15	(Melghat
18	13-3-6	Dhamtari	16-1-5)	8)	Amraoti)
			18-5-3)	10)	Jalgaon)
15	13-3-7	Dhamtari	10-1-4 ~~x-x-x~~	15	~~Xxxxxxx~~Chanda
67	13-4-1	Baloda-Bazar	17-4-1)	50)	Murtizapur)
			18-4-1)	17)	Khamgaon)
84	13-4-2	Baloda-Bazar	(16-4-2	(20	(Ellichpur
			(18-4-2	(45	(Khamgaon
			(17-4-2	(19	(Murtizapur
110	13-4-3	Baloda-Bazar	7-4-3)	9)	Seoni)
			17-4-3)	5)	Murtizapur)
			17-6-3)	50)	Basim)
			19-1-3)	46)	Yeotmal)
40	13-4-4	Baloda-Bazar	(18-4-4	(20	(Khamgaon
			(16-4-4	(20	(Ellichpur
90	13-4-5	Baloda-Bazar	7-4-5)	5)	Seoni)
			18-4-5)	5)	Khamgaon)
			16-4-4)	40)	Ellichpur)
			2-4-2)	30)	Patan)
			16-1-5)	10)	Amraoti)
135	13-4-6	Baloda-Bazar	(16-1-6	(100	(Amraoti
			(9-4-2	(10	(Katol
			(2-2-3	(5	(Sihora
			(9-3-3	(20	(Umrer
20	13-4-7	Baloda-Bazar	13-1-4	20	Raipur
10	13-4-9	Baloda-Bazar	13-4-8)	7)	Baloda-Bazar)
			13-1-4)	3)	Raipur)
50	14-1-1	Bilaspur	14-1-6	50	Bilaspur
115	14-1-3	Bilaspur	14-1-6	115	Bilaspur
15	~~x~~14-1-4	Bilaspur	14-1-6	15	Bilaspur
22	14-1-5	Bilaspur	14-1-6	22	Bilaspur
270	14-1-7	Bilaspur	14-1-6)	125)	Bilaspur)
			13-1-4)	145)	Raipur)
23	14-1-8	Bilaspur	16-1-6 ~~x-x-x~~)	~~x~~15)	~~Xxxdxx~~Amraoti)
			19-5-2~~x~~)	8)	Pusad)
15	14-2-1	Mungeli	16-2-1)	10)	Chandur)
			5-2-1)	5)	Burhanpur)
45	14-2-2	Mungeli	16-2-2	45	Chandur
20	14-2-3	Mungeli	19-2-3	20	Darwha
25	14-2-4	Mungeli	19-2-4	25	Darwha
30	14-2-5	Mungeli	19-2-5	30	Darwha
25	14-2-6	Mungeli	13-1-4	25	Raipur
10	14-2-~~x~~7	Mungeli	13-1-4	10	Raipur
100	14-3-1	Janjgir	14-3-7	100	Janjgir
15	14-3-2	Janjgir	14-3-7)	10)	Janjgir)
			8-3-2)	5)	Arvi)
55	14-3-3	Janjgir	(18-3-3	(40	(Malkapur
			(16-3-3	(15	(Morsi
110	14-3-4	Janjgir	17-6-4)	10)	Basim)
			~~19-3-x~~	~~8~~)	~~Kxlxpur~~ ~~x~~
			18-3-2)	17)	Malkapur)
			18-3-1)	14)	Malkapur)
			16-3-4)	10)	Morsi)
			12-3-2)	30)	Saraseoni)
			18-5-4)	9)	Jalgaon)
			8-3-4)	5)	Arvi)
			8-1-3)	5)	Wardha)
			9-1-5)	5)	Nagpur)
			9-4-1)	5)	Katol)
15	14-3-5	Janjgir	16-3-1)	5)	Morsi)
			18-5-2)	5)	Mangrul)
			14-2-2)	5)	Wardha)

1	2	3	4	5	6
475	14-3-6	Janjgir	2-4-2)	20)	~~Bemetara~~ Palasi)
			4-2-2)	10)	Seoni-Malwa)
			4-3-1)	15)	Harda)
			4-6-1)	20)	Narsinghpur)
			4-6-2)	10)	Narsinghpur)
			4-6-3)	55)	Narsinghpur)
			4-6-4)	45)	Narsinghpur)
			4-7-2)	35)	Gadarwara)
			4-7-3)	40)	Gadarwara)
			5-1-6)	15)	Khandwa)
			17-2-1)	30)	Balapur)
			17-2-2)	15)	Balapur)
			17-2-4)	10)	Balapur)
			17-6-3)	10)	Basim)
			18-4-4)	5)	Khamgaon)
			18-5-2)	30)	Jalgaon)
			19-2-4)	10)	Darwha)
			19-5-1)	10)	Pusad)
			19-5-3)	60)	Pusad)
			19-5-2)	30)	Pusad)
15	14-3-9	Janjgir	17 ~~18~~-3-1	15	Akot
25	14-4-1	Katghora	7-4-1	25	Seoni
60	14-4-2	Katghora Please ~~xxxxxxx~~ see last page. ~~xxxxxx~~	~~17-4-2~~)	~~21~~)	~~Maxxxxxpuxxx~~)
			~~17-6-5~~)	~~39xx~~	~~Basim~~)
45	14-4-3	Katghora	(17-6-2	(25)	(Basim
			(17-6-1	(15	(Basim
			(17-5-4	(5	(Mangrul
15	14-4-4	Katghora	16-4-4	15	Ellichpur
25	15-1-1	Drug	19-5-1	25	Pusad
18	15-1-2	Drug	9-1-2)	14)	Nagpur)
			~~15-1-4~~)	4)	Drug)
30	15-1-3	Drug	~~3-1-3~~	30	Mandla
20 ~~23~~	15-1-6	Drug	15-1-7)	12 ~~72~~)	Drug)
~~20~~			16-1-5)	8)	Amraoti)
70	15-2-1	Sanjari	5-2-1)	5)	Burhanpur)
			6-2-1)	10)	Multai)
			7-2-1)	20)	Amarwara)
			8-2-1)	15)	Hinganghat)
			9-2-1)	20)	Ramtek)
55	15-2-2	~~1~~Sanjari	(16-2-2	(19	(Chandur
			(6-2-2	(5	(Multai
			(8-2-2	(10	(Hinganghat
			(9-2-2	(21	(Ramtek
57	15-2-3	Sanjari	16-2-3)	7)	Chandur)
			19-2-3)	50)	Darwha)
32	15-2-4	Sanjari	(16-2-4	(26	(Chandur
			(17-2-4	(6	(Balapur
28	15-2-5	Sanjari	7-2-2)	20)	Amarwara)
			4-2-2)	8)	Seoni-Malwa)
43	15-3-1	Bemetara	15-3-5)	33)	Bemetara)
			15-3-3)	10)	Bemetara)
60	15-3-2	Bemetara	(15-3-4	(17	(Bemetara
			(15-3-6	(8	(Bemetara
			(9-3-2	(5	(Umrer
			(17-3-2	(30	(Akot
10	15-5-1	Kawardha State	15-5-2	10	Kawardha State
10	15-5-5	Kawardha State	15-5-3	10	Kawardha State
10	15-5-~~6~~ 7	Kawardha State	15-5-2	5	Kawardha State
20	16-1-8	Amraoti	16-1-6	20	Amraoti
20	16-3-2	Morsi	16-3-1	20	Morsi

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	16-3-7	Morsi	16-3-1	15	Morsi
70	16-5-6	Daryapur	16-5-1)	10)	Daryapur)
			16-5-2)	20)	Daryapur)
			16-5-3)	10)	Daryapur)
			16-5-4)	14)	Daryapur)
			16-5-5)	16)	Daryapur)
16	16-6-2	Melghat	16-6-1	15	Melghat
60	17-1-2	Akola	9-3-3)	50)	Umrer)
			9-3-1)	10)	Umrer)
40	17-1-3	Akola	(16-1-3	(21	(Amraoti
			(19-1-3	(19	(Yeotmal
55	17-1-4	Akola	19-1-4)	25)	Yeotmal)
			16-1-4)	20)	Amraoti)
			13-1-4)	10)	[illegible]Raipur)
75	17-1-6	Akola	(17-1-6	(30	(Akola
			(16-1-6	(45	(Amraoti
20	17-3-5	Akot	17-3-3	20	Akot
10	17-3-6	Akot	17-3-1	10	Akot
10	17-4-4	Murtizapur	17-4-2	10	Murtizapur
25	17-6-7	Basim	17-6-3	25	Basim
15	18-1-1	Chikhli	18-1-3	15	Chikhli
10	18-1-2	Chikhli	[illegible]	10	[illegible] Chhikhli
[illegible]			18-1-3		
15	18-1-5	Chikhli	19-1-5	15	Yeotmal
10	18-1-6	Chikhli	16-1-6	10	Amraoti
5	18-1-7	Chikhli	19-1-3	5	Yeotmal
10	18-1-8	Chikhli	19-1-3	10	Yeotmal
20	18-2-2	Mehkar	18-2-1	20	Mehkar
12	18-2-3	Mehkar	18-2-1	12	Mehkar
35	18-2-4	Mehkar	18-2-1)	13)	Mehkar)
			19-2-4)	22)	Darwha)
10	18-3-6	Malkapur	18-3-1	10	Malkapur
10	18-4-6	Khamgaon	18-4-1	10	Khamgaon
50	19-2-6	Darwha	19-2-4)	35)	Darwha)
			19-2-3)	15)	Darwha)
10	19-2-1	Darwha	19-2-3	10	Darwha
30	19-3-2	Kelapur	19-3-1)	20)	Kelapur)
			19-3-3)	5)	Kelapur)
			2-2-3)	5)	Kelapur)
40	19-4-2	Wun	2-4-2	40	Patan
25	19-4-3	Wun	19-4-4)	10)	Wun)
			19-4-5)	15)	Wun)
25	19-5-4	Pusad	19-5-3	25	Pusad
5	19-5-6	Pusad	19-5-1	5	Pusad
40	3-3-3	Niwas	4-3-3)	10)	Harda)
			8-1-8)	10)	Wardha)
			5-2-2)	10)	Burhanpur
			16-6-3)	5)	Melghat.)
			16-3-3)	5)	Morsi)
60	12-1-4	Balaghat	(3-1-4	(35	(Mandla
			(8-1-4	(10	(Wardha
			(18-5-3	(8	(Jalgaon
			(19-5-3	(7	(Pusad
60	14-4-2	Katghora	17-4-2)	11)	Murtizapur)
			17-6-5)	39)	Basim)
			9-5-2)	5)	Saoner)
			7-4-1)	5)	Seoni)

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provincesand Berar.

....

MEMORANDUM

No. C/244, dated Camp Raipur, the 22nd January, 1941.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
All Heads of Departments.
All Commissioners of Divisions.
All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.
All State Census Officers.

Government servants likely to be in transit on transfer on 1st March 1941 should kindly be instructed to arrange for their own enumeration as well as of members of their families while in transit or on arrival.

Para 2 for D.Cs. and S.C.Os. only.

2. Local bodies should be requested to issue similar instructions to their servants. Transfer of persons appointed as enumerators or supervisors should be prevented.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

IMPORTANT.

URGENT.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

.....

MEMORANDUM.

No. C/243, dated Camp Raipur, the 22nd January, 1941.

To

ALL TAHSILDARS

" STATE CENSUS OFFICERS.

" DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS
(THROUGH DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS).

Subject:- Final arrangements for the Census.

* Not for S.C.Os.

* I find it is not unnecessary to draw attention to the recent letter of Government in which the zealous efforts expected of all officers in making the Census a success is stressed; 'Zero Hour' is now drawing near but still important matters left to clerks and many patwaris and Revenue Inspectors, not to mention enumerators have not read their booklets.

2. Between the first and fifteenth of February a final look over house-numbering and replacing of erased numbers and fresh numbers on unnumbered new houses which will not be shifted before the 1st March is necessary and should be arranged for. Block lists may be written up or brought up-to-date after this.

3. Determination of places where the 'houseless' population will be enumerated on the night of the 28th February and the necessary instructions to police officers, if not already done, should be completed. The police should 'spot' wandering gangs about a week before the 1st March and if at a considerable distance from a village move them to the nearest village; if near a village they should be told to halt till the 1st March.

4. It must be made clear to Charge Superintendents and Supervisors that they will not only have to train enumerators and check their work but should be able to take an enumerator's place in the event of a breakdown.

5. I hope it is realised generally that once incomplete enumeration is over on the 1st March the strain of the Census is definitely finished and what is required by the 10th March by the District Census Officer is only the total number of males, females and literates. Enumerators are expected to return pads to Supervisors by the tenth at the latest but patwaris and other Supervisors may be permitted to retain pads if necessary till the 20th so that careful enquiry (and check by touring officers) may be possible. In places where enumerators have to be taken over large distances or are not sufficiently capable, discretion may be used to permit enumerators to return pads to patwaris after they have filled in columns 1 and 2 only on the 1st March and patwaris can then carry on the enumeration.

6. At fairs like the Rajim fair in Mahasamund, the Salbardi fair in Bhainsdehi, etc. which will still be going on on the 1st March there will be a large number of homeless people like mendicants, beggars, etc.; it is also possible that a number of shopkeepers and others absent from for more than

a month....

a month from their homes will be found. Arrangements to enumerate all such people on the 28th February night should be made.

7. In addition to exhibiting posters which will be supplied shortly beat of drum announcements requesting people to stay at home on the 1st March should be made everywhere a day or two before the Census.

8. Arrangements for the enumeration of jails, hospitals, asylums, lock-ups, etc. should be checked up; people discharged after enumeration on the 1st March should be told clearly not to get themselves enumerated again.

9. In backward areas, tahsil peons should be used as messengers if necessary to take the circle summaries to the tahsili. Results may be telegraphed where otherwise there would be delay in my receiving them; if the telegraph is used results should be in words not figures. The results should be communicated by the District Census Officers and State Census Officers to the Census Commissioner for India, Mandi House, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi (Telegraphic address 'Censicom') at the same time. The letter to the Census Commissioner should state clearly the district and the province and in the case of States the State and the Agency to which it belongs.

R.V. Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

a month from their homes will be found. Arrangements to enumerate all such people on the 28th February night should be made.

7. In addition to exhibiting posters which will be supplied shortly beat of drum announcements requesting people to stay at home on the 1st March should be made every where a day or two before the Census.

8. Arrangements for the enumeration of jails, hospitals, asylums, lock-ups,etc. should be checked up; people discharged after enumeration on the 1st March should be told clearly not to get themselves enumerated again.

9. In backward areas, Tahsil peons should be used as messengers if necessary to take the circle summaries to the tahsili. Results may be telegraphed where otherwise there would be delay in my receiving them; if the telegraph is used results should be in words, not figures. The results should be communicated by the District Census Officers and State Census Officers to the Census Commissioner for India, Mandi House, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi(Telegraphic address 'Censicom') at the same time. The letter to the Census Commissioner should state clearly the district and the province and in the case of States the State and the Agency to which it belongs.

R K Ramadhyani

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

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MEMORANDUM.

No. 1296, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 29th January, 1941.

To

All Tahsildars.
" State Census Officers.
" District Census Officers.

Subject:- Empty houses.

Attention is drawn again to the instructions in printed memorandum No. 940 regarding uninhabited houses as these do not appear to have been communicated to enumerators. All buildings not used for residential purposes such as non-residential offices, shops, mandirs, etc. should be shown as 'empty' unless homeless people are enumerated there on the 28th February night; vacant residential houses and houses all the occupants of which have been absent for more than a month and therefore not enumerated should also be shown as 'empty'.

R. K. Kumathekar

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

IMMEDIATE.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

...

MEMORANDUM

No. 1355, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 8th February, 1941.

To

All Tahsildars.
" State Census Officers.
" District Census Officers.

Subject:- Enumeration.

In consultation with the Census Commissioner for India it has been decided that 'incomplete enumeration' on the 1st March need not be insisted on at any place. Enumeration may therefore go on from day to day from the 1st March to the 3rd March in all ordinary places including towns but enumerators should of course see that any "outsiders" who were present on the 1st March within the province are enumerated.

2. In rural areas which are not on the borders of the census province enumeration may go on from the 1st March to the 7th March, particularly where suitable enumerators are hard to find. This means that weak enumerators may be eliminated in villages other than bazaar villages and villages on the roads, the banks of the Nerbuda, etc. i.e., places where the "houseless" population to be enumerated on the 28th February night is negligible. In such places patwaris will do the enumeration day by day and there will be no enumeration on the 28th February night except at the village where the patwari starts off; there of course he will do the night enumeration and it should be seen that he starts at the village where night enumeration is necessary. Village kotwars and mukaddams should be specially cautioned to record births and deaths occuring from 1st March onwards immediately.

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

IMMEDIATE

Memorandum

No. 1410, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 17th February 1941

To

All Tahsildars/State Census Officers/District Census Officers

Enquiries about deaths occurring after 1st March should take the form "Was ~~there~~ there any one else who was alive on 1st March?" and not "Has any one died since 1st March?". Enumerators should be instructed accordingly.

V K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. 1431.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

.-.-.

From

R. K. Ramadhyani, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.

All State Census Officers.

Assembly Buildings :
Nagpur, the 20th February, 1941.

Subject:- Final Report on the Census.

...

Sir,

I request you to be good enough to send me in duplicate a detailed report *(one copy through the Commissioner of the Division) as soon as possible after the Census and by 1st May, 1941 at the latest on the conduct of operations and other matters in your district or state. The report should be on the following lines :-

* Not for S.C.Os.

A. - Administrative.- The utility and effectiveness of General Village Register, Circle List, Circle and Charge Register and suggestions if any for improvement, division into blocks, circles and charges with reference to rural, urban, forest and other areas with comments regarding their effectiveness and convenience - appointment of census officers and training - house-numbering - distribution of forms - the new houselist and enumeration pads - the simultaneous enumeration of 'houseless' population and outsiders - the non-simultaneous enumeration and 'incomplete' enumeration - defects or deficiencies in codes, booklets, etc. - other administrative matters - prosecutions - attitude of public-difficulties with enumerators - special arrangements - degree of accuracy of enumeration and errors - reports in Form IV and IV-A (See part II, Chapter I, paragraph 13, Census Code) and reports in other forms attached. In Form IV-A the number of enumerators who actually did the enumeration should be given and not all those shown in the circle registers.

B. - General.- (a) The economic (agricultural and industrial), political and public health conditions during the decade from 1931 to 1940 - the likely effect of these on movements of population, mortality, fecundity and physical and material condition - the maintenance of vital statistics - position as regards infant mortality - prices and wages - condition of cattle - rainfall - migration of population for labour - colonisation from outside - emigration to other places - communications - transport - trade - water-supply - municipal administration - the cooperative movement - relations between tenants and landlords - growth or decrease of urban populations and causes - attractions in urban areas.

(b) Social conditions and religious movements - relaxation of caste system - joint family - housing conditions - slums in towns - growth of new sects and castes - reformist movements - marriage legislation and action under it - early marriage, inter-marriage and widow remarriage - polygamy and polyandry - purdah system - relations between communities - depressed classes and aboriginal tribes and their relations with other communities.

(c) Industrial and agricultural occupations -

occupation of males and females - subsidiary occupations - employment and unemployment of the educated - dependents - growth of industrial occupation - cottage industries.

(d) Literacy and education - primary schools and vidya mandirs - high schools and colleges - education of girls and boys - effect of literacy on social customs and religion - English literacy - growth of libraries and newspapers - physical culture and games - outlook of modern young people.

Observations on the matters mentioned in circulars 4, 5 and 5-A may either be included in the above except the economic enquiry or reported on separately. In reporting on matters mentioned above concrete instances within the personal experience of officers should be quoted wherever possible to illustrate social and other tendencies.

2.- A reference is invited to paragraph 4 on page 507 of Part II of the Central Provinces and Berar Census Report 1931. Some of the castes mentioned there claim that they should not be included under depressed classes and untouchables. The scheduled castes form at present in the Central Provinces and Berar a separate political entity and any consideration of the question of exclusion from the schedule will depend primarily on whether they have ceased to be untouchables. It should therefore be reported after careful enquiry whether the list requires any modification. This report may be sent by 1st July, 1941.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Enclosures:- Spare copies for Tahsildars
(to be sent through S.D.Os.)

No. 1432, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 20th February.1941.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Commissioners of Divisions, Central Provinces and Berar, for information.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Name of District or State.	Charge Superintendents				Supervisors.							Enumerators.								
	Land Record Staff.	Police.	Other officials.	Non-officials.	Patwari.	School Masters.	Police.	Forest Department.	Other officials.	Municipal Servants.	Non-officials.	Police.	School Masters.	Forest Department.	Other officials.	Malguzars & tenants	Money-lenders, shop-keepers, etc.	Municipal Servants.	School-boys.	Other non-officials
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

STATEMENT II - Details of paid staff.

Number of paid (part or whole time) staff of each kind.	Rate or basis of payment.	Total expenditure.	Reasons for employment and duties on which employed.	Area where employed and agency by which employed.

STATEMENT III - Showing the fairs enumerated in the Census for 1941.

District or State.	Name of fair.	Date of fair.	No. of enumerators employed.	Population.	Remarks.

STATEMENT IV - Showing the number of prosecutions instituted and fines imposed in Districts or States.

District or State	Number of Prosecutions.	Number convicted	Amount of fines imposed.	Remarks.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Memorandum

URGENT. VERY IMPORTANT

No.1460, dated, Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 28th February 1941

To

All Deputy Commissioners.

Subject:- Custody of Enumeration and House-list pads.

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When enumeration and house-list pads, circle and charge summaries, ~~xxxx~~ block lists, etc. are received from Charge Superintendents the Tahsildars should see that all pads issued are accounted for and the pads, forms, etc. of each charge should be done up separately into a bundle distinguishable from the bundles of other charges and in no circumstances should records of one charge be allowed to get mixed up with those of another; a slip showing the code number (district-tahsil-charge) should be placed on the top of each bundle. The Tahsildars' personal attention should be given to the matter; I have had to put up with a lot of inefficiency, often gross neglect, in the past twelve months and you are requested to warn all Tahsildars that if any mix-up is found the cost of sorting it out will be payable by them in addition to any other action which you may take.

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. 1468.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

....

From

R. K. Ramadhyani, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Assembly Buildings :
Nagpur, the 4th March, 1941 .

Subject:- Grant of Sanads.

Sir,

It is proposed to have three classes of Sanads for issue to persons, official (other than gazetted officers) or non-official, who have done good work in connection with the census, viz:-

(1) First Class Sanad, printed in gold for not more than 10 persons in the larger and 6 persons in the smaller districts.

(2) Second Class Sanad printed in red for not more than 2 per cent of the total number of Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators combined in the district.

(3) Third Class Sanad, printed in black for others selected at Deputy Commissioners' discretion.

2. The First and Second Class Sanads will be issued "under the orders of His Excellency the Governor, Central Provinces and Berar", and signed by me. The Third Class Sanads will be issued by Deputy Commissioners signed by them.

3. I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to send me (1) the names of those whom you recommend for the First or Second Class Sanads and (2) the number of Third Class Sanads that you require for issue in your district.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Enclosures:- Spare copies [redacted].

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

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MEMORANDUM

No. 1485, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 8th March, 1941.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Subject:- Cost of tabulation to be paid by municipal committees.

I invite your attention to Local Self-Government Department memorandum No. 229/4095/XIII, dated the 12th January, 1940, and request you to instruct every municipal committee to make provision in its ensuing year's budget estimate to meet the cost of tabulation of census figures. The basis for framing an estimate may be taken as Rs. 5/- per thousand of the 1941 population in the municipal area. The provision actually made should please be intimated to my office, as early as possible.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Enclosures:- Spare copies for municipal committees.

No. 1486, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 8th March, 1941.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Local Self-Government Department, Nagpur, for information.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

IMMEDIATE.
PLEASE STUDY CAREFULLY.

Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

MEMORANDUM.

No. 1495, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 10th March, 1941.

To

All State Census Officers.
All Tahsildars.

Subject:- Despatch of enumeration pads for tabulation.

The Government of India having decided on limited tabulation one tabulation office is being opened at Nagpur in the Assembly Buildings. It should be seen that all enumeration pads (including enumeration recorded in manuscript, if any, due to shortage of pads) are received at tahsil or state head-quarters by the 22nd March at the latest; they should be checked as they come in to see that all pads issued are accounted for and done up into packets by circles, each circle packet having the following papers with it viz. (1) tahsil copy of circle register (to show the circle number and the letter allotted to each village), (2) circle summary, (3) enumerator's abstracts and (4) block lists. It will almost certainly be inconvenient to make one bundle for each charge and hence as many circle packets as convenient should be tied up into one bundle the packing being done in such a way that there is no risk of loss or damage in transit; circle packets of different charges should not be done up into one bundle; The gunny bags in which the pads were received from Calcutta should be made use of. The bundles should be despatched, freight paid, to peon my address by train or if cheaper and quicker, by bus with a passenger Despatch of pads should be complete by the 26th March at the latest so that I can expect them by the end of the month.

(cf.p. 7/ Census Code for Supervisors'

2. Houselist pads should not be sent with the enumeration pads but should be preserved till instructions regarding them are received.

*3. Freight paid should be recouped by contingent bills as early as possible.

* For Tahrs. only.

4. Any previous instructions on the subject are superseded.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. 1496, dated Assembly Bldgs. Nagpur, the 10th March, 1941.

Copy forwarded to all District Census Officers, Central Provinces and Berar, for information. All charge summaries should be sent to me.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES.

Scheduled Castes.		Localities.
1. Basor, or Burud.	...	Throughout the Province.
2. Chamar.	...	
3. Dom.	...	
4. Ganda.	...	
5. Mang.	...	
6. Mehtar, or Bhangi.	...	
7. Mochi.	...	
8. Satnami.	...	
9. Audhelia.	...	In the Bilaspur district.
10. Bahna.	...	In the Amraoti district.
11. Balahi, or Balai.	...	In the Berar division and the Balaghat, Bhandara, Betul, Chanda, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nagpur, Nimar, Saugor and Wardha districts.
12. Bedar.	...	In the Akola, Amraoti and Buldana districts.
13. Chadar.	...	In the Bhandara and Saugor districts.
14. Chauhan.	...	In the Drug district.
15. Dahayat.	...	In the Damoh sub-division of the Saugor district.
16. Dewar.	...	In the Bilaspur, Drug and Raipur districts.
17. Dhanuk.	...	In the Saugor district, except in the Damoh sub-division thereof.
18. Dhimar.	...	In the Bhandara district.
19. Dhobi.	...	In the Bhandara, Bilaspur, Raipur and Saugor districts, and the Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of the Hoshangabad district.
20. Dohor.	...	In the Berar division, and the Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
21. Ghasia.	...	In the Berar division and in the Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Drug, Nagpur, Raipur and Wardha districts.
22. Holiya.	...	In the Balaghat and Bhandara district
23. Langam.	...	In the Bhandara district.
24. Kaikari.	...	In the Berar division, and in Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
25. Katia.	...	In the Berar division, in the Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Drug, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur and Wardha districts, in the Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of the Hoshangabad district, in the Chhindwara district, except in the Seoni sub-division thereof, and in the Saugor district, except in the Damoh sub-division thereof.
26. Khangar.	...	In the Bhandara, Buldana and Saugor districts and the Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of the Hoshangabad district.

	Scheduled Castes.		Localities.
27.	Khatik.	...	In the Berar division, in the Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts, in the Hoshangabad tahsil of the Hoshangabad district, in the Chhindwara district, except in the Seoni-sub-division thereof, and in the Saugor district, except in the Damoh sub-division thereof.
28.	Koli.	...	In the Bhandara and Chanda districts.
29.	Kori.	...	In the Amraoti, Blaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur and Saugor districts, and in the Hoshangabad district, except in the Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
30.	Kumhar.	...	In the Bhandara and Saugor districts and the Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of the Hoshangabad district.
31.	Madgi.	...	In the Berar division, and in the Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
32.	Mala.	...	In the Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nimar and Saugor districts.
33.	Mehra, or Mahar.		Throughout the Province, except in the Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of the Hoshangabad district.
34.	Nagarchi.	...	In the Balaghat, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Mandla, Nagpur and Raipur districts.
35.	Oiha.	...	In the Balaghat, Bhandara and Mandla districts and the Hoshangabad tahsil of the Hoshangabad district.
36.	Panka.	...	In the Berar division, in the Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Drug, Nagpur, Raipur, Saugor and Wardha districts and in the Chhindwara district, except in the Seoni sub-division thereof.
37.	Pardhi.	...	In the Narsinghpur sub-division of the Hoshangabad district.
38.	Pradhan.	...	In the Berar division, in the Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur and Wardha districts and in the Chhindwara district, except in the Seoni sub-division thereof.
39.	Rujjhar.	...	In the Sohagpur tahsil of the Hoshangabad district.

LIST OF PRIMITIVE TRIBES.

Of Dravidian dialect.

1. Gond.
2. Kawar.
3. Maria.
4. Muria.
5. Halba.
6. Pradhan.
7. Oraon.
8. Binjhwar.
9. Andh.
10. Bharia-Bhumia.
11. Koli.
12. Bhattra.
13. Baiga.
14. Kolam.
15. Bhil.
16. Bhuinhar.
17. Dhanwar.
18. Bhaina.
19. Parja.
20. Koya.
21. Kamar.
22. Bhunjia.
23. Nagarchi.
24. Ojha.

Of Munda dialect.

25. Korku.
26. Kol.
27. Nagasia.
28. Sawara.
29. Korwa.
30. Majhwar.
31. Kharia.
32. Saunta.
33. Gadba.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

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MEMORANDUM.

No. C/360, dated Camp Pachmarhi, the 5th June, 1941.

To

The Deputy Commissioner

Subject:- Cost of tabulation to be paid by municipal committees, etc.
Reference:- Correspondence resting with my memorandum No. 1485, dated the 8th March, 1941.

From the data now available it is found that the cost of tabulating the 1941 census figures comes to about Rs. 2/8/- per thousand of population. The population figures of municipal committees, notified area committees, in your district, etc. have been calculated from the charge summaries to the nearest hundred and are shown in the margin. Kindly arrange to recover the cost from the local bodies concerned at the rate given above and ask them to credit the amounts into the nearest Government treasury under the head 'XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments-Statistics-Census' before the 30th June, 1941. Any small differences will be adjusted later.

R.V. Ramachandra Rao

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Encls:- Spare copies for M.Cs. & N.A.Cs.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

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MEMORANDUM

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R.V. Ramachandra Rao

Encls:-Spare copies for M.Cs. & N.A.Cs.

Superintendent of Census Operations
Central Provinces and Berar.

No. C/361.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

....

From

R. K. Ramadhyani, Esq., I.C.S.,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

To

All Deputy Commissioners,
Central Provinces and Berar.

All State Census Officers,
Central Provinces States.,

Pachmarhi, the 7th June, 1941.

Subject:- Preservation of Census Records.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to see that all important district/state, Census records such as the General Village Registers, the circle lists and circle registers, census maps, correspondence and important orders issued by you in your district/state are carefully preserved. It is especially necessary that papers dealing with the division of the district/state into census divisions, the appointment of the staff, the distribution of forms and booklets of instructions, special arrangements for difficult areas, the arrangements made for checking the census totals together with the drafts of the Reports submitted should be preserved for reference at the next census. (These instructions do not apply to house-list pads about which separate orders will issue).

2. Most of the records are in the tahsilis and it is desirable to obtain and preserve them in the district or state record room. Kindly intimate receipt and deposit of these records for record in my office.

3. I would suggest that before selling or destroying the surplus forms which remain, five compilations each containing a copy of every circular, important letter or form available in English or vernacular or both be made up and deposited in the record-room for reference at the next census.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

R K Ramadhyani

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Central Provinces and Berar.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

....

MEMORANDUM

No. 1893, dated Nagpur, the 18th June, 1941.

To

THE TAHSILDAR,
THE STATE CENSUS OFFICER,

_____.

SUBJECT:- House-list pads.

Please arrange to forward to this office immediately either by post (if not more than 10 pads) or by passenger train the house-list pads for the villages noted in the margin. They should reach this office before the 30th of June at the latest.

2. As regards the house-list pads for the remaining villages and towns if should please be reported if the Local Boards and Municipalities can make any use of them or if any educational institutions (Government) can make use of them. If local bodies do not want the lists, it should please be stated if there would be any difficulty about preserving the pads in the tahsil record room till next census.

R K Ramadhyani

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

No. 1894, dated Nagpur, the 18th June, 1941.

Copy forwarded to all District Census Officers, Central Provinces and Berar, for information and necessary action. House-lists of Deulgaon-Raja, Drug, Akola, Damoh, Betul and Nagpur urban areas should please be ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ transmitted to my office by passenger train as early as possible.

R K Ramadhyani

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.