CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

VOLUME XXVI—C.

TRAVANCORE.

PART IV.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENSUS.

BY

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TRIVANDRUM:
PRINTED AT THE "GOVERNMENT PRESS."
1903.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931

VOLUME XXVI-A.

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REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF TRAVANCORE, 1901.

PART IV.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENSUS.

CHAPTER I.

THE PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

Contents of the Volume.

As observed in the first Para of the Introductory Chapter of Part I treating of the results of the Census, an account of the administrative details of the Census has been made the subject of a separate volume. They will be taken up under three heads, *viz.*,

(1) Preliminary Operations;
(2) The Census or Final Enumeration; and
(3) Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.

In the concluding Chapter will be dealt with the expenditure incurred in connection with the Census.

Stages of Census Operations.

2. As a preparation for the synchronous final enumeration of the entire population on the first of March, 1901, two preliminary stages were gone through. There was first the counting of houses and miscellaneous buildings and the preparation of Buildings Registers and secondly, an enumeration of the people by a leisurely house-to-house visit. The record of the people thus prepared with all the required particulars duly entered was made the basis for check and revision on the Final Census date.

Kara taken as Census Unit.

3. Unlike in 1881, the Proverti, the immediate sub-division of a Taluk, was taken as the village and population statistics were compiled and published for them at the next Census, *i. e.*, in 1891. As the Proverti covered a much wider area (27 square miles) and greater population (10,000) than, say, the typical British Indian village (2 square miles and 700 people), a smaller sub-division, *viz.*, the Kara, was adopted as the Tabulation unit at this Census. The reasons for adopting the Kara as the Census unit are explained in full in page 20 of the Report and in Mr. Risley's Note appended thereto. The Kara is the strict Travancore analogue to the Census unit on the other side of the Ghâts; and in view of its importance for future comparison, statistics of the houses and population in each Kara have been compiled and are published as Appendix to the Provincial Tables.

Kara recommended as unit in future.

4. As the Kara is the natural population village and still the recognized sub-division for several administrative purposes, its adoption for future Censuses is recommended to serve as a basis for gauging and comparing the growth of social aggregates. The Pakuthi or Revenue village constituted for the purposes of Survey and Settlement is too large to be of real use for comparison, covering, as it does, an average area of 16 square miles and a population of over 6,000. To meet, however, administrative requirements, statistics may be arranged to be compiled for Pakuthis as well. The Kandoms which are the sub-divisions of a Pakuthi are merely arbitrary units intended chiefly to suit Survey purposes, and it would serve no useful purpose to prepare separate statistics for them.

Preparation of Kara Lists.

5. The first step taken by way of starting the Census Operations was to call for lists of Karas or villages from each Taluk. On receipt of the lists, they were checked with those published in the Appendix to the 1891 Census Report and the discrepancies in the number and names of Karas that were discovered, rectified by reference to the Tahsildars. The lists as finally revised and brought up to date were printed and copies forwarded to the Tahsildars for guidance—a new feature at this Census.

Commencement of Operations: Census Regulation and Instructions.

6. The regular arrangements for the conduct of the Census began with the passing of a "Regulation to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census". Under this Regulation which was dated the 23rd Chingom, 1076, corresponding to the 7th September, 1900, Government took power to appoint, as Census officer, any person by name or by office, to define the classes of persons who might be called upon to perform the duties of a Census officer or to assist in the taking of the Census, to authorise Census officers to ask such questions in connection with the Census enquiries as they may be directed to ask, to bind the questioned to answer them, to provide for the imposing of penalties for otherwise safeguarding the due performance of the duties enjoined by the Regulation and finally to make rules for the general conduct of the Census. The Regulation was framed on the lines of that in force at the 1891 Census. The alterations made were chiefly on the side of amplification and more explicit declaration of the provisions then adopted.

Towards the end of the same month $\frac{\text{7th Purattasy, 1076}}{\text{22nd September, 1900.}}$, a set of instructions was issued by Government laying down the general plan of operations and directing all grades of public servants to render every assistance during the entire Census operations. These instructions provided for the conduct of the Census in three stages as noted in para 2 *supra* and placed the arrangements for the censusing of each Taluk under the responsible control of the local Tahsildar. The Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, was to arrange for the censusing of the Hill tracts under his jurisdiction and the Conservator of Forests for the censusing of the other Hill tracts. As the existing establishment of the Revenue Department could not be diverted for Census purposes for a prolonged period of 3 or 4 months without serious detriment to their legitimate duties, special paid agencies were to be entertained as at the previous Cen-

sus, for the conduct of the first two stages of work. For the final enumeration, however, the services of all Government servants and of competent private individuals were to be enlisted.

7. The Instructions also prescribed the Forms and Returns to be prepared in connection with the Census. They were:—

Forms prescribed.

(1) Form No. I or House Register.

(2) Form No. I A or Enumerator's House Abstract.

(3) Form No. I B or Taluk House Abstract.

(4) Form No. II or Miscellaneous Buildings Register.

(5) Form No. II A or Enumerator's Miscellaneous Buildings Abstract.

(6) Form No. II B or Taluk Miscellaneous Buildings Abstract.

(7) Form No. III or Enumerator's Schedule.

(8) Form No. IV or Final Census Enumerator's Abstract.

(9) Form No. V or Taluk Final Census Abstract.

(10) Return of Enumerators and their Blocks.

(11) Return of Supervisors and their Circles.

8. To carry out the Census work on the lines above sketched, Supplemental Instructions were issued on the $\frac{\text{27th Purattasy, 1076}}{\text{12th October, 1900}}$, detailing the scheme of divisions to be adopted and the general arrangements to be made for the enumeration of Towns, and prescribing the dates of commencement and completion of preliminary operations.

Census Divisions.

Blocks:—In accordance with these instructions, the first thing done by the Tahsildar was to divide his Taluk into a number of Blocks—the Block being the area to be censused by a single Enumerator. The points attended to in this division were that each Block exhausted the houses of one or more whole Karas or villages and that no Block comprised parts of two Provertis The extent of the Block, of course, differed between the preliminary and final enumerations As already stated, the work at the initial stages had to be done by a specially paid agency. And to obviate the need for an enormous expenditure as well as to meet the difficulty of securing the requisite complement of suitable men for this temporary work, the Enumerator's Block at these stages was so constituted as to cover a much greater number of houses than at the final enumeration.

Exclusive of the Hill tracts and Plantations for which separate arrangements were made (*vide infra*), the plains were divided into 747 Preliminary Enumeration Blocks, and an Enumerator was appointed to each. In 1891 the Enumerators at work numbered 620 during the preparation of the House Register and 626 during the preparation of the Miscellaneous Buildings Register. On an average there were 20 Enumerators to each Taluk as compared with 24 at this Census. During the second stage *i. e.* the Preliminary Enumeration, the number of Enumerators was raised to 750 against 688 at the preceding Census or 24 to a Taluk against 22. By increasing thenumber of Enumerators at this Census, the area traversed by each was perceptibly diminished and this enabled him to do his work with more ease and efficiency. On an average

a Block consisted of 800 houses against 867 during the preparation of the Buildings Registers and about 800 during the Preliminary Enumeration at the Census of 1891. A further reduction by 100 would have brought these ultimate Census divisions into close conformity with the instructions issued on the subject, *viz*:—" In the first two stages of the Census operations, each of the Blocks will be so formed as to contain about 700 houses on an average". But as the Taluk officers had no previous lists of houses in each Kara or village—the unit adopted for the Census returns—to guide them in framing Blocks according to the prescribed size, they had to go wholly upon rough estimates. And in view of the great increase in habitations disclosed at this Census, the estimates naturally fell, in several cases, far short of the actual. With the Kara lists of houses now compiled and published for future guidance, such a grave drawback to even a fairly correct estimate is, it is hoped, not likely to present itself at the next Census.

It may be repeated here, however, that the average of houses per Block above given refers to the plains alone and does not take in the houses in the extensive hill tracts in the interior, as at the last Census. If the Blocks into which these latter were divided are also included and an average is taken for the State as a whole, the houses per Block come to near 634—a number much less than that of 1891.

Circles:—When the Blocks had been arranged, they were grouped into Circles each of which was placed under the charge of a Supervisor. It was his duty to instruct the Enumerators, to test the records prepared by them and generally to supervise their work. In 1891, the Circle corresponded with the Taluk and the 31 Taluks of the State were constituted into 31 Circles, giving to each Circle an average of 20 Blocks and about 17,500 houses. At this Census, the extent of the Circle was diminished in view to increase the efficiency of check and inspection and the number was raised to 46. The number of houses in a Circle averaged about 13,000 or 4,500 less than in 1891 and the number of Blocks, 16 or 4 less than at the previous Census.

Charges.—The highest Census division was the Charge which was conterminous with the Taluk. The Tahsildar of each Taluk was made its Charge Superintendent and held responsible for the conduct of the entire Census operations within his Charge.

Each Charge was kept separate and the Blocks and Circles into which it was divided were numbered serially.

Census Agency.

9. As the preliminary operations had, as stated above, to be conducted by a paid agency, great care was bestowed in the selection and training of the Enumerators and Supervisors, in view to secure the maximum efficiency possible. A good number of the Enumerators were either volunteers in the Taluk Cutcherries or otherwise employed in the clerical and accountant services in the minor departments. Of the total number, 714 or 95 per cent. were nominated to the Taluks to which they respectively belonged, a happy step which turned their familiarity with the localities and their conditions, physical and populational, to the best advantage in connection with the Census work.

Of the 46 Supervisors entertained, 43 were drawn from the Government service; one was a High Court Vakil; one, a Kalal Aminadar and one, a private individual. Of these, 20 had a knowledge of English and ten were Matriculates. Classified according to their appointments, 9 were Proverticars: 8, Rayasams (correspondence clerks): 11, Gumastas in the Registration, Erayali and other offices; 6, accountants in the Taluk and other Cutcherries; 4, Vaccinators; 2, Sanitary Overseers; one, a Taluk Record Keeper; one, Salt Bankshall Vicharippúkar; and one, Irrigation Department Aminadar. 25 or more than one-half of the total number were appointed to the Taluks in which they held their permanent appointments, while the others were posted to places with which they were well familiar.

The Census agencies were supplied with copies of all Rules and Instructions issued in connection with their duties, which they were required to thoroughly master. Before detailing them for work, the Charge Superintendent held classes and gave them a regular course of training. From the reports received, it is satisfactory to note that these Tahsildar-Superintendents duly carried out the instructions issued from this office.

Preparation of Buildings Registers.

10. The preliminary operations commenced on the 31st October, 1900, with the preparation of Buildings Registers. Two separate books were prescribed, one for houses and another for miscellaneous buildings. At the previous Census, the preparation of these Registers was taken up one after the other. As, however, miscellaneous buildings are never confined to any particular area, but are interspersed with dwelling houses, the preparation of both the Registers in a single round would, I thought, facilitate work and save the time required for a second itineration. The procedure followed in the compilation of these Registers will be briefly noted below.

House Register—In the preparation of this Register, the first thing done by the Enumerator was to affix a number to every house by means of tar and stencil plates with which he had been previously provided. Every building used or intended to be used for human habitation, whether so used at night or not, was taken to be a house. Thus, Seminaries, Boarding Schools, Convents and such other buildings as had permanent inmates, were numbered as houses; but huts put up in the fields for watching crops, cattle-sheds, stables, &c, were excluded from the category of dwelling houses. The numbers ran serially for each Kara and were so arranged as to facilitate the sub-division of the Kara into small compact Blocks for the Final Census without, at the same time, disturbing the continuity of the series. For houses omitted to be numbered or built after the numbering was over, supplemental numbers were given. In the case of houses having no wall or door on which the number could be marked, it was painted on a ticket and delivered to the chief occupant with instructions to preserve it carefully till the Final Census. As the Enumerator numbered the houses, he filled the House Register by noting in it for each house in regular order, its Census number, its name if any, the name of its principal occupant and the total number of its inmates. If a house was only building or otherwise empty, it was so stated in the 'Remarks' column.

Miscellaneous Buildings Register :—This Register took in all buildings which were intended or utilized for purposes other than dwelling, such as pagodas, churches, mosques, public offices, &c. No numbers were painted on these buildings; but to each of them was given a number in the Register in the order of visit by the Enumerator. And against each number were entered the nature and ownership of the building and other particulars of interest.

In previous Censuses too, the practice was not to mark the numbers on miscellaneous buildings. The practice was evidently based on the respect for the religious scruples of the people who might resent any kind of marking on their places of worship. What was first intended for religious edifices was extended to other miscellaneous buildings as well. To ensure thoroughness, however, it is necessary to paint numbers on all buildings of whatever kind. Otherwise, the chances of omission to census any of them are very great. Places of worship might be excepted if it is likely that objection would be raised even to marking numbers on the outermost wall or even to the hanging outside the building of a ticket with the number painted on it, which might be removed after the Census is over.

Materials used for house-numbering.

11. Common tar and stencil plates made of tin were used for marking numbers on houses. Each Enumerator was supplied with a certain quantity of tar at the rate of one pound for every 500 houses and one set of stencil plates consisting of ten figures and a circle. The figures answering to the number to be painted were first arranged on the wall of the house and the tar, previously heated and thoroughly liquefied, was then brushed over with the numbering brush, an enclosing circle being finally made round the number. The painting of the numbers with the aid of plates and the drawing of a circle around gave them a neat and compact appearance.

The supply of tar was arranged for through a contractor who was to deliver it to Tahsildars at the rate of two and a half annas per pound. The following were made the issuing stations:—Kalkulam, Trivandrum, Quilon, Ambalapuzha, Kottayam and Alangad. From these, the necessary quantities were distributed to the surrounding Taluks. In all, 1,071¾ pounds were used for house-numbering, one pound having been sufficient for 560 houses on an average. For the Cardamon Hills, the Superintendent purchased the necessary quantity from Madras. But the cost was very heavy, the transit and distribution charges alone amounting to nearly one-half the total.

834 sets of stencil plates were made at Trivandrum on contract, at one anna, ten pies per set and distributed thence to all the Taluks. To each Taluk as many sets were supplied as there were Enumerators appointed to it, *plus* a reserve of two to re-place lost or spoilt ones.

The total cost under the head of house-numbering amounted to Rs. 290 10 as. or 7 as. 6 pies per 1,000 houses.

Preparation of Enumerator's Abstracts.

12. When the houses and miscellaneous buildings of all the Karas in his Block were brought to book, the Enumerator prepared Abstracts as per prescribed forms showing Kara totals of the statistics collected and delivered them with the original Registers to the Supervisor.

13. The period prescribed for the completion of the work was 41 days from the 31st October, 1900, to the 11th December following. In the Tovala and Pattanapuram Taluks, the work was finished in 40 days or one day earlier than the date prescribed. The last Taluk to finish was Chirayinkil where it took 49 days to complete the two Registers. On an average, both the Registers together took 42 days to prepare against 46 at the preceding Census. The number of buildings of both classes visited by a single Enumerator averaged 20 per diem against 19 in 1891.

Time taken.

14. While preparation of these Registers was going on, the work was inspected, tested, and checked by the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Proverticars. Special Rules and Instructions were framed and issued for their several guidance.

Checking of Enumerator's work.

The Supervisors, having been placed above the Enumerators and appointed wholly for Census duty, were held immediately responsible for the thoroughness and accuracy of the Census work within their respective Circles. These were required to see that the Enumerators were supplied with forms for preparing Registers and Abstracts and that the Register books were paged thoroughout and the heading on each page correctly written. They were also to see that a number was painted on every building registered as a house, that the quarters occupied by the low castes were, on no account, omitted to be visited by the Enumerators, that the buildings of one Kara were not numbered serially with those of another Kara and that the buildings on the border line of Blocks and Circles were included within the proper areas. In inspecting the actual work of the Enumerators, they were to read the entries in the Registers, correct obvious errors and test by enquiry as many entries as possible. In examining the Registers when completed, they were to note that the number entered in them corresponded to the number painted on the house, that the list for each Kara was kept separate, and that no building was omitted from the particular Register in which it was required to be included under the Rules. In checking the Enumerator's Abstracts of Buildings Registers, the Supervisors were to see that all the Karas forming part of each Block were entered, that their serial numbers and names were correctly given and the buildings and people in each Kara were correctly totalled. On completing the examination of the Registers and Abstracts, they were to forward them to the respective Charge Superintendents. Every Supervisor was required to keep a daily diary of his movements and submit it with a report of progress to the Census Commissioner once in three days. These reports and diaries were, with very few exceptions, regularly received. They were closely scrutinized at the Office and orders promptly issued on all points that required notice. At the previous Census, the Supervisors were charged with a number of miscellaneous functions, such as custody and issue of Forms and printed Rules, &c., the preparation and submission of pay-bills, the collection of materials on castes, &c. They were, on this occasion, divested of these extraneous duties in view to enable them to do their inspection work with greater leisure and increased efficiency. The reduction in the extent of the Circle and the limiting of the Supervisor's duties mainly to testing and checking the Enumerator's work had their legitimate results. During the preparation

of the Buildings Registers, the Supervisors tested 22 per cent. of the entries against 15 per cent. at the 1891 Census.

The duties of the Proverticars were confined to supplying the Enumerators with the necessary materials for house-numbering, to acquainting them with the exact boundaries of the component Karas in each and to rendering them the necessary local aid in the preparation of the Registers. This work is reported to have been well attended to. The village officers were also required to inspect house-numbering and test entries in the Registers and submit monthly diaries in respect of the same. From the diaries received, it is seen that, on an average, they were able to test about 13 per cent. of the Enumerator's entries.

Taluk Abstracts.

15. When the whole work in connection with the Buildings Registers was over and when these and the Enumerators' Abstracts were duly received and examined by the Tahsildar, he prepared Taluk Abstracts of the same in the prescribed form showing totals by Karas and Provertis and forwarded them to the Census Office. This completed the first stage of the Census operations.

Preliminary Enumeration: Settlement of Final Census Blocks.

16. The second stage was, as stated already, the enumeration of the resident population by house-to-house visit. Though at this as well as the previous Census, the Census divisions were the same in the first two stages, a very important alteration in the programme of actual work was introduced at this Census which not only facilitated the work of Enumeration and inspection, but also enabled the arrangement for the Final Census being made with greater ease and in time to remedy any defects that might reveal themselves later on. The nature of the change may best be gathered from the following instructions issued:—

"As already laid down in the Supplemental Instructions dated the 12th October 1900, the Census Divisions and Agency for the purpose of Preliminary Enumeration will be the same as those prescribed for the preparation of Buildings Registers.

"The Enumerator of each Block will enumerate all the residents of that Block, but will record the enumeration particulars in separate books, the number and size of which will be in accordance with the directions laid down below.

"As it is of very great importance that the method adopted for conducting the Preliminary Enumeration should be such as would best suit the purposes of the Final Enumeration as well, it is necessary to determine at once, *i. e.* before the Preliminary Enumeration actually begins, the area and the number of houses to be assigned to each Enumerator on the Final Census date, or in other words, the Final Census Blocks. Each Tahsildar should, therefore, divide his Taluk, as soon as the Buildings Registers are completed, into a number of Final Census Blocks, the size of each Block depending upon the number of houses which a Final Enumerator can reasonably be expected to visit between 7 A. M. and 12 noon. If the houses are close together, an Enumerator can deal with 50; if they are scattered, the number must be reduced to 40 or 30 according to the nature of the region to be traversed and the actual distance of one house from another.

"The Buildings Registers of each Kara will, of course, be the basis for this division.

"This arrangement would enable a comprehensive survey being made of the ultimate Census Divisions and would bring out prominently all defects in their constitution, while there is yet time, and before the period of high pressure begins. Under this system of separate Enumeration Books for small areas, the Supervisor will be enabled to test them as often as each is finished, even while the Preliminary Enumeration is going on.

"The Kara being the Census unit, care should be taken in dividing the Taluk into these Final Census Blocks, that parts of different Karas are not brought together in the same Block. The division of a Taluk, for instance, would run thus:—Taluk, Proverti, Preliminary Enumeration Block, Kara, Final Census Blocks.

"When the number of Final Census Blocks in each Preliminary Enumeration Block has been thus fixed, the schedules necessary for each of the Final Census Blocks should be stitched into separate Enumeration Books and given to the Enumerator in charge. The Tahsildar of each Taluk should complete the Division of his Taluk into Final Census Blocks and submit a statement as per form appended (Appendix No. 1) to the Census Commissioner by the 1st Margali, 1076 / 15th December, 1900 ."

The arrangements carried out in accordance with the instructions above sketched brought the scheme of Census divisions into strict line with that of British India. If a separate Enumerator had been appointed for at least two or three Final Census Blocks even at the Preliminary Enumeration, the correspondence between the systems would have been complete. But the entertainment of a paid agency adequate for the purpose was out of the question.

Training of Agency.

17. Prior to commencing the work of enumeration, an interval of ten days was allowed to the Census agencies for thoroughly acquainting themselves with their further duties. During this period the Enumerators were engaged in studying the instructions issued for their guidance, in filling up headings in, and marking the necessary entries on, the cover of the Enumeration Books and in carrying out such orders and taking such lessons as might be given them by the Charge Superintendents. Classes were held for them in which the Supervisor explained to them the rules for filling up the schedules and illustrated them by examples. The Supervisor was to take the Enumerators with him and himself enumerate the residents in a few houses, explaining to them as he enumerated each person how the columns should be filled up and what mistakes should be guarded against. For the purpose of testing the capacity of the Enumerators, the Supervisor was to give each a few loose schedules and tell him off to enumerate the inhabitants of a few typical houses. He was then to go round, test and correct the entries made in these schedules and explain mistakes, if any, to the Enumerators. Before sending them out on actual duty, the Charge Superintendents were to examine the Enumerators and satisfy themselves that they were competent to perform the duties entrusted to them. That they did this in due manner the reports amply testify.

Preliminary Enumeration.

18. This consisted in recording in forms called "Enumerators' schedules" the particulars of sex, age, civil condition, religion, caste, occupation, literacy and infirmity, regarding every individual in the State.

The Enumerator was to go out every day with the House Register, and Enumeration Book and some loose schedule forms, and visit the houses to which the book related in the order in which they were entered in the House Register. On going to a house, he was first to identify the entries regarding number and name, made in the House Register, by referring to the Census number painted on the house and also by ascertaining the name, if any, of that house. On satisfying himself that he was at the proper house, he was to insert its number, name, &c., in the schedule and then proceed to fill in the columns. After finishing the record of enumeration of all the inmates in the house, he was to proceed to the next house in the order given in the House Register. In this manner, the Enumerator dealt with all the houses in his Block and handed over each Enumeration Book as it was finished to the Supervisor for examination.

In the collection of information under the various heads, the Enumerator was forbidden on pain of grave penalty to ask any questions not required for the purposes of the Census. If the Enumerator had reason to suspect the accuracy of any statement made by a person, he was to explain clearly to him the nature of the information required, and point out to him, when the information tendered was a deliberate mis-statement, the penal consequence of tendering false information. While accepting, however, any answer which might be given as final he was to report to the Supervisor, whenever he had reason to suspect inaccuracy. But as a matter of fact, no annoying meddlesomeness on the one side or sullen recalcitrancy on the other was reported to have been exhibited. The enquiry seems to have been conducted with care and caution and a sound basis laid for the final Census.

Time taken.

19. The compilation of the preliminary record was begun on the 19th December, 1900, and was finished in the last Taluk on the 20th February, 1901. The period actually taken was thus 64 days. The number of days taken by a Taluk averaged 43 against 39 at the preceding Census. The Taluks that were first to complete the work were Tovala and Kunnatnad, while Tiruvalla and Neyyattinkara stood last in the list. The average number of houses visited by an Enumerator was 19—the same as in 1891.

Checking of Enumeration.

20. The agencies who tested and checked the census work at the first stage attended to the same duties during the Preliminary Enumeration. The Supervisor was to be continually on the move and to endeavour to personally check by house-to-house visits as many entries as possible. During his inspection he was further to see that houses omitted or since built were all brought to book, that the numbers and names of houses were correctly entered, that the particulars regarding the inmates of two houses were not entered on the same page, that a separate book was kept for the houses in each Final Census Block, that separate schedules were used for enumerating the permanent inmates of the miscel-

laneous buildings in each Kara and that the entries on the cover of each Enumeration Book were fully and correctly recorded. As was done in the preparation of the Buildings Registers, the Supervisors were to keep diaries of their movements and copies with progress reports to be submitted to the Census Commissioner. The percentage of entries scrutinized and verified by the Supervisors was 26 as compared with 15 at the 1891 Census.

The assistance which the Proverticars were required to render related to the testing of entries wherever possible, while going about in connection with their legitimate Revenue duties and to see whether the Enumerators were then doing their work properly. From the statements received from them, it is seen that they were able to verify 7 per cent. of the entries made in the schedules.

Delivery of books on completion of work.

21. When all the Enumeration Books relating to his Circle duly filled up were received from the Enumerator and examined, the Supervisor arranged them in the order of Karas and in the order of the Final Census Blocks within each Kara and handed them over to the Tahsildar, together with the Buildings Registers and all other Census papers in his possession, making a report of the same to the Census Commissioner.

Inspection by Charge Superintendents.

22. The Charge Superintendents had the guidance and responsible control of the entire Census operations within their respective charges. They were to see that their Revenue subordinates rendered all possible assistance to the Enumerators, that the Census agencies understood their duties and were performing them properly and that all Census Rules and Instructions were carried out in their entirety. They were to further avail themselves of every possible opportunity to check the Census records. The diaries and reports received show that, in several Taluks, the amount of inspection of entries was satisfactory and that, at the time of the compilation of the Buildings Registers, an average scrutiny of 8 per cent. was shown for the State as a whole, the percentage in individual Taluks reaching up to 42 per cent. in Tovala and 35 per cent. in Trivandrum. Before the actual commencement of Preliminary Enumeration, they engaged themselves in dividing their Taluks into Final Census Blocks and supervising the training of the Census agencies. While enumeration was in progress, they moved about and verified on an average 7 per cent. of the schedule entries. In view of their legitimate Revenue and Magisterial duties as well as of the many executive and other functions in connection with the conduct of the Census, the efficiency of inspection attained by them at the several stages cannot but be considered as very commendable.

Disbanding of Census agencies.

23. As soon as the Preliminary Enumeration was over in a Taluk, the paid agency of Supervisors and Enumerators was disbanded, as what remained to be done was only the checking of the preliminary record on the Final Census date. In 1891, a portion of the special staff seems to have been kept on till the day of Final Enumeration and employed to assist in the examining of the Census divisions, preparing separate Enumeration Books and attending to other miscellaneous details.

These items of work at this Census, however, had been already completed when the Preliminary Enumeration began, and the dismissal of the paid agencies earlier than usual was thus rendered possible. Any small details that still remained were arranged to be attended to by the Taluk staff.

CHAPTER II.

CENSUS OF TOWNS, HILL TRACTS AND PLANTATIONS.

Census of Towns: Definition of a Town.

24. In deciding what were towns for Census purposes, the dictum followed in 1891 was that laid down by Mr. McIver in his Madras Census Report for 1881, *viz*, "that size, compactness and certain architectural, commercial or industrial features are all considerations which would go to make up the definition of a town." A population standard, *viz*, 5,000, was also accepted. The towns separately censused in 1891 were Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Shencottah, Kottayam, Alleppey, Kayankulam, Vaikam and Haripad. At the tabulation stage, however, Kayankulam was found to possess less than 5,000 inhabitants and had accordingly to be omitted from the final list. The definition adopted at this Census was the following:—

Town includes—

(1) Every Municipality of whatever size.

(2) All Civil lines not included within municipal limits.

(3) Every Cantonment.

(4) Every other continuous collection of houses, permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons.

In dealing with questions arising under head (4), regard was had to the occupational character of the population, the relative density of house-distribution, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic and political associations, if any.

The Towns censused.

25. Agreeably to the above provisions, the five towns having a Municipal status assigned to them, *viz.*, Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Alleppey were taken in; and to these were added Shencottah and Kayankulam which were censused separately in 1891. Vaikam and Haripad were omitted at this Census, as being devoid of any distinctive urban features. The Division Peishcars were consulted in regard to any other places that might, in their opinion, be brought under the urban category. Their opinion was also invited on the general question of the desirability of all Towns under the Police Regulation being separately enumerated. The Kottayam Dewan Peishcar suggested the inclusion of Parur and Changanachery at this Census which was accordingly sanctioned. In respect of the other Police Towns, the majority of the Divisional Officers thought that it would serve no useful purpose to census them all. As observed by the Dewan Peishcar, Padmanabhapuram, "they are, in fact, only hamlets and it is a misnomer to call them towns. The only distinguishing feature between them and other villages is that they have a few more houses a little more clustered."

Having decided on the nine towns to be separately censused, we proceeded to determine their boundaries. The Division Peishcars were requested to prepare

statements showing the boundaries and area, with the names of Provertis and Karas included in each.

Of the six towns common to this and the previous Census, viz., Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppey and Shencottah, the first four had their boundaries changed since 1891. In the case of Nagercoil, the change was not a real one but only a clearer demarcation of the 1891 limits resulting in the addition of a small unoccupied area. Provision for change of boundaries had, therefore, to be made only in regard to Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam. For these, special maps were prepared showing the old and new limits.

Division of the past and present limits of Towns into Blocks.

26. The division of each Town into Blocks for enumeration purposes was then taken up. Here, one important point attended to at this Census and alluded to in the Report (*Vide* pages 3-4 and 56-57) deserves a little detailed mention. It is obvious that statistics of population to be of real use must be susceptible of comparison. If the boundries of towns are unalterably fixed, a common area for purposes of comparison would be always readily available. But when the limits are changed in consequence of administrative necessities which have to be met from time to time, the question of securing population figures on the basis of identical limits arises for solution. And the question can be satisfactorily solved only when, in addition to the total town population usually recorded, figures are made ready for the component units, as otherwise, the necessary adjustments in population could not be made when one or more of these constituents have been included in, or excluded from, the revised limits. On an examination of the boundaries at the two Censuses it was seen that, in respect of some of them, there have been alterations since 1891. To gauge the real growth of population, comparison should be made on the basis of a constant area either as it stood in 1891 or as now constituted. But the 1901 limits could not be taken, as the 1891 population within these limits could not be known from the records of that Census. The only course open, therefore, was to take the present population for the 1891 limits and compare it with the 1891 population. To obviate, however, the recurrence of similar difficulties at a future Census, the 1891 and 1901 town boundaries were both defined at this Census and the division of the towns into Blocks was so arranged as to facilitate the compilation of statistics for both the limits. An attempt was also made to give some kind of permanence to the blocks or divisions into which the towns were now divided. The Blocks formed in 1891 had no reference to Municipal or Revenue units and, being artificial sub-divisions made for the time being, passed away with that Census and could not now be identified. The division of the Towns into Blocks at this Census was, therefore, made with reference to Karas which are recognized Revenue units whose names and limits are well-known to local officers, each Block being made to correspond as a rule with a whole Kara. Where a Kara was split by the boundary lines of a town, each bisected or trisected portion was constituted a separate one and given a distinctive name.

Instructions issued on the scheme of division.

27. The instructions issued on the scheme of town division ran as follows:—"As separate statistics are proposed to be taken for the towns marginally noted, each of them should be divided into Enumerator's Blocks. If, within the limits of a town,

a portion only of a Kara has been included, it should be taken as a separate Kara and called "Town Kara," the portion of the Kara lying outside the town being known as "Taluk Kara". If, for instance, the Kuttikkad Kara is split up into two portions by the boundary line of a town, that within the town will be known as Kuttikkad Town Kara, the outside portion being called Kuttikkad Taluk Kara.

1. Nagercoil.
2. Trivandrum.
3. Quilon.
4. Shencottah.
5. Alleppey.
6. Kottayam.
7. Kayankulam.
8. Changanacherry.
9. Parur.

In cases of Towns where the present and the previous Census limits differ either by way of omission or addition of Karas or by one portion of a Kara being adopted for the last Census and another portion of the same Kara for the present Census to the total or partial exclusion of the former portion, leaving, therefore, in some cases a portion common to both, the following nomenclature should be adopted.

(*a*) The Kara or portion of the Kara included within the last Census limits but wholly omitted from the present will be known as 'Old Town Kara': *e. g.* Kuttikkad Old Town Kara.

(*b*) The Kara or portion of the Kara not included in the last Census town but subsequently added to and made part of the present Census town will be known as 'New Town Kara': *e g.* Kuttikkad New Town Kara.

(*c*) The Kara or portion of the Kara common to both the last and the present Census Towns will be known as the 'Common Town Kara': *e. g.* Kuttikkad Common Town Kara.

[This elaborate phraseology has been rendered necessary to enable an accurate comparison of the population at the last and the present Censuses being made on the basis of a common area.]"

It is satisfactory to note that these instructions were faithfully carried out by the local Census agencies. The Town of Trivandrum gave the greatest trouble, as owing to the all-round reduction in its limits, the new boundary line cut a number of Karas, each of which had accordingly to be separately demarcated and censused. It is due to the then Trivandrum Tahsildar, M. R. Ry. R. Renganatha Aiyar Avergal, to say that the settlement of the divisions in the old and the new limits and the arrangements for the separate censusing of these left nothing to be desired. He took considerable personal interest in the clear definition of the town boundaries in view to secure unimpeachable Census figures. Considering the large extent and importance of the town, a special Supervisor, Mr. K. Ramakrishna Aiyar, was appointed. The Tahsildar under whom he worked testified to the thorough-going manner in which he did his duty.

The statistics taken under the above arrangements have been tabulated, compiled and published. Not only has comparison with the past Census thus been rendered possible, but, should the limits of any town be revised at the next Census and should one or more of these Karas be included therein, or excluded therefrom, the 1901 population for any future limits could be ascertained with considerable ease.

For purposes of future reference, the present boundaries of all the towns now censused are appended to this Report.

Census of Hill and Forest tracts: The three stages carried through.

28. In conformity with the practice of previous Censuses, a preliminary enumeration alone was contemplated at first in regard to hill and forest tracts. But to ensure the maximum accuracy possible, it was afterwards resolved to treat them just like the villages on the plains and to carry out all the stages of the Census, wherever possible. For this purpose, the hill and forest tracts including the planting estates were taken up in three parts:—

(1) The Cardamom Hills with the plantations comprised therein,

(2) The other plantations; and

(3) The forest reserves under the jurisdiction of the Conservator of Forests.

With the exception of a portion of the Cardamom Hill tracts comprising Vandamettu, Mlappara, Odumpan Shola and Pooppara and the Northern Forest Division, in all the other hill tracts, both the preliminary and final enumerations were gone through. The arrangements made and the operations conducted in regard to these were as follows:—

Census of Cardamom Hills:—The Census of these Hills was, as usual, conducted under the supervision and responsibility of the local Superintendent and District Magistrate. The whole tract was divided into three Charges and four Circles. Each Circle was again sub-divided into a number of Blocks, each Block corresponding, as a rule, with an estate or village. The Census divisions as framed for the preliminary operations are noted below.

Charge.	Circle.	No. of Blocks.
High Range.	1. Devicolum and Yellappatty Postal Districts.	27
	2. Munnar and Talliar Postal Districts.	21
Anchanad.	Anchanad	12
Peermade.	Peermade	45

The First Class Magistrate of Peermade and the Third Class Magistrate of Anchanad were made the Charge Superintendents for Peermade and Anchanad respectively, and for the High Range, a Superintendent was appointed on a salary of Rs. 25 with a hill allowance of Rs. 15. Each Circle was put in charge of a Supervisor on a pay of Rs. 20 with a hill allowance of Rs. 15. As the Superintendent and District Magistrate observed, "there were at the time of the previous census many officers in the Cardamom Department, whom it was possible to place on special duty in connection with the Census." But this could not be done now as the staff was greatly reduced with the re-organization of the Department. A paid supervising agency could not, therefore, be helped. In regard to the enumerating staff, however, very little extra expenditure was incurred. The Superintendent or Manager of each Estate was asked to arrange for conducting the Census of his Estate and to detail the necessary number of Enumerators for the purpose. Only one paid Enumerator was appointed for a portion of Peermade District where the Census work had to be conducted by Sircar Agency.

The Preliminary operations were commenced on the 27th November 1900 and completed by the 20th January, 1901.

For the sake of convenience, the preliminary enumeration was taken up along with house-numbering. The two stages were gone through in all the estates and villages and the returns kept ready for the final checking. In the case of the Hill tribes, however, whose *Kudis* were scattered at great distances,

the Superintendent and District Magistrate was able to obtain, through the officers of his department, all the necessary particulars at a single enumeration. The Rules and Instructions prescribed in respect of house-numbering, enumeration and inspection, seem to have been carefully attended to. Diaries, Progress reports and Abstracts were, as in the case of the Taluks, duly submitted. The Supervisors visited all the estates and villages in their respective Circles and personally checked more than 75 per cent. of the entries in the schedules. The Superintendent and District Magistrate has, after local inspection, borne personal testimony to the thoroughness of the Preliminary Enumeration in the area under his Charge.

Census of Forest Reserves:—The Conservator of Forests directed the Census operations of the Forest tracts falling within his jurisdiction. The Census Divisions adopted corresponded with the existing divisions arranged for purposes of Forest administration. Each Forest Division was constituted a Charge, the Divisional Officer being made the responsible Charge Superintendent. Each Charge was divided into as many Circles as there were Ranges in it, the Range Officer being also the Circle Supervisor. The Circle or Range was further sub-divided into Enumerators' Blocks. As each Range comprised parts of two or more Taluks, the forest area lying within each Taluk was constituted a Block by itself in view to enable these returns being incorporated with those of the respective Taluks. Wherever this Block was too large to be dealt with by a single Enumerator, it was split up and more men were engaged.

According to the method thus worked out, there were 15 Circles and 45 Blocks. For the purpose of the enumeration, the Government agency was fully utilized, the forest guards, accountants, &c., being all employed as enumerators The Divisional Forest Officers were made responsible for the conduct of the Census within the Reserves. The preliminary operations were begun towards the end of December, 1900, and were over by the 2nd February, 1901. Progress Reports and Inspection Diaries were received from time to time and it is seen therefrom that the entire Census work was carried out without any hitch whatsoever.

Census of Plantations:—Separate Rules were issued for the Census of the coffee and tea plantations on the hills. According to them, the Census of plantations employing a number of resident labourers was entrusted to the Managers and included all persons living within their respective boundaries. The Manager himself or a Supervisor specially appointed by him from out of his staff superintended the operations, instructed the enumerators and checked their work. The Census of estates within the administrative charge of the Superintendent and District Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills was easily arranged for. But those lying outside, *viz.*, in Southern and Central Travancore and comprised in the three planting Districts of Ashamboo, Ponmudi and Shencottah, needed other arrangements. The estates in the last-mentioned district lay at great distances, from one another and had to be grouped under three divisions:—(1) The Hereford Group Estates, (2) The Rockwood Estate and (3) The other Estates in the District. These three, in addition to the Ashamboo and Ponmudi Districts, made up five groups and five European gentlemen of the Travancore Plantation Company undertook the responsibility of their enumeration. Even

the subordinate Census Agencies were provided by them out of their establishments and a small sum of money was allowed to each to meet contingent expenses. The Census work commenced with the preparation of a House Register showing the description of each house, the name of its chief occupant and the total number of people living in it. The houses were all numbered, the numbers running serially for a whole plantation. When this list was completed, the division of the areas into Blocks was taken up and when the Blocks were settled, a return (Circle list)was prepared and forwarded to the Census Commissioner, giving the number of Blocks in each Circle, the number of houses in each block and the name of the Enumerator nominated to each. These were examined at the Central Office and returned along with formal letters of appointment signed by the Commissioner. The Preliminary Enumeration was then taken up and completed, the work having been over in all the groups within the prescribed date—5th February, 1901. The returns of inspection records received show that the Supervisors examined and tested all the entries in the schedules and the Managers, the majority of them.

CHAPTER III.

THE CENSUS OR FINAL ENUMERATION.

The Date of the Census.

29. In most parts of British India the Census was taken on the night of the 1st March, 1901. A night Census of the resident population is unsuited to this country and the practice has been to take it on the following morning. As observed in the last Census Report :"Travancore comes in the class of 'special tracts' in which a night enumeration will be impossible, on account of the wildness of the country and the peculiarly isolated condition of the bulk of our houses. We have in Travancore about 500,000 houses according to the Census of 1881, of which more than 80 per cent. are houses situated *within enclosures*. These enclosures are generally made of strong mud or masonry walls or high fences, and access to them is by an only outer door, which, in most cases, is several yards distant from the door of the house. In the case of the well-to-do classes, the enclosure around the house covers an area of 4 or 5 acres. The inmates shut the outer-door after night-fall, and in the case of the labouring population, they come home at about 6 P. M., take warm conjee and go to sleep at about 7 or even earlier. It would be impossible for the Enumerator to get at either of these two classes of people referred to above, and the result will be that he may not be able to see the householder or talk to him on the Census night. I fear the *night* Census of the bulk of the Travancore population may fail. If we persist, the results will be anything but accurate. The system to be adopted on this occasion should be the same as that adopted in the Census of 1875 and 1881." In these circumstances, it was resolved not to make any departure from a practice which had worked satisfactorily in the past, but to conduct the enumeration of the population in dwelling-houses on the morning of Saturday, the 2nd March,1901. In effect, however, it was the Census of the previous night as only those who were then staying in the houses were to be enumerated the following morning.

In the case of the following classes of persons, however, the Census was taken on the previous might, *i. e.*, the first of March :—

(1) Travellers by road, backwater, canal and river :

(2) The houseless poor :

(3) Persons found in boats lying in the landing *ghats* of backwaters, canals and rivers :

(4) Sea-going population :

(5) Inmates of jails, lock-ups, hospitals and asylums ; and

(6) Persons found in miscellaneous buildings.

The procedure thus adopted worked satisfactorily and the Reports received from the Census Officers on duty show that, as in the past, the day Census was a success and one best suited to local conditions.

Census Divisions.

30. As stated in para 8 *supra*, the Census Divisions at the preliminary stages had to be made very large, as the work had to be done by a paid agency engaged for a period of over three months. But, for the final synchronous enumeration, these divisions were made exceedingly small so that all available men could be employed and the checking completed in a short time. Each Taluk was, therefore, divided into Blocks of such sizes as an Enumerator would be able to traverse in the space of two or three hours. To avoid embarrassment and confusion occurring at a stage when it might be too late to mend and to gain time for remedying any defects that might reveal themselves, the Final Census Blocks were arranged even before the Preliminary Enumeration began and the residents of each of such Blocks were recorded in a separate book. What remained now was to examine the constitution of each Block once more and to modify them, wherever necessary. This over, the Blocks were grouped into Circles. The number of Blocks and Circles into which the State was divided for purposes of the Final Census is shown below:—

	No. of Blocks.	No. of Circles.
The 31 Taluks excluding Hill and Forest tracts. ...	16,098	1,520
The Forest Reserves.	70	15
The Cardamom Hills.	143	16
The Southern and Central Plantations. ...	19	9
Total.....	16,330	1,560

In 1891, there were 12,668 Blocks grouped into 1,073 circles. On an average, each Block now comprised 37 houses and each Circle, 10 Blocks as compared with 43 houses and 12 Blocks respectively at the previous Census. The average area of each Block was reduced from 340 acres in 1891 to 277 at this Census—from about one-half to one-third of a square mile.

Special Arrangements.

Census of Travellers and the houseless poor.

31. Travellers by road, back-water, canal and river were enumerated at places selected by the local Tahsildars. Police Stations, situated on the sides of roads, canals and rivers, Forest guard stations, Chowkeys and Preventive stations were taken as the most convenient places for enumeration and the services of the Government establishments at these stations were utilised for the work of enumeration. Wherever these stations were at too great distances apart, enumeration at a number of intermediate places was arranged for, a Constable or a special Enumerator being located at each. In canals and back-waters, patrol boats were stationed at selected points to intercept boats that would not come ashore when required. In the case of the less frequented roads and canals where there were no convenient stations, the Block Enumerator censused any wayfares he met with.

The Houseless Poor were, as a rule, enumerated by the ordinary enumerator of the Block and only where this agency was found insufficent was Police assistance resorted to.

The entries in regard to these two classes of people were recorded on loose schedules which were afterwards stitched on to the books of the Blocks to which they severally related. Where, however, the ordinary Enumerator censused these people, the Block book itself was used for the purpose.

Census of Landing ghats.

32. The arrangements made in connection with the Landing ghats were new to this Census. A list was first prepared for each Taluk showing the number of boats that were likely to be moored in each on the Census night. Where the number of occupied boats at any ghat was likely to be less than ten, the ghat was numbered as a house and included in the final Census Block in which it was situated, while large ghats were constituted into separate Blocks. The enumerators at these places who were mostly Government servants were provided with loose schedules on which the enumeration was recorded. These schedules were afterwards stitched into their respective Block books. When a boat was censused, the head boat-man was given a ticket with instructions to preserve it as a proof that his boat had been censused and to produce it should any person attempt to enumerate the boat again.

Census of Sea-going Population.

33. Each sea-port was constituted a Circle by itself and in the case of the larger ports, the Master Attendant was the *ex officio* Supervisor in charge of all the Census arrangements. In regard to the smaller Ports which, of course, have no special Port Agency, the Supervisors and Enumerators were specially appointed by the Division Peishcars. Twelve Ports were first taken in for this purpose; to these the Rajakkamangalam and Cape Comorin Ports were subsequently added. Small landing places which were not really Ports were enumerated under the ordinary rules, each boat being treated as a house. For the enumeration of the various classes of vessels that might touch at the Ports, separate instructions were issued in detail. In all matters connected with the actual conduct of the Census, the duties of Census Supervisors generally were declared applicable to thePort Officers as well. When a vessel was censused, an enumeration-pass was to be given to the master in charge. After the enumeration of a Port was over, the Port Officer checked the entries in the schedules, prepared the Port Abstract and handed it along with the Enumeration books to the local Tahsildar.

Census of Jails, Hospitals, etc.

34. Officers in charge of Jails, Hospitals, etc., enumerated the inmates under their charge in accordance with the instructions prescribed. Eight institutions noted in the Rules were each constituted a separate Block, each ward or other occupied building having separate independent entrance being taken as a house. For these institutions, a preliminary record was also prepared. In regard to the others, each lock-up, hospital or dispensary was treated as a house, even though it might comprise a number of detached buildings. The final enumeration was at lock-up time on the night of the 1st March, 1901. The Census over, the returns were handed over to the Tahsildar to be included in the Blocks in which the institutions were severally situated.

Census of Military Stations.

35. In accordance with the directions of the Madras Government, the Military station at Quilon and the Resident's Escort at Trivandrum were arranged to be censused by the military authori-

ties under the general control of the British Resident. This special arrangement was, however, found later on unnecessary in regard to Quilon, as the Regimental lines were wholly unoccupied at the time of the Census. The Census of the area comprised within what are known as the Cantonment limits was attended to by the local Tahsildar. At Trivandrum where the Resident's Escort is stationed the Tahsildar fixed, in consultation with the Officer commanding, the exact limits within which the Census was to be taken by the military authorities, himself arranging for the enumeration in all but the actual limits occupied by the Escort. The Travancore schedule was adopted by them and the Census returns thus prepared were duly forwarded to the Census Commissioner's Office after the final Census, for incorporation with the State returns.

The Nair Brigade Sepoys stationed in the Muffasil as well as those at Head Quarters who were off duty and who stayed in their houses were enumerated by the ordinary Enumerator of the Block within which they respectively resided. Special instructions were issued by the Officer Commanding to the men at the several stations to give full and accurate information to the Census agencies.

For censusing the guards and men on duty at the Capital, the Commandant himself made the necessary arrangements. For each station at the Capital, a separate schedule was taken and the returns of each were kept separate in view to incorporation with those of the Kara in which it was situated. When all the stations were enumerated, the schedules were collected and handed over to the Tahsildar.

Census of Railway lines.

36. At first, it was proposed to issue separate instructions for the Census of the Railway lines and make the Railway authorities responsible, as in British India, for the enumeration of the population within the alignment of the Railway lines. But as the area within which such assistance would be required was small and as the ordinary Census agencies were reported to be able to attend to the work, it was subsequently resolved to enact no formal rules on the subject, but to have the Census conducted by the Taluk authorities with the assistance of the Railway Officers. Instructions were accordingly issued to the Tahsildars of Kunnatnad, Alangad, Parur, Quilon, Kottarakara and Pattanapuram to arrange for the censusing of the Engineers, contractors, coolies and others engaged in the Cochin-Shoranore and the Tinnevelly-Quilon lines under construction. The Railway authorities were also invited to render the fullest assistance. In regard to one Taluk, however, *viz.*, Shencottah, separate measures were taken by the Railway Executive Engineer, as the coolie camps there were the largest and most numerous.

The procedure followed was as follows:—The contractors issued instructions to their maistries, muccadoms and others to arrange for the coolies to sort themselves at a given signal into families in their order and to get ready, through the head of the family, all information regarding the members of the same. The maistry or the clerk deputed by the contractors filled in the forms, working from left to right of the line, every body being required not to move from the spot till the whole enumeration was finished. The clerks and other subordinates not engaged in Census work were enumerated inside the Office to which they belonged. Members of the Superior grade filled in the schedules

themselves. The enumeration in the bazaars adjoining was attended to by the regular Taluk agencies, the Railway men clearing away from the bazaars at the time of the enumeration. Local labourers and residents of villages nearabouts were asked not to go for Railway work on the Census day, but to be present in their own lodgings. The Executive Engineer placed his office at the disposal of Government and the whole arrangement worked with success.

Census Agency.

37. To conduct the final synchronous enumeration of the entire population, a huge agency of over 18,000 hands was found necessary and to enlist such an agency, for a few hours, on payment of salaries, was obviously out of the question. His Highness' Government, therefore, took power, under Regulation I of 1076, to order Census service as a legal duty. But before exercising this power, it was resolved to ascertain to what extent the demand might be otherwise met. Heads of of Departments were communicated with on the subject and were requested to send in Talukwar statements showing the name, age and office of all subordinates drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and below who may conveniently be detailed for Census work. Even intelligent peons able to read and write were required to be included in the list. In all, 8,696 hands were deputed for the purpose from the various Departments. 9,576 men more were found necessary to complement the official staff and these were selected locally from among competent private gentlemen. It is satisfactory to note that scarcity of hands was not felt anywhere and men were even available to be held in reserve. Of the total number of 16,712 Enumerators, 7,251 or 43 per cent. were public servants and 9,461 or 57 per cent. private individuals. The supervising staff which was almost entirely drawn from the Government service numbered 1,445 (93 per cent.) out of a total of 1,560. At the 1891 Census, 13,134 Enumerators and 1,073 Supervisors were engaged on the whole, of whom 6,577 or 57 per cent. and 1,010 or 94 per cent. respectively were under Government employ. Of the unofficial Enumerators, 1,311 or 10 per cent. were entertained on payment at the rate of half a rupee per head. At this Census, however, the agency employed was wholly unpaid.

When the men were selected and formal letters of appointment issued, they were supplied with copies of instructions for filling in the Census schedules and were required to master them. The Tahsildar then summoned them to meet him in his Cutcherry and gave them a course of training for two days previous to the Census date.

Preparations for the Final Census.

38. In the meanwhile, certain other preparatory arrangements had to be made for the due conduct of work at the final Census. A Proclamation was issued enjoining the people to stay at their several houses on the Census morning, till the enumerator had visited them and to give him all assistance in the matter of collecting the required particulars. Travellers were to stop their carriages whenever required by the Enumerators and to allow them to be duly censused. The Division Peishcars arranged for the closing of all markets on the Final Census date and for giving due publicity to the same. It was specially provided in the Rules issued by Government that no person appointed as Census Officer would be liable to obey any summons issued by any Revenue, Police or Judicial authority

between the 26th February and 3rd March, 1901, except in very urgent criminal cases. The High court was moved to instruct their subordinate courts accordingly. All the offices were closed for three days beginning from the 28th February and four days leave was granted to all public servants detailed for Census duty–two days for studying the Census Rules and receiving the necessary instructions and two days for the actual taking of the Census and for the preparation of the returns. In order that all subordinates may be held available for Census duty, Heads of Departments were instructed by Government not to grant leave or make transfers except in cases of unavoidable necessity.

The Final Census.

39. The Final Census was, as already stated, taken in two parts—a night Census for the non-resident population and a day census for the resident population. With reference to certain institutions and classes of the population, special arrangements which were detailed above were made. In all the other areas, the Census was entrusted to the ordinary Enumerator of the Block. On the night previous to the Census morning, he visited all the miscellaneous buildings in his Block and enumerated, in loose schedules, the persons found therein. He then visited such other places in his area as were likely to hold persons for which, however, no separate arrangements had been made. If, in any part of his area, no special agency had been appointed to enumerate travellers and the houseless poor, he was to attend to them. On the morning of the second of March, the Enumerator began his regular round, visited all dwelling-houses in their numerical order and checked and brought up to date the returns prepared at the preliminary enumeration. He then marked the serial number for all the persons enumerated in his book and, after stitching on to the cover the schedules filled in the previous night for miscellaneous buildings, delivered all the records to the Supervisor at the place previously fixed and intimated to him. The Supervisor scrutinized each book, reading through the entries and correcting all obvious errors.

While the work of enumeration was going on, the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents moved about and inspected it. The final Census work began thus early in the morning was over by mid-day. The enumerators of each Circle collected themselves at the appointed place and prepared, under the direction of the Supervisors, abstracts showing the number of occupied houses and persons–males and females—in their respective Blocks. The Supervisor checked and verified these totals and then prepared Circle summaries of the same and handed them over to the Charge Superintendent. At the Taluk Cutcherry, the Circle totals were added up into the Charge or Taluk summary and verified.

The Taluk totals in each case included the whole population found within the Taluk area, except in regard to those censused in the Cardamom Hills and the Planters' estates. These latter were totalled separately. The Taluk Summaries of occupied houses, males and females, were then telegraphed or sent by special messengers to the Census Commissioner's Office at Trivandrum.

Provisional Totals.

40. Separate totals were sent by the 31 Tahsildars for their respective Taluks including the Forest reserves; by the Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamam Hills, for Devicolum and Anchanad; by the First Class Magistrate, Peermade, for the Peermade District and by five others for the five Census groups into which the Southern

and Central planting estates were constituted. These totals were forwarded to the Census Office by special messengers in the case of the Trivandrum and Nedumangad Taluks and by wire in all other cases. In some of the interior Taluks, such as Kottarakara and Pattanapuram which had no telegraphic communications, the authorities of the Tinnevely-Quilon Railway were good enough to place their lines communicating with Quilon at our disposal and the Census messages were received at the several Railway telegraph stations and transmitted to the Quilon Tahsildar who forwarded them to the Central office.

From six Charges the totals were received on the second of March, from twenty-six others, on the third and from the remaining six, on the fourth. But for the delay in a few of the Taluks, all the figures could have been received on the second day after the Census. The delay, however, was due not to any defect in the final Census arrangements, or to want of expedition in the collecting together of the Census agencies after the Census or in the prepartion of abstracts and summaries, but to the messengers having had, in several cases, to trudge a long way before the nearest telegraphic station could be reached. Nevertheless the depatch of these totals as early as the third day after the Census deserves to be noted with satisfaction and seems to compare favourably with the time taken for the same at the Census of 1891, when the provisional figures for the State appear to have been ready only 24 days after the final enumeration.

When these Charge totals were received, they were summed up for the State as a whole and submitted to Government on the evening of the fourth of March and also telegraphed to the Imperial Census Commissioner.

The variations between the preliminary figures and those finally arrived at at the Tabulation office are shown below.

	Occupied Houses.	Total Population.	Males.	Females.
Preliminary Totals ...	582,554	2,951,038	1,490,509	1,460,529
Final Totals ...	580,899	2,952,157	1,490,165	1,461,992
Variation ...	—1,655	+ 1,119	— 344	+ 1,463
Percentage of variation	—·28	+ ·03	— ·02	+ ·10

Depatch of Census records to Trivandrum.

41. When the Charge Superintendents had sent in their totals, they proceeded to arrange for the despatch of all Census records—Enumeration books, Buildings Registers, &c.,—to the Central office at Trivandrum. A special Circular of instructions was issued regarding this. It was fully carried out. The packages began to arrive from the 5th March and within two weeks all of them had been received safe at my office.

Reports on the Final Census called for.

42. The closing function of the Taluk offices in connection with the Census operations was the submission of Reports on the conduct of the final enumeration. From a perusal of these Reports, it appears that no pains had been spared to carry the Census to a successful termination.

Particulars collected and suggestions for the future.

43. The subjects to which the several forms adopted related, the changes introduced at this Census and a few suggestions for the future will now be taken up.

Form No. I. (House Register):—The forms prescribed at this and the previous Census are given below for comparison:—

1891 Census.

FORM No. I.

Register of houses in Kara

Proverty Taluk

Number of the house.	Name of the house	Nature of the building, whether terraced, tiled, shingled or thatched.	Class of house.	Number of families living in the house.	Total number of people in the house.	Remarks whether a house is building.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1901 Census.

FORM No. I.

HOUSE REGISTER.

Name of Taluk. Name of Proverti.

Serial No. and Name of Block.

Serial No. and Name of Kara.

Number of the house.	Name of the house.	Name of principal occupant.	Total No. of people in the house.	Remarks, whether a house is building.
1	2	3	4	5

At the last Census the number of families living in the house was required to be stated in the column now prescribed for entering the name of the principal occupant. There were two additional columns to show (1) the class of each house according to money value, houses worth more than Rs. 1,000 being placed in the 1st class; houses worth between Rs. 1,000 and 200, in the second class and houses worth below Rs 200. in the 3rd class, and (2) the nature of the roofing, whether terraced, tiled, shingled or thatched.

In regard to the first point of difference, it was observed *"we did not attempt to know the principal occupant of the house, like the Madras schedule, as we found from experience that that column led to much contention among the Marumakkathayam people. 'The chief resident or head of the family was omitted from the form in the present Census. The information on this head was misunderstood as conferring a legal status and led in the Census of 1875 to disputes between rival claimants for what was considered a place of impertance in the schedule. It was then decided that census schedules were to be no evidence whatever in law courts, and that the information was solely intended for statistical purposes'—(My last Census Report, page 43)." Accordingly, the column was

* Travancore Census Report 1891, Page 82.

changed as above stated. But in view of the decision referred to in the extract and with the growing familiarity of the people with the aim and scope of the Census, the source of the misunderstanding ceased to exist and on a consideration of the subject, the column for principal occupant was re-opened. The object of this column was to acquaint the Enumerator with the chief member in a house from whom he was to obtain the required information and to assist him in identifying houses and verifying particulars. Wherever two or more families lived in the same house, the name of the principal member of each was to be entered. The heading for number of families was omitted from the Register at this Census, as Government thought that the retention of the column for families was unnecessary. They observed that "it is even misleading to a certain extent. Enumerators may sometimes enter several branches of one family as so many families, especially where they occupy different and detached buildings on the same premises".

The second point of difference at this Census was the omission of the column relating to the class of houses and the nature of roofings. The object of collecting this information was evidently to gauge and compare the relative affluence of the people from decade to decade. In Travancore, however, the materials used in roofing do not afford any correct indication of the prosperity within. As remarked in the last Census Report, * "the roofs do not of themselves afford a proper guide to the value of the building. A thatched house in the Madras coast would invariably be a poor sort of structure. It is not necessarily so in this country. Oftentimes, the most costly mansions are covered with cocoanut leaves' thatch, and though this is a serious risk as in the instance that came to notice but recently, where a well-to-do ryot in a neighbouring Taluk lost by fire a house worth 16,000 Rs., still the long existing partiality for thatched roofs remains the same in the mind of the Travancore ryot." The last three Censuses lend statistical support to this fact. "The foregoing table shows that the proportion of thatched houses to the whole is 991 to every 1,000, while houses of all other sorts of roofing number only 9 in a thousand against 989 and 11 respectively according to the former (1881) Census and 985 and 15 in 1875". † Thatched houses have thus been relatively increasing and other houses decreasing from Census to Census. By classifying houses according to money value, a corrective could be applied to the standard for measuring the growth of prosperity. But if such statistics should be accurate a close examination of the structure within would be necessary and it was considered doubtful whether a temporary Census agency would be willing to take the trouble or allowed to collect the required particulars. Above all, it would be too much to expect the ordinary Enumerator to be able to accurately value houses so as to secure a sound basis for drawing conclusions relating to the material condition of the population. The statistics of the previous Census confirmed this doubt. In these circumstances, the collection and tabulation of these particulars—not in themselves quite within the scope of a Census—was considered not worth the trouble and were, therefore, omitted on this occasion.

* Travancore Census Report for 1891, Page 81.

† Page 245.

Form No. II. (Miscellaneous Buildings Register):—The forms prescribed at the 1891 and 1901 Censuses are shown below.

1891 Census.

FORM No. I (A).

Register of shops, pagodas churches, mosques etc., in *Proverti* *Taluk.*

Name of the Sub-division of the Proverti in which the building is situate.	Number of the building.	Name whether a shop, pagoda, mosque, church, chatram, school-house, etc.	Nature of the roofing whether terraced, tiled shingled or thatched.	Owned by.	Number of permanent inmates, if any.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1901 Census.

FORM No. II.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS REGISTER.

Name of Taluk. Name of Proverti.

Serial No. and Name of Block.

Serial No. and Name of Kara.

Number of the Building.	Name, whether a shop, pagoda, mosque, church, chathram, school-house, Vazhi-ambalam including Mantapam, &c.	In the case of temple, church or mosque, the divinity, if any, to whom dedicated.	Owned or Managed by	Total number of permanent inmates, if any, in each building.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

In 1891, there seems to have been a Register for each Proverti: but now one was prepared for each Kara. For the reasons already explained the column for the 'nature of the building' was omitted. In regard to places of worship, the names of the divinities to whom they were dedicated were to be entered in column 3. At the last Census, this information was required to be shown in the 'Remarks' Column. The 1891 instructions on the point ran thus:—In Column 7, enter, in the case of temples, whether they are dedicated to superior or inferior divinities, and in the case of other buildings, any information which the enumerator considers valuable". As it was considered desirable to draw attention to this particular item of information regarding places of worship, a separate column was devoted for the purpose at this Census, the 'Remarks' column being reserved for matters of general interest. In British India, houses and miscellaneous buildings were thrown together into one form. Here, it has been usual to keep them separate. I would suggest for the future that, in view of the limited time at the disposal of the Enumerators, the British Indian practice may be adopted here too. By having two separate Registers, some difficulty was experienced in the settlement of the Final Census Divisions. Under the Rules, each Kara or village was required to be divided into a number of Blocks—each Block containing from 30 to 50 houses and 2 or 3 miscellaneous buildings in which persons might be found on the Census night. Now this division was to be made with the two Registers as the guide. In the House Register, the houses in a Kara would be serially numbered and it would be easy to constitute them into Blocks of convenient sizes. But in regard to miscellaneous buildings which would be numbered in a separate Register, the question would arise as to which Final Census Block a particular office, school-house, &c., could be best appropriated. The locality of the building and the adjacent house or houses could not be known. And if the village be a large one with a number of buildings within it, the difficulty of convenient adjustment would be great with a further risk of eventual confusion, unless a second and close inspection of the locality be made or a number of men with intimate knowledge of the locality were called into requisition. This may not be always possible. If, however, buildings of all classes are entered in one book in order of proximity and serially numbered, this difficulty and confusion could be avoided. Such a course would also lessen expenditure and enable the preparation of the Buildings list being finished by the Enumerator in one round. In future numbers may be marked on miscellaneous buildings too and not on houses merely as at present. It will then facilitate enumeration, and avoid the confusion incidental to the presence of unnumbered miscellaneous buildings between numbered dwelling houses.

Forms Nos : I A, I B, II A and II B:—The first and the third are the Block abstracts of houses and miscellaneous buildings and the second and the fourth, their Taluk abstracts. In 1891, the Taluk abstracts were alone required to be prepared. As the Kara was taken as the unit at this Census, the intermediate abstracts had to be prescribed in addition.

At the next Census, the four abstracts may be reduced to two, if, as above recommended, a single list be prepared for all buildings.

Form No. III. (*Enumerator's Schedule*):—The particulars recorded in the Enumeration schedules of 1891 and 1901 will be seen from the forms subjoined.

1891 Census.

Form No. III.

Kara *Proverti* *Taluk.*

House No. *House Name* *Page No.*

Serial number and name.	Religion.	Sect of Religion.	Caste of Hindus and Jains; tribe or race of others.	Sub-division of caste, &c.	Male or female.	Age.	Married, unmarried or widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1901 Census

Form No. III.

Taluk *Proverti* *Number of Kara* *Name of Kara.* *No. of Final Census Block.*

House No. *House Name.* *System of Inheritance.*

Serial number of persons enumerated.	Name.	Religion.	Sect of Religion.	Male or female.	Married, unmarried or widowed.	Age last birthday	Caste, Race or Tribe.	Sub-division of caste.	Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers.	
									Principal occupation.	Subsidiary occupation, if any.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

1891 Census.

Form No. III.

Kara *Proverti* *Taluk*

House No. *House Name* *Page No.*

Parent-tongue.	Birth District, Province or Country.	Occupation or means of subsistence.	Learning, literate or illiterate.	Language known by literate.	If any person be insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or a leper, enter that person as such below.
9	10	11	12	13	14

1901 Census.

Form No. III.

Taluk *Proverti* *Number of Kara* *Name of Kara* *No. of Final Census Block,*

House No. *House Name* *System of Inheritance.*

If dependent principal occupation or means of subsistence of the actual worker on whom dependent.	Where born; name of Taluk if in Travancore; District, Province or Country, if outside.	Language ordinarily spoken in the household.	Literate or illiterate, with languages known by literate.	If literate, can or cannot read *and* write English.	If the person be insane, *both* deaf and dumb *from* birth, *totally* blind or suffering from *corrosive* leprosy, enter as such here.	If the person has any elephantoid swelling, enter as such here.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17

The points in which the schedules differed at the two Censuses may be first noticed.

Occupation (Columns 9,10 and 11):—In 1891, there was only one column for occupation in which were recorded the means of livelihood of all the persons enumerated. In the case of those who did no work, the occupation of the person who supported them was entered and the word 'dependent' was added to it. In the Final Tables published, workers and dependents were shown together under each occupation. This made it impossible to know the number of actual workers in the several occupations and thus one important aspect of the occupational statistics was missed. Further, the disadvantages and confusion that would naturally result from the mixing up in the same column of two different classes of persons—the supporters and the supported—and the importance of securing the fullest information on the subject made an alteration of the column necessary. The single column of 1891 was, therefore, split up into three columns. Two (9 and 10) were devoted to recording the principal and subsidiary occupations while the third was set apart for noting the dependents. This avoided the confusion between actual workers and their dependents which vitiated to some extent the results of the last Census and further enabled the prevalence of combined occupations being ascertained. The alteration made has thus been of help in collecting a large amount of useful statistics.

Birth-place (Column 12):—In this column, the heading stood thus at the last Census:—Birth-place, District, Province or Country; and in the Instructions to the Enumerators it was laid down that the District, State or Province in India in which each person was born should be entered. The names of Villages, Taluks, etc., were not to be given. In the Final Tables compiled, statistics of birth-place were accordingly given for Travancore as a whole, separate figures not being recorded for the Taluks of enumeration. Talukwar statistics are indispensable in measuring the extent of lateral movements within the country. And in view of the increasing pressure of population along the coast line, it would be interesting to watch how far migration is a contributory factor towards the development of the population of inland tracts. The absence of Talukwar figures of birth-place for the last Census was seriously felt in the discussion of the movement of population. At this Census, therefore, the heading was changed into "Where born; name of Taluk, if in Travancore; District, Province or Country if outside."

Literacy (Columns 14 and 15):—Column 14 required that the persons enumerated should be shown as literate or illiterate, so that the whole population was classed into two large divisions—those able to read and write and those not able to do so. At the last Census, the division was into 'learning; literate or illiterate.' This rendered the return for literates incomplete, for those in school would come under the first class, even though able to read and write. In column (14) again, the language in which a person was literate was required to be shown at this Census. In view of the desirability of obtaining a complete record of the English-knowing population, a separate column (15) was prescribed for entering such literates.

Elephantoid Swelling (Column17):—This Column is new to this Census. The importance of recording particulars under this head is explained in the 'Infirmities'

Chapter (Part I). The collection of the information was, however, confined by the Instructions, to two Taluks—Ambalapuzha and Shertallay—to which alone the 17 Column schedules were issued. The Enumerators of the other Taluks, nevertheless, noted elephantoid cases wherever met with under Column 16.

The changes in some of the other columns of the schedule, such as 6 (Age) and 16 (Infirmities), are mainly amplifications intended to explain the exact nature of the particulars required, in view to ensure accuracy in recordation.

For the next Census the following changes in the schedule are suggested.

(1) Column 3 relating to sect of religion may be omitted. In view of what has been remarked in the Chapter on Religion (Page 104) regarding the non-sectarian character of the Hindu population, it would not serve any useful purpose to attempt to record their sects. In respect of Christians, however, sect may be required to be shown in the Religion column itself.

(2) Column 8 relating to sub-division of caste may likewise be omitted. The information regarding sub-castes is not of great importance where the numbers are small and the difficulty in obtaining an accurate record and the time and labour involved in identifying names and tabulating the statistics are out of proportion to the practical usefulness of the results that may be finally yielded. In view, however, of their religious and sociological interest, sects and sub-castes may be arranged to be censused once in every twenty years. Their vitality in the atmosphere created by modern influences may then be more profitably gauged.

(3) In the 1891 Census Report, it was observed that "during the course of the preliminary record a circular was issued to the Census Supervisors requiring them to note, at the top of each house-schedule, whether the family living in it follow the Makkathayam or Marumakkathayam law of inheritance. Entry has accordingly been made in most schedules. In some we had to find out the law of inheritance of the family by their caste-names. I do not think the result is quite satisfactory; but as the information is of some value, provision should be made in a future Census in the rules themselves for a proper return" *. Provison was accordingly made at this Census by requiring the system of inheritance followed by the member of each house to be entered at the top of the schedule against the printed heading provided for the purpose. But it cannot be said that the results have been more reliable. This information, therefore, may be omitted in future.

Printing and issue of Forms, Rules and Schedules.

44. The Forms, Rules, &c, required for the Census were printed at the Government Press, Trivandrum and issued to the several Charge Superintendents from the Central office. A statement is annexed showing the numbers printed and issued. The forms and schedules were ruled and this meant a saving of time to the Enumerators. The entries made in the printed lines were neater and of course never overlapped. The House Register Form contained 26 lines on each side and the Enumerator's schedule, 10.

* Page 90, 1891 Census Report.

Issue of Covers for Forms.

45. Unlike at the 1891 Census, covers for the House Registers and the Enumeration schedules were issued for stitching the forms. The wrapper used for the House Register contained on the first page of each book printed headings to be filled up to show the Taluk, the Proverti, the Karas and the Block to which the book related, the dates of commencement and completion of House Registering, the dates of receipt of the book by the Supervisor and the Tahsildar and other particulars of Census progress. On the second and third pages were printed, for ready reference by the Enumerators, the rules regarding the preparation of Buildings Registers, while the fourth and last page contained a specimen form of House Register filled up for guidance.

The cover used for the schedules provided on the first page headings for entering descriptive particulars of the book and for recording in detail the stages of enumeration procedure from the time of the preliminary enumeration up to the date of the receipt of the book at the Census office. The instructions for filling up the schedule were re-printed on the right side of the first page and continued on to the first half of page 3. In the other half was shown the Enumerator's Abstract which was to be filled up after the Final Census was over. The fourth page contained a specimen schedule duly filled up and also headings for recording later on the Abstraction procedure at the Census office.

The use of these covers which served so many purposes as above detailed and which finally protected the forms from being damaged by handling is recommended for future Censuses.

Paper used for Schedules and Covers.

46. The paper used for schedules and the Buildings Register forms was Super Royal 24lb which gave three copies per sheet. The paper was not good in quality as the ink sank through, obscuring the entries on both sides.

The paper used for wrappers was brown casing and was of a dirty colour which frequently made it difficult to decipher entries made in black ink. Paper of a better kind for both schedules and wrappers would be preferable for the future.

CHAPTER IV.

ABSTRACTION, TABULATION AND COMPILATION.

Building rented for the Census Office.

47. The abstraction, tabulation and compilation of the Census statistics was carried out at Trivandrum under my direction and supervision. The work required the employment of a large number of hands and the accommodation provided till then was found insufficient for such a large staff. A separate building was, therefore, rented at Rs. 75 per mensem. The necessary furniture was locally made and the expenditure debited to the Census account. At the previous Census, no special expenses seem to have been incurred under these heads.

Commencement of work: Arrangement of records.

48. The new building was fitted and occupied on the 14th March, 1901. As the Enumeration books began to arrive, a special staff was engaged in arranging them on the Record-rack and labelling them. The instructions drawn and followed in regard to the arrangement and issue of the Census records will be found in Appendix D. Close adherence to these instructions was insisted on, which ensured order and avoided all confusion during the abstraction operations.

But even after the arrangement of the records was finished, it took some time to begin abstraction work, as the slips of paper on which the Census particulars were to be abstracted had not yet been received from Bombay. These came in only towards the end of March, but as the packing was indifferently done and as the different kinds of slips were thrown in together, some further time was spent in separating and arranging them in bundles. It was only on the 26th April, 1901, that the actual abstraction operation was started, i. e., nearly two months after the Final Census date. This inevitable initial delay in the commencement of work did not, of course, fail to tell upon its early completion.

Examination of schedules.

49. This interval of delay, however, was not allowed to lie idle. The filled-in schedules were examined. A set of simple and clear instructions was drawn up for the guidance of the Examining clerks. Fifty hands were set to the work and the main duties of the examining section were to see whether the books of each Taluk had been serially numbered through, whether the names of Karas and Provertis had been correctly entered, whether the persons enumerated in each book had been serially numbered and whether the entries relating to each person had been fully and accurately recorded. A statement of houses and population for each Taluk, by Provertis and Karas, was also required to be prepared by the Head Examiner. This preliminary inspecton of the records greatly facilitated the abstraction process and the checking of the population totals at the Tabulation stage.

When the examination of the Enumeration books had sufficiently advanced, the strength of this section was diminished and all available hands were put to the posting work.

The Examiners were paid Rs. 9 per mensem in return for which a standard amount of work was insisted on.

Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation: The old system.

50. The conversion of the records prepared by the Enumerators into the Final Tables and the system followed at the previous Censuses here as elsewere are best described by Mr. Risley in his Note on the subject which is extracted below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The defects in the tick system as noted in Travancore at the previous Census and described so vividly by my experienced predecessor on page 156 of his Report have been already quoted in Para 18 of the Introduction to Part I of the Report.

The new system.

51. In these circumstances, it was proposed to substitute the method of abstraction by slips successfully employed by Professor von Mayr in the Bavarian Census of 1871.

As the slip system is a novel one, its details as actually worked out will be set forth in the following paras.

According to the slip system, Abstraction consists in transferring the entries in the schedules to slips of paper, a slip being used for each person. Tabulation is the sorting of these slips according to the headings in the Tables prescribed for the purpose and the entering of the totals in them. Compilation consists in the totalling of these entries into the forms required for the Final Tables.

Clear and detailed instructions were laid down for the guidance of the men engaged in these processes (*vide*, Appendix D).

Abstraction.

Description of Slips used.

52. The slips used were of five different colours. The Hindus enumerated were entered on brown slips; the Musalmans on red slips; the Christians on yellow slips; the Animists on green, and the other religionists on blue slips. The selection of colour was made with reference to the cost of paper, the cheapest paper being used for the most numerous religion. Sex and Civil Condition were denoted by the shape of the slip (*Vide*, Diagram in Appendix D).

It will be thus seen that the religion, sex and civil condition of a person were not copied on the slip, as each slip denoted religion by its colour and sex and civil condition by its shape. This saved time in copying the schedule entries and facilitated the sorting of the slips.

Posting of Slips.

53. When the Enumeration books of a Taluk had been examined, they were issued to the Supervisor of the Posting section and the Supervisor issued them to the posting clerks one at a time in the order of Blocks.

Each posting clerk was provided with a set of 30 pigeon holes (5 in the horizontal row and 6 in the vertical), bundles of slips, a black-lead pencil and a box to write upon. He first arranged the slips in the pigeon holes, the males being placed in the three upper rows and the females in the three lower ones. Slips of the same religion were placed in the vertical and slips of the same civil condition in the horizontal row. Having arranged the slips in this wise, the poster took the Enumeration book given him and turning to the first page read the entries under religion, sex and civil condition for the first person enumerated and selected from the holes in front of him the slip which answered to them. In this way he selected the right slips for all the persons entered on the page, placing them one below the other in the order selected. He then wrote on the left-hand corner of each the serial number of the person and copied in the body of the slip particulars regarding sect of religion, age, caste, sub-division of caste, occupation (principal, subsidiary, &c.), birth-place, parent-tongue, language in which literate, literacy in English and infirmity, if any. To save time in copying, abbreviations were prescribed (*Vide* Appendix D) for the main sects, castes, languages and occupations. In all, 20 abbreviations were permitted to be used. The entries were made one below the other in pencil, the number of the schedule column being written on the left of each. When each slip was written, it was placed face downwards in one of the empty pigeon holes. When the first page was finished, the poster proceeded to abstract the particulars enumerated on the second page and so on till the whole book was abstracted. Then the Poster wrote on the back of each slip, the name of the Taluk and the serial number of the Proverti and Kara to which it belonged. This enabled reference being made to the Enumeration book at later stages of the tabulation operations when the slips would be bundled up by Charges. Having made these entries on all the slips, the posting clerk arranged them in serial order, tied them into a bundle and handed it to the Supervisor along with the Enumeration book. On

the top of each bundle a guide slip was placed which contained particulars of the Taluk, Proverti, Kara and Block to which it related, the number of slips posted, etc.

One slip used for every person.

54. As already observed, all the particulars relating to one person was recorded in a single slip. Mr. Risley recommended the use of two slips for every individual enumerated, in one of which were to be entered sex, age, caste, literacy and infirmity and in the other, caste, occupation, birth-place and language. The object was to enable the caste and occupation tables to be started concurrently with the others and to be dealt with by a special staff of tabulators. In Madras and other places, however, the second slip was used to enter infirmity and the age and caste of the infirm person. In view of the small population to be dealt with here and the small staff of tabulators likely to be available, it was thought that one slip would be enough for one person.

Checking of posted Slips.

55. When slips were posted for a Proverti, they were issued for being compared and checked. The order of Blocks and Karas was maintained and to each checker an Enumeration book and its slips were issued at a time. The checkers worked on the silent system, each comparing the slips himself without the assistance of a reader. The main duty of a checker was to see that the entries in the slips were made in strict accordance with the rules prescribed for the posting of slips. He was to see that the slip of the right colour and shape was selected for every individual, that the entries in every slip were correct and legible and that abbreviations for schedule entries were used as sanctioned.

To ensure the strictest accuracy, every posted lip was required to be checked and even a certain percentage of the checked slips was re-checked. When the checking was over, the Enumeration books were arranged by the Supervisor and handed over to the Record-keeper, while the bundles of slips were kept in order and preserved by him pending tabulation.

Progress of posting and checking work.

56. At first only one Posting section was opened with 24 hands. Gradually, as hands came in, additional sections were opened. When the work was in full swing, there were six Posting sections with a total of 187 hands. More hands were not available. The out-turn of work even with the men put in could not be considered as very satisfactory. There were frequent absences owing to ill-health and a large number of general holidays intervened. Further, the abstraction clerks could not sit at the work without being much fatigued. They frequently complained of pain on the back. These told upon the early completion of work.

The Posters worked in all for five and a half months. The attendance averaged only 130 per month, and the average number of days they worked per month was only 13. For the first month, the number of slips posted per day averaged 167. This rate rose with the increase in the number of hands but never exceeded 407, giving an average of 307 slips per day throughout the period.

The checking clerks worked for five months. 33 Checkers were at first put to work. During the last month, the highest strength was reached—152. On an average, 72 Checkers worked each month in the several posting sections.

Their attendance too was poor—never exceeding an average of 16 days, the average for all the working months being only 9. The number of slips checked per day ranged from 574 in the first month to 1506 in the last. The average per checker was 911 per day. About 15 per cent of the checked slips were also re-checked.

Payment of Posters and Checkers.

57. The posters and checkers were paid by results. Two annas were fixed for every hundred slips correctly posted and six annas for every thousand slips correctly checked. Each poster was required to post not less than 300 slips per day and each checker, to check 1,000 slips. For every mistake detected a fine of 10 slips was, as a rule, levied. But even these moderate standards were found too high and the actual work turned out was less than half the amount prescribed. The highest sum ever earned by a poster was Rs. 17 in a month and by a checker Rs. 12.

Work Registers were prescribed for the abstraction sections which were kept by the Supervisor of each section (*Vide* Appendix D). These Registers were checked from time to time and were found to have been well maintained. The monthly Pay bills were prepared from these Registers and the appended forms show the details of work entered in the Registers and the methods of payment.

Tabulation.

The Sorting Sections.

58. The Sorting sections were constituted when the slips of a few Taluks were posted and checked. Each section was located in a separate compartment and placed under the control of a Supervisor who was held responsible for order and method in sorting and for the safe custody of all slips and Registers. The Supervisor was to check the accuracy of sorting and counting and see that the Tabulation Registers were correctly filled in and handed over to him. He was to maintain Work Registers for the sorters in his section.

The Rules and Registers prescribed.

59. A set of instructions was drawn up for the guidance of the Sorting sections, in which were set forth the order and particulars of the Registers for which slips were to be sorted. The slips were arranged to be sorted separately for the following Registers;—

Particulars of Registers.		*Final Tables compiled therefrom.*
Register	I. Population by Religion and Sex—for Rural and Urban areas ...	Tables I, II, III, IV, V, and VI.
„	II. Religion by Sex and Sect—for non-Christians only ...	Table VIA.
„	III. Christians by Sex, Sect and Race ...	... „ XVII.
„	IV. Christians by Sex, Race and Age ...	... „ XVIII.
„	V. Religion by Sex, Age and Civil Condition	... „ VII.
„	VI. Infirmities by Religion, Sex and Age ...	... „ XII.

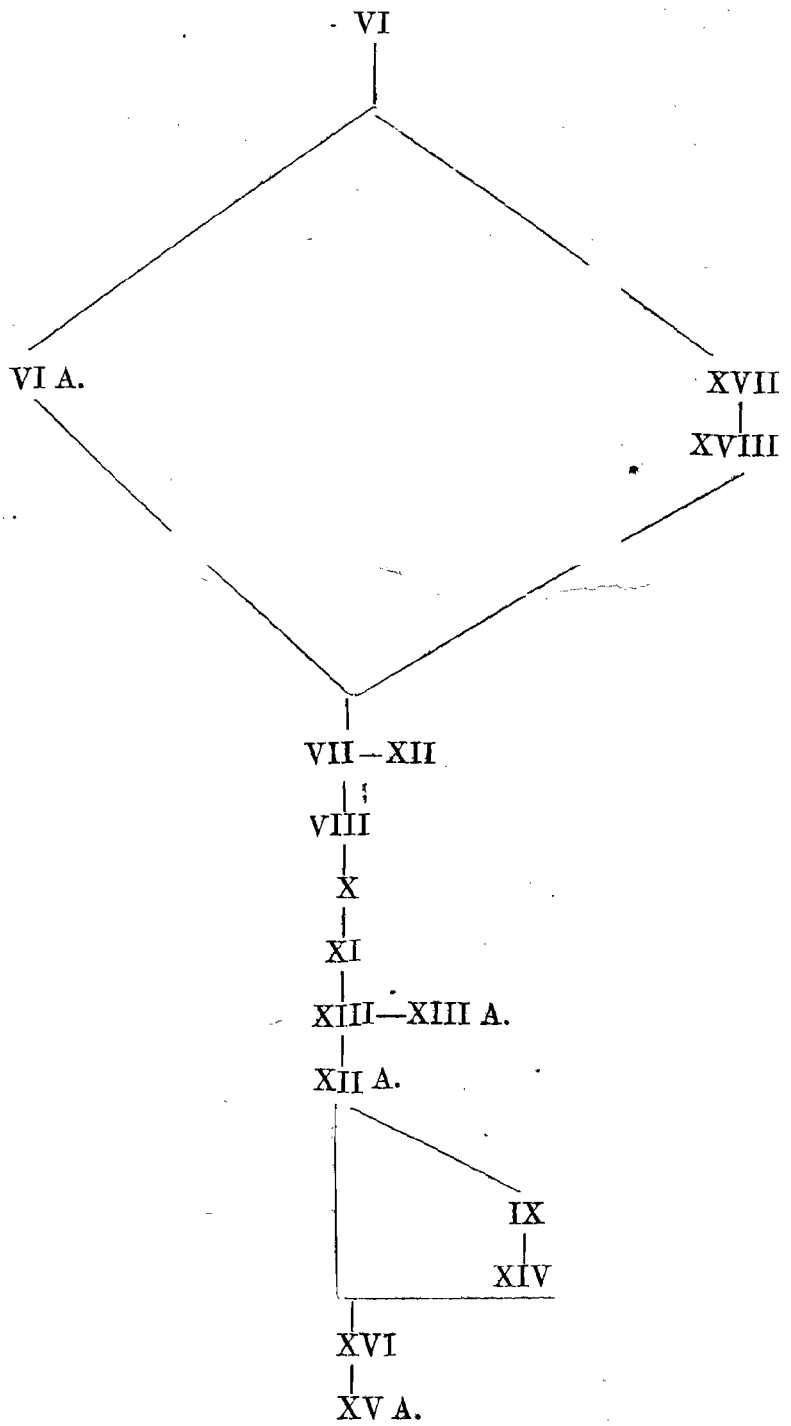
Particulars of Registers.			*Final Tables compiled therefrom.*	
Register			Table	
„	VII.	Education by Religion, Sex and Age ...	... „	VIII.
„	VIII.	Parent-tongue by Religion and Sex ...	... „	X.
„	IX.	Birth-place by Religion and Sex ...	... „	XI.
„	X.	Castes, Tribes and Races by Sex ...	... „	XIII.
„	XI.	Sub-divisions of Castes by Sex ...	... „	XIII A.
„	XII.	Infirmities by Sex for Castes, Tribes and Races ...	... „	XII A.
„	XIII.	Education by Sex for selected Castes, Tribes and Races ...	... „	IX.
„	XIV.	Civil Condition by Sex for selected Castes, Tribes and Races ...	... „	XIV.
„	XV.	Occupation by Sex for selected Castes, Tribes and Races ...	...	XVI & XV.
„	XVI.	Subsidiary Occupation by Sex ...	... „	XVIA.

It will be seen from the above that no sorting was necessary for the first four of the Final Tables, as the statistics for these could be tabulated from Register I. It may be stated here that none of the optional Tables (IX, XIIA XVI and XVA) prescribed by the Imperial Census Commissioner were omitted and that statistics have been tabulated for them all and published.

Principle followed in sorting.

60. Throughout the sorting operations the slips of each religion and sex were kept distinct when once they were separated for the first Register. The sorting processes themselves were so arranged that each successive sorting caused the minimum disturbance of the results of the immediately preceding sorting so that in proceeding from one Register to another, no special adjustment of the slips was, as a rule, necessary. The smaller units were first taken up and the slips sorted for these. Then the slips were thrown together for the larger units. Again, the most general Table or Register was worked up first and then the special ones were proceeded with.

The diagram on the next page illustrates the plan and order in which the slips were sorted for the Final Tables.



61. The instructions laid down for the sorting of slips explain the processes gone through in the sorting of slips. The outlines of the scheme may be noticed here.

The sorting process described.

TABLES VI and V.—(Register I—*Population by Religion and Sex*).

Sorting began with the most general Table. It dealt with Population according to Religion and Sex.

The unit of sorting was the Kara which was adopted only for the first Table in view to restrict the Kara Tables to the minimum administrative requirements. For all the other Tables, the slips were worked for the Taluk or Town unit.

The Supervisor issued to the sorting clerks the bundles of slips in the order of Kara, one Kara being given to a sorter at a time. The sorter untied the bundles and taking the slips of the first block in the Kara sorted them into the pigeon holes by their colour and shape on the right-hand top margin (*i e.* by religion and sex), counted each heap and entered the totals in the Register (No I.) prescribed for the purpose. Thus he proceeded until the slips of the whole Kara were sorted by religion and sex. This over, the slips of the different religions were made into separate bundles. The male slips of all the religions were then tied into one bundle and the females in another. Then the sorter returned the bundles to the Supervisor and received form him the slips of another Kara. When the slips of all the Karas in the Taluk or Town were thus sorted, bundled up and returned to the Supervisor, they were grouped by the larger unit of Taluk or Town as the case might be.

At the end of the sorting for Table VI, there were for a Taluk or Town as many bundles as there were religions in it and for each religion, two bundles for the two sexes, thus :–

Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	and so on.

In the subsequent sortings the sex groups of each religion were preserved intact.

TABLE VI A.—(*Register II—Religion by Sex and Sect for non-Christians only*),

TABLE XVII.—(*Register III—Christians by Sex, Sect and Race*)

and

TABLE XVIII.—(*Register IV—Christians by Sex, Race and Age*).

The non-Christian slips were issued to a few sorters who sorted them by sect, counted each heap and entered the totals in Register II. This over, the slips were replaced in the original sex-groups.

While this sorting was going on, the Christian slips were divided by others into the following heaps :—

Males.			Females.		
European and allied races.	Eurasians.	Natives.	European and allied races.	Eurasians.	Natives.

The slips of each of these heaps were further sorted into the sects entered on them, each heap was counted and Register III filled up.

The sect slips were then put back and the race-groups re-formed. Each of the latter was then broken up into five age-periods 0—11, 12—14, 15—29, 30—49, 50 and over, and Register IV was written up.

In view to utilise the age-periods into which the Christian slips were divided, the slips belonging to the same age-period were now thrown together. At the conclusion of the sorting, the slips of the several religions were piled in the following manner :—

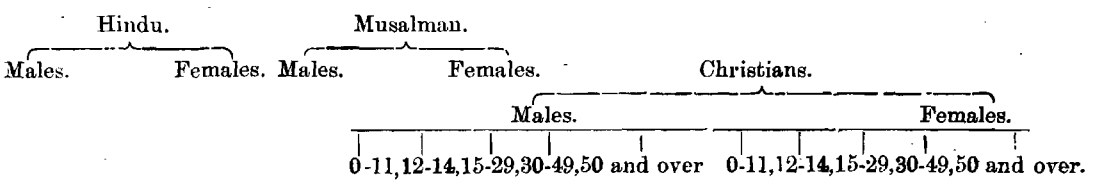


TABLE VII.—(*Register V—Religion by Sex, Age and Civil Condition.*)

TABLE VII was the first in which the age-periods were noted and this was accordingly taken up. The sex-group of each of the non-Christian religions and the age-groups of both the Christian sexes were split up into the eighteen age-periods prescribed, namely 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-9, 10-14, and so on by quinquennial periods up to 60, when all the other ages were thrown into one heap. Each age-period had to be shown by civil condition and the slips of each religion were further sorted into unmarried, married and widowed. Register V was then written up.

TABLE XII.—(*Register VI—Infirmities by Religion, Sex and Age*).

The same eighteen age-periods were required for the Infirmity Table which was next worked up. The slips of each civil condition, not being separately wanted, were restored to their places and the slips of each age-group were then examined and the slips showing each of the prescribed infirmities were taken out and counted. On entering the total under each head in Register VI, the infirmity slips were replaced. The slips now stood thus arranged:—

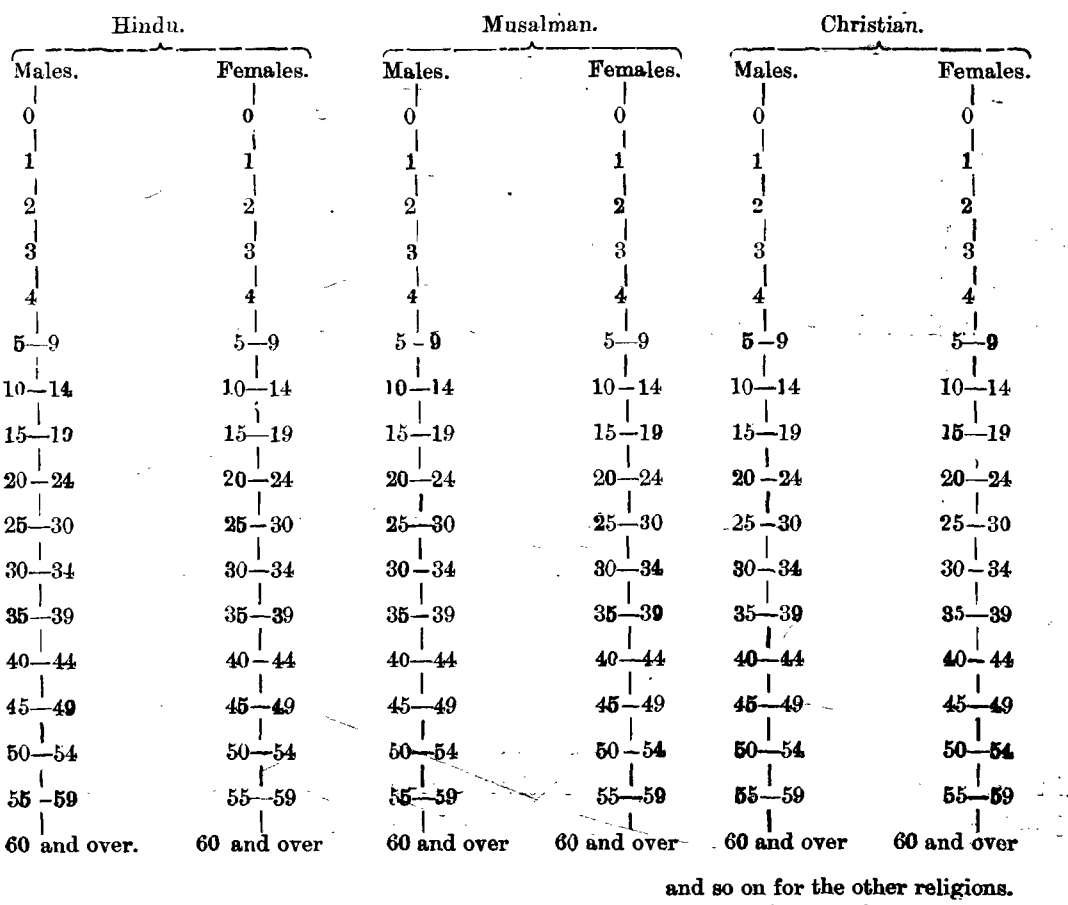


TABLE VIII.—(*Register VII—Education by Religion, Sex and Age*).

There was one other Table in which the statistics were to be shown by age-periods and that related to literacy. The smaller age-groups that had been formed by the previous sorting were amalgamated into the four larger groups required for this Table, namely, 0—9, 10—14, 15—19 and 20 and over. The slips of each of these were then sorted into "illiterate" and "literate," the latter being further sub-divided into the several languages known by the literate. The total of each heap was then posted in Register VII.

With this sorting was completed the first half of the scheme of tabulation in which, starting from the simple sex-groups, the slips were divided and sub-divided into as many heaps as could be made to yield with advantage and convenience results for the largest number of Tables possible. The sorting could go no further and the final piles of slips arranged by age and literacy could not be further ramified in view to their being utilised for the remaining Tables. They were, therefore, put back and the slips of each religion thrown together by shape on the top margin and the sex-groups re-formed thus:—

Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	and so on.

The slips were thus brought back to the same arrangement in which they were at the conclusion of the sorting for the first Register.

Of the ten Tables through which the slips had yet to pass, seven could be worked from the common basis of caste and the processes involved might be said to form the second half of the scheme of sorting. It appeared best to postpone one Table till the last. There remained thus only two Tables which had to be worked independently of the others and these were now disposed of.

TABLE X.—(*Register VIII—Parent-tongue by Religion and Sex*)
and
TABLE XI.—(*Register IX—Birth-place by Religion and sex*).

The slips of each sex-group were first sorted into the languages written on them and Register VIII was filled up. Replacing the slips in their places, they were next divided according to the birth-places returned and the results entered in Register IX. As the division could not be carried further to yield data for the other Tables, the slips were brought together by the shape of the top margin and the sex-groups restored as at starting.

TABLE XIII.—(*Register X—Castes, Tribes and Races by Sex*)
and
TABLE XIII A.—(*Register XI—Sub-divisions of Castes by Sex*).

Sorting for the remaining Tables began with the most general Table dealing with castes by sex. The slips of each sex-group were sorted into the different castes entered against column 7. The sorting was to be done according to the entries on the slips and no attempt was to be made at correction or classification. Each final heap was counted and entered against the caste in Register X.

As statistics were arranged to be tabulated for sub-divisions of castes, each caste group was at once broken up into the sub-divisions recorded against column 8 and the prescribed Register written up.

This finished, the slips were replaced and the caste groups re-formed. At the end of the sorting, there were for either sex as many heaps of slips as there were castes returned.

TABLE XII A.—(*Register XII—Infirmities by Sex for Castes, &.),*
TABLE IX.—(*Register XIII—Education by Sex for selected Castes, Tribes and Races*)
and
TABLE XIV.—(*Register XIV—Civil Condition by Sex and Age for selected Castes, Tribes and Races*).

Each caste group was examined and the infirmity slips were taken out and counted. As soon as the totals under each infirmity were entered in the Register, the slips were replaced.

The next two Tables dealt only with certain selected castes. The slips of all the other castes were therefore made into one bundle and kept aside. The selected castes were then taken out one after another and the slips were sorted according to the particulars required and the Registers written up. At the conclusion of the process, the original arrangement of the slips—Caste by Sex—was restored.

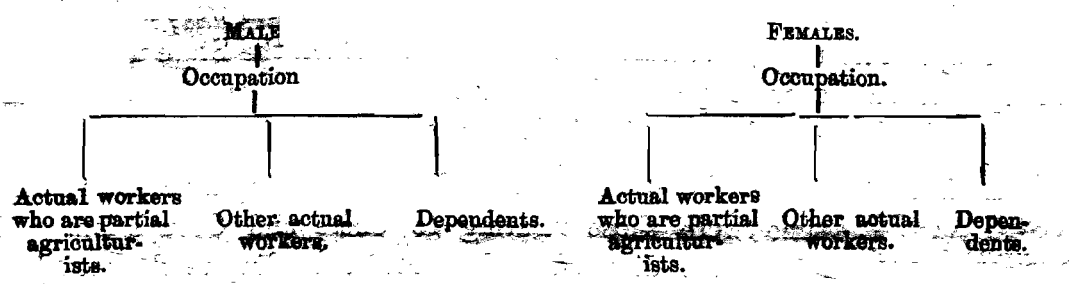
TABLES XVI and XV.—(*Register XV—Occupation by Sex for Castes, Tribes and Races*).

Table XVI dealt with the occupations of certain selected castes by sex and Table XV with occupations by sex irrespective of caste distinctions. If now, the slips of all castes, selected and unselected, could be sorted for Table XVI, occupational figures for the entire population could be obtained and Table XV could be compiled from them without a special sorting of the slips over again. As sorting for occupations was always difficult and took up a good amount of time, it was thought desirable to get figures for the two Tables at one sorting. In addition, therefore, to the castes selected for Table XVI, all the other castes made into one bundle and kept aside as above stated were also worked up for this Table as a single caste. Thus, taking the sexes, there were for sorting twice as many bundles as there were selected castes plus two additional bundles (for the two sexes) for all the other castes put together.

The slips of each bundle were first sorted into the occupations as recorded and then the slips of each occupation were divided into three classes, namely, (1) actual workers who are partially agriculturists, (2) other actual workers and (3) dependents. Each of these final heaps was counted and the total entered in Register XV. The figures for the selected castes were written in order, those for 'other castes' being written last.

TABLE XV A.—(*Register XVI—Subsidiary Occupations by Sex*).

The last Table dealt with the subsidiary occupations of actual workers. In this Table, however, the subsidiary occupations of only certain selected principal occupations were required to be shown. At the end of the sorting for the previous Register, the slips of each sex-group stood thus arranged with reference to each occupation:—



From the groups thus arrived at, those heaps of slips which related to the several principal occupations selected for this Table were taken out. All the other slips, 'dependents,' &c., were bundled up and returned to the Supervisor as they were no longer wanted in the sorting section. Now, the slips of each of the principal occupations thus selected and taken out were not in a condition that would fecilitate immediate sorting. They lay distributed over several castes. As differentiation by caste was not required for the Table, the slips of the same principal occupation in whatever castes found were brought together by sex. Thus there were as many heaps for either sex as there were principal occupations prescribed. Each heap was then sorted into the subsidiary occupations returned and Register XVI was written up.

With the completion of this Register, the sorting processes finally closed.

Time taken for Tabulation.

62. The sorting of slips and the writing up of the Registers took five and a half months in all, inclusive of holidays. But taking into account only the working days, sorting was finished in two months and six days. If more men had been available, sorting could have been begun earlier and completed in a shorter time. As it was, with a comparatively small number entertained in the office, it was not possible to start tabulation when the progress of posting work admitted of it. One stage of work had to be finished before another could be brought to the full swing. Sorting of slips was started with only thirty hands. The maximum strength—149—was reached only two months thereafter. The average attendance per month was 98, and the number of days they attended per month, 12. The number of slips sorted averaged 5,415 per day per sorter and did not much exceed 7000 in any month.

Sorting clerks were paid by results at the rate of one anna per thousand slips correctly sorted. Rs. 12 was the highest amount earned by a sorter in any month.

The work of abstraction and tabulation was began on the 26th April 1901 and was finished on the 28th December following. The reasons just stated and those mentioned in paras 48 and 56 prevented earlier commencement and consequently speedier completion.

Compilation.

The Tables compiled from Tabulation Registers.

63. All the Final Tables (Imperial and Talukwar) were compiled from the Tabulation Registers. The statistics embodied in the latter were totalled for Taluks and entered in separate chits and from these, the Final Tables were composed according to the headings in the forms prescribed. When the Talukwar Tables were finished, they were grouped into the two Natural Divisions into which the State was divided and separate Tables were prepared for them. From the totals for the Natural Divisions, the State totals were compiled.

Compilation of Tables XIII, XIII A and XV.

64. The only Tables that gave much trouble and took up a great amount of time were those relating to Caste and Occupation. The slips were directed to be sorted according to the actual entries recorded without any correction or classification. This naturally swelled the number of the items to be tabulated to an enormous extent. The procedure adopted at compilation was as follows. At first a list of all the entries relating to castes and their sub-divisions as actually found in the Registers was made and was carefully revised. A classification of castes with all the sub-divisions duly noted under each was then drawn up. These were finally entered in a statement in which special directions were given regarding the caste or sub-caste under which synonymous or incomplete names, &c., were to be included. With this statement in hand, the clerks compiled the Caste Tables. A similar procedure was followed in regard to Occupations.

If the sorters had at the time of sorting been provided with a classified list of castes and occupations, their work as well as that of the compiling clerks could have been minimised. Such a list, however, to be an effective guide in sorting should have been exhaustive and should have anticipated every variant in the names of castes or occupations entered by the Enumerators. Else there would have been the serious risk of inaccuracy in sorting which it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to detect and rectify after tabulation was completed. But it was not practicable to compile such a list. Further, as under the instructions every entry was required to be sorted as it was found in the schedule, checking was easy and complete and it was possible to classify the entries according to any prescribed scheme. Though the method adopted enhanced the work in tabulation and compilation it was nevertheless effectual in securing greater accuracy.

Suggestions for the future.

65 Should the slip system of abstraction and tabulation be continued at the next Census, as is likely in view of its cheapness and ease, I would recommend the following suggestions for consideration.

The schedules may be dispensed with and the enumeration recorded on slips of paper in the first instance. This would save a large expenditure of money and time and the abstraction operations could be wholly avoided. The slips may be issued in the form of notebooks of 200 or 250 slips each. The enumeration headings may be printed in order on each slip on the left side,

e entries being arranged to be recorded in the spaces to the right. The descriptive particulars may be printed on the front side of the wrapper, while the instructions for filling in the schedules may be printed on ordinary paper and bound into the note book immediately after the cover. These and other details will, of course, admit of easy adjustment.

If, as recommended, it be decided to use slips for the original enumeration itself, they will require to be of one colour and shape. Though the brown slips are the cheapest, entries made in them are often dim and tax the eyes very considerably, especially during rapid sorting. I would recommend, therefore, slips of yellow colour for use.

There is one disadvantage in using slips of one colour and shape for the entire population and that is, the chances of confusion during sorting of the slips, male and female, of the several religionists. But this is comparatively an inappreciable draw-back and could be fully removed if, when once the slips are sorted by sex and religion, they are removed and worked in different rooms and under separate supervisors.

If, however, the above procedure is not to be adopted and if the issue of enumeration schedules be continued, I would recommend an alternative plan, namely, that the abstraction of the schedules on the slips and the checking of the same be done at the different Taluk offices instead of at the Central office as now. The want of hands sufficient for the work in one central office being finished in a short time was greatly felt at this Census and it cannot ordinarily be expected that men would come from far off places and, putting up with all inconvenience in the matter of boarding and lodging, work only for three or four months on uncertain amounts of pay. With an abstraction office in each Taluk, a hundred thousand slips on an average will have to be posted and with local men fully available, the work could be got through in a short time and probably at a less cost. If it be considered unnecessary to have as many muffusil offices as there are Taluks, eight or ten central stations may be selected and the abstraction operations may be conducted therein. At all events, I would strongly recommend the advisability of securing some division of labour which, when carried out, would lessen the burden of would be a great relief to the central office and would enable the tabulation operations being gone through and completed with ease and without undue delay.

I would close this chapter with one other suggestion regarding the compilation of Tables. The Taluk unit may be dispensed with in regard to Final Tables VIA (Sect of Religion), VII (Age, Sex and Civil Condition), X (Language), XIII and XIIIA (Caste and its Sub-divisions). These need be tabulated only by Natural Divisions. It would, I think, meet all administrative requirements, if Talukwar figures for the above Tabes be tabulated and compiled, say, at every twenty years. In view of the smallness of our Taluks in point of extent and population and the absence of other accurate statistics to test and corroborate the Census results, a decade is too short a period for drawing conclusions of value in reference to the life statistics of a Taluk, the spread or decline of particular

languages or castes within its borders, etc. (*Vide* also my reasons in connection with this subject in para 48 *supra*). If this suggestion is adopted, the scheme of sorting will have to be modified in some of its details. It would be suitable if the Talukwar Tables be taken up first for Tabulation, the treatment of the larger units, *viz.*, Natural Divisions, being reserved for the stages later on.

CHAPTER V.

CENSUS EXPENDITURE.

Census Expenditure.

66. Two statements are appended to show in detail the expenditure incurred by the establishments in the Muffusil and by the Central office. The sums actually spent amount to a total of Rs. 65,175-24ch-1c. From this the value of books and other articles purchased but afterwards returned to Government for their use have to be deducted.

		Rs.	ch.	c.
Total actual charges...	...	65,175	24	1
Deduct. Value of books.	...	129	3	7
... Arithmometer	...	353	10	9
... Typewriter	...	390	12	7
Furniture at three-fourths the cost price.	...	800	13	...
Total	... ...	1,673	11	7
Balance ...	... ...	63,502	12	10

The sum thus expended is less than the amount sanctioned, viz., Rs. 68,000 by about Rs. 4,500. In page 9 of the Report it will be noted that the total expenditure was estimated as Rs. 54,203. But owing to the inclusion of additional statistics (Karawar, &c.) in the Appendix volumes and several other minor circumstances the expenses in connection with the printing and binding of the Report exceeded the estimate. Divided by the population enumerated the cost per thousand inhabitants amounts to Rs. 21-14ch-4c (Bh. Rs. 21-2-1.) This is more than the rate for the Census of 1891 by Rs. 3-9 As.-1P. But a fair comparison is possible only if the items new to this Census be taken into account and deducted. For instance, no expenditure seems to have been incurred in 1891 in connection with office accommodation and furniture whose net charges come to nearly Rs. 2,400. Again, an expenditure of nearly a thousand Rupees—very much larger than at the 1891 Census—was incurred in the censusing of the Hill tracts and Plantations which was, however, fully justified by the remarkably large increase of population disclosed in those tracts. A sum of about Rs. 500 was paid as batta, etc., to the Census Commissioner in connection with his deputation to Ootacamund to interview Mr. Risley. If these and some other items new to this Census are deducted, the rate per thousand reduces itself to Rs. 20.

It may be stated in this connection that the incorporation of elaborate statistics for all the administrative divisions and sub-divisions has raised the Census Tables in Parts II and III to 1,000 pages and appreciably increased the total printing charges. The binding of 3,000 volumes of the Report and Tables as per sample suggested by the Imperial Census Commissioner has been a further contributory item towards the increase in expenditure. Finally, the charges for drawing and lithographing the Census maps and diagrams amounted to Rs. 2,300. This was originally intended to be done by the Survey Office without extra cost to Government but had afterwards to be let on contract and separately paid for. The other points which deserve consideration have already been detailed in the Introduction to the Report and need not therefore be repeated. Viewed in the light of these facts, the expenditure incurred on account of the Census of 1901 will be seen to bear a modest ratio to the vast amount of labour put forth and to the large mass of statistical and other materials recorded as a result thereof.

APPENDIX STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the Census Divisions at the Preliminary and Final Enumerations.

Taluk.	Proverti.	Number of Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Number of Final Census Blocks.	Number of Final Census Circles.	Average Number of Occupied Houses in Each.		
					Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Final Census Blocks.	Final Census Circles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Tovala.	1. Azhakiyapandipuram ...	6	28	3	168	36	336
	2. Ananthapuram ...	1	16	2	484	30	242
	3. Naduvupitaka ...	2	26	2	386	30	386
	4. Melpitaka ...	2	44	5	799	36	320
	5. Thazhakkuti ...	2	42	4	766	36	383
	6. Tovala ...	9	54	7	222	37	286
	Total ...	22	210	23	336	35	322
2. Agastisvaram.	7. Patappattu ...	4	64	6	724	45	483
	8. Kottar ...	5	126	11	1,030	41	468
	9. Terur ...	3	38	3	547	43	547
	10 Suchindrum ...	2	37	4	807	44	404
	11 Parakka ...	6	128	11	634	30	346
	12. Agastisvaram ...	7	123	12	733	42	428
	Total ...	27	516	47	749	39	431
3. Eraniel.	13. Neendakara ...	7	175	15	732	29	342
	14. Eraniel ...	6	112	11	671	36	366
	15. Katiyapattanam ...	4	72	9	579	32	257
	16. Kulachchal ...	4	103	10	819	32	328
	17. Mitalam ...	3	55	5	677	37	406
	18. Killiyur ...	3	70	7	847	36	363
	19. Nattalam ...	2	35	3	625	36	416
	20. Thiruvithamkodu ...	2	43	4	732	34	366
	Total ...	31	665	64	711	33	344
4. Kalkulam.	21. Kalkulam ...	3	73	9	1,044	43	348
	22. Brahmapuram ...	1	15	3	654	44	218
	33. Kappiyara ...	3	54	9	706	39	235
	24. Attoor ...	2	45	9	911	40	202
	25. Tiruvattar ...	3	62	9	801	39	267
	26. Ponmana ...	5	42	8	324	39	202
	27. Mekkod ...	1	26	5	1,036	40	207
	28. Kothanalloor ...	2	40	7	753	38	215
	Total ...	20	357	59	714	40	242

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the Census Divisions at the Preliminary and Final Enumerations—(*Continued*).

Taluk.	Proverti.	Number of Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Number of Final Census Blocks.	Number of Final Census Circles.	Average Number of Occupied Houses in Each.		
					Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Final Census Blocks.	Final Census Circles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Vilavankod.	29. Vilavankod ...	3	55	5	633	35	380
	30. Kunnattur ...	2	66	6	1,114	34	371
	31. Pynkulam ...	2	29	4	524	36	262
	32. Ezhudesappattu ...	3	72	7	861	36	369
	33. Arudesappattu ...	3	81	7	841	31	360
	34. Pakod ...	3	72	6	740	31	370
	35. Arumana ...	3	43	4	432	30	324
	36. Kalial ...	8	48	5	126	21	202
	Total ...	27	466	44	548	32	336
6. Neyyattinkara.	37. Neyyattinkara ...	5	141	12	1,064	38	444
	38. Kollayil ...	3	64	5	757	35	454
	39. Nemam ...	3	84	8	926	33	347
	40. Marukil ...	2	67	7	892	27	255
	41. Vilappil ...	2	48	5	591	25	236
	42. Perumkatavila ...	12	109	9	214	24	285
	43. Kunnathukal ...	3	58	4	544	28	408
	44. Parassala ...	2	45	4	756	34	378
	45. Kulathur ...	2	40	3	748	37	499
	46. Kottukal ...	5	150	17	1,157	39	340
	Total ...	39	806	74	675	33	356
7. Trivandrum.	47. Nellaman ...	4	105	9	1,037	40	461
	48. Pattam ...	4	60	6	458	31	305
	49. Ullur ...	3	52	5	572	33	343
	50. Kulathur ...	3	49	5	617	38	370
	51. Pallippuram ...	3	50	5	630	38	378
	52. Vanchiyur ...	6	136	13	1,006	44	464
	53. Palkulankara ...	3	56	6	672	41	381
	54. Vattiyurkavu ...	3	85	8	821	29	308
	55. Kazhakuttam ...	2	32	3	572	36	381
	56. Tonnakkal ...	3	45	5	511	34	306
	Total ...	34	670	65	732	37	383

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing he Census Divisions at the Preliminary and Final Enumerations—*(Continued)*.

Taluk.	Proverti.	Number of Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Number of Final Census Blocks.	Number of Final Census Circles.	Average Number of Occupied Houses in Each		
					Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Final Census Blocks.	Final Census Circles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Nedumangad.	57. Nedumangad ...	5	80	7	547	34	391
	58. Uzhamalakkal ...	2	54	5	997	35	379
	59. Aryanad ...	10	35	7	170	49	243
	60. Perumkulam ...	2	32	3	558	35	372
	61. Kulathummel ...	1	22	2	947	43	474
	62. Karakulam ...	2	33	3	552	33	368
	63. Vempayam ...	2	56	5	1,043	37	417
	64. Vamanapuram ...	3	69	6	826	36	413
	Total ...	27	381	38	521	37	370
9. Chirayinkil.	65. Chirayinkil ...	3	72	7	806	34	345
	66. Kunthallur ...	2	27	3	510	38	340
	67. Katakkavur ...	2	62	7	969	31	277
	68. Manampur ...	3	62	6	715	35	358
	69. Varkala ...	5	133	13	862	32	331
	70. Navaikulam ...	2	49	6	798	33	266
	71. Matavur ...	2	44	5	738	34	295
	72. Nagarur ...	3	58	6	586	30	293
	73. Attingal ...	4	82	7	649	32	371
	74. Itakkod ...	3	33	5	339	31	203
	75. Kilimanur ...	2	53	5	812	31	325
	Total ...	31	675	70	706	32	313
10. Kottarakara.	76. Kottarakara ...	2	51	6	1,032	40	344
	77. Chatayamangalam ...	3	48	4	569	36	427
	78. Ezhukon ...	4	82	8	701	34	350
	79. Veliyam ...	2	44	4	749	34	374
	80. Kummil ...	3	37	5	471	38	282
	81. Ummannur ...	3	69	6	730	32	365
	82. Kulakkata ...	2	39	4	726	37	363
	83. Vettikkavala ...	2	56	4	927	33	433
	Total ...	21	426	41	713	35	365

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the Census Divisions at the Preliminary and Final Enumerations—(*Continued*).

Taluk.	Proverti.	Number of Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Number of Final Census Blocks.	Number of Final Census Circles.	Average Number of Occupied Houses in Each.		
					Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Final Census Blocks.	Final Census Circles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Pattanapuram.	84. Pattanaprnam ...	4	41	5	437	43	350
	85. Vilakkuti ...	2	46	4	976	42	488
	86. Thalavar ...	1	23	2	927	40	464
	87. Mylam ...	2	29	3	573	39	382
	88. Anchal ...	6	70	9	479	41	319
	89. Pattazhidesam ...	2	32	3	635	40	423
	Total ...	17	241	26	583	41	381
12. Shengottah.	90. Kasba ...	3	62	4	836	40	627
	91. Karakuti ...	1	8	1	286	36	286
	92. Sivanallur ...	3	31	2	393	38	590
	93. Ilathur ...	1	15	1	670	45	670
	94. Klankad ...	1	12	1	430	36	430
	95. Ayikuti ...	1	19	1	865	46	865
	96. Sampavurvatakara ...	2	28	2	580	41	580
	97. Puliyara ...	5	34	6	292	43	244
	Total ...	17	209	18	504	41	476
13. Quilon.	98. Quilon ...	6	134	13	816	37	376
	99. Kilikollur ...	4	82	7	659	32	376
	100. Athichchanallur ...	2	42	4	925	44	462
	101. Iravipuram ...	8	140	13	661	38	407
	102. Paravur ...	6	109	11	665	37	363
	103. Kizhakkekallata ...	3	49	4	502	31	376
	104. Perunad ...	5	159	14	977	31	349
	Total ...	34	715	66	737	35	379
14. Kunnattur.	105. Kunnattur ...	3	55	5	730	40	438
	106. Poruvazhi ...	2	52	5	1,020	39	408
	107. Suranad ...	3	54	5	717	40	430
	108. Pallikkal ...	2	42	4	778	37	389
	109. Attoor ...	3	49	5	682	42	409

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the Census Divisions at the Preliminary and Final Enumerations—*(Continued)*.

Taluk.	Proverti.	Number of Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Number of Final Census Blocks.	Number of Final Census Circles.	Average Number of Occupied Houses in Each.		
					Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Final Census Blocks.	Final Census Circles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Kunnattur—*(Continued)*.	110. Vallikkod ...	3	65	6	795	37	398
	111. Kotuman ...	2	26	3	502	39	335
	112. Enathimangalam ...	2	53	5	925	35	370
	113. Patinjarekkallata ...	1	24	2	1,003	42	502
	Total ...	21	420	40	772	39	406
15. Karunagapalli.	114. Karunagapalli ...	4	74	7	685	37	392
	115. Kulasekharapuram ...	4	80	8	679	34	340
	116. Thazhava ...	5	114	11	715	31	325
	117. Puthuppalli ...	6	129	13	713	33	329
	118. Krishnapuram ...	4	112	11	886	32	322
	119. Ponmana ...	3	68	6	809	36	405
	120. Thevalakkara ...	5	98	10	677	35	339
	121. Chavara ...	4	90	9	847	38	376
	Total ...	35	765	75	744	34	347
16. Karthikapalli.	122. Kartikapalli ...	2	50	4	1,026	41	513
	123. Kumarapuram ...	2	49	4	1,102	45	551
	124. Haripad ...	2	34	2	743	44	743
	125. Kizhakkekara ...	2	32	2	662	41	662
	126. Pallippad ...	2	42	3	881	42	587
	127. Cheppad ...	2	36	3	794	44	529
	128. Muthukulam ...	3	48	3	781	49	781
	129. Paththiyur ...	4	54	4	660	49	660
	130. Keerikkad ...	3	54	4	849	47	637
	131. Trikkunnappuzha ...	2	31	2	656	42	656
	Total ...	24	430	31	802	45	621
17. Mavelikara.	132. Mavelikara ...	3	77	6	1,060	41	530
	133. Kannamangalam ...	3	47	4	677	43	508
	134. Thekkekkara ...	4	93	6	991	43	660
	135. Panthalam Thekkekara ...	6	95	7	635	40	545

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the Census Divisions at the Preliminary and Final Enumerations—(*Continued*).

Taluk.	Proverti.	Number of Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Number of Final Census Blocks.	Number of Final Census Circles.	Average Number of Occupied Houses in Each.		
					Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Final Census Blocks.	Final Census Circles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Mavelikara—(*Contd*).	136. Pallikal ...	3	91	6	1,281	42	640
	137. Thamarakulam ...	3	73	5	802	33	481
	138. Nuranad ...	3	75	6	800	32	400
	139. Chennithala ...	3	67	5	720	32	432
	Total ...	28	618	45	850	39	529
18. Chengannur.	140. Chengannur ...	3	67	6	732	33	366
	141. Vatakekkara ...	6	140	13	827	35	382
	142. Ranni ...	6	71	7	349	30	299
	143. Kumpazha ..	6	110	12	612	33	306
	144. Omalloor ...	3	72	7	864	36	370
	145. Panthalam Vatakekara ...	4	95	9	840	35	373
	146. Ala ...	3	60	6	758	38	379
	Total ...	31	615	60	682	34	353
19. Tiruvalla.	147. Tiruvalla ...	4	83	8	799	38	399
	148. Netumpuram ...	3	73	7	766	31	328
	149. Katapra ...	3	71	7	938	40	402
	150. Mannar ...	2	53	6	997	38	332
	151. Kaviyur ...	4	124	12	956	31	319
	152. Aranmula ...	5	119	11	835	35	380
	153. Ayirur ...	5	125	12	846	34	353
	154. Kalluppara ...	5	122	12	767	31	323
	Total ...	31	770	75	852	34	352
20. Ambalapuzha.	155. Ambalapuzha ...	2	41	4	755	37	378
	156. Alleppey ...	7	194	18	1,017	37	395
	157. Kainakari ...	1	25	3	671	27	224
	158. Kavalam ...	2	40	4	558	28	279
	159. Pulinkunnu ...	2	46	4	613	27	306
	160. Neumti. ...	2	24	3	474	25	316

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the Census Divisions at the Preliminary and Final Enumerations—(*Continued*).

Taluk.	Proverti.	Number of Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Number of Final Census Blocks.	Number of Final Census Circles.	Average Number of Occupied Houses in Each.		
					Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Final Census Blocks.	Final Census Circles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20. Ambalapuzha—(*Contd.*)	161. Champakkulam ...	2	38	4	521	27	260
	162. Thalavati ...	2	60	6	867	29	289
	163. Kozhimukku ..	2	36	4	521	29	261
	164. Takazhi ...	2	28	3	397	28	265
	165. Karumati ...	1	19	2	508	27	254
	166. Pirakkad ...	2	45	4	700	31	350
	Total ...	27	606	59	707	32	324
21. Shertallay.	167. Shertallay ...	7	133	12	847	44	491
	168. Thannirmukkam ...	4	91	7	983	43	562
	169. Ariyad ...	5	127	10	1,034	41	517
	170. Mararikulam ...	5	112	9	916	41	509
	171. Vayalaru ...	4	124	10	1,299	42	519
	172. Thuravur ...	5	107	8	916	43	573
	173. Arur ...	3	77	5	1,078	42	647
	Total ...	33	771	61	987	42	534
22. Vaikam.	174. Vaikam ...	5	80	8	665	42	416
	175. Kulasekharamangalam ...	3	55	6	746	41	373
	176. Pallippram ...	3	79	8	930	35	349
	177. Panavalli ...	3	98	9	1,247	38	416
	178. Manakkunnam ...	5	95	10	765	40	383
	179. Vatayar ...	5	59	7	432	37	309
	180. Mulakkulam ...	3	41	4	525	38	394
	Total ...	27	507	52	728	39	378
23. Ettumanur.	181. Vechchur ...	4	91	9	734	32	326
	182. Katathuruthi ...	3	87	8	827	29	310
	183. Manjur ...	4	100	8	725	29	363
	184. Ettumanur ...	7	172	15	728	30	340
	185. Kaippizha ...	3	74	7	729	30	313
	186. Kitangur ...	4	86	7	592	28	338
	Total ...	25	610	54	719	29	333

STATEMENT NO. I.

Showing the Census Divisions at the Preliminary and Final Enumerations—(*Continued*).

Taluk.	Proverti.	Number of Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Number of Final Census Blocks.	Number of Final Census Circles.	Average Number of Occupied Houses in Each.		
					Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Final Census Blocks.	Final Census Circles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24. Kottayam.	187. Kottayam ...	4	94	9	891	38	396
	188. Nattagam ...	3	68	7	734	32	314
	189. Pambati ...	2	59	6	913	31	304
	190. Vijayapuram ...	4	114	10	1,032	36	413
	191. Akalakkunnam ...	3	72	7	766	32	328
	192. Aymanam ...	2	64	6	1,122	35	374
	193. Kumarakam ...	2	56	5	964	34	386
	Total ...	20	527	50	909	35	364
25. Changanachery.	194. Changanachery ...	4	71	7	802	45	458
	195. Manchatikara ...	3	62	7	960	46	411
	196. Neelamperur ...	2	20	2	367	37	367
	197. Muttaru ...	2	29	4	627	43	314
	198. Puthupalli ...	4	119	12	1,080	36	360
	199. Kanjirapalli ...	7	141	15	673	33	314
	200. Velianad ...	1	20	2	809	40	405
	Total ...	23	462	49	779	39	366
26. Minachil.	201. Minachil ...	2	70	7	1,064	30	295
	202. Lalam ...	2	58	6	912	31	304
	203. Puliyannur ...	3	80	8	852	32	320
	204. Bharananghanam ...	3	41	4	441	32	331
	205. Ramapuram ...	3	88	8	867	30	325
	206. Kontur ...	3	110	10	1,023	28	307
	Total ...	16	447	43	840	30	313
27. Muvattupuzha.	207. Muvattupuzha ...	4	85	7	719	34	411
	208. Kuthattukulam ...	5	115	11	819	36	372
	209. Ilakkad ...	5	118	11	771	33	351
	210. Iramalloor ...	5	107	9	817	38	454
	211. Ramangalam ...	3	70	6	779	33	389
	212. Kothamangalam ...	6	84	7	376	27	322
	213. Piravam ...	2	69	6	1,118	32	373
	214. Enanallur ...	3	79	6	765	29	383
	Total ...	33	727	63	728	33	381

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the Census Divisions at the Preliminary and Final Enumerations—(*Continued*).

Taluk.	Proverti.	Number of Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Number of Final Census Blocks.	Number of Final Census Circles.	Average Number of Occupied Houses in Each		
					Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Final Census Blocks.	Final Census Circles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28. Todupuzha.	215. Todupuzha ...	2	32	4	543	34	272
	216. Manakkad ...	2	34	4	552	32	276
	217. Kumaramangalam ..	3	59	6	632	32	316
	218. Karimannoor ...	4	60	6	338	23	225
	219. Karikkod ...	4	49	5	283	23	227
	Total ...	15	234	25	438	28	263
29. Kunnatnad.	220. Kunnatnad ...	4	78	7	654	34	374
	221. Thrikkakara ...	3	53	5	649	37	389
	222. Perumpavur ...	4	79	7	710	36	405
	223. Cheranalloor ...	3	74	7	861	35	369
	224. Asamannoor ...	3	74	7	802	33	344
	225. Mazhuvannur ...	2	51	5	967	38	387
	226. Manjapra ...	7	56	5	285	36	399
	227. Aykkaranad ...	6	124	11	668	32	364
	228. Vazhakkulam ...	1	22	2	860	39	430
	229. Edapally, South ...	2	38	4	745	39	372
	230. Edapally, North ...	1	24	2	939	39	470
	Total ...	36	673	62	656	35	381
30. Alangad.	231. Alangad ...	4	75	7	772	41	447
	232. Ayirur ...	2	43	4	954	44	477
	233. Parakadavu ...	2	34	3	681	40	454
	234. Chengamanad ...	3	54	5	722	40	433
	235. Kothakulamkara ...	4	78	7	736	38	421
	236. Alwaye ...	3	57	5	710	37	426
	Total ...	18	341	31	755	40	439
31. Parur.	237. Parur ...	5	69	7	575	42	411
	238. Vatakkekkara ...	5	83	9	680	41	378
	239. Ezhikkara ..	1	13	2	525	40	263

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the Census Divisions at the Preliminary and Final Enumerations—(*Concluded*).

Taluk.	Proverti.	Number of Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Number of Final Census Blocks.	Number of Final Census Circles.	Average Number of Occupied Houses in Each.		
					Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.	Final Census Blocks.	Final Census Circles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31. Parur—(*Contd*).	240. Kottuvalli ...	3	45	4	564	38	423
	241. Puthanvelikkara ...	2	37	4	670	36	335
	242. Varappuzha ...	3	48	5	654	41	392
	243. Puthenchira ...	2	32	3	511	32	341
	Total ...	21	327	34	610	39	377
32. Cardamom Hills.	244. Anchanad ...	12	19	1	61	38	730
	245. Devikulam ...	48	51	4	33	31	397
	246. Peermade ...	45	73	11	40	25	165
	Total ...	105	143	16	39	29	258
	GRAND TOTAL. ...	916	16,330	1,560	634	35	372

STATEMENT No. II.

Particulars of Work done by the Enumerators.

NAME OF TALUK.	Number of Blocks.	Register of Buildings.			
		Number of		Total number of Buildings in Taluk.	When commenced.
		Houses.	Miscellaneous buildings.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Tovala ...	10	7,877	1,115	8,992	15th Alpasy
2. Agastisvaram ...	27	21,833	2,676	24,509	,,
3. Eraniel ...	31	22,973	2,014	24,987	,,
4. Kalkulam ...	17	14,433	1,073	15,506	,,
5. Vilavankod ...	21	14,949	974	15,923	,,
6. Neyyattinkara ...	30	27,488	1,178	28,666	16th ,,
,, Trivandrum ...	34	26,205	2,997	29,202	15th ,,
8. Nedumangad ...	19	14,461	581	15,042	,,
9. Chirayinkil ...	31	23,258	1,415	24,673	,,
10. Kottarakara ...	20	15,589	486	16,075	,,
11. Pattanapuram ...	12	10,079	278	10,357	,,
12. Shencottah ...	13	93,72	634	10,006	,,
13. Quilon ...	34	25,832	1,350	27,182	,,
14. Kunnattur ...	21	16,808	481	17,289	,,
15. Karunagapalli ...	35	27,572	1,295	28,867	,,
16. Kartikapalli ...	24	20,013	1,096	21,109	,,
17. Mavelikara ...	28	24,973	757	25,730	,,
18. Chengannur ...	27	21,623	574	22,197	,,
19. Tiruvalla ...	31	26,762	873	27,635	,,
20. Ambalapuzha ...	27	20,586	1,983	22,569	,,
21. Shertallay ...	33	34,105	2,511	36,616	,,
22. Vaikam ...	27	20,490	1,541	22,031	,,
23. Ettumanur ...	25	18,960	814	19,774	,,
24. Kottayam ...	20	18,396	593	18,989	,,
25. Changanachery ...	21	18,468	438	18,906	,,
26. Minachil ...	15	13,879	872	14,751	,,
27. Muvattupuzha ...	30	24,823	833	25,656	,,
28. Thodupuzha ...	13	6,582	322	6,904	,,
29. Kunnatnad ...	32	23,703	1,011	24,714	,,
30. Alangad ...	18	13,808	704	14,512	,,
31. Parur ...	21	13,330	1,086	14,416	,,
TOTAL ...	727	599,230	34,555	633,785	...

STATEMENT No. II.

Particulars of Work done by the Enumerators.

Register of Buildings.			Preliminary Enumeration.				
When completed.	Number of days taken.	Average No. of buildings registered per day by an Enumerator.	Houses.	When commenced.	When completed.	Number of days taken.	Average No. of houses enumerated per day by an Enumerator.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24th Kartigay	40 days	22·5	7,915	8th Markaly	5th Thye	27 Dys	29·3
25th „	41 „	22·1	21,833	5th „	10th „	35 „	23·1
29th „	45 „	17·9	23,065	6th „	2nd Masy	55 „	13·5
27th „	43 „	21·2	14,545	8th „	15th Thye	37 „	23·1
26th „	42 „	18·1	14,991	10th „	24th „	44 „	16·2
27th „	42 „	20·7	27,488	5th „	9th Masy	64 „	14·3
1st Margaly	46 „	18·6	26,247	5th „	17th Thye	42 „	22·3
27th Kartigay	43 „	18·4	14,484	6th „	23rd „	47 „	16·2
4th Margaly	49 „	16·2	23,263	5th „	26th „	51 „	15·7
25th Kartigay	41 „	19·6	16,155	8th „	20th „	42 „	19·2
24th „	40 „	21·6	10,391	5th „	13th „	38 „	22·8
29th „	45 „	17·1	9,683	8th „	30th „	52 „	16·9
1st Margaly	46 „	17·4	26,043	5th „	19th „	44 „	17·4
25th Kartigay	41 „	12·6	16,813	7th „	15th „	38 „	21·1
27th „	43 „	19·2	27,680	6th „	26th „	50 „	15·8
29th „	45 „	19·5	20,080	12th „	4th Masy	52 „	16·1
28th „	44 „	20·9	25,010	6th „	25th Thye	49 „	18·2
26th „	42 „	19·6	21,686	5th „	15th „	40 „	20·1
25th „	41 „	21·7	26,935	6th „	8th Masy	62 „	14·0
26th „	42 „	19·9	20,716	7th „	20th Thye	43 „	16·6
26th „	42 „	26·4	34,222	6th „	17th „	41 „	23·8
29th „	45 „	18·1	20,638	5th „	15th „	40 „	20·6
25th „	41 „	19·3	19,102	6th „	8th „	32 „	24·0
26th „	42 „	22·6	18,424	6th „	19th „	43 „	21·4
27th „	43 „	20·9	18,614	10th „	28th „	48 „	16·9
27th „	43 „	22·9	13,903	5th „	15th „	40 „	19·3
27th „	43 „	19·9	24,823	5th „	17th „	42 „	16·0
27th „	43 „	12·4	6,607	5th „	17th „	42 „	12·1
26th „	42 „	17·8	23,765	5th „	5th „	30 „	24·8
25th „	41 „	19·7	13,858	8th „	15th „	37 „	20·8
25th „	41 „	16·7	13,350	10th „	20th „	50 „	13·4
...	42·8	19·7	602,329	...	...	43·8	18·3

STATEMENT No. III.

Number of Forms, Rules, &c., printed and issued.

Particulars.	In Malayalam.		In Tamil.		In English.	
	Number.		Printed.	Issued.	Printed.	Issued.
	Printed.	Issued.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Form No I—House Register. ...	17,149	16,839	1,250	708	50	15
2. Do. I A—Enumerator's House Abstract. ..	1,500	1,003	...	...	50	15
3. Do. 1 B—Taluk House Abstract ...	100	81	...	...	50	10
4. Wrapper to From No. I. ...	1,000	930	...	...	50	10
5. Form No. II—Miscellaneous Buildings Register. ...	4,800	4,721	350	310	50	15
6. Do. IIA—Miscellaneous Buildings Abstract. ...	1,000	944	...	...	50	10
7. Do. II B—Taluk Miscellaneous Buildings Abstract. ...	100	84	...	...	50	10
8. From No. III. (Enumerator's Schedule) 17 columns. ...	39,000	38,600	...	...	200	114
9. Do. 16 columns. ...	374,425	373,569	15,500	15,090	9,000	7,627
10. Wrapper to Form No. III. ...	16,815	16,795	1,100	668	200	122
11. Census Regulation ...	1,400	1,292	80	57	400	280
12. General Instructions for the Census ...	50	17	...	...	50	37
13. Supplemental Instructions regarding the plan of Preliminary Operations for the Census. ...	1,000	980	50	9	100	85
14. Rules regarding the preparation of Buildings Registers. ...	1,200	1,177	...	...	400	120
15. Rules for the guidance of Census Supervisors ...	100	68	50	4	100	77
16. Do. the Provertikars ...	350	311	...	...	...	...
17. Rules regarding the Census of Plantations, Mines and Factories. ...	...	...	...	...	100	49
18. Rules regardings Preliminary Enumeration. ...	1,350	1,310	100	67	394	129
19. Rules regarding the Census of Seagoing Population and Ports ...	500	70	25	10	75	52
20. Rules regarding the Census of boats lying in the Landing Ghats of Back waters, Canal and Rivers. ...	500	416	200	25	100	72
21. Rules regarding the Census of Travellers by Road, Back-water, Canal and River, and of the Houseless Poor. ...	4,000	1,915	200	128	150	117
22. Rules regarding the Census of Jails, Lockups, Hospitals and Asylums. ...	400	314	...	...	200	208
23. Instructions regarding the Final Enumeration ...	400	254	30	10	300	266

STATEMENT No. III.

Number of Forms, Rules, &c., printed and issued.

Particulars.	In Malayalam.		In Tamil.		In English.	
	Printed.	Issued.	Printed.	Issued.	Printed.	Issued.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Instructions for the guidance of Supervisors appointed for the Final Census. ...	2,000	1,936	100	53	800	183
25. Instructions for the guidance of Enumerators appointed to take the Final Census. ...	19,000	18,174	600	502	300	236
26. Instructions regarding the filling up of the Enumerator's Schedule (form No. III). ...	2000	1,543	100	98	200	100
27. Enumeration Ticket. ...	60,000	59,750	7,000	6,340	...	...
28. Do. Pass. ...	100	81	...	...	300	294
39. Letter of Appointment. ...	20,966	19,802	...	...	3,400	1,200
30. Certificate of discharge. ...	20,164	19,086	...	...	...	...
31. Supervisor's Diary Froms. ...	1,500	1,381	...	...	...	...
32. Pay bill Forms. ...	500	424	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. IV.

(A) Census Charges in the Taluks.

No	NAME OF TALUK.	PRELIMINARY ENUMERATION.					
		Establishment.			Stationery allowance including contingencies.		
		Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
1	Tovala ...	298	5	8	4	1	...
2	Agastisvaram ...	779	3	7	9	9	2
3	Eraniel ...	819	6	11	9	14	13
4	Kalkulam ...	467	...	1	5	20	8
5	Vilavankod ...	585	5	4	7	21	8
6	Neyyattinkara ...	846	24	7	9	8	...
7	Trivandrum ...	929	22	7	68	18	...
8	Nedumangad ...	554	6	6	10	21	...
9	Chirayinkil ...	860	15	9	23	...	10
10	Kottarakara ..	488	19	5	9	...	14
11	Pattanapuram ..	344	...	2	3	18	8
12	Shencottah ..	362	6	9	4	11	...
13	Quilon ..	902	19	4	11	8	4
14	Kunnattur ..	549	10	2	7	8	...
15	Karunagapalli ...	954	21	3	12	7	12
16	Kartikapalli ..	653	22	1	8	9	8
17	Mavelikara ...	841	15	3	10	3	...
18	Chengannur ..	760	6	7	9	12	11
19	Tiruvalla ...	923	8	3	11	25	6
20	Ambalapuzha ...	820	8	11	50	11	7
21	Shertallay ...	904	...	12	12	5	1
22	Vaikam ...	758	25	7	9	12	8
23	Ettumanur ...	626	23	11	22	24	8
24	Kottayam ...	558	22	13	7	...	...
25	Changanachery ...	574	10	11	8	...	2
26	Minachil ...	441	5	12	5	26	4
27	Muvattupuzha ...	878	12	6	21	13	15
28	Todupuzha ...	393	6	1	5	21	8
29	Kunnatand ...	824	5	2	11	2	...
30	Alangad ...	511	10	6	9	17	8
31	Parur ..	557	13	12	10	19	8
32	Cardamom Hills ...	671	21	6	69	8	...
33	Plantations ...	212	5	5	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	21,653	26	6	479	17	13

1. The Taluk Supervisor was paid Rs. 20 per mensem. A special Supervisor was appointed for the Trivandrum Town on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem.

Each Supervisor was given a stationery allowance of 5 chuckrams per mensem.

... appointed on a salary of Rs. 20 plus a hill allowance of Rs. 15 and

STATEMENT No. IV.

(A) Census Charges in the Taluks.

Preliminary Enumeration. Total.			Final Census.			Total.		
Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
302	6	8	8	6	12	310	13	4
788	12	9	7	26	...	796	10	9
828	21	8	15	14	12	844	8	4
472	20	9	11	18	4	484	10	13
592	26	12	29	12	2	622	10	14
856	4	7	10	7	12	866	12	3
998	12	7	8	17	8	1,007	1	15
564	27	6	...	...	...	564	27	6
883	16	3	14	5	8	897	21	11
497	20	3	15	2	6	512	22	9
347	18	10	5	5	...	352	23	10
366	17	9	25	9	1	391	26	10
913	27	8	29	12	6	943	11	14
556	18	2	15	24	14	572	15	...
967	...	15	19	1	4	986	2	3
662	3	9	14	10	14	676	14	7
851	18	3	13	6	1	864	24	4
769	19		19	12	14	789	4	...
935	5	9	18	26	10	954	4	3
870	20	2	25	4	3	895	24	5
916	5	13	27	24	10	944	2	7
768	9	15	24	24	8	793	6	7
649	20	3	23	11	6	673	3	9
565	22	13	6	21	4	572	16	1
582	10	13	17	15	4	599	26	1
447	4	...	7	15	10	454	19	10
899	26	5	58	23	2	958	21	7
398	27	9	18	23	8	417	23	1
835	7	2	33	2	...	868	9	2
520	27	14	8	19	...	529	18	14
568	5	4	14	11	1	582	16	5
741	1	6	...	...	...	741	1	6
212	5	5	...	...	...	212	5	5
22,133	16	3	548	23	8	22,682	11	11

STATEMENT No. IV.

(B) Total Census Expenditure.

No.	Items.	1075.			1076.			1077.			1078.			1079.			Total.		
		Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.
1.	Taluk Census establishments including contingencies, etc.	...	...	...	22,494	...	3	153	25	8	34	14	...	...	...	...	22,682	11	11
2.	Charges for tar and stencil plates.	...	...	...	292	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	22	8
3.	Census office establishment.	101	27	9	7,665	11	13	11,026	12	7	3,785	3	6	318	...	...	22,896	27	3
4.	Travelling allowances.	...	...	...	414	2	11	42	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	3	3
5.	Office rent.	...	...	...	334	3	12	839	20	8	962	24	1	...	...	...	2,136	20	5
6.	Furniture.	59	1	...	547	21	2	460	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,067	8	3
7.	Cost of abstraction slips.	...	...	...	130	7	1	597	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	13	6
8.	Postal charges.	1	21	14	21	7	4	22	15	10	80	14	...	28	13	7	154	16	3
9.	Telegrams.	1	13	...	94	6	4	25	21	11	6	22	11	...	...	...	128	7	10
10.	Printing and Binding charges.	...	...	...	155	27	2	...	...	...	5,334	27	15	5,497	22	6	10,988	21	7
11.	Charges for Maps, Diagrams, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	25	12	2,414	18	3	...	...	...	2,472	15	15
12.	Miscellaneous.	430	...	6	131	3	6	595	5	2	12	24	9	2	19	..	1,171	24	7
	Total.	594	7	13	32,281	1	2	13,821	7	8	12,632	8	13	5,846	26	13	65,175	24	1

STATEMENT NO. V.

Houses and Population by Karas for the Towns of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam for the 1891 limits.

Taluk.	Proverti. Number.	Proverti. Name.	Name of Kara.	Houses. Total.	Houses. Occupied.	Houses. Unoccupied.	Population. Persons.	Population. Males.	Population. Females.
Trivandrum.	1	Nelliamon.	Muttathara ...	1,000	914	86	4,725	2,312	2,413
			Viruthivilakam ...	333	327	6	1,786	866	920
			Natakkara ...	737	691	46	3,883	1,878	2,005
			Tekkeveetu ...	336	307	29	1,416	710	706
			Chalay ...	750	715	35	4,447	2,314	2,133
			Ayikkaraveetu ...	437	412	25	2,347	1,122	1,225
			Ilanthottam ...	612	575	37	2,773	1,362	1,411
			Anchamtengu ...	222	207	15	1,177	582	595
	2	Pattam.	Netumpram ...	59	56	3	275	134	141
			Kurunganur ...	240	217	23	1,050	522	528
			Valluveetu ...	583	538	45	3,051	1,506	1,545
			Matathuvilakam ...	488	459	29	2,478	1,190	1,288
	3	Kulathur.	Petikkatu ...	125	117	8	522	252	270
	6	Vanchiyur.	Tekkumbhagam ...	1,294	1,153	141	6,312	3,409	2,903
			Vanchiyur ...	891	831	60	5,226	2,562	2,664
			Pathirikari ...	755	673	82	4,052	1,984	2,068
			Arannur ...	1,391	1,302	89	7,176	3,971	3,205
			Pazhavangati ...	1,196	1,113	83	6,518	3,335	3,183
			Kunnukuzhi ...	471	443	28	3,088	1,763	1,325
			Chengazhasseri ...	532	491	41	3,147	1,578	1,569
	7	Palkulangara.	Palkulangara ...	437	402	35	2,652	1,400	1,252
			Iraviperur ...	272	258	14	1,521	740	781
			Perumthanni ...	197	188	9	1,118	582	536
			Vayyamula ...	365	353	12	2,263	1,280	983
			Katakampalli ...	489	471	18	2,478	1,274	1,204
			Pulli ...	192	180	12	937	483	454
			Karikkakam ...	240	235	5	1,120	551	569
			Tettinkizh ...	211	198	13	981	498	483

STATEMENT No. V.

Houses and Population by Karas for the Towns of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam for the 1891 Limits.

Taluk.	Proverti. Number.	Proverti. Name.	Name of Kara.	Houses. Total.	Houses. Occupied.	Houses. Unoccupied.	Population. Persons.	Population. Males.	Population. Females.
Trivandrum.	8	Vattiyurkavu.	Thuruttummula ...	67	63	4	319	155	164
			Putichchakonam ...	56	53	3	251	117	134
			Mutavaram ...	307	281	26	1,668	852	816
			Total ...	15,285	14,223	1,062	80,787	41,284	39,503
Quilon.	1	Quilon.	Kottaikkakam ...	206	190	16	1,109	611	498
			Tevalli ...	135	123	12	650	318	332
			Olayil ...	158	142	16	1,078	598	480
			Asramam ...	151	138	13	854	443	411
			Valiakada ..	338	313	25	1,953	1,081	872
			Antamukkam ...	427	402	25	2,166	1,116	1,050
			Vatakkumbhagam ...	336	313	23	2,108	1,087	1,021
			Palliththottam ...	385	354	31	2,110	1,063	1,047
			Punnaththala ..	379	369	10	2,185	1,057	1,128
			Kaikkulankara ...	363	331	32	1,893	967	926
	4	Iravipuram.	Karapuram ...	41	40	1	250	114	136
			Udayamarthandapuram ..	84	75	9	409	208	201
			Total ...	3,003	2,790	213	16,765	8,663	8,102
Kottayam.	1	Kottayam.	Kottayam ...	447	424	23	2,202	1,110	1,092
			Govindhapuram ...	50	47	3	368	230	138
			Chaliyakkunnu ..	111	106	5	674	340	334
			Thirunakkara ...	355	317	38	1,980	1,164	816
			Kotimatha ...	253	233	20	1,472	724	748
			Karappizha ...	383	355	28	1,994	1,011	983
			Velur ...	932	894	38	4,727	2,311	2,416
	4	Vijayapuram.	Chumkam ...	34	31	3	228	149	79
			Panayakazhippu ...	214	199	15	1,394	793	601
			Manganam ...	515	487	28	2,640	1,334	1,306
			Muttambalam ...	212	200	12	1,234	651	583
			Erangalbhagam ...	212	194	18	1,121	601	520
			Vatavatur ...	113	110	3	585	284	301
			Total ...	3,831	3,597	234	20,619	10,702	9,917

APPENDIX A.

Census Regulation, Rules and Instructions.

APPENDIX A.

CENSUS REGULATION, RULES AND INSTRU

REGULATION I OF 1076.

A Regulation to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 7th September 1900 corresponding with the 23rd Chingom 1076, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it has been determined to take a census of Travancore during the year 1901, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the "Travancore Census Regulation, 1076." Title, extent and commencement.
(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore; and
(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) Our Government may appoint any person by name or by office to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area. Appointment of census officers.
(2) Persons so appointed shall be called census-officers.

3. (1) A declaration in writing, signed by the Dewan or by any officer authorised by Our 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. Proof of appointment of census-officers and their status as public servants.
(2) All census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Travancore Penal Code (Regulation I of 1074).

4. (1) (*a*) Every officer or servant of Our Government, Discharge of duties of census-officers in certain cases.
(*b*) every person in charge of a hospital, work-house, or any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,
(*c*) every keeper, secretary or manager of any boarding-house, lodging-house or club, and
(*d*) every occupant of immovable property and every manager or officer of a railway or or other commercial or industrial enterprise who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than fifty persons employed under him, or living on or in such property,
shall, if so required by the District Magistrate, 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 charge or control, or inmates of his house or present on or in such immovable property, as such Magistrate may, by written order, direct.
(2) All the provisions of this Regulation relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 180 of the Travancore Penal Code.

5. (1) The District Magistrate may, by written order, call upon all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees of land revenue in his district, to give such assistance as he needs 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, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees. Power of District Magistrate to call upon certain persons to give assistance.
(2) Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees shall be bound to obey it.

6. Every 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 Our Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask. Asking of questions by census-officers.

Obligation to answer questions.

7. Every person of whom any question is asked under the last foregoing section shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Proviso.

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household and that 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 allow access and permit affixing of numbers.

8. 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 to fill up schedule.

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

(2) When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates 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 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 persons as he may direct.

Penalties.

10. In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if a census-officer or a person appointed to be a census-officer or a person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census, without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing, any duty imposed on him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Regulation or with any rule duly made thereunder,

(*b*) if a census-officer intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return,

(*c*) if any person 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 7 so to answer,

(*d*) if any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 8 to allow,

(*e*) if any person removes, obliterates, alters or injures before the thirty-first day of March 1901, any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census,

(*f*) if any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of section 9 or makes any false return under that section,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Prosecutions.

11. (1) Prosecutions under this Regulation may be instituted before all classes of Magistrates.

(2) No prosecution under this Regulation shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Dewan.

Records of census not admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

12. No entry in any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer and no entry in a schedule delivered under section 9 shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation V of 1067).

Power to make rules.

13. Our 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 for whom it may be necessary or expedient to make special provision;

(*c*) for the enumeration of persons travelling on the night when a census is taken; and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CENSUS OF TRAVANCORE TO BE TAKEN IN MARCH 1901.

His Highness the Maha Rajah having been pleased to order that a Census of the population of Travancore be taken in March 1901 along with the Imperial Census of British India, the following general instructions are issued for the guidance of all concerned.

2. The first step will be to divide each Taluk into a number of enumerator's Blocks. When the Blocks are determined, the buildings therein will be numbered and detailed registers will be prepared.

A preliminary enumeration of the whole population with all the required particulars will then be commenced. As this will form the basis of the entire Census, it is essential that it should be carefully performed and that it should be checked in the most complete and thorough manner possible.

The third and last step will be the final or synchronous enumeration at which the entries made at the preliminary enumeration will be checked and brought into agreement with the facts as they then stand.

Detailed instructions for the preparation and submission of the various returns in connection with the Census operations will be issued from time to time and should receive the prompt attention of the officers concerned.

3. The arrangements for the censusing of each Taluk will be under the responsible control of the local Tahsildar.

4. Paid enumerators will be appointed for the registering and numbering of houses and for conducting the preliminary enumeration, and Supervisors to supervise and check their work. The enumerators should be thoroughly instructed in their duties and to ensure this, all Tahsildars and Supervisors will avail themselves of every opportunity to teach them orally as well as by practical examples. The Supervisors must also acquaint themselves in the most thorough manner possible with the details of the several Census operations. The Tahsildars will see that any failure of duty on the part of the enumerators and Supervisors and any delay in the due submission of returns are promptly brought to notice.

5. The Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, will arrange for the censusing of the hill tracts under his jurisdiction. He will give previous intimation to the Tahsildars of adjacent Taluks of the portions of the country which he means to census and while taking care that no part escapes enumeration owing to indefiniteness or confusion in the arrangements, he will see that no part of his jurisdiction is twice censused, once by himself and again by the Tahsildars. A very searching preliminary enumeration is all that is needed in regard to the hill tracts.

The Conservator of Forests will heartily co-operate, specially in the censusing of the hill tribes.

6. The Yedavagays or free-hold states too will be included in the ensuing Census. The Tahsildars of the Taluks in which the several Yedavagays may be situated will treat them for all Census purposes like the rest of their respective Taluks. Their village constitution being almost identical with that of the State, it is hoped that the Adhigaries, Pillamars and other servants of all free-hold estates will be made available for Census purposes just like the village-staff directly under Government. The Division Peishcars will, by special requisitions, invite the co-operation of the Yedavagay chiefs in securing for their estates a thoroughly accurate Census.

7. A synchronous enumeration of the whole population of a State being a gigantic undertaking, the services of all Government servants to whatever Department they may belong, whose services can possibly be spared and even of private individuals will have to be called into requisition. But at the same time it is not desirable to employ Police officers in connection with the Census except to assist in enumerating the floating population.

8. The Division Peishcars are requested to take a responsible interest in guiding and controlling the Census operations throughout their respective Divisions.

9. The list of Forms and Returns that will be adopted in connection with the Census is sub-joined hereto.

1. Form No. I or House Register.
2. Form No. I A or Enumerators' House Abstract.
3. Form No. I B or Taluk House Abstract.
4. Form No. II or Miscellaneous Buildings Register.
5. Form No. II A or Enumerator's Miscellaneous Buildings Abstract.
6. Form No. II B or Taluk Miscellaneous Buildings Abstract.
7. Form No. III or The Enumerator's Schedule.
8. Form No. IV or Final Census Enumerator's Abstract.
9. Form No. V or Taluk Final Census Abstract.
10. Return of Enumerators and their Blocks.
11. Return of Supervisors and their Circles.

These various Forms will be supplied from the Census Commissioner's Office. If the number required for each Taluk be more than the quantity actually supplied, the local Tahsildars will indent in the usual form on the Census Commissioner.

10. All requisitions for help and information that may be made by the Census Commissioner from time to time to any Officer of Government should receive the utmost attention. The Census Commissioner's advice should be sought in all matters of doubt and all his instructions promptly carried out.

11. In regard to the censusing of special areas and institutions, separate instructions will be issued.

12. Government trust that, throughout the Census operations, all grades of public servants will evince that interest, attention and vigilance which the importance of securing accurate statistics demands.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd September 1900.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PLAN OF PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

The operations connected with the Census will, as already laid down in para 2 of the General Instructions dated the 22nd September 1900, be taken up in three parts :

A. The preparation of the Buildings Registers which will consist of—
   (i) The House Register and
   (ii) The Miscellaneous Buildings Register.

B. Preliminary Enumeration.

C. The Census or Final Enumeration.

2. For these purposes, each Taluk will be divided into a number of Blocks, called Enumerators' Blocks.

In the first two stages of the Census operations, each of the Blocks will be so formed as to contain about 700 houses on an average and will be under the charge of a paid Enumerator who will engage himself for one month in numbering and registering houses and another month in Preliminary Enumeration.

For the Final or synchronous enumeration, however, a Block will be a much smaller unit containing 30, 40 or 50 houses according to the nature of the region to be traversed and the distance of one house from another.

(Fuller instructions about the formation of these final Census Blocks and other details will be issued later on.)

3. In dividing a Taluk into Blocks for the purposes of house-registering and Preliminary Enumeration, the following points should be noted.

(1) Each Block should exhaust the houses of a number of whole Karas.

Note:—(1) The Kara which is the smallest sub-division of a Revenue Village or Proverti suited for purposes of population statistics will be adopted as the Census unit, as this division of the State into Karas, which are also known by other names in various parts of Travancore is an ancient and all-embracing one.

(2) No Block should comprise parts of two Provertis.

(3) Each Taluk will have a consecutive series of numbers for the Blocks into which it is divided.

4. As separate statistics are proposed to be taken for the towns marginally noted each of them should be divided into Enumerator's Blocks. If, within the limits of a town, a portion only of a Kara has been included, it should be taken as a separate Kara and called "Town Kara," the portion of the Kara lying outside the town being known as "Taluk Kara." If, for instance, the Kuttikkad Kara is split up into two portions by the boundary line of a town, that within the town will be known as Kuttikkad Town Kara, the outside portion being called Kuttikkad Taluk Kara.

1. Nagercoil.
2. Trivandrum.
3. Quilon.
4. Shencottah.
5. Alleppey.
6. Kottayam.
7. Kayankulam.
8. Changanachery.
9. Parur.

In cases of towns where the present and the previous Census limits differ either by way of omission or addition of Karas or by one portion of a Kara being adopted for the last Census and another portion of the same Kara for the present Census to the total or partial exclusion of the former portion, leaving therefore, in some cases a portion common to both, the following nomenclature should be adopted.

(*a*) The Kara or portion of the Kara included within the last Census limits but wholly omitted from the present, will be known as 'Old Town Kara:' *e. g.* Kuttikkad Old Town Kara.

(*b*) The Kara or portion of the Kara not included in the last Census town but subsequently added to and made part of the present Census town will be known as 'New Town Kara:' *e. g.* Kuttikkad New Town Kara.

(*c*) The Kara or portion of the Kara common to both the last and the present Census towns will be known as the Common Town Kara: *e. g.* Kuttikkad Common Town Kara.

[This elaborate phraseology has been rendered necessary to enable an accurate comparison of the populations at the last and the present Censuses being made on the basis of a common area.]

4. For each Block, an Enumerator will be appointed who will prepare the Register of the buildings and enumerate the residents of that Block.

5. Out of the Blocks of each Taluk, one or more Circles will be constituted, each under an officer to be called the Census Supervisor whose duty will be to instruct the Enumerators, test their entries and generally supervise their work.

6. Each Taluk will form a Charge under the control of a Superintendent. The Tahsildar will be the Charge Superintendent for his Taluk. It will be his duty to see that the Enumerators and Supervisors who will all be under his direct orders, understand and do their work properly.

7. As soon as the Enumerator is appointed, he will begin to prepare the House Register as per Form No. I. This should be commenced on the $\frac{\text{15th Alpasi 1076}}{\text{31st October 1900}}$ and should be completed within one month and delivered with an Abstract (as per Form No. I A) to the Supervisor by the $\frac{\text{15th Kartigai 1076.}}{\text{30th November 1900.}}$

8. The preparation of the Miscellaneous Buildings Register as per Form No. II which may be taken up either along with or immediately after the completion of the House Register, should be finished by the $\frac{\text{25th Kartigai 1076}}{\text{10th December 1900}}$ and delivered to the Supervisor with an Abstract (as per Form No. IIA.)

9. The Supervisor, on the receipt of the Registers and their Abstracts, will examine and test the entries therein in the manner to be hereinafter laid down and should forward the same to the Tahsildar—the House Registers and the Abstracts within the $\frac{\text{20th Kartigai 1076}}{\text{5th December 1900}}$ and the Miscellaneous Buildings Register and the Abstracts within the $\frac{\text{30th Kartigai 1076.}}{\text{14th December 1900}}$

10. The Preliminary Enumeration will commence immediately after the Buildings Registers are completed and should be finished by the $\frac{\text{5th Thye 1076.}}{\text{17th Janury 1901.}}$ By the $\frac{\text{10th Thye 1076}}{\text{22nd January 1901}}$ the Supervisor will have received the Preliminary Enumeration records and will have forwarded them along with any other records he may still have to the Tahsildar. By the $\frac{\text{30th Thye 1076}}{\text{11th February 1901}}$ every arrangement will have been completed in view to the Final Census.

11. The Forms for the Buildings Registers and Abstracts are appended hereto.

Detailed instructions for filling them will be issued in due course.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY,
TRIVANDRUM,
12th OCTOBER 1900.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

FORM No. I.

House Register.

Name of Taluk.

Serial No. and Name of Block. Name of Proverti.

Serial No. and Name of Kara.

Number of the house.	Name of the house.	Name of principal occupant.	Total number of people in the house.	Remarks, whether a house is building.
1	2	3	4	5

FORM No. I A.

Enumerator's House Abstract.

Name of Taluk.

Name of Proverti.

Serial No. and Name of Block.

Name of Enumerator.

Serial No. of Kara.	Name of Kara.	Total number of houses in the Kara.	Total number of people in all the houses in the Kara.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Total for the Block ...				

Date of preparation. Signature of

Date of submission to Supervisor. Enumerator

FORM No. IB.

Taluk House Abstract.

Name of Taluk. Total No. Block.

Number of Proverti.	Name of Proverti.	Karas in each Proverti.		Total number of houses in each Kara.	Total number of persons in each Kara.	Remarks.
		Serial Number.	Name.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Total for Proverti.			
			Total for the Taluk...			

Station.

Date of preparation.

Signature of Tahsildar.

Date of despatch to Census Commissioner's Office.

FORM No. II.

Miscellaneous Buildings Register.

Name of Taluk. Name of Proverti.

Serial No. and Name of Block.

Serial No. and Name of Kara.

Number of the Building.	Name, whether a shop, pagoda, mosque, church, chathram, school-house, Vazhiambalam including Mantapam, &c.	In the case of temple, church or mosque, the divinity, if any, to whom dedicated.	Owned or Managed by	Total number of permanent inmates, if any, in each building.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

FORM NO. IIA.

Enumerator's Miscellaneous Buildings Abstract.

Name of Taluk. Name of Proverti.

Serial No. and Name of Block.

Name of Enumerator.

Kara.		Miscellaneous Buildings in each Kara.							No. Owned or Managed by		Total No. of permanent inmates of such Buildings in each Kara.	Remarks.
Serial No.	Name.	No. of shops.	No. of pagodas.	No. of churches.	No. of mosques.	No. of Vazhiambalams including Mandapams.	No. of other Buildings.	Total for each Kara.	Government.	Private individuals or bodies.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total for the Block.												

Date of preparation. Signature of

Date of submission to Supervisor. Enumerator.

FORM NO. IIB.

Taluk Miscellaneous Buildings Abstract.

Name of Taluk. Total No. of Blocks.

Proverti.		Blocks in each Proverti.		Total Number of Miscellaneous Buildings in each Block.						No. owned or Managed by		Total No. of permanent inmates of such buildings in each Block.	Remarks.
Number.	Name.	Serial Number.	Name.	No. of Shops.	No. of Pagodas.	No. of Churches.	No. of Mosques.	No. of Vazhiambalams including Mandapams.	No. of other buildings.	Government.	Private individuals or bodies.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total for Proverti												
Total for Taluk.....													

Station.

Date of preparation. Signature of Tahsildar.

Date of despatch to Census Commissioner's Office.

RULES REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF BUILDINGS REGISTERS.

(House Register and Miscellaneous Buildings Register.)

PART I.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

A. House Register.

The marking of numbers on dwelling-houses will be the first duty of the Enumerator towards the preparation of the House Register. Miscellaneous buildings, such as pagodas, churches, mosques, &c., will have no numbers painted on them.

2. The houses of each Kara should be given a consecutive series of numbers. If a Kara contains 146 houses, they should be consecutively numbered from 1 to 146, and not from 1 to 50 in one portion and again from 1 to 96 in another portion. In other words, each Kara will begin with number 1 and end with the highest number of houses in that Kara.

The Enumerator will begin at one end of a Kara and go on numbering the houses in the right hand direction.

As the list of houses in each Kara will form the basis of the division of the Kara into small Blocks for the Final Census (houses Nos. 1–30 forming Final Block No. 1, houses Nos. 31–60 Final Block No. 2., and so on), the numbering should be so arranged that each of the Final Blocks may be made compact and that the Enumerator on the Final Census day may not have to walk great distances.

3. In numbering the houses, care should be taken that all manner of houses are included. The huts and cottages of the low castes should not be omitted on any account.

4. In cases of doubt whether a particular building should be taken as a house or not, the following rule should be observed:—"Every building which is used or intended for human habitation is a house, whether it is so used at night or not."

Examples.—(*a*) Shops, chuttrams, convents, seminaries, boarding schools and such other buildings as have permanent inmates should be taken as houses and numbered.

(*b*) Unoccupied houses fit for occupation should also be numbered.

(*c*) Houses which are under construction and will probably be finished before the Final Census should be numbered.

(*d*) Huts put up in the fields and gardens for the use of persons watching crops or irrigation channels, or for putting away tools, &c., should not be numbered; but if the building is a garden-house occasionally used as a residence, it should be given a number.

(*e*) Ruined houses should not be numbered.

(*f*) Cattle-sheds, stables and other out-houses which are neither used nor intended for human habitation should not be numbered.

(*g*) Huts of Kuluvans, Kuravans and other wandering tribes which will probably be removed by the Census day should not be numbered.

5. In deciding whether a house should receive only one, or more than one number, the following rule should be observed:—

"A house is the dwelling place of one or more families, with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way, space or compound."

A family consists of all who live under the same roof and cook and eat their meals together.

The "common way" is not necessarily a public way. Thus, the servants' godowns in the compounds of large houses, and separate houses situated in the same compound or enclosure which have not generally separate entrances from the public way, but have separate entrances from a common way or yard, should be treated as distinct houses.

If, in different rooms of the same house, two or more separate families live, these different rooms should be taken as forming one house and not be numbered as separate houses.

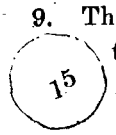
Two or more distinct but contiguous houses belonging to the same owner but let to different families should be numbered as separate houses.

6. On going to a house, the Enumerator should first see whethere there is any old Census number on the house. If so, he should, to avoid confusion, obliterate it by neatly drawing a couple of lines through the figures with the numbering brush. This done, the new number should be marked.

7. For marking house-numbers, tar should be used throughout and will be supplied through the Tahsildars. Stencil plates which will enable the numbering being neatly done will also be supplied. The Enumerator will see that no plates are lost or damaged and that no waste occurs in the use of tar.

8. The number should always be placed in front of the house and on its most conspicuous part, which is usually that next the door-way. It should, if possible, not be affixed to the door itself, as when this is open, there may be difficulty in at once catching sight of it. The number should be high enough to be out of the reach of children and in a position sheltered as much as possible from rain. The object of these precautions is that the number should last till the Final enumeration day.

9. The last number in each Kara should be of the form shown in the margin. All the other houses in the Kara will be marked without the circles around the numbers. The marking of the circles and figures should be neat and clear. *



10. When a house has no wall or door upon which the number can be marked, it should be marked on a deal wood ticket about 3 inches square which should be given to the chief occupant of the house with instructions to preserve it carefully until the Census is over.

11. If any house, which should have been numbered, has been omitted, it should be given a sub-number. Thus, if it lies between Nos. 28 and 29 it should be numbered 28A and entered in the House Register between Nos. 28 and 29. If more houses than one happen to be so omi ted, they should be numbered with serial letters suffixed as 28B, 28C and so on. Houses newly erected after the numbering has been completed should be treated similarly. The need for the use of these sub-numbers should be carefully guarded against as much as possible as otherwise it will cause confusion during the time of the Final Census. Enumerators should, therefore, see that no houses are omitted in the original numbering.

12. The Enumerator should especially warn the occupants of houses to see that the numbers marked on their houses or on tickets are, on no account, tampered with on pain of prosecution under the Census Regulation.

13. The Enumerator will, as he goes on numbering the houses, fill in the House Register (Form No. I) in accordance with the following instructions.

Headings. These should be first filled in.

Column 1. (House number) The same number as that which is affixed to the house should be entered in this column.

Column 2. (Name of the house.) Most of the houses are known by names. Such names should be entered in this column. For houses which have no names, no entry need be made.

Column 3. (Name of the principal occupant.) In every house, the Enumerator will enquire who the principal occupant is and enter his or her name in this column. Where there are two or more distinct families living in the same house, the

* This rule was subsequently modified and circles were required to be drawn round all the House numbers in each Kara, a cross mark being made over the circle to distinguish the last house.

name of the principal member of each should be entered. This is only necessary, however, when the families are really distinct, that is, when they do not live in commensality, in other words, do not eat from a common kitchen.

Column 4. (Total number of persons.) The total number of persons, young and old, male and female, living in the house will be entered in this column.

Column 5. (Remarks.) This column is intended to contain entries in regard to 'unoccupied houses' or 'houses under construction.' In the case of these houses, the number of the house should be entered in column 1 and the name of the house, if any, in column 2. The word 'empty' should then be written against columns 3 and 4.

Specimen of a Form filled up according to these instructions is hereto appended (Appendix A).

14. The houses of each Kara should be begun on a separate sheet. The houses of two Karas should never be mixed up in one and the same sheet.

15. When the House Registers of all the Karas of his Block are completed, the Enumerator should prepare an abstract as per Form No. I A.

16. When the abstract has been prepared, the Enumerator should make the necessary entries at the foot and after signing his own name, should deliver it with the House Register to the Supervisor within the date prescribed, *i. e.*, the 15th Kartigai 1076.

B. Miscellaneous Buildings Register.

17. In this Register, the Enumerator should enter all the shops, pagodas, churches, mosques, school-houses and other miscellaneous buildings in his Block.

18. The distinguishing feature of the buildings to be entered in this Register is that they are intended or utilized for purposes other than dwelling : whereas the House Register will include all those buildings which are intended or used as dwelling houses.

19. The following instructions should be followed in the preparation of this Register.

Column 1. (*Number of the Building.*) Although no number will be painted on these miscellaneous buildings (*vide* para 1), each of them will be given a serial number in the Register, in the order visited by the Enumerator.

Column 2. (*Name of the Building.*) All those shops which are not parts of dwelling-houses and hence are omitted from the House Register ; all pagodas, churches, mosques and other places of worship of all religionists and castes ; Chattrams, Oottupuras and other charitable institutions, Vazhiambalams, &c., belonging to Government or private individuals or associations, which, having no permanent inmates, have not been included in the House Register ; public offices of every description including Chowkeys (Customs Houses), Panadakasalas (Bankshalls), cart-stands and resting places ; school-houses of all description and all other buildings which have not been included in the House Register or brought under buildings so included, must be included in this column.

A Chattram may either be an inn with free lodgings open to all for whom it is intended or may be both an inn and a charitable institution. By charitable institution is meant a place where people are fed gratuitously. Oottupurah is the vernacular word for it.

Under the term 'pagodas' are to be included all temples dedicated to superior as well as to inferior Divinities.

Column 3. In the case of pagodas where there are more than one deity worshipped, the principal deity by whose name the pagoda is known should be entered.

Column 4. The name of the private individual or association must be entered in full. If owned or managed by Government, it should be so stated.

Column 6. Enter in this column any other information regarding the building that may be of general interest.

Specimen of a Form duly filled up is hereto appended (Appendix B).

20. As in the case of the House Registers, the miscellaneous buildings of each Kara should be entered in a separate sheet. The buildings of two Karas should not be mixed up in one sheet.

21. When the Miscellaneous Buildings Registers of all the Karas of his Block are completed, the Enumerator should prepare an abstract as per Form No. II A. and after making all the necessary entries and signing his name at the foot, should deliver the same with the Registers to the Supervisor within the date prescribed, *i. e.*, the 25th Kartigai 1076.

C. GENERAL.

22. For the preparation of the several Registers and Abstracts, the Enumerator will be supplied by the Tahsildar with the necessary Forms and a copy of these instructions. On receiving them, he will carefully study the instructions and will have all doubts cleared with the aid of the Supervisor.

23. The Enumerator should, on no account, delay the submission of his returns beyond the dates prescribed on penalty of very serious notice being summarily taken. By the 25th Kartigai 1076, he must finish the numbering of houses as well as the registration of all Buildings within his Block, and be ready for taking up the work of Preliminary Enumeration about which separate instructions will be issued in due course.

PART II.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISORS.

24. Every Supervisor will thoroughly test the numbering of the houses in his Circle, and in doing so, will follow closely the instructions laid down therefor. He will see that a number is given to every building used or intended for human habitation. He will, on no account, omit to visit the quarters occupied by the low castes and see that no houses belonging to them are left unnumbered or unregistered.

25. When a number has been given to a building which, under the Rules, should not have received one, a note to that effect should be made in the remarks column of the House Register and a line drawn through the entries made against that building. The number should not, however, be erased from the Register, as this might confuse the Enumerator.

26. The Supervisor should see that the houses of one Kara are not numbered serially with the houses of another Kara. When a house has been so numbered it should be treated as a house wrongly numbered (*vide* Rule 25).

27. It may happen that some houses situated near the border line of two or more Blocks are omitted to be numbered and censused, one Enumerator thinking that these belong to the Block of another Enumerator. Such houses will entirely escape enumeration unless the Supervisor by careful scrutiny detects the mistake in time and promptly corrects it. Supervisors and Enumerators, therefore, should arrange to compare notes with those of the adjoining Circles and Blocks which will enable such mistakes being detected and remedied at once.

28. During the preparation of the two sets of Buildings Registers, the Supervisor must be continually moving within his Circle. He should read all the entries, correct obvious errors and test by enquiry as many entries as possible.

29. In examining these Registers the main points to be seen to are:—

(1) that the number entered in the Register corresponds to the number marked in the house,

(2) that no building has been omitted from the particular Register in which it ought to have been entered under the rules,

(3) that there is a separate list for each Kara, and

(4) that the entries in the several columns and the headings are correctly made.

30. In examining the Abstracts of these Registers, the Supervisor should see—

(1) that all the Karas forming part of each Block have been entered,

(2) that the serial numbers and the names of the several Karas are correctly given and,

(3) that the buildings and people in each Kara are correctly totalled.

31. After thoroughly scrutinising all the entries contained in the several Registers and Abstracts, the Supervisor should forward the same to the local Tahsildar within five days of the receipt of each. By the 20th Kartigai 1076, he should submit to the Tashildar all the House Registers and their Abstracts and by the 30th Kartigai all the Miscellaneous Buildings Registers and their Abstracts.

32. It is the duty of the Supervisior to see—

(1) that all the Enumerators in his Circle are supplied with the required number of Forms for preparing the Buildings Registers and Abstracts,

(2) that the Register books are paged throughout and the headings on each page are clearly written, and

(3) that the Enumerators are properly instructed in the correct record of the several entries.

PART III.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CHARGE SUPERINTENDENTS.

33. The Tahsildar of each Taluk will be the Charge Superintendent of Census Operations within his Taluk and will exercise general supervision over all the Enumerators and Supervisors, the instructions to whom he should carefully study. To ensure a thorough mastery of all the Census Rules on the part of the Enumerators and Supervisors, the Charge Superintendent will hold a class immediately before sending them out on duty and report his having done so to the Census Commissioner. He will be held responsible for the work in his Charge being properly done.

34. The Tahsildar should, from the commencement of the preliminary operations until the Final Census is over, keep moving about in his Taluk and satisfy himself that all the Census officials understand their duties and are performing them properly. He will see that the Proverticars render the necessary assistance to the Enumerators and Supervisors and will take prompt notice of such of those as show remissness in the matter.

35. He will further arrange for the Munnilakaren of the Kara, or a competent peon or Viruthikaren of thoroughly reliable local experience, being detailed for duty with the Enumerator while engaged in that Kara. As the Proverthicar will, of course, know the Enumerator's exact programme of work from day to day, he ought to be able to arrange this satisfactorily and without any hitch. Serious notice will have to be taken if, from irregularity or want of promptness in the rendering of local aid, the work of the Census be hampered or hindered at any stage.

36. The Tahsildar will examine as many as possible of the entries in the Buildings Registers, correcting all mistakes found in the entries examined. He will make a report to the Census Commissioner of the mistakes so detected and rectified, copies being sent to Government for information.

37. To provide against inter uption of work caused by vacancies in the ranks of Enumerators and Supervisors, it is necessary that the Tahsildar should have a reserve of men to take the place of any who may, at any stage, cease to be available for duty.

38. The Tahsildar will see that the several Registers and Abstracts are submitted to him within the prescribed dates. He will prepare the Taluk Abstracts and forward them to the Census Commissioner along with the Enumerator's Abstracts within the 25th Kartigai 1076 in the case of the House Registers, and within the 5th Margaly following in the case of the Miscellaneous Buildings Registers.

39. As the Final Census will be a synchronous enumeration of all the people in the State, Tahsildars will always bear in mind that if any delay should occur from any cause in finishing the preliminary operations within the dates prescribed, the Census will be incomplete, or inaccurate, or both. They will, therefore, see that all the instructions hereinbefore laid down are carried out in their entirety.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY,
TRIVANDRUM,
12TH OCTOBER 1900.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

APPENDIX A.

FORM NO. I.

House Register.

Name of Taluk—Trivandrum. Name of Proverti—Vanchiyoor.

Serial Number and Name of Block. 2. Vanchiyoor.

Serial Number and Name of Kara. 5. Thekkavettu Kara.

Number of the house.	Name of the house.	Name of the principal occupant.	Total number of people in the house.	Remarks, whether a house is building.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mulluvilagam ...	Krishnan Sankaren ...	4	
2	Madathil ...	Kesavan Kumaren ...	3	
3	——— ...	Anandan Perumal ...	6	
4	Poonnakkal ...	———	—	In the course of building.
5	Colathara	1. Mallen Pachen 2. Govindan Nanoo	8	
6	——— ...	———	—	Empty.
7	Padiyodi	Ramaswami Chetty ...	3	
8	Paromboo	Govindan Mudali ...	1	
9	Trivandrum Roman Catholic Convent ...	Lady Superior ...	100	

APPENDIX B.

FORM No. II.

Miscellaneous Buildings Register.

Name of Taluk—Trivandrum. Name of Proverti—Vanchiyur.

Serial No. and name of Block. 2. Vanchiyur.

Serial No. and name of Kara. 4. Pathirikara.

Number.	Name whether a shop, pagoda, mosque, church, chattram, school house, &c.	In the case of temple, church, or mosque, the the divinity, if any, to whom dedicated.	Owned or managed by	Total No. of permanent inmates, if any, in each buildir	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shop	...	Govindan Kesavan ...		
2	Temple ...	Siva	Sircar		
3	School-house ...	...	Sankara Aiyar ...		
4	Chattram ...	...	Sircar	2	
5	Bajanamatom ... (Prayer House)	Krishna	Villagers		
6	Printing Office ...	...	John Thomas ...		
7	School-house ...	...	Sircar		
8	Cart-stand ..	...	Ayyappan Paman ...		
9	Anchal Office ...	...	Sircar		

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisor is the officer responsible for Census operations within a Circle constituted as per para 5 of the Supplementary Instructions dated the 12th October, 1900. He will join his appointment on or before the $\frac{\text{15th Alpasi 1076}}{\text{31st October 1900}}$ —the date of commencement of preliminary operations and will report the fact at once to the Census Commissioner.

2. The duty of the Supervisor is to test and check the work of the Enumerators in his Circle. He will be responsible for the thoroughness and accuracy of the work performed within that area.

3. As soon as he joins duty, he should go about and ascertain the exact boundaries of his Circle, of the Blocks it comprises and of the Karas included in each Block; so that he may be in no manner of doubt as to the exact limits of the area and its sub-divisions he may have to deal with. This initial duty he should, on no account, neglect, as, on a thorough and clear knowledge of his charge as a whole and of its component parts, depends his success in checking the work of the Enumerators and in seeing that no confusion occurs regarding the limits of the Blocks and Karas that may have been or may hereafter be included in his Circle.

4. The Supervisor will carefully study all the instructions issued and explain the same to the Enumerators orally as well as by practical examples.

5. He will carry on the necessary correspondence with the Enumerators in his Taluk, and will refer cases of importance to the Tahsildar or to the Census Commissioner for decision and orders.

6. During the whole period of the preliminary Census operations, the Supervisor must be continually moving within his Circle. He should read all the entries, correct obvious errors and test by enquiry as many entries as possible.

7. He will keep a daily diary of his movements and submit the same to the Census Commissioner.

Printed forms of the diary will be supplied to him.

8. He will see that the work in his Circle is commenced and completed on the prescribed dates.

9. If the work in any Proverti is not sufficiently advancing so as to be finished in time, he must warn the Proverticar and the Enumerators, and if they continue inattentive even after the warning, he must at once report the fact to the Tahsildar and to the Census Commissioner.

10. In cases of inattention or carelessness on the part of an Enumerator, the Supervisor will report the matter to the Tahsildar who will deal with the delinquent according to the nature of the case.

11. No Census subordinate will be granted leave during the progress of Census operations.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
12th October 1900.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Abstract of Instructions to Proverticars.

These Instructions required each Proverticar to receive tar and stencil plates from the Taluk Cutcherry and supply the same to the Enumerators, to acquaint them with the exact extent and boundaries of the Blocks and of the component Karas, to submit a statement of houses and people on completion of house-registering as also a monthly statement of the amount of inspection done by him, and generally to render, throughout the Census operations, whatever assistance may be required of him.

സെൻസസ്സ് സംബന്ധിച്ചു പാവ്ത്യകാറന്മാർ അറിഞ്ഞു നടക്കെണ്ടതും ക്രമങ്ങളും.

൧. വീടുകളിൽ നമ്പർ ഇടുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്റ്റെൻസൽ പ്ലെറ്റുകളും ടാർ മഷിയും താലൂക്കിൽ നിന്നും ഏറ്റവാങ്ങി തന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിയിലുള്ള എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാരെ ഏൽപ്പിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൨. തന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കകത്തുള്ള വീട്ട രജിസ്റ്റർ ജൊലി തീന്ന ഉടൻ വീടുകളിടെയും ഉദ്ദെശമായി നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ജനങ്ങളുടെയും ആകത്തുകയെ കാണിച്ചു ഹജൂരിലെക്കു റിപ്പൊട്ട് ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൩ സെൻസസ്സ് ജൊലി നടക്കുന്ന കാലം അതുമുതൽ പാവ്ത്യകാറന്മാർ അവരവരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തിയിലുള്ള എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാരൊട്ടു മയൊജിച്ചു നടക്കെണ്ടതും ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ ബുക്കിൽ വരപ്പിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതനുസരിച്ചു അവക്കു വെണ്ടുന്ന സഹായം ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കെണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

൪. ഓരൊ എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാക്കു അവരുടെ ബ്ലാക്കിന്റെയും അതിലുൾപ്പെട്ട കരകളുടെയും ശരിയായ വിസ്തീർണ്ണതയെയും അതിരുകളെയും മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും വീടുകളിൽ നമ്പർ ഇടുന്നതിനു ഓരൊ കരയിലും ആദ്യമായി ആരംഭിക്കെണ്ടതു ഇന്നെടത്തെന്നും അക്രമത്തിൽ നടന്നിട്ട അവസാനിപ്പിക്കെണ്ടതു ഇന്ന മാർഗ്ഗത്തിലെന്നും കാണിച്ചു കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൫. ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ സെൻസസ്സ് ഏറ്റുകെണ്ട ജൊലി ആ സ്ഥലത്തു പാവ്ത്യകാറരെ ചെന്നതാണ. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ പാവ്ത്യകാറന്മാക്കു പ്രത്യെക സഹായം കൂടാതെയിരുന്നാൽ അവരുടെ മറ്റുജൊലിക്കു തടസ്സം വരുമെന്നുള്ളതിനാലാണ ശമ്പളംവച്ചു എന്യുമെറെട്ടന്മാരെ ആക്കീട്ടുള്ളതു. ഈ ഭാഗം എല്ലാ പാവ്ത്യകാറന്മാരും അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൬. സെൻസസ്സ് ജൊലി ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതു മുതൽ തീരുന്നതുവരെ തന്റെ അധീനത്തിലുള്ള സംഖ്യരിച്ചു എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ ജൊലിയെ ശരിയായി നടത്തിക്കയും അവർ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വീടുകളുടെയും ജനസംഖ്യയുടെയും ആകത്തുകയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ സെൻസസ്സിൽ നടന്നതുപൊലെ ൧൦൦-നു ൫ വീതം പരിശൊധിച്ചു ഇതൊട്ടുള്ള ഫാറം അനുസരിച്ചു മാസന്തൊറും ഒരു സ്റ്റെറ്റുമെൻറ തയാറാക്കി താലൂക്കു മുഖാന്തരം സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മിഷണരാപ്പീസിലെക്കു അയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മിഷണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

താലൂക്കിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ പാവ്ത്യം

സെൻസസ്സ് സംബന്ധമായ പരിശൊധനകൾ നടത്തിയ വകകളുള്ള റിപ്പൊട്ട്.

പരിശൊധിച്ച		ബ്ലാക്കിന്റെപെരു.	കരകളുടെ പെരു.	പരിശൊധിച്ച		തെറ്റുകണ്ട		തെറ്റുകളെപറ്റി നടപടി നടത്തിയവിവരം.
മാസം	നം-			വീടുകളുടെ നമ്പർ.	മറ്റുകെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ പെരു.	വീടുകളുടെ നമ്പർ.	മറ്റുകെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ പെരു.	

൧൦൭൮-൭൩ാമതു പാവ്ത്യം
മാസം നം-
(൬൫).

RULES REGARDING PRELIMINARY ENUMERATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENSUS OF 1901.

PART I.

GENERAL.

The Preliminary Enumeration is the second stage in the Census Operations and is the most important stage as the record now prepared will form the basis of the Final Census.

2. This will be commenced on the 5th Margali, 1076 and will be completed by the 19th December, 1900 ~~5th Thye, 1076. 17th January, 1901~~

CENSUS DIVISIONS AND AGENCY.

3. As already laid down in the Supplemental Instructions dated the 12th October, 1900, the Census Divisions and Agency for the purpose of Preliminary Enumeration will be the same as those prescribed for the preparation of Buildings Registers.

The Enumerator of each Block will enumerate all the residents of that Block, but will record the enumeration particulars in separate books, the number and size of which will be in accordance with the directions laid down below.

4. As it is of very great importance that the method adopted for conducting the Preliminary Enumeration should be such as would best suit the purposes of the Final Enumeration as well, it is necessary to determine at once, *i. e.*, before the Preliminary Enumeration actually begins, the area and the number of houses to be assigned to each Enumerator on the Final Census date, or, in other words, the Final Census Blocks. Each Tahsildar should, therefore, divide his Taluk, as soon as the Buildings Registers are completed, into a number of Final Census Blocks, the size of each Block depending upon the number of houses which a Final Enumerator can reasonably be expected to visit between 7 A. M. and 12 noon. If the houses are close together, an Enumerator can deal with 50; if they are scattered, the number must be reduced to 40 or 30 according to the nature of the region to be traversed and the actual distance of one house from another. The Buildings Registers of each Kara will, of course, be the basis for this division.

This arrangement would enable a comprehensive survey being made of the ultimate Census Divisions and would bring out prominently all defects in their constitution, while there is yet time, and before the period of high pressure begins. Under this system of separate Enumeration Books for small areas, the Supervisor will be enabled to test them as often as each is finished, even while the Preliminary Enumeration is going on.

5. The Kara being the Census unit, care should be taken in dividing the Taluk into these Final Census Blocks, that parts of different Karas are not brought together in the same Block. The division of a Taluk, for instance, would run thus :—Taluk, Proverti, Preliminary Enumeration Block, Kara, Final Census Blocks.

6. When the number of Final Census Blocks in each Preliminary Enumeration Block has been thus fixed, the schedules necessary for each of the Final Census Blocks should be stitched into separate Enumeration Books and given to the Enumerator in charge. The Tahsildar of each Taluk should complete the Division of his Taluk into Final Census Blocks and submit a statement as per form appended (Appendix No. I) to the Census Commissioner by the 1st Margali, 1076. 15th December, 1900.

CENSUS FORMS.

7. The form to be adopted for recording the Preliminary Enumeration is given in Appendix No. II, and is called the *Enumerator's Schedule*. In this schedule will be entered all the necessary particulars regarding each individual enumerated.

8. The book of Enumerator's Schedules for each Final Census Block will be called the Enumeration Book.

This book consists of as many schedule pages as there are houses in the Block, with an additional sheet for every 10 houses. The additional sheets are provided in order that they may be used when the calculated number of schedules is found to be insufficient as will be the case when the entries for some houses have to be carried on to the next page, or when any schedules have been spoiled by mischance.

9. Each Enumeration Book has a cover on which are printed—

(*a*) Descriptive particulars of the Book,

(*b*) Instructions to Enumerators,

(*c*) Specimen schedules containing typical entries which would show how a schedule should be filled up,

(*d*) A form called the *Enumerator's Abstract* in which the totals of the houses and population dealt with in the book have to be entered immediately after the Final Census.

10. Loose schedules will be issued to be given to such respectable persons as may desire to fill the schedules themselves, or to increase, when necessary, the size of any Enumeration Book.

PART II.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

11. On the $\frac{\text{26th Kartigai, 1076}}{\text{11th December, 1900,}}$ by which time the preparation of all the Buildings Registers will have been over, the Enumerator should report himself to the Tahsildar, ready to commence the Preliminary Enumeration.

12. He will be given,

(*a*) A copy of these Instructions,

(*b*) As many Enumeration Books as there are Final Census Blocks in his area,

(*c*) The House Registers and the Miscellaneous Buildings Registers of his Block,

(*d*) A number of loose schedules to be used for the purpose mentioned in para 10 *supra* and for entering the necessary particulars regarding the inmates, if any, of the Miscellaneous Buildings in his Block. He will give receipts for these papers and preserve them with very great care.

13. The Enumerator will then carefully study the Instructions, attending the Taluk Cutcherry every day at the hours appointed by the Tahsildar until the $\frac{\text{5th Margali, 1076}}{\text{19th December, 1900}}$, *i. e.*, the date of commencement of the Preliminary Enumeration and carrying out such orders and taking such lessons relating to the Census as the Tahsildar may give. Before the $\frac{\text{5th Margali 1076}}{\text{19th December 1900,}}$ he will have made the necessary entries on the cover and filled up the headings on each page of the Enumeration Book, except those relating to the number, name of house, and system of inheritance, which should not be entered before he actually visits the house. The pages need not be numbered till just before the books are actually returned to the Supervisor after the enumeration. The Enumerator will, further, fill up the headings in as many of the loose schedules given him as there may be Miscellaneous Buildings in his Block with permanent inmates in them.

14. From the $\frac{\text{5th Margali 1076}}{\text{19th December 1900}}$ the Enumerator will commence the actual enumeration in accordance with the instructions laid down in para 26. He will visit as many houses as possible, but never less than 30 houses a day.

15. He should go out every day with the House Register, an Enumeration Book, and some loose schedule forms, and visit the houses to which the book relates in the order in which they are entered in the House Register.

16. On going to a house, he should first identify the entries regarding number and name, made in the House Register, by referring to the Census number painted on the house and also by ascertaining the name, if any, of that house. On satisfying himself that he is at the proper house, he should insert its number and name as well as the system of inheritance of the family or families living in that house, on the top of the schedule page. He should then proceed to fill in the columns. On finishing the enumeration of all the inmates in the house, he will proceed to the next house in the order given in the House Register.

17. If any house is found unoccupied, he should write the number and name, if any, of that house at the top of the page and then write the word "empty" leaving the rest of the schedule page blank.

18. If, in the course of such a searching house-to-house visit, the Enumerator finds that an old house has been, by mistake, omitted from the House Register or that a new house has been built since that Register was prepared, he will at once paint a sub-number on that house and deal with it in the same manner as a house duly entered in the House Register.

[Thus, if a house is built or omitted between houses numbered 26 and 27, it should be numbered 26 A. *Vide* Section 11 of the Rules regarding the Preparation of Buildings Registers.]

19. In enumerating the residents of each house, the Enumerator should enter the required particulars for all persons who ordinarily live in and take their meals from that house, even though all of them may not be found at that house at the time of the Enumerator's visit. Thus, persons temporarily absent from the house on account of work in fields or gardens or other employment or from the village itself for a few days on account of a marriage, festival, &c., should be entered, while such of the visitors then present at the house as will have gone away by the Final Census date, should be omitted.

20. In most cases, a single page of the schedule will be sufficient for entering the inmates of one house. If, however, a page is found insufficient, the entries may be continued to the next page of the form, or even on a second form, if necessary. In these cases the Enumerator should never forget to enter at the top of each continued page or sheet, the number and name of the house, in question, with the word "continued" after them within brackets.

21. The Enumerator should never enter the particulars regarding the inmates of two houses in one and the same page. A fresh page should be taken for each house.

22. If any respectable house-holder wishes to make the entries himself, the Enumerator will give him one or two loose schedule forms for the purpose. These schedules will be known as "House-hold Schedules." In such cases, the Enumerator will leave, in his Enumeration Book, the necessary number of blank pages for subsequently copying from the House-hold Schedules, will write the number and name of the house on the top of each of these blank pages with a note "House-hold Schedule to be collected" and then pass on to the next house. He should, at the earliest opportunity, collect these House-hold Schedules, scrutinize all the entries, and after satisfying himself that no mistake has been made, copy them in their proper places in the book and also stitch the schedules at the end for reference and check. The Enumerator will be held responsible for the accuracy of the entries in these House-hold Schedules.

23. On finishing each Enumeration Book, the Enumerator should, at once, page the book through, make the necessary entries on the cover, and deliver the same to the Supervisor for testing the entries. This done, he will take the next Enumeration Book, and with the House Register in hand, make his house-to-house visits as before. After completing all the Enumeration Books relating to a Kara and handing them over to the Super-

visor, he will read through the Miscellaneous Buildings Register of that Kara, and find out whether there are any buildings with permanent inmates included in that Register. If so, he will proceed to those buildings with the Register and loose schedule forms in hand, and record all the required paticulars about their inmates. A separate sheet should be taken for each building. He will then stitch up all these Miscellaneous Buildings schedules with the Miscellaneous Buildings Register of that Kara, and hand the book so made which will be known as the "Miscellaneous Buildings Enumeration Book", to the Supervisor. He will then proceed to the next Kara.

24. When all the Karas in his Block have been thus dealt with, the Enumerator will hand over to the Supervisor the Buildings Registers of that Block, any Enumeration Books and filled-up schedules he may still have with him along with all other Census forms and papers that may be in his possession.

25. The Enumerator should not forget to enumerate himself.

26. The following instructions are laid down for filling in the Enumerator's schedule (Form No. III).

Before filling up the columns, the system of inheritance, whether in the male or female line or both combined, should be entered at the top of the schedule opposite the heading printed for the purpose. The entry should be "Makkathayom" or "Marumakkathoyam" or "Makkathyom and Marumakkathayom." If, in any house, two separate families governed by different systems of inheritance live, a note should be make to that effect.

Column 1. (*Serial Number*). The serial number is for all the persons enumerated in the Book to which it relates. This column should not, however, be filled up until the Final Enumeration is completed.

(*Name*). Enter first the name of the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female, then that of every other person living in, or taking his meals from, the house. The names of servants, too, should be included, if they actually reside in the house. If an infant has not yet been named, write the word "infant" in this column. No female should be pressed to give her or her husband's name or the name of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention. In cases where a female objects or is unwilling to give her name or the name of any other person, some one else should be asked to give it. If the objection still continues, enter her relationship to some member of the family. Care should be taken that no persons are omitted from this column. When the chief resident of any house has given the names of all the persons resident in the house, the Enumerator should always ask him "Is there no one else who usually takes his meals from this house.?"

Column 2. (*Religion*). Enter here the main religion to which each person declares himself to belong, as Hindu, Musalman, Christian, Jew, Jain, Parsi, Sikh, &c. In the case of forest tribes and even others who are neither Hindus, Musalmans, Christians, nor other religionists, enter the name of the clan, tribe or caste, such as Velanmars, Vedanmars, Mannar, &c. Low castes such as Pulayas, Pariahs, &c., should be entered by the religion which they themselves return.

Enter women as belonging to the same Religion and Sect as their husbands and children as of the same as their parents.

In the case of persons who claim to belong to special religions other than those mentioned in these rules and who wish their denomination to be separately recorded, enter the religion which they return.

Column 3. (*Sect of Religion*). If a person be a Christian, enter the sect to which he or she belongs, as Protestant, Roman Catholic, Syrian, &c. The term "Syrian" as a sect of religion should not be confounded with the "Syrian" as a race. A person belonging to the Syrian race may belong to the Roman Catholic, Protestant, or Syrian

Church. The persons belonging to the last named Church are generally called Jacobite Syrians. If a Native Christian cannot clearly explain to what sect he adheres and can only say that he belongs to such and such a Mission, the name of the Mission should be written.

If a person be a Hindu, enter the sect or sub-division to which he belongs, such as Smartha, Madhva, Vaishnava, Siva, &c. If a Mahommedan, whether Sunni, Shiah or any other sect.

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

If, in any case, the sect is not stated, the words "not returned" should be entered in this column which should, on no account, be left blank.

Column 4. (Male or Female). Enter each person as male or female. Enter eunuchs as males.

Column 5. (*Married, Unmarried or Widowed*). Enter each person whether infant, child or adult, as *married, unmarried* or *widowed.* This column should never be left blank even for infants. If, on asking a person whether he or she is married, the answer is "yes," the person should next be asked where his wife or her husband, as the case may be, is living, as from the answer to the former question, when put in the Vernacular, one cannot be sure whether the person is married, and has a living wife or husband, or whether the person is a widow or widower. In filling up this column, the Enumerator should not question the validity of any marriage or be guided by his own notions of what is or is not a marriage, but should accept the statements made by the person, or in the case of children, by their relatives. Every person who has a wife or husband living at the time of the Census should be entered as "married." Persons who have been divorced and who have not married again should be entered as "widowed." Enter dancing girls as married or unmarried according as they return themselves.

Column 6. (*Age*). Enter the number of years each person has completed and not the current year of age. For infants less than one year old, enter the word 'infant.' Babies must not be omitted on any account. If any person is unable to state his or her age precisely, the age column should not be left blank on that account, but should be filled up, with as much accuracy as the Enumerator can either from his own observation in case the person to be enumerated is before him, or from information collected after careful enquiry from the other inmates of the house. The Enumerator shall not ask to be shewn any female who is not voluntarily produced before him.

Column 7. (*Caste, Race or Tribe*). Enter the name of the main caste, race or tribe to which the person enumerated declares himself to belong. When any person's parents belong to two different castes, enter him as belonging to that of his mother. Persons excommunicated from caste should be entered as belonging to the caste from which they have been ex-communicated.

In the case of Hindus, enter the main caste *i. e.* the largest of the various divisions outside of which a man cannot marry; *e. g.* Brahmin, Vellala, Moothathu, Varar, Nayar, Maran, Kappu, Bant; in the case of Jains who declare themselves to have castes, enter, likewise. Any Jain who says he has no caste, should be entered as Jain although the same word has already been written against him in column 2. General terms such as Vaisya, Sudra, Kshatrya, Gentu, &c., and mere titles such as Rao, Aiyar, Aiyangar, Mudali, Naidu, Pillai, Thampi, Kurupu, Menon, &c., should not be entered. A man who calls himself Rao may not always be a Brahmin; and one who styles himself Pillai may be a Vellala, Nair or Pariah.

In the case of Musalmans and Christians accept their statement as to their race or caste. Thus, Musalmans should be shewn as Pathans, Sheik, Saiyad, Moghul, Mapilla, Labbai, &c., and not merely Musalmans. Christians may be entered as European, American

Eurasian, East Indian, Syrian, &c., as the case may be, and Buddhists as Burmese, Chinese, &c.

In the case of forest and hill tribes, enter here the name of the tribe or clan.

Column 8. (*Sub-division of Caste*). Enter here the name of the smallest caste sub-division to which the person belongs and outside of which he cannot marry. In the case of Tamil Brahmins, say whether the person is Vadama, Brahacharana, Ashtasahasram, or Sankethi, &c.; if a Nair, state whether the person belongs to the Illam, Swarupam, or other sub-division; and so on in regard to other castes. Unless the members of a particular caste sub-division freely inter-marry, that sub-division is not the final one.

Columns 9 and 10. (*Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers*).

[By "actual workers" is meant those who actually do work or carry on business either personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property, such as pension, rent from houses or land, &c., no matter whether the income from that work, business, or property, is or is not enough to support him or her entirely.]

If the person about whom particulars are being entered in the schedule be an "actual worker" as above explained, he should be asked whether he has more than one occupation or means of subsistence. If he says only one, that occupation or means of subsistence should be ascertained and entered in column 9 in accordance with the directions given in the succeeding paras. If he says he has more than one occupation or means of subsistence, he should be asked which is the most important occupation, *i. e.*, that on which he spends the most time and which yields the greatest income. Details regarding this should be entered in column 9 and details regarding the one next in importance in column 10. On no account should more than one occupation or means of subsistence be entered either in column 9 or 10.

In filling up these columns, general or indefinite terms such as 'service', 'Government service,' 'shop-keeping', 'writing', 'labour,' &c., should not be used. You should find out and state the exact kind of service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour.

If a man says his occupation is 'service' distinguish—

Government Service

and

Railway Service

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

In the case of domestic service, state precisely the kind of service rendered and and also enter the occupation of the person to whom it is rendered, *e. g.* Vakil's cook, Bania's water-carrier, &c.

Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown as following their previous occupation.

Show pensioners as Civil or Military, as the case may be. Show persons who live on the rent of lands or buildings in towns as land-lords.

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

In the case of agriculture, distinguish—

(*a*) Rent receivers,

(*b*) Actual cultivators, including sharers and

(*c*) Field labourers, separating those regularly employed from those who work by the day or by contract for particular pieces of work.

Show gardeners and growers of special products such as cardamoms, betel, pepper, graft-mango, &c., separately.

In the case of labourers, not being agricultural labourers, distinguish ordinary coolies such as earth workers, from labourers in mines, stating in this case the substance mined, such as plumbago, coal, mica, &c., and operatives in mills, work-shops or factories, stating the kind of mill or factory, such as cotton mills, rice mills, coir-yarn works, &c.

In the case of clerks under private employ such as merchants, &c., show the exact occupation of the clerk's employer, such as timber merchant's accountant, and show separately accountants, cashiers, typists and salesmen in shops.

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

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

In the case of persons engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances distinguish those engaged in hand industries and those who own or are employed in mills or factories whether large or small and whether under European or native management. If, for example, a man says he is a sugar refiner or is engaged in making jaggery, he should be asked whether he works at home or in a regular factory. If a man describes himself as a weaver, he should be asked not merely what substance he weaves, but whether he works a hand loom of his own or is employed in a power loom mill.

Women and children who work at any occupation of whatever kind, not being an amusement or of a purely domestic character, such as cooking, must be entered in column (9) whether they earn wages or not. Rice-husking and helping in cultivation of weaving are examples of this kind.

Column (11). (If dependent, principal occupation or means of subsistence of actual worker on whom dependent). This column should only contain particulars for a person who does not work or carry on business either personally or by means of servants and who owns no private property. Such a person should be asked by the Enumerator "on whom do you depend for your livelihood? ". The reply will be "on such and such a person." The Enumerator should then write in this column the principal occupation entered against the person so named. If the person so named lives in another place, the Enumerator must ascertain by enquiry the principal occupation of that person, and enter it in detail in the manner explained in the preceding paragraph. As already stated, no particulars regarding an actual worker should be entered in this column.

In the case of a joint family several members of which earn money, enter in column 11 the occupation which the eldest or chief member of the family considers to be the most important.

Guard against the mistake of entering servants as necessarily dependent upon the occupation of their masters. The cook of a Vakil, for instance, should be taken as an actual worker and entered in column (9) as a cook, and not in this column as dependent upon the Vakil.

Column (12). (Place of Birth). If the person was born in Travancore, enter the Taluk in which he or she was born.

If he or she was born outside Travancore but in the Madras Presidency, enter the District of that Presidency. If born elsewhere, but within India, enter the Province or

28. As the records prepared at the Preliminary Enumeration are really the records from which statistics have to be abstracted for the purposes of the Final Tables, the Enumerator should take care to use good pen and ink so that the entries could be easily read. Any Enumerator spilling ink, making illegible entries or otherwise spoiling the schedules will be severely dealt with. All entries should be in black ink.

29. The Enumerator should remember that, in the case of every person enumerated, columns 1 to 8 and 12 to 14 must invariably have an entry made in them and that there must always be an entry in at least one of the three columns numbered 9, 10, and 11 but never in more than two.

If the entry for any person in any of the schedule columns be the same as that for the person entered on the line above, the Enumerator must repeat the entries and should never write the word "ditto" or use dots or abbreviations. No erasures with a pen-knife, eraser or scraper, nor rubbing out entries with the finger will be allowed in any of the returns. All erasures should be made by neatly drawing a line with the pen over the entry to be erased.

30. According to the Census Regulation, every person is legally bound to furnish the Enumerator with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule. The Enumerator is, at the same time, forbidden on pain of penalty, to ask for any information not required for purposes of the Census.

31. If the Enumerator has reason to suspect the accuracy of any statement made by a person, he should explain clearly to him the nature of the information required, and point out to him, when the information tendered is a deliberate mis-statement, the penal consequence of returning false information. While accepting, however, any answer which may be given, as final, he should, in the latter case, report the fact to the Supervisor.

32. The Enumerator should always be attentive to his work, courteous and intelligent in his enquiries and careful in his entries.

As the usefulness and value of the information recorded by the Enumerator depend on its fulness as well as its correctness, he should fully realize his responsibility and discharge the duty entrusted to him faithfully and well.

PART III.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISORS.

33. As soon as the Supervisor receives a copy of these rules, he will study them most carefully, particularly the instructions to the Enumerators with every detail of which the Supervisor should make himself thoroughly familiar. He should bear in mind that without himself obtaining a complete mastery of these rules in all their minutiæ, he will not be able to instruct and guide the Enumerators working in his Circle nor adequately discharge the trust reposed in him for the accurate Census of the area in his charge. The Supervisors having been selected with the greatest care possible, any imperfectness in their knowledge of these rules, if detected, will only be ascribed to carelessness and want of diligence on their part which, when noted, will meet with the most condign punishment.

The Tahsildar will, as directed in para 49, test the Supervisor in this respect and report to the Census Commissioner cases needing action under this rule.

34. It is the duty of the Supervisor to see that, on the 26th Kartigai 1076, all the Enumerators in his Circle attend the Taluk Cutcherry to take the necessary instructions for starting the Preliminary Enumeration of his Circle.

He will then see that they are supplied with all the books, instructions, etc., referred to in para 12 and that the progress of work is not impeded owing to any irregularity in their supply. He should personally superintend the filling up of the descriptive particulars on the cover and the heading of the pages.

35. The most important duty of all that he has to perform is to teach the Enumerators in his Circle how to fill up the schedules correctly. He should, in the first place, explain to them each of the rules for filling up the schedule as laid down in para 26 and then illustrate them by actual examples. He should take the Enumerators with him and himself enumerate the residents in a few houses, explaining to them as he enumerates each person, how the columns should be filled and what mistakes should be guarded against.

36. For the purpose of testing the capacity of the Enumerators, the Supervisors will give each Enumerator a few loose schedules and tell him to enumerate the inhabitants of a few typical houses. The Supervisor should then go round, test and correct the entries made by him on these schedules and explain mistakes to the Enumerator. He should then send these filled-in schedules to the Charge Superintendent for examination. If the mistakes are too numerous, it may even be desirable to re-place the Enumerator by a more competent person. This procedure should be freely resorted to, when its necessity is sufficiently clear.

37. The instruction of the Enumerators by the Supervisor should be conducted in the Taluk Cutcherry every day as required in para 13 in such manner as the Tahsildar may direct. He will keep an attendance register and see that no one absents himself. As nearly 10 days are allowed, *i. e.*, from the 26th Kartigai to the 5th Margali 1076, to enable the Supervisor to thoroughly prepare the Enumerators of his Circle for carrying out the Preliminary Enumeration, he will spare no pains in training them in the best manner possible.

Before sending the Enumerators out for Enumeration duty, he will draw their special attention to paras 16 to 26, and warn them against deviating in any manner from the directions therein laid down.

38. He should further warn them that, on no account, should they record particulars about any person without questioning him, on the assurance that the person is already well-known to the Enumerator. It will seriously endanger the accuracy of Census figures if records are not prepared on actual and detailed enquiry in each case.

39. From the 5th Margali onwards, the Supervisor must be continually on the move and must endeavour to personally check by house-to-house visits as many entries as possible and never less than 40 per cent., of the total number of entries in his Circle.

40. As, according to the directions laid down in para 4, there will be for each Final Census Block, a separate Enumeration Book which will be handed over to the Supervisor as soon as it is finished, he can readily go on with his inspection work, book by book, without disturbing the Enumerator. The books so handed over will continue in the Supervisor's custody until they are delivered to the Tahsildar at the close of the Preliminary Enumeration.

41. The Supervisor should make it a point of reading through *every* entry and have all obvious omissions and mistakes corrected. If, in any Enumeration Book, the mistakes appear to be numerous, he must test and correct all the entries in that book. If the Supervisor finds that an Enumerator has made a mistake which shows that he has entirely misunderstood the instructions regarding a column, he should specially check that column in every page of his Enumeration Books. Whole columns, for instance, may be left blank; persons may be returned as belonging to the "Rao" or "Pillai" caste; young children may be entered in column (9) as "Vakils" or "grain traders" instead of in column (11) as dependent upon those occupations; columns (9) and (11) may both be filled up for the same person; names of Taluks and villages may be entered in column (12); young children may be entered as "literate" in column (14); the languges in which persons are "literate" may have been omitted from column (14); and so on.

Such mistakes as these the Supervisor can detect by merely reading through the entries.

42. During his inspection, the Supervisor will always see

(1) that the directions laid down regarding omitted or newly built houses in para 18 are fully carried out,

(2) that the number and name of the house are correctly entered on the top of each page,

(3) that the particulars regarding the inmates of two houses are not entered in one page,

(4) that a separate sheet is taken for each Miscellaneous Building with permanent inmates,

(5) that the household schedules, if issued, are copied into the blank leaves left for the purpose and that all these schedules are duly stitched to the Enumeration Book at its end,

(6) that a separate book is kept for the houses in each Final Census Block and that separate schedules are used for enumerating the permanent inmates of the Miscellaneous Buildings in each Kara and,

(7) that the entries on the covers of each Enumeration Book are fully and correctly entered.

43. The Supervisors of Ambalapuzha and Shertallay should see that the additional column (17) of the schedule opened for those Taluks regarding elephantoid swellings, is duly filled in for every person enumerated within those Taluks.

44. When all the Enumeration Books relating to his Circle duly filled up have been received from the Enumerator and tested, the Supervisor will arrange them in the order of Karas and in the order of the Final Census Blocks within each Kara, tie them in a neat bundle one for each Kara and hand them tied into one large bundle with the House Register and the Miscellaneous Buildings Register, to the Tahsildar. By the 5th Tye, 1076, he should have delivered to the Tahsildar all the papers in his possession relating to the Census, a report to that effect being made to the Census Commissioner.

PART IV.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CHARGE SUPERINTENDENTS.

45. The Tahsildar who is the Charge Superintendent of his Taluk will, immediately on receipt of the Buildings Registers, prepare and submit the statement of Final Census Blocks as required by paras 4 and 6 above. On no account should the submission of the statement be delayed beyond the date prescribed.

46. In apportioning the houses to each Final Census Block, as detailed in the above mentioned paras, the Tahsildar should bear in mind that the distribution will be final and and that any hurry or perfunctoriness in the arrangements at this stage will cause great inconvenience and give rise to irremediable difficulties later on.

47. The Tahsildar will issue the necessary number of Enumeration Books to each Enumerator, keeping a register of receipts and issues in the form prescribed in Appendix No. IV.

48. The Tahsildar should instruct the Enumerators that household schedules should be issued as sparingly as possible, but take care at the same time that they are not altogether refused to respectable persons who may be expected to fill them in the prescribed manner.

49. Immediately on receipt of these Rules, the Tahsildar should give a copy to each of the Supervisors working in his Circle and direct them to thoroughly master the instructions down to the smallest details within a prescribed period at the end of which he shall put them to a very searching test and report for serious notice such of them as may be found to be wanting in the requisite knowledge.

50. After the books and instructions, &c., mentioned in para 12 are issued, he will instruct the Supervisor to hold classes in his Cutcherry every day till the 5th Margali, 1076. He will enforce punctual attendance and diligent study during these days.

51. Before sending them out, he should examine each Enumerator and satisfy himself that all the Enumerators in the Taluk are competent to perform the duties entrusted to them. A paper of questions should be set with 100 marks as the maximum and the number of marks obtained by each Enumerator should be communicated to the Census Commissioner in the form of a separate statement.

52. The Tahsildar should further satisfy himself that the Supervisors check and test the entries in the schedules required in paras 39 and 41 and obtain from them, before they are relieved of their Census duties, a signed declaration to that effect and transmit the same to the Census Commissioner with his observations, if any.

53. The Tahsildar should note that all directions given to the Enumerators and Supervisors are really instructions intended for his information and guidance as well.

54. He will warn the Enumerators that serious notice will be taken in case any Enumeration Book is lost or damaged in any way.

55. The Tahsildar should himself personally check as many entries as possible and forward a statement, from time to time, to Government and to the Census Commissioner of errors detected and rectified.

56. He should see that the Preliminary Enumeration is completed in every part of his Taluk and that he receives all the Enumeration Books of his Taluk duly filled up by the 5th Thye as ordered in para 2.

57. On their receipt, he should check the number of the Enumeration Books with the Buildings Registers and keep them in his safe custody till they are wanted again for the Final Census, about which instructions will follow.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th December 1900.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

APPENDIX No. I.

STATEMENT OF FINAL CENSUS BLOCKS FOR THE TALUK OF

Proverti.		Preliminary Enumeration Blocks.		Karas in each Preliminary Enumeration Block.		No. of buildings in each Kara.		No. of Final Census Blocks in each Kara.	No. of buildings in each Final Census Block.	
No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No. of houses.	No. of Miscellaneous Buildings.		No. of houses.	No. of Miscellaneous Buildings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Date of Preparation.

Signature of Tahsildar.

Appendix No. II.

ENUMERATOR'S SCHEDULE (FORM No. III).

Taluk *Proverti* *No. of Kara* *Name of Kara*

House Number. *House name* *System of Inheritance.*

Serial number of persons enumerated.	Name.	Religion.	Sect of Religion.	Male or Female.	Married, unmarried or widowed.	Age last birthday.	Caste, Race or Tribe.	Sub-division of caste.	Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers.		If dependent, principal occupation or means of subsistence of the actual worker on whom dependent.	Where born; name of Taluk if in Travancore: District, Province or Country, if outside.	Language ordinarily spoken in the household.	Literate or illiterate, with languages known by literate.	If literate, can or cannot read *and* write English.	If the person be insane, *both* deaf and dumb *from birth*, *totally* blind, or suffering from *corrosive* leprosy, enter as such here.	If the person has any elephantoid swelling, enter as such here.
									Principal occupation.	Subsidiary occupation, if any.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	

Appendix No. III.

Specimen of Form No. III filled up for Hindu Families. *Page 20*

Taluk.—Trivandrum. *Proverti.—Vanchiyoor.* *No. of Kara.—4.*
House number.—40 *House Name*

Serial number of persons enumerated.	Name.	Religion.	Sect of Religion.	Male or female.	Married, unmarried or widowed.	Age last birthday.	Caste, Race or Tribe.	Sub-division of Caste.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(1)							
	Narayana Aiyer ...	Hindu ...	Smartha...	Male ...	Married ...	60	Brahmin.	Tamil Ashtasahasram ...
	Lekshmi Ammal...	Hindu ...	Smartha...	Female ...	Married ...	50	Brahmin.	Tamil Ashtasahasram.
	Rama Aiyar ...	Hindu ...	Smartha...	Male ...	Widowed ...	30	Brahmin.	Tamil Ashtasahasram.
	Subbha Ammal ...	Hindu ...	Smartha...	Female ...	Unmarried.	8	Brahmin.	Tamil Ashtasahasram.
	Infant ...	Hindu ...	Smartha ...	Male ...	Unmarried.	Infant	Brahmin.	Tamil Ashtasahasram.
	(2)							
	Ramachandra Row.	Hindu ...	Madhwa...	Male ...	Married ...	45	Brahmin.	Desastha ...
	Ganga Bai ...	Hindu ...	Madhwa...	Female ...	Married ...	30	Brahmin.	Desastha ...
	(3)							
	Shungra Aiyar ...	Hindu ...	Smartha...	Male ...	Widowed ...	53	Brahmin.	Vadama
	Subha Aiyar ...	Hindu ...	Smartha...	Male ...	Married ...	40	Brahmin.	Vadama
	Parvathi Ammal ...	Hindu ...	Smartha...	Female ...	Married ...	30	Brahmin.	Vadama
	Seetha Ammal ...	Hindu ...	Smartha...	Female ...	Widowed ...	32	Brahmin.	Vadama

Taluk.—Ambalapuzha. *Proverti.—Pulimkunnu.* *No. of Kara:—4*
House number.—200. *House name:—Madavilakam.*

	Narayana Pillai ...	Hindu ...	Not returned	Male ...	Widowed ...	45	Nair ...	Kiriyathil Nair ...
	Kalyani ...	Hindu ...	Not returned	Female ...	Married ...	50	Nair ...	Kiriyathil Nair ...
	Gouri ...	Hindu ...	Not returned	Female ...	Married ...	20	Nair ...	Kiriyathil Nair ...
	Raman Pillai ...	Hindu ...	Not returned	Male ...	Unmarried.	16	Nair ...	Kiriyathil Nair ...
	Govinda Pillai ...	Hindu ...	Not returned	Male ...	Unmarried.	15	Nair ...	Kiriyathil Nair ...
	Infant ...	Hindu ...	Not returned	Female ...	Unmarried.	Infant.	Nair ...	Kiriyathil Nair ...

Appendix No. III.

Specimen of Form No. III filled up for Hindu Families. *Page 20.*

Name of Kara.—Aarannur. *Number of Final Census Block.—4.*
System of Inheritance.—Makkathayom.

Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers.		If dependent, principal occupation or means of subsistence of the actual worker on whom dependent.	Where born; name of Taluk if in Travancore; District, Province or country, if outside.	Language ordinarily spoken in the household.	Literate or illiterate, with languages known by literate.	If literate, can or cannot read *and* write English.	If the person be insane, *both* deaf and dumb *from birth*, *totally* blind, or suffering from *corrosive* leprosy, enter as such here.
Principal occupation.	Subsidiary occupation, if any.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cultivating land owner	Money lender ...	None ...	Tiruvalla Taluk ...	Tamil ...	Literate, Malayalam and Tamil ...	No.	
None ..	None ...	Cultivating land owner	Malabar District ...	Tamil ...	Illiterate ...	No.	
Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office.	None ...	None ...	Trivandrum Taluk ...	Tamil ...	Literate, Malayalam, Tamil and English ...	Yes.	
None ...	None ...	Cultivating land owner	Trivandrum Taluk ...	Tamil ...	Literate, Malayalam ...	No.	
None ...	None ...	Cultivating land owner	Trivandrum Taluk ...	Tamil ...	Illiterate ...	No.	Blind.
School Master, Government service.	None ...	None ...	Madras District ...	Mahratti ...	Literate, Mahratti, English and Tamil. ...	Yes.	
None ...	None ...	School Master, Government service.	Tanjore District ...	Mahratti ...	Literate, Mahratti & Malayalam. ...	No.	
Rice trader..	None ...	None ...	Tinnevelly District...	Tamil ...	Literate, Tamil and Malayalam. ...	No.	
Cook ...	None ...	None ...	Trivandrum Taluk...	Tamil ...	Illiterate ...	No.	
None ...	None ...	Cook ...	Tinnevelly District...	Tamil ...	Illiterate ...	No.	
Water-carrier ...	None ...	None ...	Trivandrum Taluk...	Tamil ...	Illiterate ...	No.	

Name of Kara.—Kottubhagom. *Number of Final Census Block.—3* *Page 20.*
System of Inheritance.—Marumakkathayom.

Inspector, Police Dept.	None ...	None ...	Ambalapuzha Taluk...	Malayalam ...	Literate, Malayalam and English ...	Yes.	
None ...	None ...	Cultivating land owner	Ambalapuzha Taluk...	Malayalam ...	Illiterate ...	No.	
None ...	None ...	Cultivating land owner	Ambalapuzha Taluk...	Malayalam ...	Literate, Malayalam...	No.	
None ...	None ...	Cultivating land owner	Trivandrum Taluk...	Malayalam ...	Literate Malayalam and English ...	Yes.	
None ...	None ...	Inspector, Police Dept	Neyyattinkara Taluk...	Malayalam ...	Literate Malayalam...	No.	
None ...	None ...	Inspector, Police Dept	Ambalapuzha Taluk...	Malayalam ...	Illiterate ...	No.	

Appendix No. III.

Specimen of Form No. III filled up for Christian and Mahommedan Families.

Taluk.—Trivandrum. *Proverti.—Pattam.* *No. of Kara.—4.*
House number.—29. *House Name.—Toppuveedu.*

Serial number of persons enumerated.	Name.	Religion.	Sect of Religion.	Male or female.	Married, unmarried or widowed.	Age last birthday.	Caste, Race, or Tribe.	Sub-division of caste.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Samuel ...	Christian..	Church of England	Male ...	Married ...	45	East Indian ...	East Indian ...
	Peter ...	Christian..	Church of England	Male ...	Unmarried..	25	East Indian ...	East Indian ...
	John ...	Christian..	Church of England	Male ...	Widowed ...	40	East Indian ...	East Indian ...
	Mary Joseph ...	Christian..	Church of England	Female ...	Married ...	30	East Indian ...	East Indian ...
	Infant ...	Christian..	Church of England.	Male ...	Unmarried.	4	East Indian ...	East Indian ...

Taluk—Parur. *Proverti—Verapoly.* *No. of Kara—16.*
House No.—75. *House name—Kunjuveedu.*

	Ahmed Khan ...	Mahom-medan.	Sunni ...	Male ...	Married ...	40	Pathan ...	Pathan ...
	Fatmabi ...	Mahom-medan.	Sunni ...	Female ...	Married ...	30	Pathan ...	Pathan ...
	Female ...	Mahom-medan.	Sunni ...	Female ...	Unmarried..	10	Pathan ...	Pathan ...

Appendix No. III.

Specimen of Form No. III filled up for Christian and Mahomemdan Families.

Name of Kara.—Valluvettu. *Number of Final Census Block.—3* *Page* 20.

System of Inheritance.—Makkathayom.

Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers.		If dependent, principal occupation or means of subsistence of the actual worker on whom dependent.	Where born; name of Taluk if in Travancore: District, Province or country, if outside.	Language ordinarily spoken in the house-hold.	Literate or illiterate, with languages known by literate.	If literate can or cannot read *and* write English.	If the person be insane, *both* deaf and dumb *from birth, totally* blind or suffering from *corrosive* leprosy, enter as such here.
Principal occupation.	Subsidiary occupation, if any.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Broker.	Hide-merchant	None	Mysore	English	Literate, English and Malayalam	Yes	
Piece-goods merchant	None	None	Mysore	English	Literate, English and Malayalam	Yes	
Watch-maker	None	None	Tanjore District.	English	Literate, English and Tamil	Yes	
None	None	Borker	Hyderabad	English	Literate English	Yes	
None	None	Watch-maker	Trivandrum Taluk	English	Illiterate.	No	Deaf-Mute.

Name of Kara—Chirkkaham. *No of Final Census Block.—5.*

System of Inheritance.—Makkathayom. *Page* 20.

Peon, Survey Department	None	None	Afghanistan	Hindustani	Literate Hindustani	No	
None	None	Peon, Survey Department	Madras	Hindustani	Illiterate	No	
None	None	Peon, Survey Department	Trivandrum	Hindustani	Illiterate	No	Leper.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Register of Receipts and Issues for Enumerator's Schedules for the Taluk of.....

Block.		Name of Enumerator.	No. of schedules, covers, &c., issued.	Date of issue.	Signature of Enumerator.	No. of schedules, covers, &c. returned.	Date of return.	Signature of Tahsildar.
No.	Name.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

CIRCULAR No. 1.

Supplemental Instructions regarding Column VIII (sub-divisions of Castes).

(*Enumerator's Schedule Form No. III*)

1. In the case of a Numbuthiri Brahman, say whether he is an Adhya, an Oathu Numbuthiri, a Gramani Adhyan, aYathra Numbuthiri, an Ashta Vyidia, &c.

2. In the case of Kerala Brahmans who are not Numbuthiris, say whether they are Havigas, Thiruvella Desis, Akkaradesis, Ikkaradesis, etc.

3. In the case of a Tamil Brahman, show whether he is a Vadama, Brahathcharanam, Ashtasahasram, Sankethi, &c., and in case he is a Vadama, show further whether he is a Chola Desa, Vata Desa, or Margathu Vadama.

4. In the case of a front-tufted Tamil Brahman, show whether he is a Thalavukaran, Mukkani, etc.

5. In the case of a Telugu Brahman, show whether he is Niyogi, Vellanadu, Murikanadu, &c.

6. In the case of Vaishnava Brahmans, show whether they are Thengalais or Vadakalais, etc.

7. In the case of a Madhwa Brahman, show whether he is a Desastha, Kannadastha, &c.

8. In the case of Konkanis, show whether they are Konkana Brahmans, Konkana Vaisyas, or Konkana Sudras, etc.

9. In the case of Samanths, show whether they are Pandalays, Oonniathiris, Nedungadis, &c.

10. In the case of Elayathus, show whether they are Onnam Parisha, Rendam Parisha, &c.

11. In the case of an Oonni, show whether he is a Pushpakan, Theeyattunni, Karappuram Oonni, &c.

12. In the case of a Variar, show whether he is an Onattukara, Thekkunkur, Padippura, &c.

13. In the case of a Nayar, show whether he is a Kiriathil Nayar, Illom, Swarupom, Padamangalom, Karuvelom, Tamil Padom, Vatthi, Idacherry, Vandikkaran &c.

14. In the case of a Vellala, show whether he is a Karakkettu Vellala, Saiva Vellala, Asaivaka Vellala, Nanjinad Vellala, &c.

15. In the case of a Chetti, show whether he is a Nattakotta Chetti, Saiva Chetti, Asaivaka Chetti &c.

16. In the case of a Balija, show whether he is a Gozalu, Kamma, &c.

17. In the case of a Vaduga, show whether he is a Kappu, Reddi, Kavunden, &c.

18. In the case of a Marava, say whether he is a Kothali, Kondakettu, etc.

19. In the case of an Edaya, show whether he is a Yadava, Vadukidaya, Konan, &c.

20. In the case of a Kurava, show whether he is a Kakkakkurava, Malakkurava, Nanjikkurava, &c.

21. In the case of Asaris, show whether they are Malayala Asaris, Pandy Asaris, &c.

22. In the case of Elavas, show whether they are Chovas, Pandy Elavas, &c.

23. In the case of a Channan, show whether he is a Kiriathil Channan, Kavara Channan, Thiruppappur Channan, &c.

24. In the case of a Chaliya, show whether he is a Kudummichalya, Pattuka Chalya, Pattarien, &c.

25. In the case of washermen, show whether they are Veluthedas, Vannans, &c.

26. In the case of a Chemman, show whether he is a Chakkilyan, Vilkuruppu, &c.

27. In the case of a Fisherman, show whether he is a Marakkan, Mukkuvan, &c.

28. In the case of a Pulaya, show whether he is a Kannappulaya, Vettuppulaya, Kannakappulaya, &c.

29. In the case of a Paraya, show whether he is a Pandyparaya, Thindapparaya, &c.

30. In the case of a Jew, show whether he is a White Jew or Black Jew.

[*N. B.* In the case of castes not specifically mentioned above, the Enumerators should ascertain and return the sub-division on the lines herein indicated.]

CIRCULAR No. 2.

Supplemental Instructions regarding the filling up of the Enumerator's Schedule (Form No. III.)

Columns 7and 8. In filling in column 7, do not enter the general term "Ambalavasi" but enter the actual caste among Ambalavasis to which the person belongs and in column 8 state the sub-division of that caste, if any.

Columns 9, 10 and 11. The Enumerator must pay particular attention to the rules regarding the filling up of columns 9, 10 and 11. To ensure that mistakes do not arise, the important points which should be always borne in mind are hereunder repeated.

(*a*) In cloumn 9, enter only that occupation which forms the actual means of subsistence.

Women who do their own household work, such as cooking, should not be taken as having an occupation for the purpose of this column and entered as "Cooking," "Domestic Service," &c. Similarly, school-going children should not be shown in this column as 'learning.'

(*b*) From the nature of things it will never be necessary to fill more than two out of the three columns (9, 10 and 11). A person entered in column 9 should be entered in column 10, only in case he has an additional occupation, but can, on no account, be entered in column 11. Likewise, a person who has been entered in column 11, cannot be entered in columns 9 and 10.

(*c*) If a person works for a living either under Government or any private employer, he should be entered in column 9 even though he is a junior member under the entire control of the head of his family and even though his earning is insufficient to maintain him. Such a person should never be entered in the "dependent" column, *i. e.* 11.

Census Commissioner's Office,
Trivandrum, 17th Dhanu 1076.

N. SUBRAMHANYA AIYAR,
Census Commissioner,
Travancore.

CIRCULAR No. 3.

Supplemental Instructions regarding the filling up of Enumerator's Schedule (Form No. III.)

Columns 9, 10, and 11.—In regard to persons under private employ the occupation of their employers is found entered in column 11. This is wrong. In such cases the actual work the private employé does for his master should be entered in column 9. For such of this employé's children, or wards as have no other means of subsistence than that of the parent or guardian, the occupation of the latter should be entered in column 11 opposite their names.

2. All the three columns 9, 10, and 11 should not be left blank at the same time.

If a person should maintain himself, he must either be himself engaged in some occupation or depend on one who is so engaged.

3. It is found in some schedules that a person's means of subsistence is entered in column 9 and the occupation of his master in column 11. This is an obvious mistake as an actual worker who alone could have an entry in column 9 cannot be a dependent (column 11) at the same time.

Census Commissioner's Office,
Camp, Quilon,
21st Dhanu 1076.

N. SUBRAMHANYA AIYAR,
Census Commissioner,
Travancore.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

Supplemental Instructions regarding the filling up of the Enumerator's Schedule (Form No. III).

1. It is found that in column 7 (Caste) the term "Veluthedan" is entered and in column 8 the terms "Chayakkaran" and "Vannan" are entered as sub-divisions of that caste. This is a mistake. Veluthedan, Chayakkaran and Vannan are separate castes of persons whose traditional occupation is the washing of clothes and should be entered as such in column 7. If there are no sub-divisions enter "No" in column 8.

2. Do not enter Mahommedans in column 7 as Shafi, Hanafi, Humbili, Malicki or Shiah. These are not castes. They denote sects of religion. What may be entered in column 7 in regard to Mahommedans is Sayyid, Lubbai, Moghul, Pathan, &c.

3. Except among the members of the higher castes and classes of people, almost every man, woman and child, particularly among the lower classes, do some kind of remunerative work towards their maintenance. The particular occupations in which they are so engaged should not, therefore, be omitted to be recorded against these names in column 9. I found that in one Taluk all the Pulayas and Kuravas and the so-called "slave classes," were marked as dependent on their master or *Thampuran* whose occupation was entered in column 11 opposite their names.

4. In column 14 "Literate or Illiterate and the languages known" the term 'literate' is entered along with the names of the languages known. It is sufficient if the name of the language or languages known alone are written as they presume literacy. In the case of those who cannot read and write enter "illiterate" or "no."

5. In some cases of persons who have stated no sub-division of caste, the entry in column 7 is found repeated in column 8. This is unnecessary and incorrect. The entry 'not stated' is the proper one in those cases. In filling in column 7, it should be further noted, that it is the name of the caste by which a person, when referred to, by another, in conversation, would be stated to belong to, that should be entered. Thus, a person is generally spoken of as a Brahmin, a Nair, an Elava, or a Kollan and not as Ashtasahasra Brahmin, Illathu Nair, Madambilum Elavan or Pandi Kollan. It is the ordinarily used caste-names such as those mentioned above, that should be entered in column 7.

Census Commissioner's Office,
Camp, Sastankotta,
22nd Dhanu, 1076.

N. SUBRAMHANYA AIYAR,
Census Commissioner,
Travancore.

CIRCULAR No. 5.

Supplemental Instructions regarding the filling up of the Enumerator's Schedule (Form No. III).

Column 7. In the case of Malayala Brahmins, show whether they are Nambuthiris or Pottis.

In the case of other Brahmins, show whether they are Tamil Brahmins, Maharatta Brahmins, Telugu Brahmins, Kanarese Brahmins, Tulu Brahmins, &c.

Census Commissioner's Office,
Camp, Kottayam,
28th Dhanu, 1076.

N. SUBRAMHANYA AIYAR,
Census Commissioner,
Travancore.

CIRCULAR No. 6.

Supplemental Instructions regarding the filling up of the Enumerator's Schedule (Form No. III).

Columns 7 and 8. In all cases in which the enumeration of natives of India is made in English, the names of castes should be entered in column 7 just as they are returned by the person enumerated and should not be translated into English. Thus a 'Kaikalavan' should be entered as such and not as belonging to the weaver caste; an 'Asari' should be entered as Asari and not put down as a carpenter, and similarly in other cases.

The sub-divisions, if any, of the castes so described to which the person enumerated belongs, should be entered against his name in column 8. If the caste to which the person enumerated belongs has no sub-division, a *nil* entry may be made in that column.

Census Commissioner's Office,
Trivandrum, 22nd January, 1901.

N. SUBRAMHANYA AIYAR,
Census Commissioner,
Travancore.

Instructions regarding the Final Enumeration or the Census of Travancore to be taken by command of His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 1st and 2nd March, 1901 corresponding to the 18th and 19th Masi, 1076.

The Final Enumeration or the Census is the process of checking and correcting the record of the Preliminary Enumeration so as to make it correspond with the state of facts actually existing on the Census date.

2. It will be conducted partly on the night of Friday the $\frac{\text{18th Masi, 1076}}{\text{1st March, 1901}}$ and partly on the succeeding morning.

3. The Enumeration by Night will refer to the following classes of persons:—

(*a*) Travellers by road, backwater, canal and river:

(*b*) The houseless poor:

(*c*) Persons found in boats lying in the landing *ghats* of backwaters, canals and rivers:

(*d*) Sea-going population:

(*e*) Inmates of jails, lock-ups, hospitals and asylums: and

(*f*) Persons found in Miscellaneous Buildings, such as public offices, Preventive and Police stations, chowkeys, chutrams, *ootupuras*, inns, *Vazhiambalams* including

Mandapams, dák bungalows, shops, pagodas, churches, mosques, school-houses and similar places of public resort.

In cases referred to in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*), the procedure to be adopted has been already laid down in the special rules issued for the purpose. Persons found in Miscellaneous Buildings (*f*), will be enumerated by the Enumerator appointed for the Block in which those buildings are situated. In the matter of recording entries in the schedules, in the preparation and despatch of Abstracts and Summaries and in all other matters where no express provision has been made in those Rules, the instructions issued for the guidance of Census officials generally will apply.

4. The Day Census will refer to the Enumeration of the population found in dwelling-houses.

The Enumeration of this population as well as of persons found in the Miscellaneous Buildings as already stated will be undertaken by the ordinary Enumerators of the Block in accordance with these Rules.

5. For the purposes of these Rules the words 'Block' and 'Circle' will mean Final Census Block and Final Census Circle, the Charge being the same as the Preliminary Census Charge and conterminous with a Taluk.

6. Under paras 4, 5 and 6 of the Rules regarding the Preliminary Enumeration, the Blocks for the purposes of the Final Census will have been settled, each Block containing from 30 to 50 houses and a few Miscellaneous Buildings. The entries relating to each of these Blocks will also have been recorded in a separate Enumeration Book. To a Block thus determined, an Enumerator should now be appointed: every ten or twelve such Blocks will be constituted as Circle under a Supervisor.

7. As the Final Enumeration is the work of only a few hours, all grades of public servants, to whatever Department they belong, and even private persons will be called upon to serve as Census officials. Detailed orders on the subject have been already issued to the officials concerned.

8. It is necessary that, on the Final Enumeration day, every Enumerator should, as far as possible, be accompanied by a peon or constable. His work will be to precede the Enumerator and prepare the way for him by giving previous notice of his advent to every house-holder, so that the Enumerator may pass from house to house with little or no delay. The necessity for this arrangement will be most felt in large towns and other crowded localities. It is, therefore, hoped that the Division Peishcars in communication with the Superintendent of Police, will make this distribution of peons and constables as complete as possible to facilitate the taking of the Final Census.

9. The Division Peishcars, the Conservator of Forests and the Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, will, on the receipt of these Rules, thoroughly examine the arrangements made for undertaking the Final Census within their respective areas and correct such defects as may be found to exist. They are requested to bear the fullest responsibility for the efficient working of the Census machinery.

10. By the $\frac{\text{5th Masi, 1076}}{\text{16th February, 1901}}$, the Tahsildar will complete the arrangement for the Final Census including the formal appointment of the several Census agencies, and will forward to the Census Commissioner two statements, one showing the names, &c. of the Supervisors and the other of the Enumerators nominated for Census duty, as per forms shown in Appendices, I and II.

11. As soon as the Enumerators and Supervisors have been thus formally appointed, they will be supplied with copies of instructions for filling up the Census schedules and will be required to master them thoroughly.

12. Each Tahsildar should train his Supervisors and Enumerators in their work for two days previous to the Census date: and before sending them out for duty, he should fully satisfy himself that the Census agencies under him thoroughly understand their duties.

13. The Tahsildar will personally supervise the distribution of the Enumeration Books, forms, &c., a register of issues duly receipted by the Enumerators being opened for the purpose.

14. All the Enumerators and Supervisors who are Government servants will bring their own pens from the offices to which they belong, the Heads of the offices concerned making the necessary arrangements. In regard to the non-official agency that may have to be employed, the Tahsildar will issue the required number of steel nibs from the Taluk stores or by local purchase should his stock be low, and send up to the Census Commissioner after the completion of the Census, an account of nibs which have been used up and need re-placing if they have been issued from his stores, or a bill of costs incurred, if they have been purchased. The supply of red ink will be similarly arranged for. Every possible care and economy should be exercised in these matters.

15. On the night of the $\frac{\text{16th Mousi}}{\text{1st March.}}$, the Tahsildar should take up his quarters at that place within the limits of his Taluk where, owing to the large number of travellers, the large size of the Blocks or other causes, there is most likely to be difficulty or neglect of duty.

16. The Tahsildar will keep moving about on that night and on the succeeding forenoon and see that the agencies appointed do the work entrusted to them satisfactorily. Government will hold him responsible for the efficient working of all Census arrangements down to the smallest detail within his Taluk and any irregularity reported to Government in the Enumeration will be visited with their displeasure.

The Tahsildar will make every effort to complete the Final Enumeration in the shortest possible time.

17. After the Census has been taken, the Tahsildar should see especially in regard to the Supervisors who may be within easy access, whether they are checking the Enumerator's Abstracts and preparing their Circle Summaries in the prescribed manner.

18. When the Circle Summaries and the packets relating thereto are received, he will see—

(1) That all the Enumeration Books have been duly and safely returned,
(2) That no Circle or Block has been omitted,
(3) That there is a Circle Summary for each Circle, and
(4) That the Enumerator's Block Abstracts have been correctly posted.

He must have the totals of each Circle Summary checked independently by two of his most intelligent Supervisors. They should be asked to add up the number of houses, males and females in each Circle on separate pieces of paper. If the totals thus ascertained agree, they may be accepted as correct. If they do not agree, they must be added again until they do. He must then proceed to prepare the Taluk Summary in the form appended (Appendix No III). He will post the totals of the Circle Summaries in his Taluk Summary and add them up with the help of two intelligent clerks on the system of double check already referred to.

The greatest care should be taken that the entries in the Taluk Summary are exhaustive and include not only all the ordinary Census Circles with their contained Blocks, but also such Miscellaneous items, as factories, mines, jails, lock-ups, hospitals, asylums, reformatories, ports, cantonments, landing ghâts, camps of touring officials, wandering gangs, &c. Thus, the Tahsildar's Taluk or Charge Summary will include the *whole* population found within his *entire* Taluk area.

19. When the totals made up by two clerks working independently have been examined and passed as correct, the result should *at once* be reported by telegraph in words to "The Census Commissioner, Trivandrum" in the following manner:

Occupied houses—Males—Females—Total. These will be called the Provisional Totals for the Taluk.

20. The Tahsildar will be held personally responsible for the accuracy of the Provisional Totals telegraphed. He must take special care that the Circle totals are independently worked in the manner prescribed. He must himself take part in it and see that no mistake of any kind occurs. Should these Provisional Totals vary from the totals that would be worked out subsequently at the Tabulation Office by any the smallest difference, in respect of houses, males or females or, should, from any cause, the telegraphing of the totals be delayed beyond the morning of the 3rd March, severe notice will be taken of the conduct of the officer concerned.

21. After despatching the telegram, the Tahsildar will attach to his Taluk Summary all the Circle Summaries arranged in order, according to the Circle list and send the entire set of Summaries by the evening of the 3rd March by Anchal registered, to Census Commissioner's Office, Trivandrum.

22. He should next arrange all the books relating to his Taluk in the order of Proverti s and in the order of Circles, Karas and Blocks within each Proverti, carefully pack them and send them with a list to the Census Commissioner's Office by the evening of the $\frac{\text{21st Masi}}{\text{4th March}}$ without fail. Detailed instructions regarding the despatch of the Enumeration Books will be issued by the Census Commissioner. As it is of the utmost importance that the packages are received safe and free from damage by the Census Commissioner, his instructions on the subject should receive the Tahsildar's fullest attention.

23. The Tahsildar should further make immediate report to Government regarding the despatch of the telegram, Circle Summaries, and Enumeration Books, referred to in the four preceding paras. The Tahsildar will also submit within the $\frac{\text{24th Masi}}{\text{7th March}}$ a detailed report on the manner in which the Final Census has been conducted in his Taluk, copy being forwarded to the Census Commissioner for his information.

24. No person appointed as Census Officer will be liable to obey any summons issued by a Revenue, Police or Judicial authority between the $\frac{\text{15th Masi}}{\text{26th February}}$ and $\frac{\text{20th Idem}}{\text{3rd March}}$ except in very urgent criminal cases. In such cases the Tahsildar must make prompt arrangements to conduct the Final Enumeration. No other cause must be allowed to interfere with the Final Census work.

25. According to the Census Regulation every person is bound to furnish the Enumerator with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedules. The Enumerator is, at the same time, forbidden, on pain of penalty, to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the Census.

26. All officers are warned, that throughout the whole of these operations, the greatest vigilance and energy will be required, and that any negligence or inaccuracy will be severely noted.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th February, 1901.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

APPENDIX No. I.

Return of Blocks and Enumerators appointed for the Final Census in the Taluk of.....

Kara		Serial number of Final Census Block.	Name in full of Enumerator.	Caste.	Age.	Present position.	Remarks.
Serial No.	Name.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Station

Date

Signature of Tahsildar.

APPENDIX No. II.

Return of Circles and Supervisors appointed for the Final Census in the Taluk of.....

Proverti.		Circle.		Serial number of Karas included in Circle.	Name in full of Supervisor.	Caste.	Age.	Present position.	Total No. of Blocks in Circle.	Remarks.
Serial No.	Name.	Serial No.	Name.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				From						
				To						

Station

Date

Signature of Tahsildar.

APPENDIX No III.

Taluk.....

TALUK SUMMARY.

Number of Circles.....

Proverti.		Serial number of Circle.	Number of Blocks in Circle.	Buildings.				Persons.								
								Resident Population.			Floating Population.			Total.		
Number.	Name.			Number of occupied houses.	Number of unoccupied houses.	Number of Miscellaneous Buildings.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Proverti.															
	Total for Taluk.															

Station

Date

Signature of Tahsildar and Charge Superintendent.

Instructions for the guidance of Supervisors appointed for the Final Census.

On the morning of the $\frac{17\text{th Masi, } 1076}{28\text{th February, } 1901}$ every Supervisor should present himself before the Tahsildar of his Taluk with a copy of these Instructions with which he will have been previously supplied by the local Tahsildar.

2. He will study these Instructions carefully as also the Instructions for filling up the schedules if he has not already done so, and have all doubts regarding the duties on account of the Census cleared by a personal reference to the Tahsildar.

3. All Supervisors are liable to an examination by the Tahsildar who is the responsible Superintendent of Census operations in the Taluk and will promptly carry out such instructions in regard to attendance, &c., as he may give. A thorough study of all the Rules and Instructions and careful and diligent attention to them in the actual conduct of work are duties of the highest importance, as any remissness on the part of a Census officer is a penal offence. The special attention of the Supervisors is called to the following extract from the Census Regulation:—

Section 10 (*a*). "If a Census officer, or a person appointed to be a Census officer, "or a person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a Census, without "sufficient cause, refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty "imposed on him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Regulation "or with any Rule duly made thereunder, he shall be punishable with fine which may ex- "tend to fifty rupees."

4. On the morning of the $\frac{18\text{th Masi}}{1\text{st March}}$ the Supervisor should again present himself at the Taluk Cutcherry.

5. He will then ascertain from the Tahsildar the precise extent of his Circle, the number of Blocks for the Census of which he would be held responsible and the names of Enumerators appointed to work under him with whom he should at once arrange to get personally acquainted.

It will be his duty to see that—

(*a*) all Enumerators in his Circle are supplied with the necessary books and papers as stated in para 5 of the Instructions to Enumerators,

(*b*) the necessary entries regarding Miscellaneous Buildings have been correctly entered by them as required by para 6 of the above Instructions,

(*c*) the Miscellaneous Buildings Registers of his Circle are duly returned after use to the Tahsildar.

Before sending out his Enumerators, he will fix a time when and a central and convenient place where the Enumerators should be directed to meet him for preparing the Abstracts.

6. He should ascertain from his Tahsildar whether the enumeration of travellers by road, back-water, and of the houseless poor in his Circle is to be done by special agency throughout his Circle. If not, he must arrange with the Enumerators to attend to this work within their respective Blocks.

7. The Supervisor should inspect the work of his Enumerators as much as possible, giving special attention to places in which there has been no Preliminary Enumeration such as bandy stands, camping places, &c., and also those under the charges of Enumerators of insufficient capacity. Should he find any person who should have been enumerated, not enumerated, the Supervisor will at once enumerate him.

8. When the work in his Circle is finished, he should meet his Enumerators at the appointed place. He should then—

(1) compare the number of books produced with the number of Blocks in his Circle and see that he gets a book for every Block,

(2) that the house-hold schedules issued have been duly collected and sewn into the Enumeration Books of their respective Blocks,

(3) that the schedules filled in for travellers are marked at the top in red ink,

(4) that the schedules filled up the previous night are stitched with the Book of the Block to which they relate,

(5) that no page of the Enumeration Book is missing,

(6) that all the filled-in schedules are there and that all unused blank schedules are duly accounted for and finally,

(7) that all the persons are serially numbered through in each Book.

9. The Supervisor will then take each Enumeration Book and read *every* entry made *at the Final Enumeration* correcting all obvious errors and omissions.

10. This done, he should require his Enumerators to fill in the Enumerator's Abstracts which will be found on page 3 of the cover. The Abstracts should show the totals of all the schedules in each Book in respect of the particulars required by it. It should be first prepared by the Enumerator in charge of the Block on a loose sheet of paper and handed to the Supervisor. The Supervisor should keep the paper with him and hand the Book to another Enumerator who should repeat the process independently and enter the totals arrived at on another piece of paper. The Supervisor should then add the figures himself. If the three totals in respect of all the columns in the Abstract agree, they should be taken as correct and finally entered in the Abstract Form on the cover. If the totals do not agree, the figures must be added again until complete agreement is obtained.

11. When all the Enumerators' Abstracts have been prepared and found to be correct, the Supervisor should select two of his best Enumerators and with their assistance prepare the Circle Summary in the form appended.

12. Immediately after preparing the Circle Summary, the Supervisor should arrange all the Enumeration Books of his Circle, in the order of Karas and in the order of Blocks within each Kara; tie them up neatly, placing on the top the Circle Summary, and personally deliver the packet to the Tahsildar who will give him a receipt stating the number of Books received. The Supervisor's responsibility in connection with the Census will then cease.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th February, 1901.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

APPENDIX.

TALUK.....

CIRCLE SUMMARY.

Serial Number and Name of Proverti. } *Serial Number and Name of Circle* } *Number of Karas in Form No. to No.*

Kara.		Serial Number of Block.	Buildings.				Persons.								
							Resident Population.			Floating Population.			Total.		
No.	Name.		No. of occupied houses.	No. of unoccupied houses.	No. of Miscellaneous Buildings.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Circle. Total.														

Submitted to the Tahsildar and Charge Superintendent of on the Masi 1076

Name and Signature of Supervisor.

Instructions for the guidance of Enumerators appointed to take the Final Census.

On the mornings of the $\frac{\text{17th and 18th Masi, 1076}}{\text{28th February and 1st March, 1901}}$ every Enumerator should report himself to the Tahsildar of his Taluk with the copy of these Instructions with which he will have been previously supplied.

2. He will study these Instructions carefully as also the Instructions for filling up the schedules and have all doubts regarding his duties on account of the Census cleared by a personal reference to the Tahsildar.

3. All Enumerators will be subject to an examination by the Tahsildar who is the responsible Superintendent of Census operations in that Taluk, and will promptly carry out such instructions in regard to attendance, &c., as he may give. A thorough study of the Rules and Instructions issued and careful and diligent attention to them in the actual conduct of work are duties of the highest importance, as any remissness on the part of a Census officer is a penal offence. The special attention of Enumerators is called to the following extract from the Census Regulation.

Section 10 (*a*). "If a Census officer or a person appointed to be a Census officer, or a person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a Census, without sufficient cause, refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed on

him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Regulation or with any Rule duly made thereunder, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees".

4. For all purposes connected with the Census, every person appointed as Enumerator will be under the general supervision and guidance of the Supervisor of the Circle in which his Block may be included.

5. Preparatory to work, each Enumerator will be given—

(1) the Enumeration Book relating to the houses in his Block,

(2) the Miscellaneous Buildings Register of the Kara in which his Block is situated,

(3) the loose filled-in schedules, if any, relating to the permanent inmates of any Miscellaneous Buildings in his Block,

(4) a few blank schedules, and

(5) a few Enumeration Tickets.

6. He will take the loose schedules and turning over the Miscellaneous Buildings Register, enter, from it on the top of each schedule, the names, number, &c., of all the Miscellaneous Buildings in his area that may have no permanent inmates entered against their names. A separate schedule form will be taken for each of these buildings.

After making all the necessary entries, he will return the Miscellaneous Buildings Register to the Tahsildar, giving receipts for the other papers in his possession of which he will take very great care.

Night Enumeration.

7. On the night of the $\frac{18\text{th Masi}}{1\text{st March}}$ the Enumerator will, with the loose filled-in schedules and Enumeration Tickets in hand, visit the Miscellaneous Buildings in his Block in their numerical order.

8. At each building, he will ascertain if any persons are present, and if so, he will enter all the particulars required by the schedules for those persons and give each an Enumeration Ticket with instructions to show it to any Census Officer who may want to enumerate that person again.

If there are permanent inmates in the building, they should be entered first with the words "permanent inmates" in brackets after their names in column 1.

If these permanent inmates have already been entered in the schedules during the Preliminary Enumeration, the entries regarding them should be checked in the manner laid down below.

9. After the Miscellaneous Buildings in his Block have been thus visited and enumerated, he will visit any other place or building (not being a dwelling house) within his area where persons are likely to be found resting for the night and ascertain if any persons are present there. If any are present, he will fill in all particulars required by the schedules for those persons and give each of them an Enumeration Ticket with instructions to show it to any Census officer who may want to enumerate that person again.

If any officers on tour with their establishments or any travellers are sojourning within his Block, or if any wandering gang, &c, has encamped therein, he will likewise enumerate them.

10. The Enumerator will also enumerate travellers by road, &c, and the houseless poor, if required by the Circle Supervisor to do so. In these cases, he will write on the top of the schedule "Travellers by road or canal, &c," in red ink.

As each Block will be small and compact, the Enumerator should traverse every part of his area and satisfy himself that he has left no place unvisited.

11. After the Enumeration is over, the Enumerator will stitch all the filled-in schedules into a book and keep it with him to be delivered to the Supervisor (*Vide* para 17).

Day Enumeration.

12. On the morning of the $\frac{\text{19th Masy, 1076}}{\text{2nd March, 1901}}$ the Enumerator with the Enumeration Book relating to the dwelling houses of his Block and a few loose schedules will proceed from house to house in their numerical order. He must actually visit every house in his Block and not get the inhabitants to go to him ; nor must he content himself with asking generally whether there has been any change since the Preliminary Enumeration.

13. On going to a house, the Enumerator will summon the chief member and first check the name and number marked on the top of the schedule relating to that house. He will then read out to him, one by one, the names of persons entered in column 1, asking him, as he reads, whether that person whose name was read was present in the house the previous night or not.

He must consider as present all persons living in or taking their meals from the house, even though any of them may be at the time of the Enumerator's visit, temporarily absent from the house, watching crops or channels or carying on any out-door occupation or duty.

If the person whose name is read is found to have been present, the entries relating to that person need not be read through nor verified.

If the person was absent from the house or has died since the first Enumeration, the Enumerator will strike out, by drawing a line through in red ink all the entries with regard to that person including the name.

After the names already entered in the schedule in respect of the house in question have been thus checked and corrected, the Enumerator should next ask the specific question whether any child has been born since the Preliminary Enumeration or whether any fresh person was present in the house during the night who was not there at the time of the Preliminary Enumeration, such as guests, &c. In either case, the Enumerator should turn to the last entry in the page and leaving one line blank, write in red ink the name of the person or child, as the case may be, in column 1 and enter the other particulars in their respective columns.

If there be no space in the schedule page of that house, a fresh schedule should be taken and after writing, at the top of it, the number and name of the house with the word "continued" after it within brackets and filling up the other headings in full, record the fresh names with the necessary particulars. These loose filled-in schedules should be carefully stitched to the end of the Enumeration Book.

14. After completing and bringing, up to date, the returns in respect of one house, the Enumerator should proceed to the next house and deal with it in the same manner as the first.

15. The Enumerator must not omit to visit even houses marked 'empty' at the Preliminary Enumeration as they may have been since occupied.

If, in this house-to-house visit, the Enumerator should find that a house has been omitted altogether during the Preliminary Enumeration, he will take a loose schedule form and enumerate, on it, the persons in that house in the usual way and give that house a special number in the schedule which should be stitched on afterwards to the end of the book. If such a house is found unoccupied, he will make a note to that effect on the top of the schedule page.

16. If any person residing in his Block has been given household schedules, the Enumerator should collect the same and after seeing that the instructions for filling them up have been duly carried out, should stitch them to the end of his book.

17. When the entire enumeration of his Block is finished he will stitch, to the cover of the Enumeration Book, the book of schedules relating to the Miscellaneous Buildings, &c., enumerated by him the preceding night.

This done, he should number serially all the persons enumerated in his book, in the column provided for the purpose and deliver it to the Supervisor at the place previously fixed and intimated to him.

18. After the Supervisor has scrutinized his Enumeration Book prepared as above described, the Enumerator should fill up, under his instructions, the Abstract printed on the cover. When he has done this correctly and handed all the papers to the Supervisor, his duties will be finished.

19. The Enumerator must not omit to see that he is himself enumerated in the house where he is stopping.

20. No erasures with a pen-knife, eraser or scraper nor rubbing out with the finger will be allowed in any of the returns.

21. Red ink should be used for all corrections and additions.

22. According to the Census Regulation, every person is legally bound to furnish the Enumerator with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule. The Enumerator is, at the same time, forbidden, on pain of penalty, to ask for any information not required for purposes of the Census.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th February, 1901

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

APPENDIX B.

Special Arrangements.

APPENDIX B.

Special Arrangements.

CENSUS OF PLANTATIONS, MINES, AND FACTORIES.

Rules regarding the Census of Plantations, Mines and Factories in Travancore passed by Government under Section 13 of Regulation I of 1076.

1. *General.* The Census of all tea and coffee plantations, mines, cotton mills, and other factories where a number of resident labourers are employed, will be conducted under the general control of the Manager and will include all persons living within the boundaries of the plantation or factory, such as traders and shop-keepers, even though not connected with it.

2. *Appointment of Supervisors.* The Manager will himself, or through a Supervisor to be specially appointed by him from out of his staff, superintend the Census Operations of the entire plantation, mine or factory. It will be his duty to instruct his Enumerators in what they have to do and to check their work.

3. *House Register.* The first step is the preparation of a register of all houses, cooli-huts, &c., on the plantation, mine or factory which should be made up in the following form and sent to the Census Commissioner by the 31st December.

HOUSE REGISTER.

District or Sub-Division Estate

Name of lines, &c.	Serial number of each house.	Description of house, *i. e.* bungalow, tea-house, cooli-hut, &c.	Name of chief occupant.	Total No. of people in the house.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Station Signature.
Date Designation.

The serial number in column 2 should run for the whole plantation, mine or factory. In cooli-lines each separate door-way should be treated as marking a separate house. Houses occupied by Europeans should be given one number and their servants' quarters another. The former will receive house-hold schedules to be filled in by themselves while their servants will be dealt with by the Enumerator of the Block in which the house lies.

4. *House numbering.* As the House Register is being prepared, the number entered against each building in the House Register should be painted conspicuously on the house with white-wash, coal-tar, charcoal or other convenient material. New houses subsequently erected should be given the number of the nearest house with a distinguishing letter, and should be entered in the appropriate place in the House Register.

5. *Formation of Blocks.* After the houses have been numbered, they should be divided up into Enumerators' Blocks. The Enumerator is the person who will actually take the Census of the people of the Block. He must, of course, be literate. The most

intelligent men available should be selected as Enumerators. Not more than 75 houses should ordinarily be assigned to an Enumerator. Each Block should be as compact as possible.

6. *Circle List.* As the Blocks are settled, the following form should be filled in:—

CIRCLE LIST.

District or Sub-division Name of Estate.

Name of person appointed by the Manager as Supervisor where the Manager is not himself the Supervisor.	Consecutive number of Blocks into which the Estate is divided for Census purposes.	No. of houses in each Block.	Names of persons selected as Enumerators.	No. of houses allotted to each Enumerator.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1	1—68	...	68	
	2	69—121	...	53	
	3	122—190	...	69	
	4	191—239	...	49	

The Circle List should be forwarded to the Census Commissioner not later than the 5th January, 1901. It will be returned after the information contained in it has been noted with formal letters of appointment under the Census Regulation for the persons named by the Manager as the Supervisor and Enumerators.

7. *Supply of Census Forms.* The requisite number of Census Forms will be supplied at the same time, *viz* :—

1. One Enumeration Book cover and two Block Lists for each Enumerator. The Block List is in the same form as the House Register. Each Enumerator will copy into his Block List the entries in the House Register that relate to the houses in his Block.

2. Two House-hold Census Schedules for each European Family.

3. General Census Schedules at the rate of one for each cooli-hut. The Block Lists and the required number of schedules should be stitched into the covers by the Supervisor.

8. *Instructions of Enumerators.* The standard instructions to Enumerators are printed on the cover of the Enumeration Book and may be supplemented by fuller explanations by the Supervisors themselves, reference being made to the Census Commissioner in all cases of doubt. On application to the Census Commissioner the Tahsildar of the Taluk will be deputed to visit each Estate and assist the Manager in training the staff.

9. *Preliminary Enumeration.* On the 20th January, the Enumerators should go round their Blocks and fill up their schedules in accordance with the instructions. This Preliminary Enumeration should be completed by the 5th February. The Manager should personally test this work as far as possible. The Supervisor should test every single entry.

10. *The Final Census.* On the evening of the 1st March, the Enumerators should take their books and again visit each house in the Block. They will strike out all the entries relating to persons who have died or left since their former visit and enter all new-comers and newly-born infants.

Early next morning, the head of each European Family should fill in his House-hold schedule and make it over to the Supervisor who will stitch it into the Enumeration

Book of the Block. He will then cause all the Enumerators to prepare the Abstracts inside the covers of their Books and after checking their figures will enter them in his Circle Summary, which will be in the following form :

CIRCLE SUMMARY.

Serial No. of Block.	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5

He will arrange his books in serial order and tie them up neatly, placing the Circle list and Circle Summary at the top. This should be done not later than mid-day on the 2nd March and forwarded at once to the Census Commissioner.

11. *Subsidiary Instructions.* The Census Commissioner will issue such further Instructions as may be necessary to supplement these general rules.

All references and communications regarding the Census may be addressed to that Officer.

HUZUR CUTCHEERY,
TRIVANDRUM,
8th DECEMBER, 1900.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Rules regarding the Census of the Sea-going population and of Ports, passed by Government under section 13 of Regulation I of 1076.

As part of the arrangements in connection with the taking of the General Census in March 1901, an enumeration of the Sea-going population will be arranged for, in accordance with the following Rules.

Classification of vessels.

2. These Rules apply to all persons who are afloat between 8 P. M. on the $\frac{\text{18th Masi, 1076.}}{\text{1st March, 1901.}}$ and 6 A. M. on the $\frac{\text{19th Idem}}{\text{2nd Idem}}$ in vessels of any of the following three classes:—

(*a*) Sea-going vessels plying between ports in British India or in Native States and Foreign Ports or Ports in the United Kingdom.

These vessels should not be enumerated unless they are actually lying in a harbour in Travancore on the night of the $\frac{\text{18th Masi}}{\text{1st March}}$.

(*b*). Sea-going vessels plying between coast ports, *i. e.*, ports in British India or in Natives States, but not in French or Portuguese territory.

(*c*). Vessels plying within the limits of a single port, such as fishing, cargo, or small passenger boats.

Census Divisions and Agency.

3. Vessels under classes (*a*) and (*b*) will each be treated as a Block by itself.

Vessels under class (*c*) should be grouped into Blocks of convenient numbers each vessel being treated as a house and the number of Blocks arranged according to the number of vessels expected to be in port on the Census night.

Each port will constitute a Circle.

4. In the case of ports shown in Appendix No. I Schedule (A), the Master Attendant will be its Supervisor and will appoint the needful number of Enumerators to be employed under him.

5. The Census operations in the ports of each Division will be under the general superintendence and control of the Division Poishcar.

Small landing places which are not ports should be enumerated under the ordinary rules, each boat being treated as a house.

6. A statement of the Enumerators and Supervisors appointed for each port as in Rule 4 will be forwarded to the Census Commissioner as per form appended (Appendix No. II) not later than the $\frac{\text{20th Thye, 1076.}}{\text{1st February, 1901.}}$

7. In the instruction of the Enumerators, in the checking of the enumeration, in the despatch of the filled-in schedules after the completion of the Census, and in all matters connected with the actual conduct of Census operations, the duties of the Port Supervisor will be the same as those of the Census Supervisors generally.

Enumeration Passes.

8. Every person, who receives schedules filled in for any vessel, should give the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel, an Enumeration Pass, containing (1) the name of the port where the schedules were handed in, (2) the name of the vessel, (3) the name of the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel, (4) the name of the port from which the vessel started and (5) the name and signature of the person receiving the schedules.

The Port Officer may issue these Pass Books to persons authorised by name under his signature to grant passes. Every master or other person in command or charge of a vessel receiving a pass should be instructed to keep it carefully on board the vessel until the $\frac{\text{12th Panguny, 1076.}}{\text{25th March, 1901.}}$

Supply of schedules, passes, &c.

9. The required number of schedules, instructions for filling them and Enumeration Passes will be supplied to each Port by the Census Commissioner on the indent of the Port Officer which should be forwarded in the form appended (Appendix No. III) so as to reach the Census Office not later than the $\frac{\text{25th Thye, 1076.}}{\text{6th February, 1901.}}$

Enumeration.
Census of vessels of classes (*a*) & (*b*)

10. In arranging for the Census of vessels coming under classes (*a*) and (*b*) three kinds of cases have to be provided for :—

(i) Vessels lying at anchor in a port on the night of the Census ;
(ii) Vessels having left for a coast port shortly before the Census night ; and
(iii) Vessels arriving from a coast Port after the Census night.

Under the Census Regulation the master of the vessel is in all cases responsible for the due enumeration of all on board on the night of the Census.

Detailed procedure.

(i) In the case of a vessel lying in port and likely to remain there over the night of the $\frac{\text{18th Masi, 1076}}{\text{1st March, 1901}}$ the required number of schedule forms should be issued by the Supervisor at least three days beforehand, to the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel, with the necessary instructions for filling them up on that night. The master of the vessel should be requested not to allow any of the crew to go on shore between the hours of 8 P. M. and 6 A. M. on the above-mentioned date, or, if

any are obliged to go on duty, to furnish them before sending them out with a certificate of enumeration signed by himself, with directions that it is to be shown to any Census officer who may wish to enumerate them on shore. On the morning of the $\frac{\text{19th Masi, 1076}}{\text{2nd March, 1901}}$ an Enumerator should proceed on board the vessel, collect the returns, carefully examining the entries to see that they have been made in accordance with the instructions laid down by Government. If he considers it necessary, he may muster the crew and passengers for verifying the entries. If the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel is illiterate and unable to fill up the schedules, the Enumerator should fill them up himself.

(ii). If a vessel is leaving the port between the $\frac{\text{4th Masi, 1076}}{\text{15th February, 1901}}$ and the night of the $\frac{\text{18th Masi, 1076}}{\text{1st March, 1901}}$ and is bound for another coast port which it is not expected to reach before or during that night, the Supervisor at the port of departure will give the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel, the required number of schedule forms with instructions to fill them up during the night of the $\frac{\text{18th Masi, 1076}}{\text{1st March, 1901}}$ and deliver them, duly certified, to the Port Officer or other authority who may ask for them at the Port first touched at after 6 A. M. on the morning of the $\frac{\text{19th Masi, 1076}}{\text{2nd March, 1901}}$. It is advisable, wherever practicable, for the Port Officer of the port of departure to ascertain what port this is likely to be and to write and request the officials at the port of arrival to collect the schedules when the vessel comes in.

(iii). If a vessel arrive in port from another coast port between 6 A. M. on the $\frac{\text{19th Masi}}{\text{2nd March}}$ and the evening of the $\frac{\text{2nd Panguny}}{\text{15th March}}$, the vessel should be boarded and inquiries made as to whether she was at sea on the night of the $\frac{\text{18th Masi}}{\text{1st March}}$ or whether the crew and passengers have already been enumerated. If the vessel has been enumerated, the master should be asked to produce the Enumeration Pass issued from the port where she was enumerated and where the filled-up schedules were duly delivered. If the Pass be not forthcoming and if the filled-up schedules are still with the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel, they should be collected at once. The Enumerator should then examine the schedules and satisfy himself that they have been correctly filled up. He will strike out the entries relating to any person who was not on board on the Census night, and he will enter any person who was then on board but was not entered in the schedule. If neither the Pass nor the filled-in schedules be forthcoming, the Enumerator must at once muster the persons on board and with the aid of the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel will himself fill up the schedules for the vessel in the usual way, taking care to enter therein only those persons who were actually on board on the night of the Census.

Census of vessels of class *(c)*.

11. Vessels belonging to class (*c*) will, for the most part, be uninhabited at night, and their crews will be enumerated at their own houses in the ordinary way by the ordinary Enumerators. An Enumerator should, however, visit all the quays, mooring places, &c., on the night of the Census and enumerate all persons who may happen to be on board such vessels. Crews of vessels engaged in fishing, &c., off shore on the night of the $\frac{\text{18th Masi}}{\text{1st March}}$ will be enumerated, as if present in their own houses, by the ordinary Enumerators.

12. When the schedules are collected from any vessel, an Enumeration Pass showing that she has been enumerated should be given to the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel, who should be instructed to preserve it and produce it, should any Census officer wish to enumerate his vessel again.

13. After all the schedules relating to a port have been collected, the Enumerator will stitch them into a book and deliver the book to the Supervisor. The Supervisor will then test the entries and prepare the Abstract for the port—which is his Circle—

and forward it along with the Enumeration Books to the local Tahsildar. The Tahsildar will incorporate these port statistics in his Taluk Abstract and forward the Circle Abstract, Enumeration Books, &c., to the Census Commissioner along with the other schedule packages of his Taluk.

14. In the case of vessels enumerated after the Census date by the Enumerator himself under the special circumstances provided for in para 10 (iii), the schedule books and abstracts should be prepared in the same manner as laid down in the preceding Rules. But they should be forwarded to the Census Commissioner direct and not to the local Tahsildar.

15. To supplement these general Rules wherever required and to adapt them to any peculiar local conditions that may exist, the Census Commissioner will issue such further instructions as may be necessary.

Subsidiary Instructions.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th January, 1901.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

APPENDIX NO I.

Schedule (A).

Port.		Name of Taluk in which situated.
No.	Name.	
1	Alleppey	Amābalapuzha.
2	Quilon	Quilon.
3	Colachel	Eraniel

Schedule (B).

	Port.	Name of Taluk in which situated.
No.	Name.	
1	Manakudi	Agastisvaram
2	Pattanom	Vilavankod.
3	Poovar	Neyyattinkara.
4	Vizhinjam	Neyyattinkara.
5	Trivandrum	Trivandrum.
6	Anjengo	Chirayinkil.
7	Paravoor	Quilon.
8	Kattoor	Shertallay.
9	Munambom	Parur.

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement of particulars regarding the agency appointed for the Census of the Port of in the Taluk of

Name of Port.	Designation of Census officer, whether Supervisor or Enumerator.	Name in full.	Age.	Caste.	Present position.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Station — Signature.

Date — Official designation.

APPENDIX No. III.

Indent for Schedules and Enumeration Passes required for the Port of in the Taluk of

Name of Port.	Number of Blocks.	Number of Schedules required in		Number of Enumeration Passes required.	Remarks.
		English.	Malayalam.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

Station — Signature of

Date — Port Officer

TRAVANCORE CENSUS.

1901.

ENUMERATION PASS.

Name of Port where the schedules were delivered to Census officer.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master or other person in command *or charge of the Vessel.*	Name of Port from which the Vessel started.	Name and signature of the Census officer receiving the Schedules.	Date on which the Vessel was censused.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Rules regarding the Census of Travellers by Road, Backwater, Canal and River, and of the Houseless Poor, passed by Government under section 13 of Regulation I of 1076.

As part of the arrangements in connection with the taking of the General Census in March 1901, an enumeration of Travellers by Road, Backwater, Canal and River and of the Houseless Poor, will be arranged for in accordance with the following Rules.

Travellers by Road, Backwater, &c.

2. Persons travelling on the night of the $\frac{\text{18th Masi, 1076}}{\text{1st March, 1901}}$ should be enumerated at such places as may be selected by the local Tahsildar. The places selected should be sufficiently close to one another so as to ensure that no person travelling between 8 P. M., on the night of the 18th Masi, 1076, and 6 A. M on the $\frac{\text{19th Idem}}{\text{2nd Idem}}$ is omitted to be enumerated. Police stations situated on the sides of roads, canals, &c., Forest guard stations, Choukeys, Preventive stations and D. P. W. Lock-gate stations, would be the most suitable and convenient places for this enumeration, the establishment at these several stations being freely employed for this purpose. If, however, these stations be at too great distances apart, a sufficient number of intermediate places should also be selected by the Tahsildar, a constable or a special Enumerator being located at each.

3. In the case of less frequented roads, canals, &c., especially where there are no convenient enumerating stations of the kind just described, the ordinary Enumerator of the Block should be instructed to census any way-farers he may meet with. And where this is not feasible, especially in regard to travellers by water, the Tahsildar will secure the services of any D. P. W. subordinates employed on the canal or backwater or other agencies, according to local convenience, special expenditure being avoided as far as possible.

Patrol boats.

4. Patrol boats should be stationed at selected points to intercept boats that do not come ashore. For this purpose, Sircar patrol boats belonging to the Police, Forest and Preventive Departments should be used.

A constable might, with advantage, be deputed to support the Enumerator in his work. But he should be carefully warned not to interfere unless called on to do so by the Enumerator.

5. Where a road, river, backwater or canal divides two Taluks, the Tahsildars concerned should by mutul arrangement see that no person is either omitted to be enumerated or enumerated more than once.

Houseless Poor.

6. The houseless poor, *i. e.*, people with no homes, who get their meals where they can, and who sleep in the streets, under trees, &c., will usually be found in large villages and towns, and will be enumerated by the ordinary Enumerator in his Enumeration Book. Wherever the Tahsildar thinks that the ordinary Census agency is insufficient to enumerate them, police assistance should be resorted to. Beat constables should be instructed to this effect and should be provided with the necessary schedules and tickets. In Towns, the number of Policemen on duty should necessarily be increased on the Census date.

7. For the purpose referred to in the above paras, the Chief Engineer, the Superintendent of Police and the Division Peishcars will arrange for such assistance being given to the Tahsildars as they may apply for.

Enumeration.

8. Except in cases referred to in para 6 where the enumeration is undertaken by the ordinary Enumerator of the Block, the enumeration of the classes referred to in these Rules, should be recorded on loose schedules which should be handed over to the Tahsildar on the morning of the $\frac{\text{19th Masi, 1076}}{\text{2nd March, 1901}}$. The Tahsildar will then have them stitched to the Enumeration Books of the Blocks to which they severally relate.

9. Every Enumerator acting under these Rules should first ask each person whom he proposes to enumerate, whether he has been counted before. If he produces an "Enumeration Ticket" or satisfies the Enumerator that he has been already counted (as where he has been counted in a house, in which case he would have no Ticket), he should be allowed to pass; otherwise, he should be enumerated.

"Enumeration Tickets."

10. To every person enumerated under these Rules, the Enumerator should give an "Enumeration Ticket" with instructions that he is to produce it if any Census Officer attempts to enumerate him again.

Note.—"Enumeration Tickets" are slips of paper on which is printed the word "Enumerated" in English and Malayalam or Tamil.

Supply of Forms, Tickets, &c.

11. The required number of schedules, instructions for filling them and Enumeration Tickets will be supplied to each Taluk by the Census Commissioner on the indent of the Tahsildar which should reach the Census Office by the 15th Thye, 1076 / 27th January, 1901.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th January, 1901.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Form of Enumeration Ticket.

Travancore Census 1901. ENUMERATED. ജനസംഖ്യ കണക്ക് എടുക്കപ്പെട്ടു.	**Travancore Census 1901. ENUMERATED.** ஜனத்தொகை கணக்கெடுக்கப்பட்டது.

Rules regarding the Census of boats lying in the Landing Ghats of Back waters, Canals and Rivers, passed by Government under Section 13 of Regulation I of 1076.

As part of the arrangements in connection with the taking of the General Census in March 1901, an enumeration of boats lying in the Landing Ghâts of Backwaters, Canals and Rivers will be arranged for, in accordance with the following Rules.

List of mooring *ghats*.

2. The Tahsildar will prepare a list in the form appended hereto of all Ghâts in his Taluk, where boats are likely to be moored, with the number of occupied boats likely to be found at each on the night of the 18th Masi, 1076 / 1st March, 1901 and forward the same to the Census Commisioner by the 15th Thye, 1076 / 27th January, 1901.

Formation of Blocks.

3. When the number of occupied boats that are likely to be moored at any ghât is less than 10, the ghât may be numbered as a house and included in the Final Census Block in which the ghât lies and the fact prominently noted on the schedules on which the ghâts are enumerated.

Large ghâts may be constituted into separate Blocks, each Block containing about 20 boats.

Agency.

4. Government servants, especially those employed on Canals, &c., should be utilized for this work, special expenditure being avoided as far as possible.

Moving boats.

5. To secure the enumeration of moving boats which do not lie at any ghât on the night of the $\frac{\text{18th Masi, 1076}}{\text{1st March, 1901}}$ and hence not enumerated under any other Rules, the Enumerators should wait at the ghâts for the arrival of boats until the succeeding night, and enumerate all persons in the boats that may so arrive. In regard to such of the boats that have already been enumerated, and arrive at a ghât with boat tickets as defined in Rule 6, the persons therein should not, of course, be enumerated a second time. The ghât Enumerators should, further, stop all boats which are being taken past them, unless boat tickets in proof of their having already been censused, are produced.

"Boat Tickets."

6. Whenever a boat is censused, the Enumerator should give the head boat-man a certificate, otherwise called "Boat Enumeration Ticket," or "Boat Ticket," and instruct him to preserve it as a proof that his boat has been censused, and to produce it, if any person should attempt to enumerate it again.

Enumeration.

7. The enumeration should be recorded on loose schedules, which should be handed over to the Tahsildar on the morning of the $\frac{\text{19th Masi, 1076}}{\text{2nd March, 1901.}}$ The Tahsildar will then have them stitched to the Enumeration Books of the Blocks in which the ghâts referred to in the schedules are severally situated.

Supply of Forms, Tickets, &c.

8. The required number of schedules, instructions for filling them, and Enumeration Tickets or Boat Tickets will be supplied to each Taluk by the Census Commissioner on the indent of the Tahsildar which should reach the Census Office by the $\frac{\text{15th Thye, 1076}}{\text{27th January, 1901}}$.

Definition of boat.

9. For the purpose of these Rules, the term 'boat' includes cabin boats, jungars and canoes of all sizes and shapes, such as *Kettuvallams* and *Odis*.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th January 1901.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Statement of Landing Ghats in the Taluk of

Proverti.		Kara.		No. of Final Census Block.	Name of Landing Ghât.	No. of occupied boats likely to be found lying at the the Ghât on the Census Night.	Remarks.
Number.	Name.	No.	Name.				
	1		2	3	4	5	6

Date

Tahsildar.

Rules regarding the Census of Jails, Lock-ups, Hospitals and Asylums, passed by Government under section 13 of Regulation I of 1076.

As part of the arrangements in connection with the taking of the general Census in March 1901, an enumeration of the population of Jails, Lock-ups, Hospitals and Asylums will be arranged for in accordance with the following Rules.

2. The term "Jail population" includes all classes of prisoners—convicts, under-trial and civil—and all Jail officers with the persons living with them, who reside within the precincts of the Jail. It does not include the Police on duty as Jail guards nor the officers who reside outside the limits of the Jail, as these will be enumerated at their own houses.

Definitions.

In the case of Hospitals, Asylums, &c., the population to be enumerated will include all inmates and all officers with the persons living with them, who reside within the precincts of the institution concerned. It will not include the officers who reside outside its limits as these will be enumerated at their own houses.

1. The Central Jail, Trivandrum.
2. The District Jail, Quilon.
3. The District Jail, Alleppey.
4. The General Hospital Trivandrum.
5. The Lunatic Asylum, Do.
6. The Leper Asylum, Do.
7. The Tycaud Hospital, Do.
8. The Reformatory, Do.

3. Each of the Institutions mentioned in the margin should be constituted a separate Block. Each ward or other occupied building which has a separate independent entrance should be taken as a house.

In all other cases, each Lock-up, Hospital, Dispensary, &c., should be entered as a house, even though it may comprise several detached buildings.

4. The officers in charge of the several Institutions will be their responsible Census Officers and carry out the enumeration in accordance with the instructions issued for the purpose.

5. For all the Institutions named in the margin of para 3, there will be the Preliminary as well as the Final Census.

Preliminary Enumeration.

The Preliminary Enumeration will commence on the $\frac{\text{4th Masi, 1076}}{\text{15th February, 1901}}$ and will be completed by the $\frac{\text{9th Masi.}}{\text{20th February.}}$

Prisoners or other inmates who will be released before the evening of the $\frac{\text{18th Masi, 1076}}{\text{1st March, 1901}}$ should not be entered in the preliminary record.

6. The Final enumeration will, of course, refer to all institutions and commence at lock-up time on the $\frac{\text{18th Masi.}}{\text{1st March.}}$ Every prisoner, inmate of Hospital, Asylum, &c., should be called by his or her name as each enters the sleeping ward and the fact of the entry in the Enumeration Book, verified.

Final Enumeration.

Prisoners and patients who may have been admitted subsequently to the preparation of the preliminary record in Institutions where such a record has been ordered to be prepared (*Vide* Rule 5), should then be entered and those no longer present should be struck out.

After all the prisoners or other inmates, as the case may be, have been enumerated, the resident officers and the persons living with them—their families and establishments—should next be censused.

7. In addition to the instructions already laid down for filling up Form No. III for the general public, the following Supplemental Instructions are issued with special reference to Jails, Lock-ups, Hospitals and Asylums.

A—Prisoners.

In the Occupation column (9), prisoners should be entered as (*a*) convicts, (*b*) under-trial or (*c*) civil prisoners. Their previous occupation, *i. e.* the occupation which they are said to have followed before incarceration, need not be shown; neither is it necessary to record the nature of the work on which they are employed while in jail. In cases where a Preliminary Enumeration is made, the Occupation columns should, at the Final Census, be verified with respect to the class of prisoners to which the person enumerated then belongs. One who was an under-trial prisoner at the time of the Preliminary Enumeration may be a convict at the Final Census.

B.—Inmates of Hospitals and Asylums.

Inmates of Hospitals, Asylums, etc., should similarly be shown as such and not as following the occupations on which they may have been previously engaged.

C.—General.

In the case of infants living under the care of their mothers in the Institutions under reference, columns 9 and 10 should be left bank and the entry in column 11 should be the same in each case as that entered for the mother in column 9.

8. In the case of the Institutions marginally named in para 3, the required number of Schedules and Instructions for filling them, will be supplied by the Census Commissioner to whom indents should be forwarded by the officer in charge before the 20th Thye, 1076. / 1st Febr[illegible] 1901.

In the case of all other institutions, the local Tahsildar will see to their supply.

9. After the Census is over, the forms filled up will be handed over by the Officers concerned to the local Tahsildar who will include the returns in those of the Kara in which the Institution to which they relate is situated.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
12th January, 1901.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

APPENDIX C.

Selections from Circulars, Letters, etc.

Requires Tahsildars to arrange for the supply of Register forms and of deal-wood tickets as defined in Para 6 of the Rules for registering buildings, and to see that no confusion arise in fixing the limits of Blocks and Karas, and gives detailed instructions regarding house-numbering.

നമ്പ്ര ൩൭.

സെൻസസ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസ്.
തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
൧൦൭൩ തുലാം ൧൦൯-
സക്കുലർ.

—താലൂക്ക തഹശീൽദാക്ക എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തന്നാൽ

സൂപ്പർവൈസർ എന്നുമെറ്റർ മുതലായവരെ നിയമിച്ച വകക്കുള്ള ഉത്തരവുകളും സെൻസസ്സ് റിഗ്രെഷൻ ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ ഫാറങ്ങളും മുതലായതും കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുമെല്ലൊ.

കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ വകക്കുള്ള രജിസ്റ്റർ തയാറാക്കേണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ൟ സംഗതിയിൽ വകുപ്പനുസരിച്ചു എന്നുമെറ്റന്മാക്ക വേണ്ട സഹായങ്ങളും ചെയ്കയും നാം വകുപ്പനുസരിച്ചു ടിക്കറുകൾക്കായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടന്ന വീഞ്ഞപ്പലക തുണ്ടുകൾ നിശ്ചയിലക്ക വാങ്ങിച്ചു കൊടുക്കയും അതിലെക്ക ചിലവുള്ള പണത്തിന ബില്ലയക്കയും ചെയ്തു കൊള്ളണം.

നമ്പർ ഇടുന്നതിന ആവശ്യമുള്ള ടാർ മഷി ചട്ടിയിലൊ ഷാളയിലൊ കൊണ്ടുപൊകുന്നതിനും ക്ലാഞ്ഞിയ കൊണ്ടൊ ഒരു ചെറിയ കമ്പിൽ തുണി ചുറ്റിയിട്ടൊ ബ്രഷ് പൊലെയുണ്ടാക്കി അതുകൊണ്ടു നമ്പർ എഴുതുന്നതിനും ചട്ടം കെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടതാണ.

കരകൾക്കും ബ്ലാക്കുകൾക്കും അതുത്തികൾ തിരിക്കേണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റി അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരവും പ്രകാരം എന്നുമെറ്റന്മാക്ക അവരുടെ കരകളെയും ബ്ലാക്കുകളെയും അതുത്തി വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തി കാണിച്ചു കൊടുക്കയും യാതൊരു കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾക്കും ഇടവരാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതിന വേണ്ട നിഷ്കൃഷ്ട ചെയ്തു നടത്തിക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

വീട്ട രജിസ്റ്റർ ഫാറത്തിൽ ഓരൊ വശത്തും ൨൫ വീതം ൫൦ വീടുകൾ ഒരു ഫാറത്തിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഓരൊ കരകളിലും ഉള്ള ഉദ്ദെശം വീടുകൾക്ക തഹശീൽദാരുടെ സ്റ്റെറ്റുമെൻറ അനുസരിച്ചു ആവശ്യമുള്ളതും കൂടുതലും ഉൾപ്പടെ—ഫാറങ്ങൾ ൫൦ മാസം—നം- അഞ്ചലിൽ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

ഓരൊ ബ്ലാക്കുകൾക്കുള്ള ഫാറങ്ങൾ അതുത്തുയും ഒരൊ പുസ്തകമായി തച്ചുകൊടുക്കെ

Forwards forms of Supervisor's Inspection Diary and requires Tahsildars to arrange for each Enumerator numbering not less than 50 houses in towns and crowded localities and 30 houses in other places and for each Supervisor testing 40 per cent. of the entries.

ണ്ടതാണ്. രണ്ടു കരകളിലുള്ള വീടുകളെ ഒരേ ഫാറത്തിൽ ചെക്കരുതെന്നും ഓരോ കരകൾക്കും ആദ്യമായി വെപ്പേറെ ഫാറങ്ങളിൽ തുടങ്ങേണ്ടതാണെന്നും എന്യൂമറേട്ടന്മാരെ മനസ്സിലാക്കണം.

ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷനിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളെ സൂപ്പർവൈസർ എന്യൂമറേട്ടർ മുതലായവർ തെറ്റായി ധരിച്ചു നടപടി പിശകിനു ഇടവരാതെയിരിക്കേണ്ട വിഷയത്തിൽ ജാഗ്രത ചെയ്യുകയും അവക്കു സംശയമുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങളെ നിവർത്തിച്ചു കൊടുക്കയും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പക്ഷം ഇവിടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്തു അറിഞ്ഞു നടത്തിക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇച്ചെയ്യിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മിഷണർ
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

നമ്പ്ര വ.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മിഷണരാഫീസ്.
തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
൧൦൭൬ തുലാം ൧൮നു—

സർക്കുലർ.

—തഹശിൽദാക്കു എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ

സൂപ്രവൈസർമാർ ചെയ്യുന്ന ജോലികളുടെ സൂക്ഷ്മമായ വിവരം അപ്പപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ അറിയേണ്ടതു എത്രയും ആവശ്യമാകയാൽ ഇതൊടൊന്നിച്ചയക്കുന്ന ഡയറി ഫാറത്തിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട വിവരങ്ങളും ദിവസെന എഴുതുകയും മൂന്നു ദിവസത്തിനൊരിക്കൽ ഒരം ആഫീസിലെക്കു അയയ്ക്കുയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സൂപ്രവൈസർമാരൊട് ചട്ടം കെട്ടണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഓരൊ ദിവസം ഒരു എന്യൂമറേട്ടർ ടൌണിലും അധികം ജനബാഹുല്യം ഉള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ൫൦ ൽ കുറയാതെയും വീടുകളും അകലെയിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദെശങ്ങളിൽ ൩൦ ൽ കുറയാതെയും വീടുകൾക്കു നമ്പർ ഇടെണ്ടതും രജിസ്റ്റർ തയാറാക്കെണ്ടതുമാണു. ഒരു

ക്രമം അനുസരിച്ചുതന്നെ പ്രഥമജനസംഖ്യ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്ന സമയത്തും ജോലി നൊക്കണം.

ഒരോ ഫ്ാറപ്രകാരം എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാർ തയാറാക്കുന്ന സകല കണക്കുകൾക്കും ആറിനു നാലുതുവീതം ഒരു സൂപ്രവൈസർ പരിശൊധിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഒരം ഭാഗങ്ങളെ സൂപ്രവൈസർമാരെയും എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാരെയും ധരിപ്പിക്കയു ഒരം ഉത്തരവു അനുസരിച്ചു ശരിയായി നടത്തിക്കയും ചെയ്യുണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇപ്പെയ്യിക്കുവെഴുതിയ

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മിഷണർ

എൻ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

താലൂക്കിൽ സൂപ്രവൈസ്സർ ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷൻ നടത്തിയ വകുക്ക

സെൻസസ് കമ്മിഷണരാഫിസിലെക്ക അയക്കുന്ന ഡീയറി

നമ്പർ	ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷൻ ചെയ്യ		ആറാം ടാർഗ്ഗറ്റിന്റെ	ആറാം വ്യത്യാസത്തിന്റെ	ആറാം ടാർഗ്ഗറ്റ്	നു- വരെ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിന്ന		ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷൻ ചെയ്യ		തെറ്റുകണ്ട		ആറാം ടാർഗ്ഗറ്റിന്റെ	ആറാം വ്യത്യാസത്തിന്റെ	ആറാം ടാർഗ്ഗറ്റ്
	മാസം	തിയ്യതി				ടാർഗ്ഗറ്റിന്റെ മുമ്പ്	ടാർഗ്ഗറ്റിന്റെ പിമ്പ്	ടാർഗ്ഗറ്റിന്റെ മുമ്പ്	ടാർഗ്ഗറ്റിന്റെ പിമ്പ്	ടാർഗ്ഗറ്റിന്റെ മുമ്പ്	ടാർഗ്ഗറ്റിന്റെ പിമ്പ്			
൧	൨	൩	൪	൫	൬	൭	൮	൯	൧൦	൧൧	൧൨	൧൩	൧൪	൧൫

ഫാറം നമ്പർ ൩൦ മാസം നു- സൂപ്രവൈസ്സർ

Requires Tahsildars to see that coolies of the Public Works Department who are taken to the hills for work are not omitted to be censused.

നമ്പ്ര ൨൨.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മിഷണരാഫീസു

തിരുവനന്തപുരം

൧൦൭൬-തുലാം ൨൫നു-.

സർക്കുലർ

—മണ്ഡപത്തുംവാതുക്കൽ തഹശിൽദാക്ക

എഴുതുന്നഉത്തരവു എന്തന്നാൽ

ഇഞ്ചിനിയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കൂലിവെലക്കാർ നാട്ടുംപുറത്തുനിന്നും മലംപ്രദെശങ്ങളിൽ വെലയ്ക്കായി കൂടക്കൂടെ ചെന്ന ൧൦-ം ൧൫-ം ദിവസം താമസിക്കയും തിരിയെ നാട്ടുംപുറത്തു വരികയും ചെയ്യുന്ന പതിവുണ്ടായിരിക്കും

അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾ സ്ഥിരമായി താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാർ ജനസംഖ്യ കണക്കെടുക്കുന്ന സമയം ദൂരസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പൊയിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അവരെ ആ സ്ഥലത്തെ കണക്കിൽ ചേർക്കാതെയും അധികം ജനസഞ്ചാരമില്ലാത്തതായും കാട്ടു പ്രദെശമായുമുള്ള പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും എന്യൂമറേട്ടന്മാർ പോകാതെയൊ പക്ഷെ പോകുന്നതായാൽ ആ സമയങ്ങളിൽ അവരെ കാണാതെയോ വരുന്ന നിമിത്തം അയിടത്തെ കണക്കിലും കൊള്ളിക്കാതെയും വിട്ടുപോയെക്കാമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്

അതിനാൽ തഹശീൽദാര നല്ലതിന്മണ്ണം ഗൊനിച്ചു ആ താലുക്കിലുംപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ജനസംഖ്യകണക്കെടുക്കുന്ന സമയം മേൽ വിവരിച്ച കൂലി വേലക്കാരെ ഒരു കാരണവശാലും ജനസംഖ്യകണക്കിൽ കൊള്ളിക്കുന്നതിനു വിട്ടുപോകാതെ യിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഇഞ്ചിനിയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാരുടെ ആലോചനയൊടുകൂടി വേണ്ട നിഷ്കൃഷ്ടകം ചെയ്തു നടത്തിക്കയും വിവരം റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്കയും ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇച്ചൊല്ലിക്ക എഴുതിയ

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മിഷണർ

എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

Sends specimen copy of House Register Book.

നമ്പ ൟ

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫിസ്.
തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
൧൦൭൯ തുലാം ൟപന-.
സക്കൂലർ.

—മണ്ടപത്തും വാതുക്കൽ തഹശിൽദാക്ക എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തന്നാൽ

ആ മണ്ടപത്തും വാതുക്കൽ ചെന്നസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വീട്ടരജിസ്തർ തയാറാക്കുന്നതിനരം മാസം നട-ം നട-ം ൟംനമ്പരും നട-

എണ്ണം ൟം നമ്പ മുയംഫാറങ്ങളും എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാരുടെ ഇൻസ്പക്ഷൻ ൟം സൂപ്രവൈസർമ്മാംസു ൟം സെൻസസ്സു റെഗുലെഷൻ ൟം സപ്ലിമെനറ ഇൻസ്ട്രെക്ഷൻ ൟം ഇംഗ്ലിഷു കാപ്പികളും അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു വന്നുചെന്നിരിക്കുമല്ലൊ

വീട്ട രജിസ്തർ ഫ്ാറങ്ങളെ ഓരൊ ബ്ലാക്കിലെയ്ക്കും ഒരുപുസ്തകമായി തച്ചു കൊട്ടക്കണമെന്നു നാം നമ്പർ സക്കൂലറിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട അതുപൊലെ പുസ്തകം തയ്യുതിനു ആവശ്യമുള്ളകവറിംഗപെപ്പർ അച്ചടിപ്പിച്ചു—എണ്ണം ഇതൊടൊന്നിച്ചയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

സക്കൂലർ അനുസരിച്ചു ൟം നമ്പർ ഫാറങ്ങളെ കവറിംഗപെപ്പർകൾ കൊണ്ടു പൊതിഞ്ഞു അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മാതൃക അനുസരിച്ചു പുസ്തകമായി തച്ചു കൊട്ടതു അതു ചീത്തയായി പൊകാതെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നതിനും അതിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളെ മനസ്സിലാക്കി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട വിവരങ്ങൾ എഴുതുന്നതിനും ചട്ടം കെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

കവറിംഗ പെപ്പറിൽ ബ്ലാക്കിന്റെറയും കരകളുടെയും നമ്പർകൾ എഴുതുന്നതിനു സൌകൎയ്യമായി ഒരലിസ്തു തയാറാക്കിവരുന്നതും താമസിയാതെ അയക്കാവുന്നതും അതിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്നതുപൊലെ നമ്പർകൾഎഴുതുവാനുള്ളതും ആകുന്നു ൟസംഗതികളെ എല്ലാ എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാരെയുംസൂപ്രവൈസർമാരെയുംമനസ്സിലാക്കിനടത്തിക്കയും ഫ്ാറങ്ങൾ മുതലായ്വവന്നുചെന്ന വിവരത്തിനു റിപ്പൊട്ട ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുകൊള്ളണം.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സു കമ്മിഷണർ
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

Informs Tahsildars that three chuckrams per mensem are allowed to each Enumerator for stationery and gives detailed instructions for making neat and legible entries in schedule books.

നമ്പ്ര ൫൭

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷ്ണരാഫീസ്.
തീരുവനന്തപുരം.
൧൯൦൧ ജൂലാം ൨൦നു.

സക്കുലർ..

താലൂക്കിൽ സൂപ്രവൈസർ——എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ

എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാർ ഫാറങ്ങളിൽ എഴുതുന്ന അക്ഷരങ്ങളും അക്കങ്ങളും കാലപ്പഴക്കത്തിനു മാഞ്ഞുപൊകാതെയും സംശയങ്ങൾക്കിടവരാതെ തെളിവായും ഇരിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

സ്റ്റെഷനറി വകക്കു ഓരൊ എന്യൂമറെട്ടക്കും കഴിഞ്ഞ സെൻസസ്സിൽ അരപ്പണം വീതമെ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടൊള്ളൂ. ഇപ്പൊൾ മുക്കാൽ പണം വീതം അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

അതിനാൽ നല്ല മഷിയും പെനയും കൊണ്ടു വൃത്തിയായും സ്പഷ്ടമായും എഴുതണമെന്നു എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാരൊട്ടു പ്രത്യെകം ചട്ടം കെട്ടി നടത്തിക്കണം.

വല്ല ഫാറത്തിലും ചീത്ത മഷിയൊ പെനയൊകൊണ്ടു തൊകകാം സംശയിക്കത്തക്കസ്ഥിതിയിൽ എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നതായി കണ്ടാൽഉടനെ മാറി എഴുതിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു. സൂപ്രവൈസർ ഇതിൽ വളരെജാഗ്രതയായിരിക്കെണ്ടതാണു.

ഇവിടെ നിന്നും പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ പരിശൊധിക്കുന്ന സമയം ഒരൊ സക്കുലർ അനുസരിച്ചു ശരിയായി എഴുതീട്ടില്ലെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ സൂപ്രവൈസരെ തക്കതായി ശൊനിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വിവരം തെയ്യിപ്പെട്ടത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഇച്ചെയ്യിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷ്ണർ
എൻ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ..

Directs Supervisors to submit Progress Reports of Census work along with Inspection Diaries.

നമ്പർ ൧൧൭.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാപ്പീസ്.
൧൯൧൧ വൃശ്ചികം ൫൯.

സക്കുലർ.

താലൂക്ക സൂപ്രവൈസർ

——എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ

സൂപ്രവൈസരന്മാർ അയക്കുന്ന ഡയരിയിൽ അവർ പരിശോധിച്ച കൂരകളിൽ രജിസ്തർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള നമ്പർകൾ മാത്രമെ എഴുതുന്നുള്ളൂ. എന്നാൽ ഓരൊ ബ്ലാക്കിലും ആ തീയതിവരെ എത്രനമ്പർ രജിസ്തരായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഇവിടെ അറിയേണ്ടതാണ്.

അതിനാൽ ഇപ്പൊൾ അയച്ചുവരുന്ന ഡയരി ഫാറത്തിന്റെ മാതൃശത്തായിതന്റെ സൂക്കിലുൾപ്പെട്ട ബ്ലാക്കുകളെ വിവരിച്ചു ഓരൊ ബ്ലാക്കിലും തീർന്നതും പരിശോധിച്ചതുമായ മൊത്തം നമ്പരുകളെ മാതൃകഫാറം അനുസരിച്ചു എഴുതി അയക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

മുൻഡയരി അയച്ച തീയതി	ഇപ്പൊൾ ഡയരി അയക്കുന്ന തീയതി	ബ്ലാക്കുകളുടെ		നാളതുവരെ രജിസ്തർ ചെയ്തതിന്ന		നാളതുവരെ പരിശോധിച്ചതിന്ന		റിമാർക്ക
		നമ്പ്ര	പെരു	വിടുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	മറവു കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണം	വിടുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	മറവു കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണം	

ഇതെയ്ക്കു എഴുതിയ

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

Requires the Tahsildars to submit a Report showing the progress of work in House Registering.

നമ്പ്ര ക്വ

സെൻസ്സസ്സ് കമ്മീഷ്ണരാഫീസ്.
തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
ഫൊമാണ്ടു വൃശ്ചികമാസം ൧൯.

സക്ക്യൂലർ.

—മണ്ടപത്തുംവാതുക്കൽ തഹശീൽദാക്ക് എഴുന്ന ഉത്തരവു് എന്തന്നാൽ

സെൻസ്സസ് സംബന്ധിച്ച വീട്ടുരജിസ്തർ ജൊലി ആരംഭിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി റിപ്പൊർട്ട് വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ വീട്ടുരജിസ്തർ ജൊലിക്കുംമറ്റുമായി എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാർ ബ്ലാക്കുകളിൽ വെല ചെയ്യുന്നസമയങ്ങളിൽ അവക്ക കരകളുടെയും ബ്ലാക്കുകളുടെയും അതിരുകൾം മുതലായ്തു കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും ടാർ ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷൻസ് പ്ലൊട്ടുകൾം മുതലായ്തു കൊണ്ടുചൊയി വെണ്ടസഹായങ്ങൾംചെയ്യുന്നതിനും നമ്പ്ര ഇടുന്നതിനുമാത്രമില്ലാത്ത താഴ്ന്ന ജാതിക്കാരുടെ കുടിലകൾംക്ക ടിക്കറ്റുകൾം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുംഎന്തെല്ലാംവ്യവസ്ഥകൾം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും വീട്ടുരജിസ്തർ ജൊലി വൃശ്ചികമാസം ൧൫—തീയതിക്കകം തീർക്കണമെന്നു ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷനിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതനുസരിച്ചു തീർക്കുന്നതിനു തടസ്ഥങ്ങൾം വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടൊ എന്നും ഫാറങ്ങൾം മുതലായ്തു അയച്ചതും തഹശീൽദാര ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചതും ഇരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്കിനി ഇവിടെനിന്നും എന്തെല്ലാം സഹായങ്ങൾം ചെയ്യെണ്ടതെന്നും സെൻസ്സസ് സംബന്ധിച്ചു തുലാമാസം ൩൦ നു വരെ ആതാലൂക്കിൽഎത്രവീടുകൾം രജിസ്തർ ചെയ്തു തീർന്നു എന്നും അറിയെണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഇവകൾംക്കെല്ലാം വിസ്താരമായി ഒരുറിപ്പൊർട്ട് തയാറാക്കി കഴിയുന്നതും വെഗത്തിൽ അയച്ചു എഴുതി ബൊധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുണം.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്ക എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മിഷ്ണർ
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

Requires Tahsildars to forward statements showing the religious institutions and such other places as may be expected to draw a large concourse of people on the Final Census date.

സന്ദർഭം.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസു.

തിരുവനന്തപുരം.

ഫൈനൽ— വൃശ്ചികം ൧൪.

സർക്കുലർ.

—താലൂക്ക തഹശീൽദാർക്ക് എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവെന്തെന്നാൽ

൧൯൨൧ാം വർഷം മാർച്ച് മാസം ൧൮-ക്ക ശരിയായ വരുന്ന കുംഭ മാസം ൧൭ നു- രാത്രിയിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ക്ഷേത്രസംബന്ധമായൊ, മതസംബന്ധമായൊ മറ്റൊരു വിധേനയൊ ജനാകാരം കൂടുന്നതിനുള്ള സന്ദർഭങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ അങ്ങനെകൂടുന്ന ആളുകളെ അവരുടെ സ്വദേശത്തെ കണക്കിലും കൂടുന്നടിക്കിലെ കണക്കിലും കൊള്ളിക്കാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടവരാതിരിക്കുന്നതും അതു വിധം സംഭവിക്കാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടവ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകകൊണ്ടു ആതാലൂക്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മേൽവിവരിച്ചതുപോലെ കുംഭമാസം ൧൭ നു- മുതൽ ൧൯ നു- വരെ ജനാകാരം കൂടുന്നതിനുള്ളവല്ലകാരണവുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതുയതു ഏതുപ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ, ഏതുകർയ്യിൽ, ഏതുസ്ഥലത്തിൽ എന്നും, ക്ഷേത്രസംബന്ധമൊ, മതവിഷയമൊ, മാറുസംഗതിയൊ എന്നും, എത്രജനങ്ങൾ കൂടുമെന്നും, അതു കൂട്ടം എത്രദിവസംവരെ നിൽക്കുമെന്നും, അറിഞ്ഞു ഇതോടയക്കുന്ന മാതൃക അനുസരിച്ചു ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെന്റ തയാറാക്കി കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ അയച്ചു എഴുതിപ്പൊടിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുണം.

ഇച്ചെയ്യിക്കു എഴുതിയ

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ.

എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെ പെരു	കരയുടെ പെരു	സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ പെരു	ഏതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു	ക്ഷെത്രത്തിന്റെയൊ മതത്തിന്റെയൊമറു സംഗതികളുടെയൊ വിവരം	എത്രദിവസംകൂട്ടം നിൽക്കും	എത്രജനംകൂട്ടം	റിമാക്കു

Forwards copy of instructions in regard to the fixing of Final Census Blocks and directs Tahsildars to settle the Blocks before the beginning of the Preliminary Enumeration and to forward statements of the same in the prescribed form.

നമ്പ്ര ൨൪.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസു,

സക്കീട്ട് കുഴിത്തുറ.

൧൦൭൩—വൃശ്ചികം ൨൩നു.

സക്കൂലർ.

—താലൂക്കു തഹശീൽദാക്കു എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ.

ഒടുവിലെത്തെ ജന്സംഖ്യ എടുക്കുന്നതിനു ബ്ലാക്കു തിരിക്കേണ്ട ക്രമത്തെപ്പറ്റി പ്രിലിമിനറി എന്യുമറെഷൻ ഡ്യൂട്ടീസ് രു മുതൽ നുവരെ വകുപ്പുകളിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും അതിലെക്കു ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ ഒരുകാപ്പി ഇതൊടൊന്നിച്ചയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു മാകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഓരോ ബ്ലാക്കിലും മുപ്പതിൽ കുറയാതെയും അമ്പതിൽ കൂടാതെയും ഒള്ള വീടുകൾ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

ആദ്യജനസംഖ്യ എടുക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു തന്നെ മേൽവിവരിച്ചതുപോലെ ബ്ലാക്കു തിരിച്ചു ഓരോ ബ്ലാക്കിലേക്കു ഓരോ പുസ്തകംവീതം തച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഒടുവിലത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യ എന്യുമറേട്ടന്മാരെ ആപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഏൽപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും തിരിയെവാങ്ങി പൂർവ്വസ്ഥിതിയിൽ വയ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും വളരെ സൌകര്യമുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

അതിനാൽ അച്ചടിച്ച കര ലീസ്റ്റിൽ ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചു ഒന്നാമത്തെ അപ്പൻഡിക്സുമാതുകപോലെ ബ്ലാക്കുതിരിച്ചു സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെൻറു തയാറാക്കി സ്ഥലംപ്രതിവയ്ക്കുയും ഒരു പ്രതി ൦൨ മാസം ൩൦ നു മുക്കം ൦൨ം ആപ്പീസിൽ കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം അയച്ചു എഴുതി ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുയും ചെയ്തു കൊള്ളുണം.

ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ ൫൫, ൫൬, ൫൭, ൫൮ ൦൨ം വകുപ്പുകളെ ഗൌനിച്ചു അതിലെക്കു വെണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

Informs Tahsildars that such of the Supervisors and Enumerators as do their work accurately and diligently will be taken in the Abstraction Office and requires a list of these men to be forwarded on the completion of the Preliminary Enumeration.

നമ്പ്ര വള.

സൊൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസു.
സക്കീട്ട ഇരണിയൽ.
ഫൊന്നു—വൃശ്ചികം വന്നു.

സക്ക്യൂലർ.

—താലൂക്ക് തഹശീൽദാക്ക് എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ

സൊൻസസ്സ് സംബന്ധിച്ചു ടാബുലെഷൻ വകക്കായി വളരെജീവനക്കാർ ആവശ്യമുള്ളതും അതുനാലാമ്മു മാസകാലംവരെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും അതിലെക്കു ഇപ്പൊൾ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സൂപ്രവൈസർമാരിലും എന്യുമറെട്ടർമാരിലും, ജാഗ്രതയായും ശരിയായും ജോലിനൊക്കുന്നവരെ നിയമിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതുമാകകൊണ്ടു വിവരം സൂപ്രവൈസർമാരെയും എന്യുമറെട്ടർമാരെയും ധരിപ്പിക്കയും പ്രഥമജനസംഖ്യതീർന്നതിൻറെശേഷം ഉത്തരവനുസരിച്ചു ജാഗ്രതയായി ജൊലി നൊക്കീട്ടുള്ള വരുടെവകക്കുരു സ്സെറ്റുമെന്റു തയാറാക്കിഅയച്ചു തിപ്പൊട്ടുചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുണം.

ഇച്ചെന്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സൊൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

നമ്പ്ര വവ.

സൊൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫിസ്.
തിരുവനന്തപുരം,
ഫൊന്നു—ധനു രണ്ടു.

സക്ക്യൂലർ.

—താലൂക്കു തഹശീൽദാക്ക് എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ

Impresses on Tahsildars the necessity of moving about in their Taluks as frequently as possible during the time of the Preliminary Enumeration and of inspecting the work of the Enumerators and calls for a diary showing the details of their inspection work.

പ്രഥമജനസംഖ്യനിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതു അവസാനമായ ജനസംഖ്യകണക്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അടിസ്ഥാനമാകയാലും ഇപ്പൊളെടുക്കുന്നകണക്കിൽ യാതൊരുവിധമായ കുഴപ്പങ്ങളും നെരിടാതെയും ഫാറം അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള എല്ലാ വിവരങ്ങളും ശരിയായും ഇരുന്നാൽമാത്രമെ ഗവർമെന്റിനു ഉദ്ദെശ്യം പൂർത്തിയാകയുള്ളു എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും ജനസംഖ്യ കണക്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനു തുടങ്ങേണ്ടതായ ൧൦ മാസം ൫൯ മുതൽ മെ ൧൦ ൫൯

വരെ തഹശീൽദാർ ആ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള എല്ലാ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം സഞ്ചരിച്ചു എന്നുമറെറന്മാർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഓരോ പ്രവൃത്തികളെയും പരിശോധിക്കയും മാതൃക അനുസരിച്ചു ഒരു വാരത്തിനു ഒരിക്കൽ ഒരു സ്റ്റേറുമെൻറു തയാറാക്കിയും ആഫീസിലെക്കു അയയ്ക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇച്ചെയ്കിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സു കമ്മീഷണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

മാതൃകഫാറം

——താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നും പ്രഥമജനസംഖ്യകണക്കു എടുക്കുന്നതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു പരിശോധന നടത്തിയവകക്കു സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസിലെക്കു അയക്കുന്ന സ്റ്റേറുമെൻറു.

പരിശോധന നടത്തിയ മാസവും തീയതിയും	പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെപെരു	കരയുടെ പെരു	ഫയനൽ സെൻസസ്സ് ബ്ലാക്കിൻെറ നമ്പർ	പരിശോധിച്ചതു ഷെഡ്യൂളൊവിട്ടകളൊഎന്നു	വിട്ടകളായിരുന്നാൽ അവകളുടെ നമ്പർ	ഒതറവു കണ്ടവിവരം	തെറവു തിപ്പിച്ചവിവരം	റിമാക്കു

ഫാറം-മാണ്ടു
മാസം നം-

(മടക്കു)

Requires Tahsildars to arrange for statements being prepared showing all places such as cart-stands, halting stations, &c., in each Block, where travellers and the houseless poor are likely to be found on the Census night and to have these statements stitched to the Enumeration Books.

നമ്പ്ര നഫ.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസ്.
തിരുവനന്തപുരം, ഫാന്നു—ധനു വ്യാ.

സക്ക്യുലർ.

—താലൂക്കു തഹശീൽദാക്ക എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ

ഫ ം വ ം രജിസ്തർകളിൽ കൊള്ളിക്കാത്തതും വഴിയാത്രകാരും മറ്റു നാടോടികളും ഗൊസായിമാരും താമസിക്കത്തക്കതും തത്സമയം താമസിക്കുന്നതുമായ ആൽതറ വണ്ടിപ്പെട്ട മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. അവകളിലും ഫ്യനൽസെൻസസ്സ് കാലത്തു ജനസംഖ്യ നിണ്ണയിക്കേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമാണു. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളും വിട്ടുപൊകാതെയിരിക്കേണ്ടതിനായി പ്രഥമ ജനസംഖ്യ നിണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതിനും സന്ദർഭത്തിൽതന്നെ ഓരൊ ഫ്യനൽ സെൻസസ്സ് ബ്ലാക്കിനകത്തു മെൽവിവരിച്ചതുപൊലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും സ്ഥലങ്ങളുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ആ വിവരത്തിനു ഇത്രാം നമ്പർ വീട്ടിനുസമീപം ഇന്നസ്ഥലം ജനങ്ങളും താമസിക്കത്തക്കതായൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നതായൊ ഇരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഏതു ബ്ലാക്കിൽ ഫ ം വ ം രജിസ്തർകളിലുൾപ്പെട്ടതല്ലാതെ ജനങ്ങളും താമസിക്കത്തക്ക വെറെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ഇല്ലായെന്നും ഒരു പട്ടിക എഴുതി അവിടത്തെ എന്യുമറെഷൻ ബുക്കിന്റെ കൂടവിൽ ചെത്തുവൈയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാരൊടും പരിശൊധനയിൽ പട്ടികപ്രകാരം ശരിയായിരിക്കുന്നൊയെന്നു തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തി സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു സൂപ്രവൈസരൊടും ചട്ടം കെട്ടേണ്ടതാണു.

ഫ്യനൽ സെൻസസ്സ് കാലത്തു ഏതു വക സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ കണക്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനു വെണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥകളും ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഇച്ചൊല്ലിക്ക എഴുതിയ

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

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Calls attention to the variations in the number of houses as disclosed at this Census and asks for a statement of views based on local investigation, on the special causes that may be responsible therefor.

നമ്പ്ര നൂറ.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസു.
തീരുവനന്തപുരം, ന്നു—ധനു വ്യറ.

സക്കുലർ.

—താലൂക്കു തഹശീൽദാക്കു എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ.

പത്തുസംവത്സരത്തിനൊരിക്കൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സെൻസസ്സ് കണക്കുപ്രകാരം ഓരോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും മുൻസെൻസസ്സ് കാലത്തുനിന്നും വർത്തമാനകാലംവരെ നൂറിനു രൂവീതം വീടുകൾ കൂടുതൽ കാണുമെന്നും രാജ്യത്തു അന്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും ഇതിനു മുൻപു നടന്നിട്ടുള്ള സെൻസസ്സിലെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളാൽ കാണപ്പെട്ടുന്നു. ഇതിനു രൂവീതം എന്നകണക്കിൽനിന്നും അധികമായി കൂടുതലായൊ കുറവായൊ കണക്കുകളാൽ കാണപ്പെട്ടുന്നപക്ഷം അതിനു പ്രത്യേകംകാരണം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം കൂടുതൽകാണുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എന്നുമറേട്ടന്മാർ അധികത്തിനു നമ്പരിടുകയും കണക്കു തയാറാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതായും കുറച്ചുകാണുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ നമ്പർ ഇടാതെ വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞതായും ഊഹിക്കുന്നതാണു.

ഈനൂറാണ്ടത്തെ സെൻസസ്സുകണക്കിൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സെൻസസ്സ് കണക്കിനാൽ ആ താലൂക്കിൽ നൂറിനു—വീതം $\frac{\text{കൂടുതൽ}}{\text{കുറവു}}$ കണ്ടതും ഇതിന്റെകാരണം ഇന്നതെന്നു ഒടുവിലത്തെ സെൻസസ്സ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ വിവരിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകകൊണ്ടു ആ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള ഓരോ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കും അതാതു പാവുന്ത്രകാന്മാരെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തി അവരുടെ അധികാരത്തിൽചേർന്ന സ്ഥലംമുഴുവനും ചുറ്റിസഞ്ചരിച്ചു എന്നുമറേട്ടർ ആ പ്രവൃത്തിയിലുള്ള എല്ലാവീടുകൾക്കും ശരിയായും ആവർത്തിക്കാതെയും വിട്ടുപൊകാതെയും നമ്പർ ഇട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടൊയെന്നും ന്നു മാണ്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞതിൽപിന്നെ എത്രവീടുകൾ ഉണ്ടുദ്ദേശമായി $\frac{\text{പണിചെയ്തു}}{\text{നശിച്ചുപൊയിട്ടുണ്ടെ}}$ ന്നും ഒരു വിധം വന്നതിന്റെ കാരണം ഇന്നതെന്നുംസൂക്ഷ്മമായി തിട്ടംവരുത്തുന്നതിനു ചട്ടം കെട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അങ്ങനെ തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിച്ചാവുത്രുകാരന്മാർനിശ്ചയപ്പെട്ടതിന്റെ ശേഷം യാതൊരു വീട്ടുകളും ഇല്ലെന്നുകണ്ടാൽ ഫാന്യൂമാണ്ടത്തെ സെൻസസ്സിൽ എന്യൂമറെട്ടർ തയാറാക്കീട്ടുള്ള വീട്ടരജിസ്ടർ ഫാറപ്രകാരം ഇത്ര വീടുകൾ ംരം പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ വാസ്തവമായി ഒണ്ടെന്നും അവത്തിച്ചു നമ്പർ കൊടുക്കയൊ നമ്പർ കൊടുക്കാതെ വിട്ടുപൊകയൊ ചെയ്തതായി യാതൊരു വീടുകളും ഇല്ലെന്നും ഫാന്യൂമാണ്ടിനിപ്പുറം ഉദ്ദെശം ഇത്ര വീടുകൾ പണിചെയ്തി / നശിച്ചുപൊയി ട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഒരു റിപ്പൊർട്ട് വരുത്തിയും ആളുകൾ / കരവു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ കാരണത്തെ വിവരിച്ചു തെളിവായും സവിസ്താരമായും തഹശീൽദാർ ഒരു റിപ്പൊർട്ടയാറാക്കിയും പാവുത്രുകാരന്മാരൊടുവാങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള റിക്കാട്ടുകൾസഹിതം ഫൈദിവസത്തിനകം അയച്ചു വിവരം റിപ്പൊർട്ട് ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാകുന്നു. പാവുത്രുകാരന്മാരിടെ പരിശൊധനയിൽ വല്ല വ്യത്യാസങ്ങളും കാണപ്പെട്ടാൽ അവകളെ തഹശീൽദാരും പരിശൊധിച്ചു ശരിയാക്കിക്കയും അതിലെക്കു പ്രത്യെകം ഒരു റിപ്പൊർട്ടയക്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളണം.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ
എൻ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

നമ്പ്രു ന്നു

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസു.
തിരുവനന്തപുരം
ഫാന്നു—ധനുമാസം.

സക്യൂലർ.

—താലൂക്കു തഹശീൽദാക്കു എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ

Calls for returns of Census forms received, used up, and remaining in hand.

സെൻസസ്സ് സംബന്ധിച്ചു A ഫൊ, B, C, D ഫൊ, E ബി, ംരം ഫാറങ്ങൾ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഉപയൊഗപ്പെടുത്തിയതു നീക്കിശെഷം ഫാറങ്ങളെ എത്ര തവണയായി എത്ര ഫാറങ്ങൾ ഏതെതു ദിവസങ്ങളിൽ

Requires Tahsildars to see that Enumerators do actually visit the places inhabited by castes such as Parayas, Pulayas, &c., and enumerate them and not stand at a distance and prepare schedules inferentially. Tahsildars were also required to inspect such localities themselves.

വ്വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും അതിൽ ക്രമമായിട്ടുള്ള യൊഗിച്ചതു എത്രയെന്നും പാഴ ചിലവു എത്രയെന്നും നീക്കി ഇരിപ്പു എത്ര എന്നും ഉള്ള കണക്കുകളൊട്ടുകൂടി ഉടൻ അയക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇപ്പൊൾ മൂന്നാം നമ്പർ ഫാറങ്ങൾ അയച്ചു വരുന്നതും മെൽ എന്യുമറെഷൻ ടിക്കറ്റു മുതലായതുകൾ അയക്കപ്പെട്ടതുമാകയാൽ അവകളെ പാഴചിലവിനു ഇടവരുത്താതെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു ഉപയൊഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ തഹശീൽദാര പ്രത്യെകം ദൃഷ്ടി വയ്ക്കുണ്ടതാണു.

ഇച്ചെയ്ത്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷ്ണർ
എൻ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ

നമ്പ്ര നം.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷ്ണരാഫീസ
തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
ഫാന്യു—ധനു മതിനു.

സർക്കുലർ.

—താലൂക്കു തഹശീൽദാർക്കു എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ

എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാർ മിക്ക അത്യകലം ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ ആയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അവർ തീണ്ടുള്ള ജാതിക്കാരായ പറയർ പുല്യർ മുതലായവരുടെ കുടിലുകളിൽ പൊകുന്നതിനു മടിച്ചു ദൂരെയിരുന്നു ഉദ്ദെശമായി കണക്കു തയാറാക്കുന്നതിനും അതു നിമിത്തം കുഴപ്പത്തിനും ഇടവരുമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു അപ്രകാരം സംഭവിക്കാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതിനു വെണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുകയും അതനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടൊയെന്നു സൂപ്രവൈസർമാരെകൊണ്ടു പരിശൊധിപ്പിക്കയും തഹശീൽദാരും പരിശൊധിക്കയും ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ആ താലൂക്കിൽ വീട്ടുരജിസ്തർ ജൊലിനടക്കുന്ന സമയം മെൽവിവരിച്ചതിൽ എത്ര കുടിലുകൾക്കു പലകതുണ്ടിനു നമ്പർ കൊ

Instructs Tahsildars to obtain and peruse, before the preparation of pay-bills, reports from the Supervisors on the conduct of Enumerators.

ട്ടത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയെണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതി
നാൽ വിവരം കഴിയുന്നതും വെഗത്തിൽ റി
പ്പൊർട്ട് ചെയ്യണം.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മിഷണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

സുബ്രമന്യ.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസു.

ഫൊന്നു—ധനു ഫൻനു.

സക്കീട്ടു, വക്കീല

സക്ക്യൂലർ.

—താലൂക്കുതഹശീൽദാക്കു എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്ത
രവു എന്തെന്നാൽ

നാം നമ്പർ ഫ്രാം തയാറാക്കുന്നതിനും സ
മയം എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാർ ജാഗ്രതയായും സൂ
ക്ഷ്മമായും കണക്കുകൾ തയാറാക്കുകയും
സൂപ്രവൈസർമാരുടെ വരുതിക്കനുസരി
ച്ചു നടക്കയും ചെയ്യെണ്ടതുആവശ്യമാകുന്നു.

അതിലേക്കു ധനുമാസത്തെയും
വരുന്ന മകരമാസത്തെയും ശമ്പളത്തിനു
ബിൽ അയക്കുന്നതിനു മുൻപായി ഓരോ
എന്യുമറെട്ടരും ശരിയായി ജൊലിചെയ്തിട്ടു
ണ്ടൊയെന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവർ
ചെയ്തവെലവിവരം എന്തെല്ലാമെന്നും അ
വക്കു എത്രദിവസത്തെ ശമ്പളം പിടിപ്പാ
എഴുതെണ്ടതെന്നും കാരണത്തൊടുകൂടി സൂ
പ്രവൈസർമാരുടെ അടുക്കൽ നിന്നും ഡ്യൂ
പ്ലിക്കെറായി ഒരുസ്റ്റെറ്റുമെൻറു വരുത്തു
കയും സ്റ്റെറ്റുമെൻറു കിട്ടിയാൽ അതിന്മെ
ൽ തഹശീൽദാരുടെ യുക്തംപൊലെ തീരു
മാനം ചെയ്തു മൂന്നു ദിവസത്തിനകം ഒരു
പ്രതി നമ്പർ ആഫീസിലെയ്ക്കു അയക്കയും ഒരു
പ്രതി സൂപ്രവൈസർ കാണുന്നതിനായി
അയച്ചു തിരിയെ വരുത്തി റിക്കാട്ടു ചെയ്യു
യും ചെയ്യെണ്ടതും വിവരം എല്ലാസൂപ്ര
വൈസർമാരെയും എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാരെയും
തെര്യപ്പെടുത്തെണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

Directs Supervisors to scrutinize minutely the entries in each Enumeration Book as soon as received and correct the errors detected in the light of the Rules issued.

നമ്പ ൪൦.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസു.

സക്കീട്ടു, കൊല്ലം.

൨൦൦൧—ധനു ൨൧ന.

സക്ക്യൂലർ.

മൂന്നാം നമ്പർ ഫാറം തയാറാക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധമായി സൂപ്പർവൈസർമാർ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു നടത്തേണ്ട സംഗതികൾ.

ഒരൊ എന്യൂമറൊഷൻ പുസ്തകവും എഴുതി തീൎന്ന തൻറെപക്കൽ കിട്ടിയ ഉടനെ തന്നെ ആയതു ഏൽപ്പിച്ച എന്യൂമറെട്ടരെ കൂടി വച്ചുംകൊണ്ടു അതിൽ എഴുതീട്ടുള്ള വിവരങ്ങളെ സൂപ്പർവൈസർന്നല്ലതിന്മണ്ണം വായിച്ചു നൊക്കുകയും രൂൾസുകൾ നൊക്കി സൂക്ഷ്മമായി പരിശൊധിക്കയും കാണുന്ന തെറ്റുകളെ അപ്പൊൾ തന്നെ തിരുത്തിക്കയും ചെയ്യണ്ടതു കൂടാതെ മെലും അതു പൊലെ തെറ്റുകൾ വരാതെ പട്ടിക തയാറാക്കുന്നതിനു വെണ്ട വിവരങ്ങളെ എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാരെ മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം.

ൟ വിധം നടത്തുന്നതായ്കൽ ഉടനുടൻ തെറ്റുകളെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു ശരിയാക്കുന്നതിനും മെല്പൽ യാതൊരു അബദ്ധങ്ങളും എഴുതാതെ രൂൾസുകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാർ ശരിയായി പട്ടിക തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനും എളുപ്പമുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഇതിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന ജൊലിയെ കാരണമാക്കി സൂപ്പർവൈസർ സഞ്ചരിച്ചു പരിശൊധന നടത്തുന്നതിനൊ എന്യൂമറെട്ടർമാർ പതിവു ജൊലി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനൊ തടസ്ഥം വന്നുകൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ,

എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

Instructs Tahsildars to call upon each Supervisor to sign a certificate that he has gone through the Enumeration Books of his Circle and corrected all errors therein and to forward the certificates to the Census Office with remarks, if any.

നമ്പ്ര ൫൨.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസു,
സക്കീട്ട്, ആലപ്പുഴ.
൧൯൧൧—ധനു ൨൫.

സക്കുലർ.

—താലൂക്ക തഹശീൽദാക്ക എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ.

സെൻസസ്സ് സംബന്ധമായി സൂപ്രവൈസർമാർ നടക്കേണ്ട സംഗതികൾക്ക റൂൾസ്കൾമുതലായതു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു കൂടാതെ രാംനന്പരിൽ ൧൨ മാസം ൨൫൯ സക്കുലർ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ആ സക്കുലർ തഹശീൽദാരും നൊക്കിയിരിക്കാവുന്നതുമാണ.

ഇപ്പോൾ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സൂപ്രവൈസർമാരുടെയും എന്യുമറേട്ടന്മാരുടെയും സെൻസസ്സ് ജോലി മകരമാസം ഇരുപതോടെ തീരുന്നതാകകൊണ്ടു അതിനുമുമ്പായി പ്രിലിമനറിഎന്യുമറെഷൻ റൂൾസ് ൫൨ മുതൽ ൫൫ വരെ വകുപ്പുകളിലെയും രാംനന്പ്ര സക്കുലരിലെയും താല്പര്യപ്രകാരം സൂപ്രവൈസർ തന്റെ സക്കിളിലുള്ളഎല്ലാഎന്യുമറെഷൻ പുസ്തകങ്ങളെയും അവയിലുള്ള ഓരൊപട്ടികകളെയും പരിശൊധിക്കയും തെറ്റുകൾ തീക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു എന്നു ബൊധംവരുത്തുന്നതിനു ചട്ടംകെട്ടണം.

അങ്ങിനെ സൂപ്രവൈസർ സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റ് ഏല്പിച്ചതിന്റെ ശെഷം ഓരൊ എന്യുമറെഷൻ പുസ്തകങ്ങളെയും പട്ടികകളെയും ഏറവും സൂക്ഷ്മമായി തഹശീൽദാരും പരിശൊധിക്കയും സൂപ്രവൈസരുടെ പരിശൊധനയിൽ വിട്ടുപൊയതായി കാണുന്നതെറ്റുകളെ ഉടനെ ശരിയാക്കിക്കയും ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാണു.

പിന്നിട്ടു സൂപ്രവൈസരുടെ സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റിനെൽ തഹശീൽദാക്ക വല്ല അഭിപ്രായവും പറയാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെയും ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റ് ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും അതിൽതന്നെ എഴുതി തഹശീൽദാരും ഒപ്പിട്ടു ൦രുയാഫിസിലക്കു അയക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്ക എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ

Requires Tahsildars to arrange for Enumerators, who have finished their work being deputed to assist those who may have yet to go through much work and are not likely to complete it within the pescribed time.

നമ്പ്ര രവ.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസ്.
സക്കീട്ട, ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി.
ഫാസ്തു—ധനു വന്നു.

സക്ക്യൂലർ.

—താലൂക്ക തഹശീൽദാക്ക എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ

ചില എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാക്ക കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ജോലികൾ അധികമായിരിക്കയൊ ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള സമയത്തിനകം തീരുത്തക്കതല്ലെന്നു കാണപ്പെടുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാക്ക സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനായി ആ താലൂക്കിൽ ഏതെല്ലാം എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാക്ക മുൻപിൽകൂട്ടി ജോലി തീരുന്നവരാ അവരെഎല്ലാം ഓഫീസിലെ അനുവാദത്തിനായി കാത്തിരിക്കാതെ ഉടനടൻ അയച്ചുനടത്തിച്ചു കൊള്ളേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

Calls for a statement of occupied houses and population according to the Preliminary Enumeration, in view to enquire into the causes of variations; and also for a report on the action taken in the matter of requiring Supervisors to test and check entries according to the rates prescribed in the Rules issued.

സക്കീട്ട നമ്പ്ര ക.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസ്.
സക്കീട്ട, ആലുവാ
ഫാസ്തു—മകരം രണ്ടു.
എല്ലാ തഹശീൽദാക്കും

ആ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള എല്ലാസൂപ്രവൈസർമാരെകൊണ്ടും പ്രാഥമിക ജനസംഖ്യ രീതിയിൽ ഉടനെ ആൾപാർപ്പുള്ള വീടുകളുടെയും അതുകപ്പാടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആൺപെൺ തിരിച്ചും ഒരു കണക്കു തയാറാക്കിച്ചയച്ചു വിവരം റിപ്പൊർട്ടുചെയ്യണം. ഇതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഓരോ കണക്കിനെയും പൊയ സെൻസസ്സ് കണക്കിനെയും ഒത്തുനൊക്കി ഉള്ള കൂടുതൽകുറവിനെയും അതിനാൽ പെളിപ്പെടാവുന്ന ഓരൊ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ന്യൂനതകളെയും അറിഞ്ഞു ഒടുവിലത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യക്കുമുമ്പായി കഴിയുന്നേടത്തൊളം പാവ്രത്യകാർമുഖാന്തിരം പരിശൊ

ധിച്ച ശരിപ്പെട്ടത്താണ്. ആയതുകൊണ്ട് ഓരോ കണക്കും സൂക്ഷ്മമായും വെഗത്തിലും ആയപ്പാൻ വെണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകളും ചെയ്യ ഉടൻതന്നെ നടത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു,

2. സൂപ്രവൈസർമാർക്കുള്ള പ്രഥമജനസംഖ്യ ഫീൽഡുകളിൽ നാൻാം വകുപ്പുംപ്രകാരം നൂറിനു രൂ. വിതത്തിനുകുറയാതെ പരിശോധന ചെയ്യണമെന്നും രണ്ടാം വകുപ്പുംപ്രകാരം എന്യുമറെട്ടർമാർ എഴുതീട്ടുള്ള കണക്കുകളെ ആഫീസിൽവച്ച പരിശോധനചെയ്യണമെന്നും ആ പരിശോധനയിൽ കാണുന്ന പ്രത്യക്ഷ അബദ്ധങ്ങളെ എല്ലാം തിരുത്തണമെന്നും വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിനു പുറമെ ഇവിടെനിന്നും രണ്ടാം വകുപ്പുംപ്രകാരം സക്കുലരും അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. സൂപ്രവൈസരുടെ പരിശോധന ഗവർമെണ്ടിൽ ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള കണക്കിൽ നിന്നും കുറഞ്ഞിരുന്നാൽ കഠിനമായ തീർച്ചക്കായി ഇവിടെനിന്നും ശിപാശ ചെയ്യേണ്ടകായ്മാകകൊണ്ടും ഇൻഡ്യാ സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ ഓരോ വിഷയത്തിൽ നിർബന്ധമായി എഴുതി അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും തഹശീൽദാർ പ്രത്യേകം ദൃഷ്ടി വെക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതുവരെചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പരിശോധന കുറവാണെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ അതിനെശരിപ്പെടുത്താനുള്ള കൂടുതൽ പരിശോധന ഉടനെനടത്താൻ സൂപ്രവൈസരോടു നിഷ്കർഷയായി ചട്ടംകെട്ടുകയും ഓരോ സക്കുലർ അനുസരിച്ചു തഹശീൽദാർ നടത്തുന്ന നടപടിയെപ്പറ്റി സക്കുലർ കിട്ടിയ മൂന്നു ദിവസത്തിനകം റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളണം.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ,

എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

Requires Tahsildars to disband the paid Census agencies as soon as the Preliminary Enumeration may be over.

സക്കിട്ട നമ്പ്ര്, നം.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസ്.

സക്കീട്ട്, ആലപ്പുഴ.

ഫ്രൈ—മകരം ൧൧൯൰.

എല്ലാ തഹശീൽദാരന്മാക്കും

പ്രഥമജനസംഖ്യനിർണ്ണയിക്കേണ്ടജോലി ൦രം മാസം ൧൯-ക്കകം തിരെണ്ടതാണെന്നു അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ൟസ്സ രണ്ടാം വകുപ്പിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

ഒടുവിലെത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യഎടുപ്പുവകക്കു വളരെ എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാരും സൂപ്രവൈസർമാരും ആവശ്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു അതിലെക്ക സക്കാർ ജോലിക്കാരെ നീക്കിശെഷം വെണ്ടിവരുന്ന ആളുകളെ അപ്പൊൾ നിയമിച്ചു കൊള്ളുണ്ടതാകയാൽ ഇപ്പൊളുള്ള സൂപ്രവൈസർമാരും എന്യുമറെട്ടർമാരും പ്രഥമജനസംഖ്യ നിർണ്ണയിത ജോലി തീൎന്നതിൽ പിന്നെ ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു. സൂപ്രവൈസർമാരുടെ പഴയ ജോലിക്ക അവർ ഹാജരാകെണ്ടതിലെക്കായി അവരുടെ ഇപ്പൊഴത്തെ ജോലി തീൎന്നുടനെ വെലവിട്ടുത്തി കൊള്ളുണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാർ ജോലി തിൎത്തു ഏല്പിച്ച മൂന്നുദിവസത്തിനകം സൂപ്രവൈസർമാരുടെ പക്കൽ ഇരിപ്പുള്ള സെൻസസ്സ് സംബന്ധമായ സകല രിക്കാട്ടുകളും താലൂക്കിൽ വൈപ്പിക്കയും അയാൾ നടത്തെണ്ട സകലനടപടികളും നടത്തിക്കയും ചെയ്യുംകൊണ്ടു അയാളെ വെലവിട്ടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി തിയതിവിവരം കാണിച്ചു തഹശീൽദാര സൂപ്രവൈസക്ക ഒരു പാസു കൊടുക്കയും അതിനു ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കെറ്റ് കാപ്പി ൦രംയാഫിസിലെക്ക അയക്കയും ചെയ്യുണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ൟസ്സിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അവധിയിൽ നിന്നും തക്കതായ കാരണം കൂടാതെ അനാവശ്യമായി കാലതാമസം വരുത്തുന്ന എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാക്കും സൂപ്രവൈസക്കും അ

Forwards copies of rules regarding the Census of travellers and the houseless poor and calls for a statement of the number of schedules, rules, &c, that are required.

കാലത്തെ ശമ്പളം കൊടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനിട
യില്ലെന്നുള്ള വിവരവും അവരെധരിപ്പി
ക്കേണ്ടതാണെ.

ഇച്ചെയ്ക്ക എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

സുബ്രഹ്മ.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസു.
തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
൧൦൬൯—മകരം ൧൦൯.

സർക്കുലർ.

—താലൂക്ക് തഹശീൽദാക്ക് എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്ത
രവു എന്തെന്നാൽ

൧൯൦൧-ാംവർഷം മാച്ച് മാസം ൧൯-ക്ക ശ
രിയായിവരുന്നകുംഭമാസം ൧൭-ാം രാത്രിയി
ൽകടവുകളിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന വള്ളങ്ങളിൽ താമ
സിക്കുന്നവരായും റൊഡ്, ആറു, തോട്ട, കാ
യൽമുതലായസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൂടിസഞ്ചരിക്ക
ുന്നവരായും ഭവനങ്ങളില്ലാത്ത പാവപ്പെട്ട
വരായും ഉള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ കണക്കെടുക്കേ
ണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റിഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള റൂൾസുകളോരൊ
ന്നിനും മലയാളം കാപ്പി ൨-ം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് കാ
പ്പി ൨-ം ഇതൊടൊന്നിച്ചയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

റൂൾസുകളെ നല്ലതിനമണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാക്കി
മെൽ വിവരിച്ച സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എടുക്കുന്ന
കണക്കുകൾ യാതൊരുവിധമായ സംശയ
ങ്ങൾക്കും കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾക്കും ഇടയാകാതെ എ
ുയും ശരിയായി എടുക്കേണ്ടതിനാൽ ഇ
തിൽ തഹശീൽദാരു പ്രത്യേകം ദൃഷ്ടിവച്ചു
വേണ്ട നിഷ്കൃഷ്ടകർമ്മം ചെയ്ത് കണക്കെടു
പ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണെ.

ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി വല്ല ഏർപ്പാടുകളും ഇവി
ടെനിന്നും ചെയ്യേ നടത്തിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടെ
ന്നു തഹശീൽദാക്ക് തോന്നിയാൽ അവക
ർക്ക വിവരമായി ഒരു റിപ്പൊർട്ടയക്കണം.

യാത്രക്കാരുടെയും മാറും കണക്കുകർ
എടുക്കേണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള റൂൾസിൽ ൧൦൦
വകുപ്പിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുപൊലെ അ
വശ്യമുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങൾക്ക മാതൃകഫാറമ
നുസരിച്ച ൨൦ മാസം ൨൦ നു-ക്കകംതന്നെ
ഇൻഡന്റു തയ്യാറാക്കി അയച്ചുകൊള്ളണം.

വനാംനമ്പ്രേ സക്കുലരിൽവിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു പൊലെഉത്സവംമുതലായവല്ലആഘോഷങ്ങളും പ്രമാണിച്ചമെൽവിവരിച്ചഫ്വാന്തരാത്രിയിൽ ജനാകാരംകൂട്ടുകയും കടകമ്പൊളങ്ങൾ നടക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും രം ട്രൂപ്പിലെ താല്പര്യപ്രകാരം കണക്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനു വെണ്ടെ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇച്ചെയ്ത്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷനർ,

എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

മാതൃകഫാറം

———താലൂക്കിൽ വഴിയാത്രക്കാരുടെ മുതലായവരുടെ കണക്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങൾക്കു സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസിലെക്കയക്കുന്ന ഇൻഡൻറ.

പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെ	റ്റൂൾസ്നസരിച്ചു ഏല്പെടുത്താൻ പൊകുന്ന		യാത്രക്കാരുടെ ഉദ്ദെശം എണ്ണം.	ആവശ്യമുള്ള		
പെരു	സ്റ്റെഷൻ	എണ്ണം		പട്ടിക ഫാറം	റിക്കറ	റ്റൂൾസ

(ഒപ്പു)

Impresses upon Tahsildars the desirability of so posting the Enumerators and Supervisors that places where a particular caste is largely found are censused by agencies belonging to that caste.

നമ്പ്ര ൫൦.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷ്ണരാഫീസു.
തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
൧൯൧൧ — ക്കുംമ് ൟ൯ു.

സക്ക്യൂലർ.

— താലൂക്കു തഹശീൽദാക്ക് എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു് എന്തെന്നാൽ

ഒടുവിലത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യ എടുക്കുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ചു് എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാരായും സൂപ്രവൈസർമാരായും നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ആളുകൾ പല ജാതിക്കാരായിരിക്കുമെല്ലൊ. ചിലസ്ഥലത്തു പല ജാതിക്കാരുടെയും വീടുകൾ ഇടകലർന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെങ്കിലും മിക്കസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഒരെ ജാതിക്കാരുടെ ഗൃഹങ്ങളും ശെഖരമായിട്ടു കാണപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഒടുവിലത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യ എടുക്കുന്നതിനു അതതു ജാതിക്കാരായിട്ടുള്ളവരെ തന്നെ എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സെൻസസ്സ് ജോലി താമസം കൂടാതെയും സൌകര്യമായും നടക്കുന്നതിനും ഷെഡ്യൂളുകളിൽ എഴുതുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ സൂക്ഷ്മമായിരിക്കുന്നതിനും ഇടയുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ തഹശീൽദാർ ൦രം ഭാഗത്തെ ഗൌനിച്ചു ഓരൊ ജാതിക്കാരും താമസിക്കുന്ന ഗൃഹങ്ങളിലെ ജനസംഖ്യ എടുക്കുന്നതിനു കഴിയുന്നതും അതാതു ജാതിക്കാരെ തന്നെ അതായത് ബ്രാഹ്മണഗൃഹങ്ങൾ അധികമുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തെക്കു ബ്രാഹ്മണരെയും ശൂദ്രഗൃഹങ്ങൾ അധികമുള്ളിടത്തെക്കു ശൂദ്രരെയും ഇതുപൊലെ മറ്റുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്കും എന്യൂമറെട്ടന്മാരായും സൂപ്രവൈസറന്മാരായും നിയമിച്ചു നടത്തിക്കയും ഒടുവിലത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യ നിർണ്ണയിച്ചു തീർന്നുടനെ ൦രം സക്ക്യൂലരനുസരിച്ചു നടത്തിയവിവരം കാണിച്ചു റിപ്പൊർട്ട് ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്കൊള്ളണം.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷ്ണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

Requires Tahsildars to supply Enumerators and Supervisors who are not Government servants with stationery and light, if necessary, for the enumeration of travellers, &c.

നമ്പ൪ ൫൨.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസ്.
തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
൧൦൯൭— കുംഭം ൫൯.

സക്ക്യുല൪.

—താലൂക്ക് തഹശീൽദാക്ക് എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു് എന്തെന്നാൽ

ഫൈനൽ സെൻസസ്സ് സംബന്ധിച്ച സൂപ്രവൈസർമാക്കും എന്യുമറെട്ടന്മാക്കും സ്റ്റീൽപേൻ മഷി മുതലായതുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ലിസ്റ്റിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും എന്നാൽ സ്റ്റീൽപെൻ വെക്കുന്ന ഹോൾഡരും മഷിക്കുപ്പിയും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിലേക്കു യാതൊരു വ്യവസ്ഥയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അതിലേക്കും ഫ്വുൻ രാത്രിയിൽ സെൻസസ്സ് കണക്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനു വിളക്കുവെപ്പുവകയ്ക്കു എങ്ങനെ നടത്തിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നും ഉത്തരവുണ്ടാകണമെന്നും ചില തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരുടെ റിപ്പോ൪ട്ടുകൾ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

മഷിക്കുപ്പിയും ഹോൾഡരും ജൊലിനടപ്പിനു തക്കവണ്ണവും ഗവർമെൻറിനു നഷ്ടം നേരിടാത്ത വിധത്തിലും സക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാരല്ലാതെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു തഹശീൽദാരുടെ യുക്തംപോലെ കൊടുത്തു നടത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. കൂടിയതീരെ എന്നുള്ളപക്ഷം അവശ്യമുള്ള സാമാനം കൈവിലയ്ക്കു വരുത്തിക്കൊടുപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നും സക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാരായ ആളുകൾക്കു മെൽവിവരിച്ച സാമാനങ്ങൾ അവരവർതന്നെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതാണ്.

ഫ്വുൻ രാത്രിയിൽ വഴിയാത്രക്കാരുടെ കണക്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ സക്കാർ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതായ ഓരോ സ്റ്റേഷനിലേക്കും വിളക്കുവെയ്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു. പലവക കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിൽ കണക്കുതയ്യാറാക്കാൻപോകുന്ന എന്യുമറെട്ടുക്കും വിളക്കുകൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നിയാൽ അപ്രകാരം കൊടുപ്പിക്കണം.

അരയ്ക്കാൽപണം വിലയുള്ള ഓരോ തകരവിളക്കും മാഹാണിപ്പുണ്ണത്തിന്റെ മണ്ണെണ്ണയും ഒരു സ്റ്റേഷനിലേക്കു മതിയാ

Draws the attention of Tahsildars to paras 18 and 19 of the Final Census Rules and requires them to see that the figures for Jails, lock-ups, Ports, Hospitals, Plantations, &c., are included in their Taluk totals.

കുന്നതാകയാൽ ആ ഭാഗത്തെയും ഗൌനിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ചിലവുകൾക്കു ബിൽ അയച്ചുകൊള്ളണം.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

നമ്പ്ര ൫൩.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസു.
തീരുവനന്തപുരം.
൧൦൯൩—കുംഭം ൧൯.

സർക്കുലർ.

—താലൂക്കു തഹശീൽദാർക്കു എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ.

ഫൈനൽ സെൻസസ്സ് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ചട്ടം ൧൮-ം, ൧൯-ം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള ആകെ തുകയ്ക്കു ൦൦൩൦ാമതു ഫീസിലെക്കു കമ്പി അയക്കണമെന്നും ആ തുകയിൽ സെൻസസ്സ് സക്കിട്ടം അതിലുൾപ്പെട്ട ബ്ലാക്കുകളും മാത്രമല്ലാ ആ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള എല്ലാ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ തുകയും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

ആ താലൂക്കിലുൾപ്പെട്ടതിൽ കാപ്പിത്തോട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ അതുകൾ നിക്കി തുറമുഖങ്ങളുടെ കണക്കുകൾ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാരും ഫാക്ടറിയിലുൾപ്പെട്ട കണക്കുകൾ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാരും ജയിൽ ആസ്പത്രി, ലാക്കപ്പ് മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ കണക്കുകൾ അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു സ്ഥലം ചാർജ്ജുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും താലൂക്കിൽ ഏൽപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു

അതിനാൽ തഹശീൽദാർ ആകെത്തുക തയാറാക്കുന്ന സമയത്തിനുമുമ്പെ ആ താലൂക്കിലുൾപ്പെട്ടതിൽ എല്ലാസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ കണക്കുകളും വന്നതക്കവണ്ണം മുൻകൂട്ടി ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുകയും വല്ല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ കണക്കുകളും വരേണ്ടതാണെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ ഉടനെ അയച്ചു വരുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുകയും ചെയ്യണം.

ഒരു കാരണവശാലും ഒരു കണക്കുകളും ആതാലൂക്കിലുൾപ്പെട്ടതിൽവിട്ടുപോകാതെ ആകെത്തുക തയാറാക്കി അയക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ജാഗ്രതയായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

Directs Tahsildars to despatch the Enumeration Books of their Taluks arranged in the order of Blocks, Karas and Provertis and carefully packed in boxes so that they may not be damaged.

നമ്പ്ര ൪൪.

സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസു.
തിരുവനന്തപുരം.
ഫാന്യെ—കുംഭം ഫ്രമ്പ.

സക്ക്യുലർ.

—താലൂക്കു തഹശീൽദാക്കു എഴുതുന്ന ഉത്തരവു എന്തെന്നാൽ

ഒടുവിലത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യയെടുപ്പു രീതിന്റെശേഷം ൧൨ മാസംഫ്രമ്പ-ക്കകം ആ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള സെൻസസ്സ് സംബന്ധമായ എല്ലാ പുസ്തകങ്ങളെയും ൧൨യാഫീസിലെക്കു അയക്കേണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ ഫാം വകുപ്പിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതനുസരിച്ചു ഫം ഫം നം നമ്പ്ര ഫ്രാംപുസ്തകങ്ങളെ പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകമായും പ്രവൃത്തി തിരിച്ചും കര ക്രമത്തിനും ബ്ലാക്കു നമ്പ്ര തുടച്ചയായും കുഴപ്പം വരാതെയും അടുക്കികെട്ടിയും ഓരൊ ഇനത്തിനും വിവമായി ലിസ്റ്റ് എഴുതിയും ഫ്രാങ്ങൾ മടങ്ങുകയൊ മുഷിഞ്ഞു ചീത്തയാകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനിട വരാതെ ഫ്രാത്തിന്റെ നീളം വീതിക്കു തക്കവണ്ണം ഓരൊ വീഞ്ഞപ്പെട്ടിയിലൊ അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം വെറെ മരം കൊണ്ടൊ തകരം കൊണ്ടൊ തീപ്പിച്ച തായപെട്ടികളിലൊ വ്യത്യാസങ്ങൾക്കിടവരാതെ അടക്കം ചെയ്തു എത്രയും ബന്തൊവസ്തായി ൧൨ മാസം ഫ്രമ്പ-ക്കകം അയക്കയും ഇതിലെക്കു ചിലവുള്ള പണത്തിനു ബിൽ അയക്കയും ചെയ്തു കൊള്ളണം.

ആ താലൂക്കിലെക്കയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഫ്രാങ്ങളും റാപ്പർ മുതലായതും ചിലവു നീക്കി യിരിപ്പുള്ളതിനെയും ൧൨യാഫീസിലെക്കു വരെണ്ടതായ സെൻസസ്സ് സംബന്ധമായ മറ്റു സകല റിക്കാഡുകളെയും ലിസ്റ്റൊടു കൂടി അയക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

ഇച്ചെയ്തിക്കു എഴുതിയ
സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ,
എൻ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ.

Enjoins the people to stay in their houses on the Census date till the enumeration is over and to render all assistance to the Census Agencies and requires all travellers to stop their conveyances if the Enumerators so require them and supply them with such information as he may ask for purposes of the Census.

വരുന്നു

കല്പനപ്രകാരം ഫൻഫാം വർഷം മാച്ചുമാസം പതിനാറു ശരിയായവരുന്ന ഏതൊമാസം കുംഭമാസം ഫൻതു കാലത്തു നാം രാജ്യത്തുള്ള എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളെയും ഏകകാലത്തിൽ എണ്ണി തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തി കണക്കു തയാറാക്കുന്നതിനു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യുന്നതു എന്തെന്നാൽ

ക. നാം മാസം ഫവുനു അസ്തമയംമുതൽ ഫൻതു ഉച്ചതിരിയുന്നതുവരെ ജനങ്ങൾ കഴിയുന്നതും അവരുടെ വീടുകൾവിട്ടു പോകാതെയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

ഖ. ഫവുനു രാത്രി വണ്ടിപ്പെട്ടകം, സത്രങ്ങൾ, അമ്പലങ്ങൾ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും യാത്രപുറപ്പെട്ട പൊകുന്ന വഴിത്രക്കാർ അവരുടെ യാത്രക്കു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വണ്ടിമുതലായ വാഹനാദികളെ എന്യുമറെറ്റർമാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പ്രകാരം നിറുത്തുകയും ചൊദിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളെ വിവരമായി പറഞ്ഞു കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഗ. ഫവുനു രാത്രി ഒരുനിക്കകം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അസൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകാത്തവിധത്തിൽ കടകൾ എല്ലാം അടയ്ക്കുന്നതായാൽ പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ കണക്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനു വളരെ സൌകര്യമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു എല്ലാസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഫവുനു രാത്രി ഒമ്പതുമണിക്കകം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അസൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകാത്തവിധത്തിൽ കടകൾ അടക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

ഘ. ഫൻതു കാലത്തു സെൻസസ്സ് എടുക്കപ്പെടുന്നസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലൊക്കയും ഓരൊവീട്ടിലും എന്യുമറെറ്റർ ചെന്നു കണക്കു തയാറാക്കുന്നസമയം അതാതു വീട്ടിൽ പ്രായം തികഞ്ഞതിൽ ഒരാൾ വിവരങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

മേൽവിവരിച്ചപ്രകാരം എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളും നടക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും ജനസംഖ്യ കണക്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനു വരുന്ന എന്യുമറെറ്റർക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള സഹായങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു എല്ലാവരും ബാദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടവരാണെന്നും ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ദിവാൻ. കെ. കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമിരായർ.
ദിവാൻപെഷ്കർ.

ഫൊനു-൨൨ാംനു
കുംഭമാസം രനു.

(II) Selections from Letters, Etc.

No. 577. / G. 189.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY,
Trivandrum, 31ST JANUARY, 1901.

FROM,

THE DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

To,

THE HEADS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

A general Census of the entire population in the State is, you are aware, proposed to be taken in March next. It will be partly on the night of the 18th Mausi, 1076 corresponding to the 1st March, 1901 and partly on the following morning. On a rough calculation of the number of persons that would be required as Supervisors and Enumerators, it has been found that not less than 18,000 persons will be necessary. To enlist such a huge agency for employment on a particular date and within particular hours in the ordinary way and on payment of salaries, is obviously impossible, and it is in view to ensure the agency required being secured without payment, that Government have been invested by Section 2 of the Census Regulation with power to order compulsory enlistment. But before the power conferred by law is exercised, it is necessary to ascertain whether the number of hands required could not be made up by drafting all available public servants from all Departments for this duty. I have, therefore, the honor to request you to be good enough to arrange to place, at the dispcsal of the local Tahsildars, all persons subordinate to you working in the several Taluks for 4 days commencing from the morning of the 28th February and ending with the evening of the 3rd March. As a preliminary to this being done, I would ask that a Talukwar statement each in the accompanying form, be prepared and sent up to this office so as to reach it by the 25th Thye, copy being sent to the Tahsildars concerned before that date. The statement should include all subordinates competent to do the Census work drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and below and working in the Taluk to which the statement relates, an entry to that effect being made in the remarks column against the names of such of them as have to be retained for the conduct of emergent work. Even intelligent peons able to read and write may be included in the lists. No leave or transfer of servants should be allowed except in most urgent cases so that all available men may be engaged on this duty. To enable the men detailed to conduct the Census, they will be given, as already stated, four days' leave —two days for studying the Rules and receiving the necessary instructions from the Tahsildars and the other two days for the actual taking of the Census and for the preparation of the returns.

2. As the Provisional Totals to be prepared after the completion of the Final Census have to be telegraphed to the Imperial Census Commissioner at the earliest possible date, it is necessary that they should be thoroughly accurate and that they should be communicated to the Travancore Census Commissioner by the evening of the 2nd March or by the fore-noon of the 3rd idem *at the very latest*. The officers and men engaged for the Census work should, therefore, be strictly warned that the smallest remissness on their part will be visited with the severest displeasure of Government.

3. A reply by return of post as to the action you have taken is requested.

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

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Statement of persons employed in the Taluk of forwarded to Government with reference to their letter No. dated

Number.	Name in full.	Caste.	Age.	Present position.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Station.....

Date.....

Signature of Head of Department

Office or Institution

No. 384, dated, Census Commissioner's Office, Trivandrum, 24th January, 1901.

To—The Divisional Forest Officers.

As desired by the Conservator of Forests, copies of Forms, Instructions, &c, have already been sent to you in separate packets as per list forwarded therewith for distribution among the Census Agencies in your division.

2. The filling up of the various columns of the Census Schedule especially those relating to Religion, Caste and Occupation require, as you are aware, the closest attention and I request you will kindly see to the entries being fully and correctly made. Ten copies of Circular No. 6 dated the 22nd Instant, just issued regarding enumeration of natives on English schedules are also enclosed for information and guidance.

3. As soon as the preliminary enumeration is over, I request you to forward to me two separate statements as per forms annexed (Nos. I and II) one showing the amount of inspection done by each Supervisor and the other showing the totals of houses and population.

4. I trust that, under your strict supervision and close guidance, complete and accurate statistics will be collected for the areas under your charge and that no houses or persons will, on any account, be omitted. The returns for the Forest tribes will, of course be, I hope, full and interesting.

No. I.

Statement showing the details of Inspection by the Supervisor of..... Circle in the Forest Division of .....

Name of Range..... Name of Supervisor.....

Name of Taluks (Blocks) included in each Range.	No. in each Block.			No. of entries tested by Supervisor.	House numbering and Preliminary Enumeration		Remarks.
	Houses.	Other buildings.	Total.		When commenced.	When completed.	

NOTE :—If a Taluk is divided into two or more Blocks, the name of the Taluk should be written first and against it the names of the Blocks it comprises should be written in serial order.

Date..... Signature.....

Station..... Counter Signature of Divisional Forest Officer.....

No. II.

Statement showing the totals of houses and population in the Forest Division of.....

Name of Range..... ...

Names of Taluks in each Range.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN EACH TALUK.					POPULATION.			Remarks.
	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.	Total.	Other buildings.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	

Date..... Name and Signature of Supervisor.....

Station..... ... Counter Signature of Divisional Forest Officer.....

No. 436, dated, Census Commissioners Office, Trivandrum, 1st February 1901.

TO—THE ACTING COMMERCIAL AGENT, ALLEPPEY.

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of the Schedules and Instructions as per list noted at foot and to request you will be good enough to kindly arrange that the instructions for filling in the Schedules are thoroughly mastered by the Enumerators and the entries fully and correctly recorded. I would invite your particular attention to Circular No. 6 dated the 22nd January, 1901.

2. The heading in each Schedule page should be completely written up. The name and tonnage of every vessel should be entered at the top of the schedule in place of the house-name and number. The name of the Port should also be clearly entered in red ink. The particular number and name of the Revenue Kara in which the Port is situated may be ascertained from the local Tahsildar.

3. After the final Census is over all the filled-in schedules should be stitched together into the cover provided for the purpose. An abstract for the Port should then be prepared and should be entered in the form printed on the 3rd page of the cover of the Enumeration book which should be immediately forwarded to the local Tahsildar as stated in para 13 of the Rules regarding the Sea-going population.

4. It is of the utmost importance that the Book with the abstract for the Port should reach the Tahsildar as early as possible after the Final Census, by the evening of the 2nd March *at the very latest.* I request therefore you will kindly arrange that no delay occurs in its despatch. I desire also to invite your attention to paras 10 (iii) and 14 of the above Rules.

No. 437, dated, Census Commissioner's Office, Trivandrum, 1st February 1901.

To—THE SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL JAIL AND THE SUPERINTENDENT, REFORMATORY.

* * I have the honour to forward the Schedules and Instructions as desired and request you will be good enough to arrange for the particulars regarding the persons enumerated being fully and correctly recorded. I invite your attention to Circular No. 6 dated the 22nd January, 1901.

2. On the top of each Schedule, the headings should be modified to suit the requirements of the Institution and filled up accordingly. Nothing, however, should be omitted to be entered. The particular number and name of the Revenue Kara in which the Jail is situated may be ascertained from the local Tahsildar.

3. After the Final Census is over, all the filled-in schedules should be stitched into a cover provided for the purpose. An abstract should then be prepared in respect of the several columns shown on the 3rd page of the cover and entered therein. This finished the necessary entries should be made on the first page of the cover and the Enumeration Book delivered to the Tahsildar as stated in para 9 of the Rules regarding Jails, Lock-ups, &c.

4. As it is of the utmost importance that the final returns should reach the Trivandrum Tahsildar on the morning of the 2nd March, I would specially request you to make the necesssary arrangements for the same.

No. 510, dated, Census Commissioner's Office, Trivandrum, 14th February 1901.

To—THE OFFICIATING COMMANDANT, NAIR BRIGADE.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 56 dated the 12th Instant, forwarding list of guards and the number of men who will be on duty on the Final Census day and another of the stations in the Taluks where detachments of the Brigade are stationed.

2. With reference to the latter, I am issuing instructions to the Tahsildars concerned to have the Brigade men enumerated by the ordinary Enumerator of the Block. I request you will be good enough to order the Officers at the several stations to render all assistance to the local Census authorities and tender full and correct information.

3. For the Census of the guards in the Capital, I am sending you the Forms, Instructions, etc., as per list noted at foot and request you will kindly make the necessary arrangements. The particulars in respect of each Sepoy are to be filled in on the night of the Ist March. For each station, a separate schedule may be taken, so that the returns relating to it may be kept distinct from the rest. On the top of each schedule, the name of the Taluk, Proverti and Kara in which the guard station is situated has to be entered and in the place of the house-number and house-name, the number and name of the guard-duty station should be written.

4. I shall thank you to farther arrange that on the top of each page are also written the words "Nair Brigade on duty in Trivandrum." On filling up the schedules for all the men on duty in the Trivandrum Taluk on the Census night, they have to be collected and stitched together into the cover provided for the purpose. The entries on the front page of the cover have then to be written. The Enumeration Book thus made up should then be forwarded to the local Tahsildar for incorporation with other census records.

5. As all the returns of the Taluk have to be received in time by the Tahsildar to enable him to prepare the prescribed abstracts and summaries, it will be of great help if the Brigade returns are ordered to be handed over to him by 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd March.

Travancore Census—1901.

LETTER OF APPOINTMENT.

Under section 3 of Regulation I of 1076, you are hereby appointed $\frac{\text{Enumerator}}{\text{Supervisor}}$ for $\frac{\text{Block}}{\text{Circle}}$ No in $\frac{\text{Kara}}{\text{Proverti}}$ in the Taluk of

2. You should present yourself before the Tahsildar on the mornings of the $\frac{\text{17th and 18th Masi}}{\text{28th February and 1st March}}$ to receive the necessary instructions for taking the Final Census.

3. After the enumeration and the preparation of the necessary returns are over, you should hand over to your $\frac{\text{Supervisor}}{\text{Tahsildar}}$ all Census papers in your possession and thereafter obtain from the Tahsildar a certificate to the effect that, having duly discharged the duties with which you are hereby entrusted, you have been relieved from further attendance.

Station. Signature.

Date. Official Designation.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3 of the Travancore Census Regulation I of 1076, the Division Peishcars, the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, the Conservator of Forests and the Census Commissioner are authorised to sign declarations of appointment as Census Officers under the Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
20th October, 1900.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that, to enable all public servants being utilized for the purposes of the Final Census, Offices and Courts will be closed on the 28th February, 1st and 2nd March, 1901, corresponding to the 17th, 18th and 19th Mausy, 1076.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Trivandrum,
9th February, 1901.

APPENDIX D.

Instructions for the Abstraction and Tabulation Office.

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Instructions for the Abstraction and Tabulation Office.

(I.) INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE RECORD-KEEPER.

The Record-keeper of the Abstraction and Tabulation Office will be in charge of the Enumeration Books, the Buildings Registers, the Abstraction slips, etc.

2. When the books for any Taluk arrive, the Record-keeper should check them with the final Census Block statements and see that he receives a book for every Block. If any book is missing he must report the matter at once for orders and keep a note of the same. He must see that all the Enumeration books of each Taluk are duly received by him.

3. He must then arrange them on shelves by Blocks, Karas and Provertis in accordance with the printed lists with which he will be provided. Special care should be taken that books relating to the Forest Reserves and Plantations are included in the Karas and Provertis to which they respectively belong and that none of them are wrongly placed. In this arrangement, the books for Towns should be kept separate from those for villages. The shelves of the Record-rack will be labelled to show their contents.

4. No book of any Taluk or Town should be issued for being examined or posted until all the books relating to it have been received and arranged in the Record-room.

5. The Record-keeper should also check the Circle and Charge Summaries and the Buildings Registers to see whether they are complete and if they are, they should also be arranged by Provertis and Taluks. If any of these records is missing, he should report the fact for orders and see that it is duly received and filed.

6. The schedule books should be first issued to the Examining section. The books for Villages should be issued separately from those for Towns, one after the other. The books relating to a Taluk or Town will be examined in the same section. When the examination is finished and the books are returned to him, the Record-keeper will see that the books of a Taluk are bundled up by Karas, that no book is missing in any bundle, that a guide slip is placed over each and that a Provertiwar statement of houses and population prepared by the Head Examiner in the precribed form is received by him. He will then re-arrange them on the shelves by Karas and Provertis.

8. After the books of a Taluk or Town have been examined, he will re-issue them to the Supervisor for posting along with Abstraction slips. Books for posting should be issued by one Proverti at a time. The books of a Taluk or town will be posted and checked in the same section.

9. When the books are no longer wanted in the Abstraction Office they will be returned to the Record-keeper who will finally arrange them in order on the shelves and keep them under custody till orders are passed for their disposal.

10. The following Registers will be Kept for the books and slips issued by the Record-keeper.

Register of Schedule Books issued from and returned to the Record Room.

Name of Taluk or Town.	Name of Proverti.	Number of Karas in each Proverti.	Number of Books in each Proverti	Date of issue to Head Examiner.	Date of return to Record Room.	Name and signature of Head Examiner.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Signature of Record Keeper.	Date of issue to Supervisor.	Name and Signature of Supervisor.	Date of return to Record Room.	Signature of Record keeper.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13

Register showing the quantity of slips in stock and expended.

Religion.....

DATE OF ISSUE.	QUANTITY IN STOCK							SECTION TO WHICH ISSUED.			Signature of Supervisor.
	MALE.			FEMALE.				No. of Section.	Name of Supervisor.	Number issued	
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

TOTAL NUMBER ISSUED FOR THE DAY.							BALANCE IN STOCK.							Signature of Record-keeper.	Signature of Head Clerk.	Remarks.
MALE.			FEMALE.				MALE.			FEMALE.						
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

(II) INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXAMINING ENUMERATION BOOKS.

(a.) Instructions for the Head Examiner.

The Examining branch will consist of a Head Examiner and Examining Clerks.

2. The examination of the Schedule books for each Taluk and Town will be made in the order of Blocks, Karas and Provertis.

3. The Head Examiner will obtain from the Record-keeper the Enumeration Books of one Taluk at a time, the Final Census Block statement relating thereto and a printed list of the Provertis and Karas in it.

4. On receipt of the books, he will (i) check them with the Block statement and see that they are serially numbered through and (ii) see that the serial numbers and names of the Provertis and Karas entered on the covers of the Enumeration Books agree with those given in the printed list. If not, he will make the necessary corrections in red-ink.

5. He will then issue to each Examining clerk the books of one Kara at a time and see that they are examined according to the directions laid down below. He will keep a register in the form subjoined for the issue of books to the Examiners.

Register of Schedule Books issued to and received from the Examining Clerks.

Taluk or Town.	Number of Proverti.	Number of Kara.	Serial number of Books.	Date of issue.	Name and signature of Examiner.	Date of return to Head Examiner.	Signature of Head Examiner.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

6. When after examination the books of each Kara are handed over to him, he will verify the totals of males and females and of unoccupied and occupied houses and then enter them in the following form.

Statement of Houses and Population.

Taluk... *Number and Name of Proverti*....

No. of Kara.	No. of Block.	No. of Occupied houses	No of Unoccupied houses.	Total No. of houses	Resident Population.			Floating Population.			Total Population.		
					Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total, Proverti.													

Date of Preparation.... Signature of Head Examiner...

Direction Slip.

1. Taluk.....
2. No. & name of Proverti.....
3. No.& Name of Kara
4. Final Census Blocks from.....to.....
5. Total No. of books.....
6. Total number of filled-in schedules.....

7. He should then fill up a Direction slip for the Kara, in the form shown in the margin, and endorse the same on the back thus:—

Examined
Date.....
Initials of
Head Examiner.....

The books of the Kara should then be tied up into a bundle with the Direction slip placed on the top.

8. When all the books of all the Karas in a Proverti have been thus examined and bundled up, and the totals for each Kara entered in the statement above shown, the figures should be totalled for the Proverti and the statement duly signed by the Head Examiner in attestation of its accuracy.

9. When all the Provertis in a Taluk have been finished, a Talukwar statement as per the above form should be made up, in which the Proverti totals should be posted in their serial order.

10. When this is finished, he should return the books of the Taluk with the statements prepared by him to the Record Keeper and receive from him the books of another Taluk.

11. The Head Examiner will be responsible for the accuracy and expedition of the work done by the men under him and will keep a daily Register of work in the from subjoined.

Register of Daily work done by each Examining clerk.

Name of Examiner.....

Date.	Examined Books of				Number in each Book of		Number of persons in each book whose entries have been examined.	Daily Total.	Signature of Examiner.	Signature of Head Examiner.	Remarks.
	Name of Taluk.	Number of Proverti.	Number of Kara.	Number of Books.	Schedules.	Persons.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

(*b*) *Instructions for the Examiners.*

1. Each Examiner will be supplied with the books of one Kara at a time.

2. He will take each book in the serial order and examine it in the following manner:

(*a*) He will first go through the pages of the book and see that all the filled-in schedules are there. If any schedule is missing, he will at once inform the Head Examiner who will enquire into the matter and report the same for the necessary orders.

(*b*) Under the Examination Rules, in cases where household schedules were issued, the Enumerator was required to leave in the Enumeration Book the necessary number of blank pages for copying from the house-hold schedules issued and filled-in and finally to collect them, copy them in their proper places in the book and to stitch them at the end for reference and check. The Examiner will see whether any such house-hold schedules have been so stitched and if so, whether they have been copied into the book. He will then remove such schedules and hand them over to the Head Examiner.

(*c*) He will then examine Column No. 1 of the schedules to see whether the persons enumerated in the book are serially numbered and whether the number of the last entry in the book tallies with the total population shown in the Abstract given on the cover.

(*d*) He will then check all the columns of each entry and see whether they have been correctly written up as required by the rules printed on the pages of the cover. Any errors detected should be reported for orders. The Examiner should not, on any account, make any corrections himself.

(*e*) He will then count the written schedules in the book and write the total after the serial number of the book entered on the first page of the cover thus : No. of schedules —35.

(*f*) He will total the occupied and unoccupied houses separately as also the miscellaneous buildings and see that they agree with the totals given in the Enumerator's Abstract.

(*g*) He will similarly check the totals of males and females entered in the Abstract.

(III.) INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE POSTING OF SLIPS.

The Abstraction office will be divided into sections, each consisting of posters and checkers under a Supervisor who is responsible for the work of his section and should see that the instructions for posting and checking are understood and observed.

2. The Supervisor will obtain from the Record-keeper the Enumeration books and Abstraction slips for posting, signing in the Issue Register prescribed for the purpose. Under the Record rules the books of a Taluk or Town will be posted and checked in the same section. While the books for Towns will be issued in one lot, those for Villages will be issued by one Proverti at a time. The distinction between Towns and Villages is very important in the sorting section and must be carefully maintained throughout.

3. The Supervisor will issue the books to the posting clerks one at a time in the order of Blocks.

4. The duty of a posting clerk is to copy the entries relating to each person entered in the Enumeration books on to slips of paper provided for the purpose.

5. Various colours, shapes and sizes of slips have been prescribed for representing the different religions (Hindu, Musalman, Christian, Jain, Animistic and others), sexes (male and female) and civil condition (unmarried, married and widowed) respectively. *Religions* are distinguished by the colour of the slips, brown representing Hindus; red Musalmans; yellow Christians; green Animists,—*i.e.*, hill-tribes and blue representing the other religionists such as Parsi, Buddhist, etc. *Sexes* are distinguished thus:—a complete slip represents a male, while a slip with the right hand top-corner cut off represents a female. *Civil Condition* is distinguished by the shape of the slips as shown in the diagram appended.

The posting clerk should study the diagram carefully and acquaint himself with the sizes and shapes of slips.

6. Each posting clerk will be furnished with a set of pigeon holes, slips of different colours and sizes, an Enumeration book and a deal-wood box to write upon. He should first place the slips in the pigeon holes in the manner shown below.

	Others male unmarried.	Christian male unmarried.	Musalman male unmarried.	Hindu male unmarried.
	Others male married.	Christian male married.	Musalman male married.	Hindu male married.
	Others male widowed.	Christian male widowed.	Musalman male widowed.	Hindu male widowed.
	Others female unmarried.	Christian female unmarried.	Musalman female unmarried.	Hindu female unmarried.
	Others female married.	Christian female married.	Musalman female married.	Hindu female married.
	Others female widowed.	Christian female widowed.	Musalman female widowed.	Hindu female widowed.

7. It will be noticed that, in this arrangement, the right-hand vertical row of holes contains the brown Hindu slips of all sexes and civil conditions, the next vertical row contains all the red Musalman slips, the third vertical row all the yellow Christian ones. For the other religionists who are few in number, the poster will be given a few blue slips which he will keep in his box to be used when necessary.

Again, the three *upper* horizontal rows of holes contain all the male slips, (this can be remembered by connecting it with the idea that the males are the superior sex), the unmarried males being in the topmost row, the married ones in the row next below that, and the widowed males in the third row. Similarly, the three lower horizontal rows contain all the female slips,—the fourth row the unmarried female slips, the fifth row the married female slips, and the bottom row of all the widowed female slips.

8. All the slips should be placed in the pigeon-holes with their shortest side towards the clerk. The female slips should be so arranged that the corner which has been cut off is placed farthest away from him and on the right-hand side of the bundle of slips. The slips will have to be written on in this way and to arrange them so at the outset will save the trouble of turning them round before writing on them.

9. It will be seen that the left-hand vertical rows of holes has been left empty. These holes are required to hold slips which have been written upon.

10. Having arranged the slips, the poster will take the Enumeration book given him and turn to the first page of the book and read the entries in columns 2, 4 and 5 for the first person enumerated in it and then pick out of the holes in front of him a slip which corresponds with the religion, the sex and the civil condition of that person.

Illustration.

Thus, if the first person entered on the page is a Hindu male married, he will take a slip from the second hole from the top in the right-hand vertical row of holes. If the person is a Musalman female unmarried, he will take a slip from the fourth hole from the top in the second vertial row of holes, and so on.

He should next read the entries in columns 2, 4 and 5 for the second person enumerated in the book, and similarly pick out from the pigeon-holes a slip representing the religion, sex and civil condition of that person. He should continue to do this until slips of the right colour and shape have been selected for every individual mentioned *on the first page* of the Enumeration book.

11. As each slip is selected, he should place it in his hand underneath the one chosen immediately before it, so that when he has selected all the slips for the page, they will be in the same order from top to bottom as that in which the persons they represent are entered on the page.

12. He should hold the slips in a bundle in his hand in this order and then copy out of the book, on each slip, the following particulars entered in the book against the person represented by each slip :—

(1) Serial number of the person (column 1).

(2) Sect of religion (Column 3).

(3) Age (Column 6).

(4) Caste (Column 7).

(5) Sub-division of Caste (Column 8).

(6) Principal Occupation (Column 9).

(7) Subsidiary Occupation (Column 10).

(8) When Columns 9 and 10 are blank, the occupation upon which the person is dependent (Column 11).
(9) Birth-place (Column 12).
(10) Parent-tongue (Column 13).
(11) Name of *Vernacular* language or languages (if any) in which the person is literate (Column 14).
(12) Knowledge of English, if any (Column 15).
(13) Infirmity (Column 16).
(14) Elephantoid swelling, if any (Column 17).

These entries should be written one below the other on the slips in Malayalam. The entries should be made in black-lead pencil clearly and legibly. The checking clerks have instructions to note all slips which are illegibly written and the posting clerk will be fined for each of them.

13. The following special instructions should be noted in regard to the entry of the several particulars noted in the previous paragraph :—

Item 1.—Serial number of the person (column 1 of the schedule).—This item should never be blank. The number should be written in the *extreme* left-hand top corner of the slip, so that it may not be confused with the other entries. All the other entries should be written in the middle of the slip.

Item 2.—Sect (Column 3 of the schedule).—The sect should be copied on the slip exactly as it is shown in the schedule except where abbreviations are permitted. If the sect is not given, the poster should enter 'not stated' in the slip. In the case of persons who are not Hindus, Musalmans, Christians or Animists, the name of their religion should be entered against this item, *i.e.*, every blue slip should have the name of some religion written upon it.

Item 3—Age (Column 6 of the schedule).—The posting clerk should be particularly careful that he does not enter here months, when months are entered by mistake, instead of years, in the schedule. In the case of infants under one year of age, the entry should be "0." For others, the actual number of years they have completed should be entered. Thus if "11 months" appear in a schedule, the poster should enter "0" on the slip, while if "1½" appears, he should enter "1."

Items 4 and 5.—Castes and their sub-divisions (Columns 7 and 8 of the schedule).—The posting clerk should be very careful not to alter or curtail the name of the caste. It should be copied down exactly as it stands in the Enumeration book, except in the few cases in which abbreviations are allowed. If there is an abbreviation sanctioned only for a part of the name of a caste, the rest of the name should be written in full.

Items 6 and 7.—Occupation (Columns 9 and 10 of the schedule).—If there are entries in column 9 as well as in column 10 they should both be entered and should be numbered (1) and (2) respectively. No entries need be made in the slip under these items in regard to persons who have no independent means of subsistence.

Item 8.—Occupation upon which the person is dependent (Column 11 of the schedule).—When columns 9 and 10 are both blank and the occupation entry appears in column 11, a large and clear cross (X) should be made on the left hand side of the entry. If more than one occupation is entered in this column, only the first of them should be copied on the slip.

Item 9.—Birth-Place (Column 12 of the schedule).—When the birth-place happens to be the Taluk of enumeration it should be indicated by a tick—thus (✓). In all other cases, the name of the birth-place should be copied exactly as it is entered in the column.

Item 10.—Parent-tongue (Column 13 of the schedule).—The name of the parent-tongue should be copied exactly as it stands in the column, except in cases in which abbreviations are allowed to be used.

Item 11.—Literacy in the Vernacular (Column 14 of the schedule).—If the person is *illiterate,* a small line should be drawn in place of the entry. If he or she is literate, the name of the vernacular language or languages in which the person is literate should be entered. Abbreviations may be used where allowed.

Item 12.—Knowledye of English, if any (Column 15 of the schedule).—If the person does *not* know English, no entry need be made on the slip. If he or she knows English enter the first letter 'E'.

Item 13.—Infirmity (Column 16 of the schedule).—If the person has no infirmity no entry need be made on the slip. If a person has two or more infirmities, all these should be entered on the slip.

Item 14.—Elephantoid swelling (Column 17 of the schedule).—If this column is blank, no entry need be made.

14. Except in the cases in which abbreviations have been permitted to be used, (see list appended) the entries in the slips should *exactly* correspond with the entries in the schedule. When a column of the schedule is left blank, or contains the entry "not stated," or when the particulars entered in it are obviously entirely inaccurate or absurd, as, for instance, when a child of five years of age is entered in column 9 as a Vakil, the posting clerk should bring the matter to the notice of the Supervisor who will make the necessary alterations in the schedule and attach his initials thereto. The posting clerk should copy the altered entry as if it had occurred in the schedule originally. He should himself, *in no case* and *on no account,* alter any entry in the schedule.

15. Having written the first slip, the posting clerk should place it face upwards at the bottom of the set of slips which he has selected for that page, and is holding in his hand. He should then write the second slip and place it also face upwards at the bottom of the set of slips, and so on until he has written up all the slips selected for that page. When he has finished the set of slips selected for that page, he will find that they are arranged in serial order from top to bottom. He should then place them *face downwards* in the bottom-hole of the left-hand vertical row of pigeon-holes. He should next follow exactly the same procedure, as that which has been described, with the entries on the second page of the Enumeration book, and continue in the same manner until all the entries in the book are copied on to slips.

16. When he has finished posting all the entries relating to all the individuals enumerated in the book, he should write, on the back of each slip, the name of the Taluk, the serial number of the Proverti and the serial number of the Kara to which it belongs. The entries should be made in the middle of the slip one below the other.

17. Having made these entries, the posting clerk should see that the slips are so arranged that No. 1 comes on the top and the others come under it in regular serial order. Next he should fill up the printed form of label supplied to him, a copy of which is given in the margin. Having filled in the label he should place it on the top of the bundle of slips and putting all the slips neatly together, tie up the bundle tightly with a string and, after noting the name of the Taluk, the number of the book and the total number of slips written for it in a note-book, hand over the bundle with the Enumeration book to the Supervisor.

Taluk
Proverti
No. and name of Kara
No. of Block
Number of slips
Signature of poster
Date of posting

18. At the close of the day the posting clerk should have passed on to the Supervisors all bundles of slips which have been posted together with the Enumeration books to which they relate. He should also have entered in his note-book the numbers of these books with the number of slips in each of them. He should total this and leave it with the Supervisor when he goes home. Partly finished books should not be included in his note-book. These should be tied up with the slips belonging to them and kept carefully locked in his box. The entries in the note-books should be verified by the Supervisor with the actual bundles received and if found correct should be initialled by him in token of their accuracy. The note-books will be returned to the posting clerks the next morning.

19. Posting clerks will be paid according to the number of slips posted correctly. For every incorrect or illegible entry made by a poster, deductions will be made from his work-account. Posters who make mistakes will be first warned and if they show no improvement, their services will be dispensed with.

20. Each Supervisor should maintain the following Registers for his section. The Registers should be closed for each day before he leaves office and at the end of each week, they should be brought up to date.

Register of Schedule books issued to and returned by Posters and Checkers.

Number of the Posting Section..... *Name of Supervisor*.....

Name of Thlnk or Town.	Number and Name of Proverti.	Number of Kara.	Number of Book.	Date of issue to Poster.	Name and Signature of Poster.	Date of return of book and slips to Supervisor.	Signature of Supervisor.	Date of issue of book and slips to Checker.	Name and Signature of Checker.	Date of return to Supervi	Signature of Supervisor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Register for the issue of slips to Posters.

No. and Name of Poster..... *No. of the Posting Section.....*

Date of issue.	Description of slips.							Signature of Poster.	Total issued for the week.	Total including previous balance.	No. of slips posted during the week.	No. lost or damaged.	Balance at the end of the week.	Signature of Poster.	Initials of Supervisor.	Remarks.
	Religion.	Male.			Female.											
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Poster's Work Register.

No. of the Posting Section..... *Name of Supervisor.....*

No.	Name of Poster.	No. of Slips Posted.						Total No. of slips posted in the week.	No. of slips wrongly selected.	No. of slips illegibly written.	No. of errors found.	Signature of Poster.	Signature of Supervisor.	Remarks.
		Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

List of Abbreviations to be used in the posting of slips.

മതത്തിന്റെ വകഭേദം (൨ാം കള്ളി)

പേർ			ചുരുക്കം	
സ്മാർത്തൻ	...	...	സ്മാ	...
വൈഷ്ണവൻ	...	...	വൈ	...
ശൈവൻ	...	...	ശൈ	...
മാദ്ധ്വൻ	...	...	മാ	...
പ്രൊട്ടസ്റ്റന്റു	...	...	പ്രൊ	...
റോമൻകാതൊലിക്ക്	...	...	റൊ	...
സുറിയാനി	...	...	സു	...

ജാതി (൩ാം കള്ളി)

ഈഴവൻ	...	...	ഈ	...
തീയ്യൻ	...	...	തീ	...
പുലയൻ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചെറുമൻ		...	പുല	...
നായർ	...	...	നാ	...
ബ്രാഹ്മണൻ	...	...	ബ്രാ	...
പറയൻ	...	...	പ	...
ചാന്നാൻ	...	...	ചാ	...
വെള്ളാളൻ	...	...	വെ	...

ഭാഷകൾ (൪ാം കള്ളികൾ)

മലയാളം	...	...	മല	...
തമിഴ്	...	...	ത	...
ഇംഗ്ലീഷു	...	...	ഇം	...

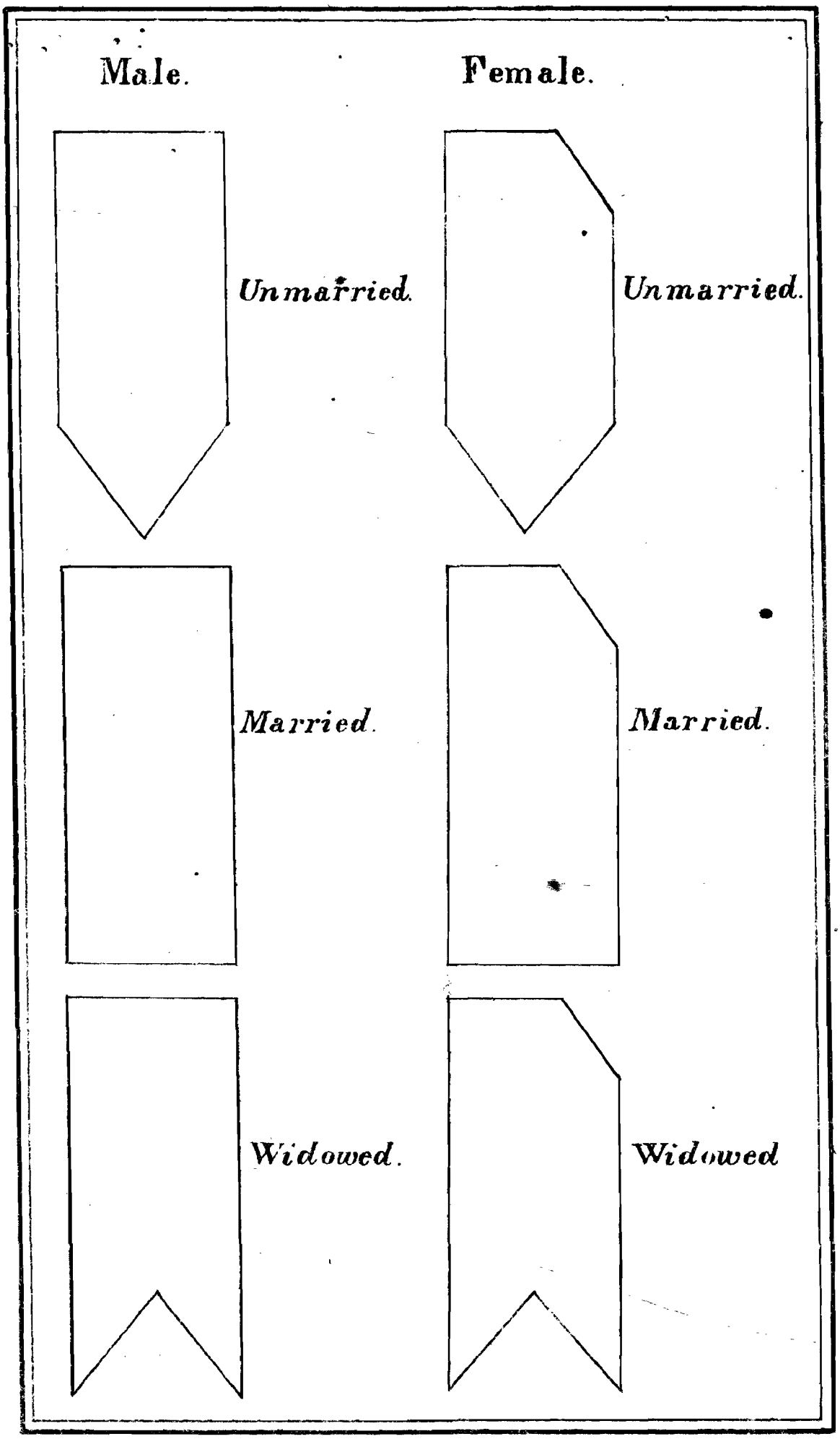
ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗം (൫ാം കള്ളികൾ)

തന്നത്താൻ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥൻ	...	...	കൃ വ.
പറഞ്ഞില്ലാ			പ ഇ.

ഒരു പേരിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗത്തിനുമാത്രമെ ചുരുക്കം അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളൂ. എങ്കിൽ അതൊഴിച്ചു ബാക്കിമുഴുവൻ അതെമാതിരിയിൽ പകർത്തി എഴുതേണ്ടതാണ്. ഉദാഹരണമായി "മാന്നാട്ടച്ചാന്നാൻ" എന്നതിനു "മാന്നാട്ട-ചാ" എന്നും "പരദേശബ്രാഹ്മണനു" "പരദേശ-ബ്രാ" എന്നും "വീരശൈവനു" "വീരശൈ" എന്നും "റോമൊസുറിയാനിക്കു" "റോമൊ-സു" എന്നും പകരമായി എഴുതിക്കൊള്ളണം.

ചുരുക്കത്തിനും അതിനുമുൻപുള്ള അക്ഷരങ്ങൾക്കും മദ്ധ്യേ ഒരു ചെറിയ വരയും വരക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

Diagram to illustrate Sex & Civil Condition by shape of Slip.



(IV.) INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CHECKING OF SLIPS.

The Supervisor will issue to each Checking clerk one book at a time with the bundle of slips posted for it. He will see that every posted slip is checked by the Checker.

2. The main duty of a Checker is to see that the entries in the slips posted have been made in strict accordance with the Rules prescribed for the posting of slips.

3. The Enumeration books and slips will be issued for checking in the order of Karas and Blocks. Each Checker will be given one bock at a time and the slips posted for it. He should take special care that the slips relating to any book are always arranged in serial order.

4. In the checking of the slips, the Checker should attend to the following matters:—

(*a*) That slip of the right colour and shape has been selected for every individual enumerated in the book. In the case of wrongly selected slips, the Checker should take them out and place them separately. After the checking of the bundle is over, he should take them to the Supervisor who, after satisfying himself that the slips have been wrongly selected, will issue fresh ones to replace them. These fresh slips should be posted by the Checker himself under the direction of the Supervisor.

(*b*) That the entries in each slip are correct and legible. Slips containing incorrect or illegible entries should also be placed separately by themselves and taken to the Supervisor who will himself make the necessary corrections.

(*c*) That abbreviations which have not been sanctioned are not used and that the sanctioned abbreviations are correctly entered. Slips which do not conform to this will be dealt with as incorrect slips.

Each checker will work on the silent system and check the slips himself.

5. The slips checked by the Checkers will also be examined by the Supervisor constantly. The errors discovered by him should be entered in the Register prescribed for the purpose. For every error so discovered, a deduction will be made from the Checker's work account.

6. When all the slips relating to a book have been examined and the necessary corrections made, the Checker will arrange the slips in their serial order and after tying them into a bundle hand it with the Enumeration book to the Supervisor who will at once issue a fresh book and bundle of slips for examination.

7. The Checker will take care of all the slips and books given to him for checking. Should he lose or damage any slips or books, he will be severely punished. Each Checker will see that the items of work done by him are duly entered in the Register kept for the purpose. Checkers will be paid by results. They will be paid specially for every slip found by them to be wrongly selected or illegibly or incorrectly written by the Poster.

8. Checkers are warned that if any mistakes be detected afterwards in the slips which have been examined by them, they will be fined twice the amount they would be entitled to if they had detected the mistakes themselves and corrected them.

9. The Supervisor will maintain for each Checker a Register in the following form, a page being devoted to the work of each Posting clerk in each week.

Register of Work done by Checker.....

No. of Section.....

No. and Name of Poster..... *Week ending*.....

Date.	Taluk or Town.	No. of Pro-verti.	No. of Kara.	No. of book.	Checker's work.				Supervisor's work.			
					Total No of slips checked.	No. of wrongly selected slips replaced.	No. of slips illegibly written.	No. of errors found.				

10. When the books and bundles of slips relating to a Proverti have been checked and returned to the Supervisor, they should be arranged according to the serial numbers of the Blocks, and tied up in bundles by Karas in serial order. The Enumeration books should then be returned to the Record-keeper and the bundles of slips kept by the Supervisor himself. The slips for Villages should be kept separate from those for Towns. The Supervisor should strictly follow these instructions and will be responsible for the safe custody of the slips.

(V). INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SORTING OF SLIPS.

Sorting will begin when the slips of a number of Taluks have been posted and checked. It will be done by sections of the same composition as did the posting, each of which will be under the control of a Supervisor and will be located in a room by itself.

Each Sorter will be provided with a set of pigeon holes for sorting the slips in, a pencil and a few blank sheets for entering the results in the prescribed forms.

2. The Tables or Registers for which the slips have to be sorted are appended in their order which should be strictly followed.

3. Each clerk should, previous to sorting, have a ruled copy of the Register for which slips have to be sorted, with the headings fully entered.

4. The Supervisor should take the Population Statement prepared for the Taluk by the Examining section and find the bundle of slips which belongs to the first Kara entered in it. He should see from the labels that bundles of slips for all the blocks shown in the list are in the bundle. He should do the same with the bundle for the second Kara entered in the list and so on until all the Kara bundles are checked. He should then give each clerk one Kara bundle at a time in serial order marking it off in the list. In all subsequent issues of bundles of slips, he should follow the same procedure.

5. *Regisier I—Population by Religion and Sex (for rural and urban areas).*—The first sorting is for Register I. The Sorter should take a ruled copy of this Register and enter on the top of the sheet the name of the Taluk, the Proverti number and name, and then enter in column 1, the name and number of the Kara. Next he should enter in column 2, one below the other, the numbers of the various blocks in the Kara in their serial order which are written on the various labels in the bundle.

6. He should then untie the bundles of slips for the first block in the Kara, and placing the label in one of his pigeon holes he should sort the slips, by colour first and next by shape on the top margin, into as many heaps as there are religions, as under:—

(1) Hindu males.	(5) Christian males.
(2) Do. females.	(6) Do. females.
(3) Musalman males.	(7) Animist males.
(4) Do. females.	(8) Do. females, and so on.

He should then count the total number of slips in each of these heaps and enter it in Register I opposite the number of the block to which it relates. He should total these entries and compare it with the number of slips entered on the label. If any difference occurs, he should count and add the slips again, and if this does not clear up the discrepancy he must arrange the slips of the block in their serial order and see whether any of them have been missed out. If so, the fact should at once be reported to the Supervisor. Register I must be very neatly filled in as the totals in it are most important. If a correction has to be made, the original entry must be rubbed out and the right one substituted, instead of writing one figure over another.

Counting for this and all the other Registers must be done with great care, each slip being taken up separately between the finger and thumb to make sure that two or three are not sticking together and are counted as one slip.

7. Having filled in the Register for the first block, the sorting clerk should arrange all the male slips of each religion in one bundle and all the female slips in another. He should then tie the male slips of all the religions in one bundle and the female slips in

another, placing on the top of the latter the block label, and put these in two of his empty pigeon holes. When so arranging them he should always keep Hindu slips on the top of the bundle, then Musalman slips, then Christians and then others. He should then follow the same procedure with the next block of that Kara.

When he has finished the blocks of one Kara he should return the bundles to the Supervisor. The Supervisor will then give him the slips of the Kara which is first in the list among those which have not been issued. The Sorter will carry out with the slips for the new Kara exactly the same processes as those he did with the first. He should total all the entries for each Kara.

This sorting should be proceeded with until all the slips for the Karas given him have been sorted and entered in Register I. The sorting clerk should then fill in the totals of his Register sheet, attach his signature thereto and give it to the Supervisor.

The "Town" slips must be sorted in the same way as above detailed and the results entered in the Register. The Town slips must never be issued before the Taluk is completely finished. The distinction between Town and Taluk is very important and must be carefully preserved. The name of the Taluk or Town as the case may be should always be entered against the heading provided for the purpose on the top of each Register sheet. The Supervisor is responsible for seeing that this instruction is always attended to by the Sorters.

8. When the sorted bundles are returned to the Supervisor, he should check as many of them as possible to see if they are correctly sorted. He must also check the counting, while the work of sorting is going on.

9. The Supervisor should then add up the males and females under each religion in all the sheets of Register I and compare the totals for the Kara, Proverti and Taluk or Town with the Population Statements prepared by the Examining section.

10. The sheets of Register I should then be stitched together, marked with the name of the Taluk or Town to which they belong and kept safe by the Supervisor. They will be required for the tabulation of the results of the sortings and the Supervisor will see that none are lost.

11. When the sorting for Register I is finished, the Supervisor should issue the slips for sorting for the next Register. The unit of sorting for all the other Registers will be the Taluk or Town as the case may be.

12. *Registers II and III—Sect of Religion.*—Register II is prescribed for religions other than Christianity and Register III for the Christians. The slips of each religion should be sorted according to the sects entered in them.

13. *Register IV—Christians by Sex, Race and Age.*—When the Christain slips have been sorted by sect and race, they should at once be sorted by race and age. The work should be so distributed that Registers III and IV are finished by the time that Register II is completed for the non-Christain religions.

14. In sorting for the remaining Registers it must be remembered that the rules which follow treat the men who are sorting the slips for each religion as if they were a separate section.

15. *Register V—Religion by Sex, Age and Civil Condition.*—The sorters should sort the male slips and then the female by 18 age-periods as under:—

0	10—14	40—44		
1	15—19	45—49		
2	20—24	50—54		
3	25—29	55—59		
4	30—34	60 and over		
5—9	35—39	Not stated.		

As soon as the Sorters have finished the Sorting into age-periods, they should sort the slips of each age-period according to Civil Condition and then count those of each Civil Condition in each age-period separately. The Sorter should then fill in Register V.

It is easy for inaccuracy to creep in while sorting for this Register. Supervisors must therefore check the work of the Sorters carefully and thoroughly.

16. *Register VI—Infirmities by Religion, Sex and Age.*—The male slips of each of the age-periods got at by sorting for Register V should now be sorted into five heaps, (*a*) insane, (*b*) deaf-mute, (*c*) blind, (*d*) lepers and (*e*) elephantoid swelling. Each of these lots should then be counted and the total entered in Register VI. The same process should be gone through with the female slips.

17. *Register VII—Education by Religion, Sex and Age.*—For this Register, the slips, will have to be sorted according to four age-periods, namely,

(a) 0—9 (c) 15—19
(b) 10—14 (d) 20 and over.

The slips of the eighteen age-periods should be first grouped into these four periods and then so distributed among the sorting clerks that no one has at one time slips of more than one age-period. The male slips should, as usual, be taken first. The slips of each of the four age-periods should be sorted into the following two heaps :—

(a) Illiterate (that is slips which have only a dash in the literacy column)
and (b) Literate.

The illiterate slips should be counted and the total entered in the Register. The literate slips should then be sorted separately into the languages entered in them and counted as before. The Register should be filled in with the totals for the several languages returned.

The above process should be followed with the female slips, the various religions and age-periods being kept separate.

18. *Register VIII—Parent-tongue by Religion and Sex.*—As soon as the female slips have been sorted for Register VII, sorting for the next Register must be proceeded with. The male slips of all the age-periods should be thrown together and sorted according to the parent-tongue written on them. Having finished this process the Sorters should count each heap and fill in Register VIII. The female slips should next be taken up.

When the Supervisor has collected the Registers, he should look through them and if he finds languages entered which he does not know, he must refer to the slips themselves and enter on the Register the birth-place and caste of the persons concerned, so as to assist in the subsequent identification of the languages.

19. *Register IX—Birth-place by Religion and Sex.*—In sorting for this Register, the Sorter, should put on one side all slips with one tick on them showing that the person was born in the Taluk of enumeration and sort all the other slips according to the birth-places entered on them. The Register should then be written up with the totals of each heap.

The Supervisor should read through every filled-in Register to see that all the entries of birth-place are identifiable. If he finds places entered which he does not know he should as before take out the slips and note on the Register the caste and parent-tongue of the persons concerned.

20. *Register X—Castes, Tribes and Races by Sex.*—The Sorters should first sort those castes for which abbreviations have been entered on the slips, putting all the other castes in one heap. He should then count the lots separately and enter each total in the Register. The slips relating to each caste should be made up into a separate bundle. The other castes should now be sorted, counted and the Register filled in for them. This finished, the slips of each caste should be separately bundled up as before.

In this sorting for castes, no attempt should be made to classify any caste. The slips must be sorted by the entries actually appearing on them and all such entries should be separately counted and entered in the Register, even though they appear to be incorrect.

21. *Register XI—Sub-divisions of Castes by Sex.*—The Sorter should take out each bundle in which only the slips of one caste will be found and sort them according to the entries against column 8. It might occur that, in the caste column 7, the sub-division might have been entered and in column 8, the main caste. The Sorter, however, must not attempt at correction or classification, but only sort the slips according to what is written against each column.

After the slips of each caste have been sorted for its sub-divisions and the totals duly entered in the Register, they should, as before, be made into bundles, so that after Register XI has been filled up, the slips will be in the same arrangement as at the beginning.

22. *Register XII—Infirmities by Sex for Castes Tribes and Races.*—The slips of each caste should be sorted into five heaps according to the infirmities entered on them; and the total of each written in the Register. The Supervisor should check the Taluk totals so obtained with those arrived at in the sorting of infirmities by age-periods.

23. *Register XIII—Education by Sex for selected Castes.*—For this and the next two Registers, only the slips of certain selected castes need be sorted. The list of castes selected for each Register is appended for guidance. The slips of all the other castes should be made into one bundle and kept aside.

The male slips of the castes selected should be first issued as usual, and then the female slips. No Sorter should have the slips for two different castes at the same time.

The slips of each caste should be sorted first into two heaps, literate and illiterate, and then the literate slips into as many as there are languages entered on them. The total number of slips in each heap should then be entered in the Register.

24. *Register XIV—Civil Condition by Sex for selected Castes.*—The slips of each caste should first be sorted by the shape of the lower border into unmarried, married and widowed. Then the slips of each civil condition should be distributed over six age-periods, namely 0—4, 5—11, 12—14, 15—19, 20—39, 40 and over. The slips of each age-period should be counted and the Register written up.

25. *Register XV—Occupation by Sex for selected Castes.*—The slips should be sorted according to the entries against columns 9 and 11. No attempt should be made at classification. When the slips of a caste have been thus sorted into as many occupations as are entered on them, the Sorter should next take the slips of each occupation and sort them into (*a*) dependents and (*b*) actual workers. The actual workers should next be divided into (1) those who are partially agriculturists and (2) those who are not, according to the entries in column 10. In the case of dependents the occupation entry will be preceded by a cross (X). Each of these heaps should then be counted and the totals entered in Register XV. The process should be repeated with the slips of every one of the selected castes.

Occupation by Sex of other Castes :—The slips belonging to castes other than those selected for this Register will, as above stated, have been gathered into one separate bundle and put aside. This bundle should now be taken and separately sorted for occupations in the above manner as if it were one caste. After entering the occupation totals for each of the selected castes, the figures for all the other castes together should be written in the same Register at the end.

26. *Register XVI—Subsidiary occupation by Sex.*—The 'dependent' slips are no longer required and the Supervisor will get these back and keep them himself pending final disposal. There will now remain the slips relating to all the actual workers and these will

be arranged by caste and sex. The distinction of castes is not needed for Register XVI and so all the slips should first be put together by sex. They should then be sorted according to the subsidiary occupations entered against column 10 and total of each group written in the Register.

27. Every evening when the office closes, all slips—whether sorted, unsorted or partially sorted—and Registers whether filled up or only partially filled up, should be collected and arranged by the Supervisor and locked up.

28. The absolute necessity of the utmost order and method cannot be too strongly impressed on the Superviser. All bundles of slips which remain to be sorted should always be kept in some definite order in all the sorting processes herein-before described. Sometimes, the order will be that of serial numbers, sometimes that of age-periods, &c., but whatever it is, some order must be observed and adhered to. If once the bundles of slips become confused, discrepancies will be inevitable.

29. Supervisors must arrange that all the sorting clerks in a section finish their sortings at about the same time. Slips should be taken away from those who are slow and given to others who have finished, so that the whole section is not kept waiting on account of its tardy workers.

30. The following special directions are laid down for guidance, as applicable to every one of the sorting processes.

(1) The necessity of care in counting and sorting and in particular the necessity of checking the correctness of sorting.

(2) Deductions to be made for mistakes in counting and sorting.

(3) Arranging and labelling of bundles:—Every bundle must be neatly arranged so that all the longer sides of the slips come exactly together and then tied tightly with a string. On the top of each bundle should be put a label marked with the number of slips in the bundle, the headings in the Register to which it belongs and the initials of the sorting clerk.

(4) Arranging work so that no sorting clerk is idle.

(5) Extreme care in filling up Registers.

(6) Commencement of sorting for a fresh Register only after the sorting which preceded it has been completely finished by all the sorting clerks.

31. The Supervisor will be held responsible that every one of the sorting processes is properly carried out, even though it was not referred to in the instructions for sorting for the several Registers. He should on no account fail to check and verify the Registers filled in and given him by the sorting clerks and should sign every one of them in token of his having done so. He is responsible for the safe custody of these Registers and should keep them locked up under his own key.

32. The Supervisor should maintain a Work Register for each Sorter in the following form and the work of each Sorter should be entered in it every day before he leaves office.

Sorter's Work Register.

No. and Name of Sorter..... *Number of Section*.....

Date.	Name of Taluk.	Number and name of Register.	Name of Religion.	Sex.	No. of slips sorted.	Signature of Sorter.	Signature of Supervisor.	Remarks.

33. The sorting clerks will be paid according to the number of slips which they sort and enter in the Registers and for every mistake found deductions will be made from the Work account. If the totals of one Register do not agree with the corresponding totals of another, the slips will have to be sorted over again for the Register which is wrong; and the Sorters at fault will have to do this without payment. The services of those who may be found to be often inaccurate or careless will be dispensed with.

List of Castes, Tribes and Races, selected for Tables IX, XIV and XVI.

Name of Selected Caste, Tribe or Race.	Selected for Table		
	IX (Education)	XIV (Civil condition)	XVI (Occupation)
HINDU.			
1. Ampalavasi ...	X	...	X
2. Ampattan ...	X	...	X
3. Brahmin (Malayala) ...	X	X	...
4. Brahmin (Others) ...	X	X	X
5. Chakkala ...	X	...	X
6. Channan ...	X	X	X
7. Chetti ...	X	...	X
8. Izhavan ...	X	X	X
9. Kammalan ...	X	X	X
10. Kaniyan ...	X	...	X
11. Konkani ...	X	X	X
12. Krishnanvakai ...	X	...	X
13. Kudumi ...	X	...	...
14. Kuravan ...	X	X	X
15. Marakkan ...	X	...	X
16. Maran ...	X	...	X
17. Maravan ...	X	...	X
18. Nayar ...	X	X	X
19. Pantaram ...	X	...	X
20. Parayan ...	X	X	X
21. Pulayan ...	X	X	X
22. Valan ...	X	X	X
23. Vaniyan ...	X	X	X
24. Velan ...	X	...	X
25. Vellala ...	X	X	X
MUSALMAN.			
26. Native ...	X	X	X
CHRISTIAN.			
27. Eurasian ...	X	X	X
28. Native ...	X	X	X
ANIMISTIC.			
29. Malankuravan ...	...	X	...
30. Others ...	...	X	...

Register I—Population by Religion and Sex.

(Final Tables I, II, III, IV, V and VI.)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*.....,

No. and Name of Proverti.....

Number and name of Kara.	Number of the blocks in each Kara.	Population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Christians.														
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total ...																									

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register II—Religion by Sex and Sect—for Non-Christians only.

(*Final Table VI A.*)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*..... *Religion* .. . ...

Name of Sect.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total.			

Signature of Sorter..... Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register III—Christians by Sex, Sect and Race.

(*Final Table XVII.*)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*.....

Name of Race.	Total Strength.			Sect.																
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total.																				

Signature of Sorter..... Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register IV—Christians by Sex, Race and Age.

(Final Table XVIII.)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*.....

RACE.	MALES.						FEMALES.						TOTAL.					
	0—11	12—14	15—29	30—49	50—	TOTAL.	0—11	12—14	15—29	30—49	50—	TOTAL.	0—11	12—14	15—29	30—49	50—	TOTAL.
TOTAL ...																		

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register V—Religion by Sex, Age and Civil Condition.

(*Final Table VII.*)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*..... *Religion*..... *Sex*.....

Age-period.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
0				
1 ...				
2 ...				
3 ...				
4 ...				
Total 0—4 ...				
5—9 ...				
10—14 ...				
15—19 ...				
20—24 ...				
25—29 ...				
30—34 ...				
35—39 ...				
40—44 ...				
45—49 ...				
50—54 ...				
55—59 ...				
60 and over ...				
Not stated. ...				
TOTAL ...				

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register VI—Infirmities by Religion, Sex and Age.

(Final Table XII.)

Name of { *Taluk*... .. / *or* / *Town*..... *Religion*..... *Sex*.....

Age-period.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Elephantoid.	Total.
0 ...						
1 ...						
2 ..						
3 ...						
4 ...						
Total 0—4 ...						
5—9 ...						
10—14 ...						
15—19 ...						
20—24 ...						
25—29 ...						
30—34 ...						
35—39 ...						
40—44 ...						
45—49 ...						
50—54 ...						
55—59 ..						
60 and over ...						
Not stated ...						
TOTAL ...						

Signature of Sorter..... Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register VII—Education by Religion, Sex and Age.

(*Final Table VIII.*)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*..... } *Religion*.....

Age-period.	Illiterate.		Literate in																		Total Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Malayalam		Tamil.		English.		Malayalam and English.												Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
0—9																						
10—14																						
15—19																						
20 and over.																						
Not stated																						
Total ...																						

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register VIII—Parent-tongue by Religion and Sex.

(*Final Table X.*)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*..... } *Religion*.....

Parent-tongue.	Males.	Females.	Total.
TOTAL ...			

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register IX—Birth-place by Religion and Sex.

(*Final Table XI.*)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*..... } *Religion*.....

Place where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
TOTAL.....			

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register X—Castes, Tribes and Races by Sex.

(*Final Table XIII.*)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*..... } *Religion*.....

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Males.	Females.	Total.
TOTAL ...			

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register XI—Sub-divisions of Castes, by Sex.

(*Final Table XIII A.*)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*..... } *Name of Caste*.....

Sub-division of Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.
TOTAL.....			

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register XII—Infirmities by Sex for Castes, Tribes and Races.

(Final Table XII A.)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*.....

Name of Caste, Tribe or Race.	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Leper.		Elephantoid.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total.												

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register XIII—Education by Sex for selected Castes, Tribes and Races.

(Final Table IX.)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*.....

Religion.....

Name of Caste, Tribe or Race.	ILLITERATE.		LITERATE IN.																TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Malayalam.		Tamil.		English.		Malayalam. and English.										Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
TOTAL.....																				

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register XIV—Civil Condition by Sex and Age for selected Castes, Tribes and Races

(Final Table XIV.)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*.....

Religion..... *Sex*.....

Name of Caste, Tribe or Race.	Unmarried.							Married.							Widowed.						
	0—4	5—11	12—14	15—19	20—39	40 and over.	Total.	0—4	5—11	12—14	15—19	20—39	40 and over.	Total.	0—4	5—11	12—14	15—19	20—39	40 and over.	Total.

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct

Supervisor.

Register XV—Occupation by Sex for selected Castes, Tribes and Races.

(Final Tables XV and XVI.)

Name of { *Taluk*..... *or* *Town*..... } ——————— *Name of Caste, Tribe or Race*.....

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Dependents.	Actual Workers.		Dependents.	Actual Workers.		Dependents.	Actual Workers.	
		Partially agriculturists.	Others.		Partially agriculturists.	Others.		Partially agriculturists.	Others.
Total.									

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

Register XVI—Subsidiary Occupation by Sex

Final Table XVI A.)

Principal Occupation.....

Subsidiary Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total.			

Signature of Sorter.....

Checked and found correct.

Supervisor.

APPENDIX E.

Boundaries of Towns.

APPENDIX E.

Boundaries of Towns.

1. Alleppey.

East.	Chungom canal, Mookkolakka canal, Canal leading to Ambalapuzha and Thathunpalli lake.
West.	The Sea.
South.	Pâlakkal canal, Kcnganiparampu lane, lane on the southern side of the Thiruvampady Pagoda, Pulayan Vazhi road, and the lane passing the Vattalangal church.
North.	Arattuvazhi and Thomboly lane.

2. Changanachery.

East.	Iruppayi canal.
West.	The main road leading to Kottayam.
South.	The Lappalam canal and bridge.
North.	The Kannamperur bridge and canal.

3. Kayankulam.

East.	The village road leading to Krishnapuram on the south and Mavelikara on the north, from the first mile stone on the public road to the east of Kayankulam.
West.	The western canal and back water at Krishnapuram; the course of the road leading to the west from Kayankulam market at Chembuthimoodu and the lane thence leading to the north.

South.	The North Western lane from Kallumudoo near the 21st mile stone on the road from Karunagapalli and the old bridge over the western canal in Krishnapuram.
North.	The lane running from east to west on the north of Mullachery Veedu and Chakkalayil Peelan Puttar's Veedu. Allapuram bridge on the Kayankulam canal and Thirthampodichcha Alummudu.

4. Kottayam.

East.	The Kanjikuzhi canal.
West.	The Pananpadikalar.
South.	The Koduvar or Kodimathayar, from where the Kanjikuzhi canal meets it, westward as far as the place, where it joins the canal from the Division Cutcherry landing, and thence westward along that canal up to the point where the Canal meets the Panampadikalar.
North.	The Kottayam river from the point where the Panampadikalar branches off, eastward up to the point from where the Kanjikuzhi canal begins.

5. Nagercoil.

East.	South-east corner of the Chayakkaru en Colam lying to the east of Edarackudy Puthen Cutcherry: Eastern bank of Parakay caul forming Piramboke Nos. 1,780, 1,781, 1,784, 1,729, 1,923, 1,921, 1,920, 1,969, 1,965, 2,213, 2,220, 2,386, 2,394, 2,393, 2,403, 2,498, 2,506, and 2,505, in the 7th Kandam of Vativeesvaram village: Parayar forming Piramboke No. 2,596 of the above said village and Nos. 1,115, 1,067, 1,066, and 1,009 in the 3rd Kandam in the Nagercoil village.

West.	The road lying South of the cremation ground on the north-west corner of Vatassery large tank and forming Pirambokе No. 1421 in the 4th Kandam and Nos. 2170 and 2162 in the 6th Kandam of Vatassery village and included in the Krishnancoil Natham; property No. 1897; the road forming Piramboke No. 1896; the Southern main road forming Pirambokes Nos. 1917 and 2013 in the 6th Kandam, Veturni Madam &c., included in No. 1998 and the road forming Pirambokes Nos. 1971 and 1939.
South.	Parvatipuram road forming Pirambokes No. 1937 in the 9th Kandam of Vatassery village and Nos. 2,503, 2,492, 2,477 2,476, and 2,457 in the 7th Kandam of Nagercoil village: property No. 2,456 and drain No. 2,455 of the said Kandam: properties Nos. 1,651 and 1,652 in the 6th Kandom drain forming Pirambokes Nos. 1,653, 1,720, and 1,726: properties Nos. 1,727, and 1,728, drain forming Pirambokes Nos. 1,713, and 1,712: property No. 1,780: drain forming Pirambokes Nos. 1,790, 1,792, 1,802, 1,800, 1,804, 1,812, 1,814, 1,815, 1,837, 1,836, 1,841, 1,842, and 1843: Parakay road forming Piramboke No. 1,835, in the said Kandam and Nos. 1,496, 1,510, and 1509 in the 5th Kandam of Vativeesvaram village: Properties Nos. 1,657: 1,665, and 1,672: road forming Piramboke No. 1,677: properties Nos. 1,678, 1,648, and 1,645: road forming Piramboke No. 1,644: fields Nos. 1,643, 1,638, and 1,639.
North.	The Alam caul that drains the large tank of Vatassery into Palayar and forming Pirambokes Nos. 456, 457, and 458 in the 2nd Kandam and No. 767 in the 3rd Kandam of Vatassery village: the large tank of Vatassery forming Piramboke No. 1416 in the 4th Kandam of the same village.

6. Parur.

East.	The canal running from the Parur canal to Cheriyappilli and passing by the side of the mosque; the three foot path leading to Alwaye opened by the D. P. W. and Anachalloo.
West.	The Ettiatathu mavali canal running to the south by the side of the Roman Catholic Church.
South.	The Coondakavoo canal flowing from Kidamangalam to the Anachalloo.
North.	The Parur canal.

7. Quilon.

East.	Survey No. 8852 A. to the east of the Asramam Temple; thence the lane up to the eastern gate of the Residency Bangalow; thence the main road up to Kochchuplamoodu Bridge and Survey No. 8327.
West.	From the sea on the west along the coast line to Survey No. 5061. From the junction of the Thiruvallaram Road and Neendakara road nothward to Survey No. 4465, Raman kulagaray.
South.	From Kochchuplamoodu Bridge along the Cantonment boundary to the place nearest the sea; thence along the beach to Thunkacherry boundary; thence to the sea on the west.
North.	From the Thiruvallaram road which goes westward from the Neendakara road to Survey No. 5061 including the Thiruvallaram temple and tanks. From Ramankulangaray lane to Arattukadavu Survey 4313, thence along the coast of the back water to Survey No. 8852 from which the eastern boundary begins.

8. Shencottah.

EAST.	Kundar bridge
WEST.	The gate of the Church at Melur.
SOUTH.	Pallankinaru.
NORTH.	Canal flowing North of Kalankarai.

9. Trivandrum.

EAST.	The road from Maruthencooly anicut southward along the left bank of the Cochchar, up to the Jagady brick-fields, thence, eastward over the Killiyar bridge, up to the Poojapuray Palace, thence south-westward as far as the Coonjalamoodoo road; the Coonjalamoodoo road: the portion of the main southern road interrupted between the last mentioned road and the southern end of the Karamanay bridge: the left bank of the Karamanay river up to opposite Survey No. 3397 (Iranymuttam) and thence across the river up to the corner of Survey No. 3397.
WEST.	The Sea.
SOUTH.	The lane running westward and forming Survey No. 3397: its continuation southward forming Survey No. 3428 the boundary between Survey Nos. 3429 3430, and 3435 on the one hand and Nos. 2893 and 2857 on the other: the lanes forming the Survey Nos. 2856 and 2855: the road from the southern end of the last mentioned Survey No. up to Iranymuttam Dam: thence westward along the road round Survey No. 1700 up to the north-eastern corner of Survey No. 284, thence westward again along the lane forming Survey Nos. 283, 306, 307, 219, and 215 up to the Thiruvallam road near 1st. Milestone,

thence southward for a short distance along the road, thence westward along the lane forming Survey No. 295 (Muttatharay village) thence northward along the lane forming Survey Nos. 301, and 226, thence westward along the lane forming Survey No. 191 up to the south-eastern corner of Survey No. 203, thence along the foot-path between Survey Nos. 203, 202, 198, 197, 175 on the one hand and Nos. 204, 215, 201, 199, 1,995, 1,996, 1,997, (Pooculam) and 1,999, on the other, thence westward along the lane forming Survey Nos. 2,000, 1,923 and 2,458, thence along the sand track through Survey Nos. 2,608, and 2,610, thence along the lane forming the Survey Nos. 2,855 and 2,876, thence southward along the foot-path forming the eastern boundary of Survey No. 2,882, thence along the lane forming Survey No. 2840, and thence west ward towards the sea along the northern boundary of Survey No. 2,828.

NORTH.

The nothern and eastern boundaries of the compound in which the old palace on the beach is situated: The road from the beach to the western end of the Chakey bridge: the foot-path from here along the western bank of the Trivandrum canal up to the north-western extremity of Survey No. 143 (Palculangaray), then turning west along the Northern boundary of the Palculangaray village up to the eastern extremity of Survey No. 1, thence south ward along the sand track up to the southern extremity of Survey No. 88 Vanjiyoor, then turning east ward along the lane (Survey No. 101) up to the eastern extremity of Survey No. 57, thence north ward along the road forming the northern boundary of Vanjiyoor, past the Cunnamoolay bridge round Sasthancoil up to the North-eastern extremity of Survey No. 2408, thence north-ward along the road round the Pattam Bangalow up to the eastern extremity of Survey No. 1758 (Madathu-vilagam) then turning south along the road round Survey No. 2351, thence

	taking a north-easterly direction along the road passing west of Charaya Cheray round Survey Nos. 3329 to 3331, then turning south-east round Survey No. 3310 up to the eastern extremity of Survey No. 3372, thence taking a north-easterly direction up to Survey No. 3574 (west of the European club) and then turning South-east along the road past Vellayambalam old tannah, up to Maruthencooly anicut.