

CENSUS OF INDIA

1951

WEST BENGAL & SIKKIM

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

PART II—TABULATION



सत्यमेव जयते

Studies & Research
Section,

By
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PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
INDIA PRESS, CALCUTTA, INDIA, 1955.

NOTE

ALTHOUGH we have had decennial Censuses since 1872, we have little information how tabulation of Census data was done in any one of them. Detailed and correct information regarding tabulation is essential for the proper interpretation of tables. Such information tells us how meticulously or otherwise a certain table has been prepared, what errors may creep in, or what omissions and oversights are possible. We are also enabled properly to assess the enormity of the task, which helps to temper criticism. Census information in this country is entirely hand-sorted and hand-tabulated, and considering the population and the reasonable accuracy that the Census achieves in India, the work probably is without parallel in any other part of the world.

The Indian Census being a phoenix, it is all the more essential that as full information as possible should be handed down from one Census to another. But although for each Census we have information as to how it was taken, how the enumeration was organised, we have inherited no written knowledge of how the information was tabulated. The nation owes it to the Registrar-General of India, Shri R. A. Gopaldaswami, I.C.S., for the decision to compile the second volume of the Administrative Report concerned entirely with tabulation procedure. This part of the Administrative Report deals with the tabulation of Census data as carried out in West Bengal and Sikkim.

There were four Tabulation Offices for the 1951 Census in West Bengal and Sikkim, the central and biggest being in Calcutta and the other three at Berhampur, Midnapur and Darjeeling. As soon as sorting was completed and preliminary compilation and tabulation made in Darjeeling, Berhampur and Midnapur, it was decided to close down these offices, disband the staff and bring all the material to the Central Office at Calcutta. Shri K. N. Mitra, W.B.C.S., was in charge of the Calcutta Office throughout and on him fell the task of compiling and tabulating the Census tables for West Bengal and Sikkim. Together with his colleagues he worked so well that West Bengal was the first State to produce the full Census tables, all printed and published, with practically no error at all.

Shri K. N. Mitra, therefore, was more fitted to write out the tabulation part of the Administrative Report than I was. I was very pleased, therefore, when Shri K. N. Mitra undertook to write the report which is now presented with the approval of the Registrar-General of India.

A. MITRA,

*Superintendent of Census Operations,
West Bengal.*

Dated 31st January, 1955.

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ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

PART II—TABULATION

INTRODUCTION

Procedural changes as introduced in 1951 Census—In the past Census Slips were at the very outset sorted on the basis of Religion, and the figures of population by Religion thus obtained were the basis of the statistics. The separation of slips by Religion and Sex was maintained throughout the sorting operations ; and thus certain census characteristics were cross-tabulated by Religion. During the Tabulation of 1951 Census the slips were sorted in the first instance into the following eight livelihood classes :

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

- I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants
- II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants
- III Cultivating labourers and their dependants
- IV Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants

NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

- V Production other than cultivation
- VI Commerce
- VII Transport
- VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources.

The resulting figures were given in the Primary Census Abstract and this is the basis for Village Statistics.

Initially 10 per cent. Sample was separated during this Census for the purpose of comparing 10 per cent. Sample figures with the total figures. The age tables have been constructed only for the 10 per cent. Sample.

In the past Censuses the characteristics of individuals only were tabulated. At the present Census certain characteristics of households have been tabulated on the basis of one house per 1,000 with reference to National Register of Citizens which gives the details of the individuals arranged by households.

A National Register of Citizens of the Indian Union was opened for the first time at the Census of 1951. It was compiled in separate

parts, one relating to each village and each ward of every town or city in the Indian Union. The parts of the Register contain the names, with the names of father or husband, of all Citizens enumerated, arranged by households in the housenumbering order in the part relating to the village/ward enumerated. The Census data obtained in answer to questions 14 (Sex), 2(a) (Nationality), 2(b) (Religion), 2(c) (Special Group), 3 (Civil Condition), 7 (Mother tongue), 4 (Age), 9 (Economic Status), 10 (Principal Means of Livelihood) and 12 (Literacy and Education) were transcribed in the Register by the Enumerator from the Census Enumeration Slips*. The parts of the Register are intended to be unpublished administrative records available for reference by authorised persons only. The registers of households will provide a basis for demographic as well as socio-economic enquiries. These registers will form the basic records for the maintenance of electoral rolls from year to year as required by the new Constitution. The National Register of Citizens is also connected with the questions relating to the improvement of vital statistics.

The Census Abstracts of Sample Households are based on the National Register of Citizens. Columns 4 to 12 of the Primary Census Abstract were written from the National Register of Citizens.

Another most important innovation of the present Census is the compilation of the District Census Handbook. In addition to the prescribed Census Tables giving information by Police Stations and Tracts the book contains the Village Directory showing name, area, literacy, number of Census Houses and population of each village by livelihood classes.

Hand Sorting—In 1931 and earlier Censuses enumeration was done on Schedules and the information on the Schedules was copied on slips which were later hand-sorted to produce various tables. In 1941 enumeration was done direct on slips which dispensed with the intermediate operation of slip-copying. For the 1951 Census also the enumeration was done direct on slips and later hand-sorted with the

* The Census Questions superimposed on the Census Slip have been reproduced at page 44.

help of pigeon holes similar to those for sorting mail in post offices, no punching or sorting machine having been employed. In Sikkim State, however, slips were copied from rough drafts as in the past.

Delimitation of Regions & Census Tracts—

As in 1931 Census, sorting was done in Tabulation Offices. For purposes of organisation of Tabulation Offices, West Bengal was divided into four Regions with headquarters each at Calcutta, Midnapur, Berhampur and Darjeeling. To the Central Office at Calcutta were allotted the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta and Nadia; to the Central Office at Midnapur the districts of Burdwan, Bankura and Midnapur; to the Central Office at Berhampur the districts of Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar; and to the Central Office at Darjeeling the district of Darjeeling and the State of Sikkim. Subsequently the slips of West Dinajpur, Malda and Cooch Behar were transferred from Berhampur to be sorted and compiled in Calcutta Office.

Sorting and Compilation were organised within Tabulation Offices on a territorial basis, by dividing every district into Sub-districts. In West Bengal the Census Sub-districts were made conterminous with administrative Subdivisions because some of the Census Tables were required to be compiled with figures for administrative Subdivisions and Thanas.

It has been customary in all past Censuses to regard each Thana in this State as a Census Tract. The thana is the lowest administrative unit of this State and figures by thanas are required for all administrative and electoral purposes.

But at this Census the prescribed tables were required to be compiled for each district by rural and urban tracts which is an innovation giving the statistics separately for rural and urban areas.

The basis of delimitation of tracts specified in para. 2 at page 10 of Part I of the Census Tabulation Plan 1951, is reproduced below :

- (i) All the villages of each Tahsil/Thana will constitute one Census Tract.
- (ii) Every City (*i.e.*, town with population exceeding one lakh) will be a separate Census Tract.
- (iii) All towns (other than cities) in every Tahsil/Thana will constitute one Census Tract.

Census Tracts of type (i) will be referred to as rural tracts; and others as urban tracts.

The principles on which the Census Tracts were to be delimited had been further discussed at the conference of the State Superintendents held in Delhi in December 1950, a copy of the Summary of the proceedings of this conference is given in Appendix I. It was decided that a rural tract should not be of less than 1 lakh population and ordinarily should not be of more than a population of 3 lakhs. Similarly a non-city urban tract should not have less than 50,000 population. The system of grouping was to be introduced where a thana had less than a lakh of population and a town had less than a population of 50,000.

As population of most of the thanas in West Bengal varied between 50,000 and 80,000 the thana unit had to be abandoned and rural tracts were formed by grouping two or more thanas. In West Bengal there were 100 such rural tracts grouped by two or more contiguous thanas. The grouping generally corresponded to the administrative circles with a population within 3 lakhs. But even the forming of tracts on the basis of administrative circles could not be adhered to in some places. There are several Subdivisions in Darjeeling and Cooch Behar where the population is less than two lakhs or even one lakh. In such cases Subdivisions were formed into rural tracts.

Similarly non-city urban tracts were formed by grouping towns. Ordinarily towns located within one thana were grouped but in many cases such groups had a smaller population than 50,000 and so towns had been grouped by Subdivisions. Where even grouping by Subdivisions yielded a very small population towns were grouped by districts. There were 38 urban (non-city) tracts grouping a total of 107 towns in West Bengal.

Each city was treated as a separate city urban tract. Ordinarily "City" means a locality with a population of not less than 100,000. There are 7 city tracts in this State. A statement showing the names of regions, districts included in each region, and the number of urban and rural tracts in each district and the region as a whole is appended (Appendix II).

Set-up of Tabulation Offices, Calcutta—Of the four Central Offices, the office at Calcutta started by the middle of March 1951. Sri K. N. Mitra, W.B.C.S., the Special Census Officer, Calcutta, was appointed Deputy Superin-

tendent of Calcutta Office. This Office had not only to deal with the largest number of slips of the State but the most highly industrialized areas of the State, Calcutta proper and Greater Calcutta, fell to its share also. In these areas the number of slips of agricultural classes was insignificant. Too many varieties of Industries and Services rendered sorting by livelihood classes extremely difficult. Very few locality in the country had so many complications of nationality, linguistic and birth place data. Over and above these there were the slips of displaced persons. Calcutta Office had the largest number of displaced persons' slips to deal with. They came from all the 16 districts of East Pakistan and 5 States of West Pakistan. These slips had to be sorted into 21 territorial and 52 time groups for Special Tickets of displaced persons.

The office was accommodated in a two storied building at 9-B, Esplanade East. It is a requisitioned house under the management of the Manager of the Government of India Estates. The possession of the 1st floor was obtained on the 1st March 1951 and the entire building came in our possession by the 6th April 1951. According to rules, the Census Department being a service department no rent was recoverable. This meant an immense savings to the Census Budget. The monthly rent of such a building at a central place like Esplanade could certainly in the prevailing market rate, extend to Rs. 3,000 per month.

The building though old consisted of 3 spacious halls on the 1st floor and one big hall on the ground floor besides adjoining rooms both on the 1st and ground floors. The sorting teams which numbered 34 at the peak of work were adequately accommodated in these halls. In the adjoining rooms were accommodated the Deputy Superintendent and other Officers and the Office Staff and the Record Room.

Soon after the charge of this premises was taken, the Deputy Superintendent contacted the Executive Engineer, C.P.W.D. and made arrangements for supply of drinking water. The latrines and urinals were renovated. Certain minor alterations had also to be made. The record room had to be walled up on two sides and fitted with an iron collapsible door which was previously located elsewhere in the premises. The building was much too old and needed repairs. By the time the office was started the rains set in, and the roof which

was damaged leaked in several places. The Executive Engineer had been kind enough to attend to the repairs promptly and the roof was adequately repaired, the cost being met from the Census Budget.

There were no adequate number of light and fan points. The Electrical Engineer, C.P.W.D., who was approached, gave some departmental fans; but when he was pressed for immediate and larger requirements he supplied 56 fans on hire and arranged to fit in sufficient number of light points. An electric motor pump was also supplied to lift drinking water to the tanks located on the roof. A telephone was also installed by the middle of March 1951.

To meet immediate requirements of furniture, the Deputy Superintendent managed to secure on loan from the Care-taker, Writers' Buildings 4 tables and 16 chairs. The minimum number of furniture was hired later on.

For the purpose of sorting 400 Pigeon hole cases were supplied and for the sitting accommodation of Sorters, Compiler-Checkers and Supervisors about 500 small mats @ 12as. each were purchased. The Compiler-Checkers were supplied with low small wooden desks for writing purpose. One hundred such desks were purchased at cost of Rs. 3-7 per desk and 73 @ Rs. 5 each. Out of 173 desks, 101 were kept for Calcutta Office, 30 were despatched to Midnapur and 42 to Berhampur Offices.

A lot of difficulty had to be faced for procuring Sorters' Boxes. These boxes were made of tin and the size of each was 14" × 14" × 10" which could contain about 15,000 slips. There was a little delay in settling rates after inviting tenders. As there was dearth of raw materials in the market the boxes made of G. I. sheets were priced @ Rs. 5-8 each. This price was considered too high and so the Director of Consumer Goods was approached for a permit of 6½ tons of G. I. sheets. The Director could give permit for 3 tons 30 gauge Black sheets. The permit was transferred to the suppliers who then reduced the price to Rs. 4-2 per box, but it was with the greatest difficulty that the required number of 2,000 boxes were procured within a very short time. Of these 2,000 boxes, 950 were kept in Calcutta and the remaining boxes were distributed among the other Tabulation Offices as follows : Berhampur—500, Midnapur—500 and Darjeeling—50.

A batch of 10 Charge Clerks of Calcutta Census Office was employed to receive census papers of the districts allotted to the Central Office, Calcutta, viz., Calcutta, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas and Nadia and deal with 11,468,118 slips according to provisional population. The census papers were checked according to charge and circle summaries and stacked by districts in the record room. The reception of census papers from all the districts was complete by the 3rd week of April 1951.

All the Inspectors, three of whom were District Census Officers of Calcutta and 4 Districts Census Office Head Clerks of the outlying districts, joined by the beginning of April. Of the two Assistant Superintendents one joined on the 5th March 1951 and the other who was employed for the Census of Small Industries, joined by the end of April 1951.

Midnapur Office—The Midnapur Office was allotted 6,861,041 slips relating to the districts of Midnapur, Bankura and Burdwan.

Sri P. K. Bose, W.B.J.C.S. (now W.B.C.S.) who was Assistant Special Census Officer at Calcutta was appointed Deputy Superintendent. By the middle of March the Deputy Superintendent met the Collector and the District Census Officer and arranged to set up the office by the beginning of April. The house of Sri B. P. Mullick at Keranitola was rented on Rs. 250 per month for the accommodation of the Midnapur Office. The house was thoroughly repaired and electric installation restored and light and fan points were fixed up in every room.

The Deputy Superintendent interviewed on the 13th and 16th March 1951 some 500 candidates out of which 55 candidates who had worked as enumerators were selected to start work from April.

The Deputy Superintendent joined on the 2nd April and started office with 48 Sorters and 1 Inspector.

The other two Inspectors were District Census Office Head Clerks, of Bankura and Burdwan. The District Census Office Head Clerk of Bankura joined on the 30th March and the District Census Office Head Clerk Burdwan, joined on the 26th April.

Two hundred pigeon hole racks were received from Calcutta and 120 mats of big size were purchased from the Khas Mahal Officer. With the help of the Collectorate Nazir, the Deputy Superintendent managed to

get on loan some chairs, tables, racks and one almirah which were lying in unserviceable condition in the Collectorate godown. These were repaired at a nominal cost of Rs. 141 and used in the Tabulation Office.

Berhampur Office—The Berhampur Tabulation Office started on the 3rd April 1950. Sri L. K. Dey, W.B.J.C.S. who was District Census Officer, Berhampur took over charge of the Deputy Superintendent. The office was accommodated at Manindra Nibash, a two storied building belonging to the Cossimbazar Raj Estate, on a monthly rental of Rs. 275. The ground floor consisting of 5 rooms occupied by the Relief Department was vacated on 18th April 1951 and the entire building came in possession of the Tabulation Office. There was no electric installation in this house. The Manager, Cossimbazar Raj Estate was approached in the matter and electric wiring was installed. Sufficient number of fans and lights were fitted by the end of April.

Previously other Government Offices were accommodated here and so there existed arrangements for drinking water and latrines.

To start with the furniture of the Collectorate used in the District Census Office were used. Later the Deputy Superintendent purchased some tables, chairs and racks.

Two hundred Pigeon holes and 200 mats were supplied from Calcutta early in April. Later 30 low wooden desks for the use of Compiler-Checkers and Supervisors and 500 sorters' boxes were supplied from the Calcutta Office by different consignments.

The Deputy Superintendent was assisted by 4 Inspectors who were District Census Office Head Clerks. Three of them joined in April and the fourth joined on 1st May 1951.

The Berhampur Office was allotted the districts of Murshidabad, Birbhum, Jalpaiguri, Malda, West Dinajpur and Cooch Behar with 6,012,074 slips estimated according to provisional population. It was found later that the progress of Berhampur was much slower than that of other offices. In the last week of July, 24 lakh slips of West Dinajpur, Malda, and Cooch Behar were transferred from Berhampur Office to be sorted and compiled in Calcutta Office.

The Census papers of the districts of Murshidabad, Birbhum, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur were received in the office by the end of April. As soon as received they were checked by a team of sorters under the

Supervisors of the respective District Census Office Clerks who were subsequently employed in the Tabulation Office as Inspectors. It was not until the middle of May that the papers of Cooch Behar District were received and even then these were not sent in an orderly way. It was found that the pads of a number of charges were jumbled up in some gunny bags with National Register of Citizens and Enumerators Abstracts of other charges. A good number of sorters had to be employed for the purpose of arranging the papers. No less than 173 sorter-days were spent to set the papers according to mouzas and thanas.

Darjeeling Office—The Darjeeling Office was allotted the District of Darjeeling and Sikkim State. The office was accommodated at the ground floor of Force's Club, Darjeeling, on a monthly rent of Rs. 175. The office started in May with Sri S. C. Roy, W.B.J.C.S., District Census Officer as Dy. Superintendent. Unfortunately the Deputy Superintendent fell ill from the beginning of June and he was relieved from the first week of the month. The Inspector was found to be quite competent to run this office and he was appointed the Officer-in-Charge of this office. There were five rooms including one big hall. The Sorters were accommodated in the Hall and other rooms were used for office Record Room and training classes. The Officer-in-Charge secured big tables and chairs on hire from the Municipality. The Secretary of the Municipality had also lent several small tables and chairs and the Officer-in-Charge himself lent some of his own furniture. The Electric installation and wiring had been done economically. Twenty five pigeon hole racks and 50 tin boxes were supplied from Calcutta.

Sorting and Compilation—It was agreed at the conference of the Census Superintendents held in 1950 in New Delhi that the requirements of sorters should be generally fixed on the basis of one sorter working for twelve months to be able to sort 100,000 of slips. It was also settled that a sorting and compilation team should consist of 1 Supervisor, 2 Compiler-Checkers and not less 10 and not more than 16 Sorters. Although 2 Compiler-Checkers for one team were enough for Sorter's Ticket 1 onwards it was found during the preparation of Primary Census Abstracts and Sorters' Boxes that an additional Compiler-Checker for each team was necessary during these stages of the operations. This was

approved at the Tabulation Centre meeting held at Nagpur in May 1951. Sorting teams were formed in accordance with these suggestions. There were 34 teams in Calcutta Tabulation Office with 350 Sorters, 68 Compiler-Checkers, 17 additional Compiler-Checkers and 34 Supervisors. In Midnapur there were 14 teams with 200 Sorters, 28 Compiler-Checkers, 6 additional Compiler-Checkers and 14 Supervisors. In Behrampur Office there were 20 teams with 200 Sorters, 40 Compiler-Checkers, 12 additional Compiler-Checkers and 20 Supervisors and in Darjeeling there were two teams with 20 Sorters, 4 Compiler-Checkers and 2 Supervisors.

Recruitment of Sorters, Compiler-Checkers and Supervisors, Calcutta—Soon after taking possession of 9B, Esplanade East on the 3rd March 1951, the Deputy Superintendent of Calcutta considered the lists of best Enumerators recommended by the Charge Superintendents and as many as 1,000 candidates, School masters and practising lawyers, Zemindars' agents and employees of local bodies and others, mostly graduates and undergraduates, both young and old, displaced from East Pakistan, were also interviewed on different dates. From among them most suitable candidates were appointed as sorters in batches. The first batch of 50 was appointed on 16th March 1951, the second batch of 75 on 26th March 1951 and the third batch of 47 on 16th April 1951. As instructions were received that Ticket '0' must be finished by the 1st week of June 1951, the total recruitment of Sorters rose to 388 by May 1951. There were in all 34 teams working by May and 68 Compiler-Checkers and 34 Supervisors were also appointed. Barring a few direct recruits the Supervisors were chosen from the experienced and efficient Charge Clerks of Calcutta Census Office and the Compiler-Checkers were mostly chosen from the sorters who acquired a good grasp of the work from the very beginning.

Midnapur—The Deputy Superintendent visited Burdwan in the middle of April for the purpose of recruiting more staff and interviewed jointly with the District Census Officer a good number of candidates and selected 34; 66 more candidates were selected at Midnapur. Out of the two batches of 34 and 66 only 13 from Burdwan and 54 from Midnapur reported for duty on the 23rd April. To finish up Ticket '0' by the 1st week of June it was

decided to take in 75 more sorters. There was no accommodation for more sorters except in the *verandah*. But as canvas *pardas*, considered indispensable to ward off the scorching heat in the *verandah*, were not received till then, only 20 Sorters, who could be accommodated somehow within the halls, were taken in. This brought the total strength of sorting personnel to 165 Sorters, 20 Compiler-Checkers and 10 Supervisors. The latter two categories were appointed by promotion from amongst the sorters who showed grit and promise.

Canvas *pardas* having been received later, 48 new Sorters were recruited on the 4th June which brought the total strength to 186 Sorters, 46 Compiler-Checkers and 13 Supervisors. The maximum number of sorting team was 14.

Berhampur—The District Census Officers had been instructed to send names of good enumerators for appointment as Sorters in Tabulation Offices. The Deputy Superintendent considered the applications and names of enumerators received from the districts allotted to this region and appointed mostly those who worked satisfactorily as enumerators. In April 51 Sorters and 6 Compiler-Checkers were taken. In May the number of sorters was increased to 94 only and 2 Supervisors were appointed. The Deputy Superintendent was over-cautious in recruiting sorters in the beginning. It was explained to him that the undue economy attempted by him would cause a set back in maintaining the time schedule and under my instructions he recruited more men in June and July. There were 20 teams working in July with 207 Sorters, 49 Compiler-Checkers and 23 Supervisors.

Darjeeling—As in other Sorting and Tabulation Offices Sorters were recruited from the best available enumerators of the district. There were 20 Sorters, 4 Compiler-Checkers and 2 Supervisors.

Training at Calcutta Office—As soon as sorters were appointed they were given training and practical demonstration of sorting and compilation for a week. The first batch of trainees included all Officers and Supervisors. Both the Deputy Superintendent and the Chief Inspector of Midnapur took some practical training in the Calcutta Office before their arrival at Midnapur.

The Deputy Superintendent of Berhampur came down to Calcutta to have an idea of office organisation and sorting. The Deputy

Superintendent and the Inspector of Darjeeling spent a week in Calcutta watching the Pilot Team at work.

It was emphasised in the training classes that Tabulation Offices were factories which received the Census Slips and National Register of Citizens as their raw materials. They were to process this raw material by arranging the slips of individuals, under the heads required for the various tables, counting the slips thus arranged and entering the number on forms provided for the purpose and thus produce the prescribed Sorters' Tickets. The Compiler had to operate with the Sorters' Tickets and the National Register of Citizens and his production was called the Compiler's Posting Statements. The Supervisor's business was to allot work to his team and check sorting. It was explained that the work had to be finished within a time schedule and therefore there was need to maintain a standard speed for everybody and above all there was the essential requirement of accuracy of figures.

New recruits in other offices as well received training on similar lines.

Training classes were taken before beginning each ticket. At the training lectures the purpose of each ticket in relation to the national economy and how each Sorter was helping to extract the vital information for a possible improvement of the State was explained. The sorters were sometimes examined and it was discovered that the ideas were very firmly grasped by them.

Officers and Supervisors were posted to sorting teams when they were found thoroughly conversant with the technique of sorting and compilation.

Pilot Team at Calcutta—As soon as this training was over a pilot team consisting of 8 Sorters, 2 Compiler-Checkers and 1 Supervisor was formed with a view to fix work time schedules for the different processes of sorting and to train up a small group of men meant to be subsequently put in charge of different teams. The sorting processes generally followed the lines indicated in 'the Sorting and Compilation Instructions'. Slips relating to Ward I of Calcutta were given to this team and the whole process of sorting and compilation was gone through. This brought to light difficulties in practical working and methods were suggested to overcome them. Some short-cuts were discovered too. The first hurdle

was met in Sorting Ticket '0' by livelihood classes. There were no difficulties in sorting the four agricultural classes.

But the Supervisor had to answer a lot of questions regarding the classification of doubtful slips of non-agricultural classes. This will be discussed in details while sorting will be dealt with later on.

The standard of sorting of the various tickets of the Pilot Team consisting of 8 Sorters is noted below :

Average per Sorter per day

Ticket '0'	1,200
Ticket Special	1,150
Ticket 1	1,100
Ticket 2	690
Ticket 3	2,100
Ticket 4	2,560
Ticket 5	1,430
Ticket 6	2,800
Ticket 7	5,200
Ticket 8	10,400
Ticket 9	5,850
Ticket 10	1,680

The sorting standard of the Pilot Team, with certain modifications resulting from experience, formed the basis of the general standard adopted for Calcutta Office.

Deputy Superintendents of Midnapur and Berhampur started their respective offices with a limited number of sorters and went through the whole process of sorting of slips of one tract. The staff in these 2 offices became thus fully conversant with the work of sorting.

Seating arrangement of teams—Except in Darjeeling where the Sorters were provided with chairs and tables because the floor was too cold to sit upon in all other Tabulation Offices the Sorters, Compiler-Checkers and Supervisors sat on mats spread on the floor. Two groups of sorters facing each other with pigeon hole racks back to back economised space and in the case of each team ranged in a row in front of another team a nice alleyway was created to let Compiler-Checkers move up and down. The Compilers and Supervisors were each supplied with small low wooden desks which were used for writing the Compiler's Posting Statements and keeping the forms and stationery required for the team.

Stage of Sorting and Compilation—The work connected with sorting and compilation commenced after the receipt and check of enumeration pads, National Register of Citizens and other papers and extended upto the stage immediately preceding the construc-

tion of district tables. The whole operation may be divided into three distinct stages.

(i) FIRST STAGE

Breaking of the enumeration pads for each Village/Ward, sorting of these slips for Sorter's Ticket '0' and preparation of the tickets and preparation of the Primary Census Abstract for every thana by each Village/Ward by posting the figures partly from the National Register of Citizens and partly from Ticket '0'.

(ii) SECOND STAGE

Making up of Sorter's Boxes and distribution of slips by livelihood classes to sorters in made-up boxes, sorting and preparation of all other Sorter's Tickets, *i.e.*, Sorter's Tickets 1 to 10 and S. T. Special; posting of figures from these Sorters' Tickets and preparation of all the Compiler's Posting Statements, *i.e.*, C. P. S. 1 to 15 and C. P. S. (Special) and Livelihood Group Abstracts.

(iii) THIRD STAGE

Preparation of household Sample Abstracts from the National Register of Citizens.

Before the enumeration pads were broken a preliminary check was already made and pads were arranged according to mouzas with reference to the mouza tickets already tied with the mouza bundles. Where pads were found mixed up these had to be rebundled according to mouzas with reference to the charge and circle summaries and mouza register. It was one of the Supervisor's primary responsibility to distribute pads to Sorters after careful examination of the location code.

The mouzas had to be carefully examined with reference to the jurisdiction lists and the Supervisor had to satisfy himself that no inhabited mouza of the thana was left out.

The first step in sorting was counting of slips contained in the census pads by leaving out cancelled or otherwise scored out slips and tallying the number thus arrived at with the numbers noted down at the end of each pad or on the cover of the pad by the enumerator. Simultaneously the number of literates by males and females was counted. In the earlier stages of the sorting operation, slips before actual sorting were being tallied with the National Register of Citizens. A good number of sorter-days were spent particularly in Berhampur and Midnapur Offices for this

purpose. This was stopped and it was explained that the Census slips were the basis of all sorting operations. The slips should, therefore, be scrutinised for errors and omissions as instructed and that no attempt should be made to perfect the N. R. C., and bring about a tally between the slips and the N. R. C. The primary objective in the case of a Sorting and Tabulation Office is to get the Sorters' Tickets as soon as possible.

The speed of sorting consequently increased now and it varied between 1,000 and 1,600 slips for all the stages of Ticket '0' per day. In order to encourage the fast workers the system of bonus was introduced which was to be paid to a sorter on the monthly output of the work done by him. The standard for urban area was fixed at 1,000 slips per day per sorter and 1,200 rural slips per day per sorter. Those who maintained 25 per cent. in excess of the standard were paid @ Rs. 10 p.m. below 25 per cent. and over 10 per cent. in excess of standard @ Rs. 7½ p.m. and below 10 per cent. in excess of standard were paid @ Rs. 5 p.m. A special reward of Rs. 5 per month was also declared to be awarded to those sorters who exceeded double of the daily standard with accuracy. This system gave an incentive to the workers and Ticket '0' was finished in all the Tabulation Offices by the 1st week of June 1951.

Simultaneously with the preparation of Ticket '0' the Compiler-Checkers were kept engaged in preparing the Primary Census Abstract up to Column 12.

The Primary Census Abstract or more commonly termed the Village Directory contains the population of each village of each thana by the eight livelihood classes. In respect of towns the information is given by wards. This was compiled in the J. L. order in all the centres except Midnapur where names of villages have been arranged alphabetically. The name and area of each village was noted from the J. L. list, the number of occupied houses and households was counted from N. R. C.'s and the rest of the information, i.e., population by livelihood classes and the literacy figures were compiled from Ticket '0'. The Totalling of the Primary Census Abstract was done with the help of comptometer machines which were supplied to the Tabulation Offices. It was stressed that the compilation of P. C. A. should not wait for tally of '0' Tickets with other Sorters' Tickets. They

when prepared were however, checked and reconciled in the light of Tickets 1 and 6.

Making of Sorters' Boxes—Hitherto the slips were dealt with according to mouzas. As soon as information for the Primary Census Abstract was extracted from the slips of each village and towns, the slips were grouped by tracts and the making up of sorters' boxes was taken up. The size of a sorters' box was 14" × 14" × 10" and this could contain about 15,000 slips. There were separate boxes for General, Sample and Displaced Persons' slips. These slips were never to be mixed up in one box and one sorter was to get either General or Sample or Displaced Persons' slips. This was the first imperative. The second imperative was that General, Sample and Displaced Persons were each to be divided into their males and females and each Sorter was to get one box of males and one box of females, the two boxes making up for about 30,000 slips. The third imperative was that as far as possible each sorter was to get male and female slips of only one livelihood class even if that meant that the sorter should have to be given slips of more than one tract of the General, Sample or Displaced Persons categories. The fourth imperative was that if in making 30,000 slips in males and females for each sorter it was necessary to give sorter slips of more than one tract; particular care should be taken in ensuring that in the sorters' tickets the male or female bundles of one tract were never mixed up with the corresponding bundles of other tracts and that for each tract a separate Sorter's Ticket was prepared. If in satisfying this fourth imperative it was found that inspite of giving a sorter a fair number of tracts, the number of slips fell far below 30,000 as in the case of Sample and Displaced Persons categories for a large number of tracts, only then would a sorter be given more than one livelihood class to sort for more than one tract.

The further task was to proceed with making up of Sorters' Boxes with such a speed that there would be no timelag between the time all the Sorters' Ticket '0' were finished and Sorters' Ticket 1 were commenced by all the sorters. As it was estimated that Ticket '0' would be finished by the first week of June the making up of boxes commenced from the third week of May. Boxes were made up at the minimum rate of 7½ lakhs of slips per day, i.e., about 25 Sorters' Boxes of male slips and 25 Sorters' Boxes of female slips per day.

Sorter's Tickets and Abstracts—Sorter's Tickets are the prescribed forms in which the results of sorting are entered by the sorters themselves. Including Ticket '0' and Sorter's Ticket (Special) their number is 12. Besides these the sorters were to prepare two Abstracts of Sample Households for each village or town/ward from among the households recorded in each National Register of Citizens. With the preparation of these Tickets and Abstracts the work of sorting became complete.

Ticket '0'—Preparation of Ticket '0' formed the first stage of sorting. Certain fundamental differences between past Censuses and the Census of 1951 emerged out of sorting for this ticket. At the outset the slips were separated into three broad divisions—General, Sample and Displaced Persons. The problem of displaced persons appeared in the train of partition and independence. Thus it is entirely a new thing in the present Census. Whenever, in course of sorting, a sorter came across a slip with entries against Q. 6, it was dealt into the pigeon hole reserved for displaced persons. For the purpose of comparison a 10 per cent. sample was taken out of the remaining slips. Every sixth slip out of ten was put into the hole marked 'sample'. This also is a new feature of 1951 Census. The figures for Economic Tables were compiled separately for 90 per cent. general and 10 per cent. sample. The two results were combined to produce figures for the total population. The 'Age Tables' were constructed only from the 10 per cent. sample. The combined 90 per cent. slips of the other 9 pigeon holes were termed the General slips.

The second operation was to divide each of the three bundles into male and female slips. Each of the six bundles thus formed was again subdivided into eight livelihood classes according to returns against Q. 10. This substitution of Economic Classification for Classification based on Religion and maintaining it throughout the sorting operations, is the most important feature of this Census. It has brought Indian Census into line with the censuses of other advanced countries.

Agricultural occupations were recorded in slips in four code numbers corresponding to four agricultural livelihood classes. Sorting for livelihood classes of these slips, therefore, presented no difficulty. In the industrial areas the number of slips of agricultural classes was

insignificant. Too many varieties of industries and services rendered sorting by livelihood classes extremely difficult.

For the classification of many doubtful slips of non-agricultural classes Supervisors had to answer volleys of questions from sorters. The nature of the questions raised may be indicated here by a few examples 'Keepers of Tea Shops' VI or VIII? 'Employees of Sweetmeat Shops' V or VI? 'Fisherman', 'Milkman', 'Butcher' etc.—V or VI? 'Driver of a factory'—V or VII? 'Driver of a Commercial firm'—VI or VII? 'Railway doctor'—VII or VIII? 'Workers of Railway Workshop'—V or VII? 'Workers of Telegraph Workshop'—V or VIII? 'A Newspaper Proprietor'—VI or VIII. 'Jewellers'—V or VI. The decisions of their supervisors oftener than not failed to satisfy the sorters who were no less educated. Such disputes arrested the progress of sorting. To help sorters and supervisors alike large printed Wall Charts of economic classification were put up on the wall near every team. This was found inconvenient. To consult the chart sorters had to leave their seats every time they were in doubt. So an eight-page folder of economic classification (Appendix III) was printed and supplied to each sorter. But this also did not assist in deciding the disputed points. In sorting for Ticket 2, the difficulty of classification and grouping increased manifold. The I. C. E. C. scheme did not appear to include in it all the varieties of industries and services found in these areas. There was no group, for instance, for electroplating, galvanising, silk printing and many other things. Very often reference had to be made to D. S. and S. C. O. This meant loss of time. To get over this difficulty an 'Alphabetical List of Commonest and most Typical Returns of Occupation' (Appendix IV) was printed in a folder form and supplied to every sorter and supervisor of all Tabulation Offices. This removed most of the difficulties encountered in sorting for non-agricultural classes. Occupations outside the list were sometimes found but their number was not large.

Sorter's Ticket (Special)—This ticket relates to displaced persons only and was prepared by sorters who had only 'displaced persons' slips. It is a great consumer of sorter hours. The slips were first sorted with reference to the answer given in the second compartment of

Q. 6 which related to the district of origin. Displaced persons in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal came from 16 districts of East Pakistan and 5 States of West Pakistan. Slips recording no answer in this compartment were put under the head 'Others'. Thus the slips had to be dealt into 22 pigeon holes got by putting two cases side by side. When the first operation was over each of the 22 bundles was sorted with reference to the month and year of arrival in India recorded in the first compartment of the same question. The time of arrival of displaced persons spread over 6 years 1946 to 1951. The detail of the month of arrival was not needed for the year 1946 and there were only 2 months in 1951 before the Census date. Thus a bundle for a district or State of origin had to be sorted into $1 + 12 \times 4 + 2 = 51$ classes with reference to the time of arrival. Slips bearing no month, but recording only the year of arrival were made a separate class under the name, 'month not stated'. Slips which had years but no months recorded were placed after December of respective years.

The pilot team sorted for this ticket just after the preparation of Ticket '0'. Some of the teams engaged in sorting Calcutta slips did the same. But when it was felt that Ticket 2, the greatest headache for all concerned should be tackled first, the Sorter's Ticket (Special) was put off until after the preparation of Ticket 2.

Ticket 1—Ticket 1 forms the basis of Economic Tables I and II and it prepares the ground for Ticket 2 which supplies materials for Economic Table III. This ticket classifies the entire population according to their economic status into three groups, viz., Self-supporting persons, Non-earning dependants and Earning dependants. In the first compartment of Q. 9, 1 was written for self-supporting persons, 2 for non-earning dependants and 3 for earning dependants. It classifies further the secondary means of livelihood of economically active and semiactive persons into different livelihood classes.

Ticket 2—In Ticket 2 the self-supporting persons in non-agricultural classes were classified according to their secondary economic status namely Employer, Employee and Independent Worker and were distributed in various Divisions and Subdivisions of Industries and Services. Slips of Self-supporting persons deriving their income from unproduc-

tive activities were set apart and a classified fly-leaf was prepared for them.

The first operation was easy enough. The code numbers for Employer, Employee, Independent Worker and Unclassifiable person had been recorded in the second compartment of Q. 9 as 1, 2, 3 and 0 respectively. The slips were pigeon holed according to these code numbers.

The second, third and fourth operations were for distribution of Independent Workers, Employees and Employers in the Divisions, Subdivisions and Groups of Industries and Services. For an industrial area like Calcutta and its suburbs this distribution proved a very hard nut to crack. The difficulties met with by sorters in distribution the slips among I. C. E. C. scheme groups were of various kinds. Many slips had the name of a firm recorded in Q. 10 without indicating the nature of its business. Meanings of certain words such as taxidermist, calligraphist, frippery used by Calcutta enumerators were unknown to sorters and supervisors alike. Technical terms like ladleman, turner, cooper mistry, etc., required explanation before putting the slips under one group or other. There were doubtful slips as illustrated under Ticket '0' above which required decisions. Then again the groups were not sufficient to cover all the varieties of industries and services found in this State. To help the sorters in determining the group point of a return quickly 'An Alphabetical List of a number miscellaneous (including some uncommon or intractable) non-agricultural Occupation' was prepared, printed in a folder form and supplied to sorters and supervisors. This served as a sort of 'Ready-reckoner' for group points. Though long, the List did not prove exhaustive. Occupations outside it were, however, not many. Questions raised about them were decided verbally.

The mode of sorting presented no less difficulty. The pilot team followed the prescribed instructions for the second, third and fourth operations. But the difficulty experienced was great. The Supervisor could not successfully anticipate all the M/L groups presented by Calcutta slips. In Livelihood Class V of Ward I regarded mainly as a residential area, there were more than 90 M/L groups. Instructions were to use 10 pigeon holes only at a time. The consequence was that the same slip had to be handled by the sorter several times over before it could be

dealt into a pigeon hole. For the turn for its labelling might come at a later stage. For picking the right slips for the 10 labelled pigeon holes the sorter had every time to look at all the unsorted slips. This meant unnecessary loss of time. To avoid this sorters on their own initiative put two or three pigeon hole racks side by side and bunched the slips in as many unlabelled holes as they could get hold of. When all the slips were thus sorted he took out each bunch and noted the group points and the number of slips on the back of each bundle. These bundles were then arranged in order of Divisions, Subdivisions and Groups and the numbers were posted in the Ticket.

When all the teams were simultaneously at work over Ticket 2, spare pigeon hole racks were not available. So the method of sorting devised by the pilot team had to be changed. The slips of one livelihood class were first sorted into divisions; each division was then grouped into its subdivisions and lastly the subdivisions were sorted into groups. Adopting this method many sorters dispensed with the use of pigeon holes altogether and bunched the slips of different group by hand on the floor. The method of posting the figures was the same as that of the pilot team.

A departure from the prescribed form was made in this State in the form of Ticket 2. The time and money at the disposal of the S. C. O. did not permit the writing out every sub-group in Column 2 of the Ticket. There were too many sub-groups under a Group in Calcutta area. The writing of them would have involved a great deal of time, labour and consequently money. So the figures have been noted against Group code numbers only.

Tickets 3, 4, 5 and 10—Tickets 3, 4 and 5 had been originally intended to be prepared for both Sample and Displaced Person slips. Later instructions cancelled Ticket 5 for Displaced Persons. Information of considerable practical value regarding Displaced Persons was thus lost.

In Ticket 3 slips were sorted for Civil Condition in different age groups. Sorters found it convenient to sort for Ticket 5 just after Ticket 3. In Ticket 3 slips were arranged in age groups. For ticket 5 single year ages were sorted within each of these groups. This was a time-saving device.

For Ticket 4 slips were sorted into 'literate', 'partially literate' and 'illiterate'

in 10 age groups. The bundle of slips for literates was next sorted into different educational standards and Ticket 10 was thus prepared immediately after Ticket 4.

Ticket 6—In 1951 Census religion and caste have been relegated to a secondary place. In the slips all the non-backward castes, so elaborately shown in the tables of former censuses, were indicated by the code number 1 and thus they lost their separate identity. Instead of several dozen caste divisions of other censuses, Ticket 6 divides the entire population into five social groups only. These distinctions were necessitated by the special treatment provided for in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Anglo-Indians.

The slips were first separated into religions as exactly returned. Then the slips of Hindus were dealt with reference to answer to Q. 2(c). Sorters were supplied with lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the name of a caste was recorded in the slip instead of the code number, the sorter had to look it up in his lists and if it did not occur there the slip was dealt into the hole labelled 'Backward Classes.' 'A' in Q. 2(c) stood for Anglo-Indians.

Ticket 7—For this ticket slips were first sorted into 4 classes—1 Born in district of enumeration and with language of district as mother tongue. 2 Born in the district of enumeration and returning language other than the language of the district as mother tongue. 3 Born elsewhere. 4 Birth place not returned. Of these four classes, class 1 was meant for Ticket 9. For Ticket 7 the numbers of slips of classes 1 and 2 were totalled to get the figure for the district. The third group, born elsewhere, was next sorted into separate birth places mentioned in the slips. Difficulty was felt when sorters came across slips recording as birth place not a district name but a village or some other unknown name. Almost all the countries in the world were represented in this ticket for Calcutta.

Ticket 8—It exhibits the nationality of persons enumerated. Strictly speaking displaced persons arriving in India after 26th July, 1949 were not Indian Nationals. They having left Pakistan for good were not Pakistani either. In the National Register of Citizens they were shown as 'Claims Indian'. The sympathy of the enumerators and the demand of the enumerated combined to return them as 'Indians'. A few persons of Central Europe

returned themselves as 'Stateless'. Almost all the nationals of the World were found in the cosmopolitan city of Calcutta and its suburbs.

Ticket 9—Ticket 9 was prepared for showing the mother tongue and subsidiary languages of the enumerated population. Code number 1 was put for Bengali as mother tongue in answer to Q. 7. Non-Bengali mother tongues were written in full. A person was said to have a subsidiary language if he spoke an Indian living language fluently and habitually for domestic or business purposes. The power of speaking a second language gives prestige to a person. So a tendency was noticed among enumerators and the enumerated to record a second language against Q. 8 although it could not be used fluently. This was particularly the case with regard to Hindi in which a smattering passed for fluency.

For the rural tracts this ticket was easily prepared after Ticket 7. For that ticket the vast majority of slips of persons with Bengali as mother tongue had been sorted out and counted. To that number was added a few from the bundle 'Others'. Thus the total number of persons speaking Bengali as mother tongue was obtained almost without sorting. Slips recording subsidiary language in rural areas were very few. Sorters noted down their number while sorting for Ticket 7.

As in other tickets the real difficulty of sorting for languages was met with in Calcutta and the neighbouring industrial areas. Mother tongues in these areas exceeded 125. Subsidiary languages were as many as the principal living languages of India. Sorters got together three and sometimes four pigeon hole cases and went on dealing the slips into the holes.

Next to Calcutta the largest variety of languages, mostly tribal and other Indian dialects, was recorded in the slips of Darjeeling district.

Sample Household Abstract—The third and the final stage of sorting operations was the preparation of Sample Household Abstracts. They were originally intended to be based on a 4 per cent. sample of the households recorded in the National Register of Citizens relating to each village or town/ward. On the ground of economy the original instructions were modified afterwards and samples were selected by one in a thousand instead of forty in a thousand. This change has taken away much from the value of Table CI. Every village

had not the requisite number of 1,000 households for selecting a sample. So villages had to be grouped together for the purpose. Many small villages were passed over altogether without their contributing a single sample household to the Abstract. In rural areas characteristics of households sometimes varied from village to village according to caste or religious predominance. This kind of sampling did not adequately represent such characteristics.

Two Abstracts had to be prepared for each Census Tract with alternate Sample Household. Thus each of them contained samples picked out of every 2,000 households. These two Abstracts were to agree within a very narrow margin. But for such wide sampling it did not always prove correct.

Ticket 11—Ticket 11 was prepared outside the general scheme of Census Tabulation. Its basis was the returns obtained in answer to Q. 13. It was a special question for this State. 'Do you cultivate land for which you pay rent? If so (a) how much land do you cultivate yourself or/and through hired labourers, and (b) how much through *bargadars*, *bhagdars* or *adhiars*?'—these were the questions put. Measurements of owned West Bengal land of all livelihood classes were recorded in answer. Sorting for Ticket 11 was, however, done for lands of persons of Livelihood Class I only. Cultivation of owned land was subsidiary means of livelihood for other classes and the total area of such land would not amount much. So their lands were excluded. In course of sorting slips were found in which the land owned by a joint family was recorded in full in the slips of every member of that family. To avoid multiplication instruction was issued to sort the slips of self-supporting persons only.

This Ticket shows not the total area of agricultural land owned by self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class I but it exhibits the nature of its distribution and cultivation. There are 15 area groups from below 1 acre to 33·34 acres and upwards. From the Ticket will be seen how many persons own land of particular sizes and how much of these they cultivate themselves and how much through *bhagdars*. The picture of fragmentation presented here may be of considerable use in dealing with land reform schemes.

Compilation—Every sorting team had two Compiler-Checkers attached to it. Their duty

was to check the sorting while it was in progress as well as to prepare the Primary Census Abstract, Livelihood Group Abstract, as many Compiler's Posting Statements (Special) as there were Districts of origin in Pakistan and 15 other Compiler's Posting Statements with 8 livelihood class subdivisions in 4 of them (1, 2, 7 and 15). Besides these they had to attend to the stationery and form requirements of the sorters.

Compiler's Posting Statements and Abstracts came in between the Sorter's Tickets and final Tables. The materials obtained by sorting and presented in the Sorter's Tickets were consolidated into tract figures, rearranged to fit into the Posting Statement forms and Abstracts and then posted so as to have totals for police stations, towns, tracts and districts. From these Abstracts and Posting Statements tables were prepared.

Compilation is an exacting work. There is every likelihood of errors creeping in through inattention of the Compiler-Checker. One Compiler dealt only with the Statements of one sex and the other was given the tickets of female sex to deal with. On completion of posting from one ticket the statements were exchanged and checked by each other. Totals struck by the compilers were checked by machines.

Compilation of the Primary Census Abstract was taken up along with the preparation of Ticket '0'. But before the Ticket was ready only 12 columns of it could be filled in. With

its 86 columns for each village, town or ward, this Abstract proved a very tiring task. It took a long time too. In the meanwhile Sorters had prepared new tickets. Thus the work of the compilers fell into arrears.

In the Calcutta Central Office 21 Compiler's Posting Statement (Special) with 55 columns each had to be prepared for every Ticket (Special). Calcutta and its suburbs had figures to be posted in all the 132 columns of the Posting Statement No. 3. Compiler's Posting Statement No. 6 had 96 columns. Frequent interruption for checking etc., and the inconvenience of sitting arrangements for the Compiler-Checkers hampered the progress of compilation. To avoid these one Compiler-Checker from each team in the Calcutta Central Office was withdrawn for compilation work only. The other was left for checking and attending to the Sorters. Separate rooms were provided for each group of Compilers. They were given chairs and tables to sit at. Here they worked undisturbed. Detection of wrong posting in the tickets, consolidation, reconciliation and posting were done with greater speed after this new arrangement. The Compiler-Checker left to the team on the other hand, could devote his undivided attention to checking and in consequence checking also improved.

The sources of the different Abstracts and Compiler's Posting Statements are shown below :

Primary Census Abstract It gives the name, area, number of occupied houses, households, literates, displaced population and population in general by sexes and livelihood classes of villages and towns by Police Stations. In a word it is a Village and Town Directory.	was prepared from	Sorter's Ticket '0' & National Register of Citizens
Compiler's Posting Statement (Special) It relates to displaced persons and shows the dates of their arrival in India for each district of origin.	" " "	Sorter's Ticket (Special)
Compiler's Posting Statement 1 and 2 Statement 1 classifies the entire population according to their Primary Economic Status. The Secondary Means of Livelihood of self-supporting persons and earning dependants are classified into 8 livelihood classes in Statement 2.	were " "	Sorter's Ticket 1
Livelihood Group Abstract Livelihood Group Abstract classifies self-supporting persons according to their secondary economic status by I.C.E.C. sub-division.	} " " "	Sorter's Ticket 2
Compiler's Posting Statements 3, 4, 5 and 6 Statements 3, 4, 5 and 6 show the secondary economic status by sub-divisions of livelihood classes V, VI, VII and VIII respectively.		

NOTE—Forms of National Register of Citizens, Sorter's Tickets, Primary Census Abstract, Compiler's Posting Statements, Livelihood Group Abstract and Abstract of Sample Households will be found at pages 45 to 86.

Compiler's Posting Statements 7 and 8 Statement 7 classifies Sample and Displaced Persons into 12 age groups. Civil Condition of those persons by age groups are exhibited in Statement 8.	were prepared from	Sorter's Ticket 3
Compiler's Posting Statement 9 It distributes the literates and partially literates in different age groups.	was " "	Sorter's Ticket 4
Compiler's Posting Statement 10 This statement shows the single year age of Sample Population.	" " "	Sorter's Ticket 5
Compiler's Posting Statement 11 It is a statement of religions and special groups.	" " "	Sorter's Ticket 6
Compiler's Posting Statement 12 This is the statement of birth place.	" " "	Sorter's Ticket 7
Compiler's Posting Statement 13 It is the statement of nationality.	" " "	Sorter's Ticket 8
Compiler's Posting Statement 14 This is the statement of languages.	" " "	Sorter's Ticket 9
Compiler's Posting Statement 15 Educational standard of literates is shown in this statement.	" " "	Sorter's Ticket 10

Tabulation—Soon after the completion of sorting and compilation the four Tabulation Offices were centralised in the Calcutta Office. By October 1951 papers were brought down to Calcutta from the outlying Sorting and Tabulation Offices together with their best residual staff to complete the final stage of operations. The Deputy Superintendents of the outlying offices were relieved and the entire work of Tabulation was placed under the control of the Deputy Superintendent of the Calcutta Office. He was assisted by one Assistant Superintendent and four Inspectors. To begin with there were 32 Tabulation Clerks and 50 Assistant Computers. Their number was gradually diminished with the progress of work. Besides these staff there was a Checking Section who checked all the figures with the help of calculating machines.

Tabulation is the final stage when the figures in the Primary Census Abstracts, Compiler's Posting Statements and Census Abstract of Sample Households are put in the form of tables prescribed in the (Census 1951) Tabulation Plan. The figures in the Abstracts and the Statements relate to Census Tracts and from these tract figures the district tables were first constructed. The Union Tables were thereafter prepared by consolidating the district tables. In the district tables the figures for rural tracts have been shown one below the other together with the total. Each one of the Urban Tracts again has been written with the urban total. In the Union Tables the figures of each district have been shown by total and Rural/Urban break-up. In some of the tables in addition to the total figures of the District by Rural/Urban break-

up, Total, Rural and Urban figures of the police stations and administrative subdivisions have also been shown. These tables have been named 'State Tables' in order to distinguish them from the Union Tables. It was absolutely necessary to ensure the arithmetical accuracy of the figures in the tables. An elaborate list of cross-checks was given in Appendix II of the Tabulation Instructions issued by the Registrar General. The checks had to be applied to the figures in various tables to see that there was agreement in figures.

The stage of Tabulation was the lengthiest and most harassing of all Census Operations. Application of the checks often revealed discrepancies. Every little doubt had to be verified again with Compilation Statements, Sorters' Tickets and in some cases, by a fresh sorting of slips of the population in doubt. Important changes in the final form and contents of certain tables were sometimes introduced by the Registrar General with the result that they had to be done over again in a modified form. Each final table was sent to the office of the Registrar General in New Delhi for a final check before printing.

The following is the list of prescribed tables which will be published for the 1951 Census:

- A—GENERAL POPULATION TABLES
 - I Area, Houses and Population
 - II Variation in population during fifty years
 - III Towns and villages classified by population

- A—GENERAL POPULATION TABLES—concl'd.**
 IV Towns classified by population with variation since 1901
 V Towns arranged territorially with population by livelihood classes
- B—ECONOMIC TABLES**
 I Livelihood Classes and Subclasses
 II Secondary Means of Livelihood
 III Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions
- C—HOUSEHOLD AND AGE (SAMPLE) TABLES**
 I Household (Size and Composition)
 II Livelihood Classes by Age Groups
 III Age and Civil Condition
 IV Age and Literacy
 V Single Year Age returns
- D—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES**
 I Languages—(i) Mother Tongue
 (ii) Bilingualism
 II Religion
 III Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
 IV Migrants
 V Displaced Persons
 VI Non-Indian Nationals
 VII Livelihood Classes by Educational Standards
- E—SUMMARY OF LIVLIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATIONS IN POPULATION BY POLICE STATIONS AND TOWNS**

Some changes have, however, been made in the arrangement of tables which will be published. AV, E, BI, BII and BIII, CII and DVII tables have been grouped together under the heading "Livelihood Tables".

Comparison between the foregoing tables and those prepared for 1931 Census brings out the following points:

Tables I, II and IV of the A series follow the 1931 model without change.

Table AIII follows an old table and provides some more information. Sex details have been given for each group of towns and villages. The groups in the table have been arranged under three major groups for each of which the number of towns and villages and population by sexes has also been given. The basis of Table AV differs from the 1931 Census. In the 1931 Census the population of the individual towns was shown classified

by Religion. This time the same information has been given under livelihood classes instead of Religion.

The Economic Tables correspond to the "Occupation or Means of Livelihood Table" prepared at the 1931 Census. The forms as well as the contents of these tables have been recast completely. This is the most important among the changes made in the 1951 Census Tabulation.

The scheme of classification forming the basis of the economic characteristics of the people has been termed as the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme. It is based on the 1931 Scheme of occupations. It embodies, however, extensive revision and rearrangement designed to secure the following purposes, viz.—

- (i) to establish a comprehensive economic classification of the people as a whole and not merely of persons who are gainfully occupied;
- (ii) to simplify and improve the method of presentation of census economic data and provide additional data; and
- (iii) to secure international comparability of data as recommended by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Table CI dealing with household size and composition is an entirely new table. In this table certain characteristics of the household given in the National Register of Citizens have been sorted and tabulated. Tables CII to CV have been prepared on the 10 per cent. sample slips.

Table CII, Livelihood Classes by age groups, is new.

Tables CIII and CIV correspond to similar tables of the 1931 Census.

Table CV is also a new one. This table of individual age returns will be of great value for actuarial purposes.

Tables DI (Language), DII (Religion) and DIV (Migrants) correspond to similar tables prepared at 1931 Census.

Table DIII furnishes the number of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The number of the Anglo-Indians has been indicated on a fly-leaf. Other race-caste-tribe data published in 1931 and prior censuses will not be published.

Tables DV relates to displacement of population consequent on the Partition of the

country. It is of course, a new table. For the State of West Bengal the preparation of this table was a stupendous task. Over 21 lakhs of people had to be classified into 56 times and 22 territorial divisions. In anticipation of the requirements of the State Government a few more tables were prepared than are prescribed in the Tabulation Plan.

Table DVI relates to Non-Indian Nationals. It is new and based on a suggestion made by the U. N. Population Commission.

Table DVII is also new. It is designed to show the distribution of educated manpower among the different livelihood classes.

Table E furnishes selected data by Districts in the All-India Table and correspondingly by police stations in the State Tables. The selected data are in the same form as in previous censuses but livelihood classes have been substituted for Religion.

Table AI has been prepared from the Primary Census Abstract. The area figures have been supplied by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal as well as the Surveyor General of India. The Registrar General's direction was that the Surveyor General of India would supply the area figures. But the latter could not supply figures for areas of Subdivisions, Police Stations and Mauzas. For these, figures supplied by the Director of Land Records and Surveys had to be adopted. Discrepancies, were found between the total area of the District based on local figures and that supplied by the Surveyor General. Two figures, have therefore been given in State Table AI and E, one supplied by the Surveyor General, India and the other by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal. To aid study of the All-India Tables by large geographical units the administrative districts are arranged under Registrar General's Natural Divisions and Subdivisions. State Table AI, however, rearranges this table under familiar Commissioners' Administrative Divisions. In the former the district figures only are shown while in the latter the subdivision and the police station figures have been arranged in addition to those of the districts.

Table AII shows the variation in population during fifty years. The 1951 figures for columns 2, 5 and 7 of the table have been taken from the population figures of AI. The population of Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly and Murshidabad among districts unaffected

by the Partition of 1947 had to be adjusted owing to the changes in their areas during 1901-1921. The population of Calcutta District and Calcutta Municipal area for 1901-31 had also to be adjusted due to the inclusion of several large areas from 1921 to 1931, exclusion of Garden Reach between 1931 and 1941 and the accession of 15 acres between 1941 and 1951 due to improved survey.

The populations of the districts 24 Parganas, Nadia, Malda, West Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri have been calculated for each census on the areas of police stations which now constitute them. Changes in their area over this period owing either to changes of the areas of their thanas or to changes between 1901 and 1941 among them and those that have since gone to East Bengal have not been taken into account. The nature of changes has in each case, been indicated in the title page to Table AI.

Table AIII shows the towns and villages classified by population. The table had to be prepared from the Primary Census Abstract. A tabulation posting statement was at first prepared showing the population groups, the population by Males and Females and the number of towns and villages in the groups. From the Primary Census Abstract it was found out to which population group each town or village falls and the number of males and females of the village or town was recorded in the appropriate columns. When all the villages or towns for a tract were completed the total number of villages or towns under each group and male and female population was struck and this total was posted in the relevant columns of the table. The district figures were extracted by totalling up the tract figures.

Table AIV is concerned with City and Urban Tracts only. The cities and towns in the City and Urban Tracts have been arranged according to population in the table. The cities and towns have been classified under the following classes:

Class I	100,000 and over
Class II	50,000 to 100,000
Class III	20,000 to 50,000
Class IV	10,000 to 20,000
Class V	5,000 to 10,000
Class VI	Under 5,000

The localities classified as above were entered in the table in order of population. The population figures were taken from the Primary Census Abstracts.

Table AV also was prepared from the

Primary Census Abstract. Like AIV it is concerned with the Urban Tracts only. The towns in the district were arranged territorially with population by livelihood classes. In this table the non-agricultural classes are given before the agricultural classes and the agricultural Class IV before the Classes I to III which is different from the order in the Primary Census Abstract. Again the figures of livelihood Classes I to III are not given separately but have been clubbed together.

Table BI shows the population of the tracts and districts by livelihood classes and sexes. Each livelihood class has further been subdivided into three subclasses *viz.*, (i) self-supporting persons, (ii) non-earning dependants and (iii) earning dependants with reference to answer to part one of question No. 9. The table has been prepared from Compiler's Posting Statement No. 1. Two tables had to be prepared in the same form for each district one relating to the total population and the other to Displaced Persons separately. There are eight parts in the posting statement for each tract corresponding to each livelihood class. The figures in each part had to be posted in the form under corresponding livelihood class. In the posting statement separate figures are given for selfsupporting persons without any entry against question No. 11 and selfsupporting persons having entry against question No. 11. As the table form provides only one column for selfsupporting persons the two columns in the posting statement had to be totalled before being posted in the table form.

In B and C Series of tables figures have been shown by Rural and Urban Tracts. Each one of the Rural Tracts was written one below the other followed by the Urban Tracts arranged in a similar way. The district total together with the Rural and Urban Total were given at the top.

Table BII shows the secondary means of livelihood of selfsupporting persons and earning dependants. This table has nothing to do with the non-earning dependants. In column 1 of the table the Principal Means of Livelihood by Livelihood Classes of all selfsupporting persons and earning dependants have been given, columns 2 and 3 and corresponding columns under other livelihood classes show the totals of those selfsupporting persons and earning dependants whose secondary means fall under that particular livelihood class. Columns 4 and 5 and corresponding columns

under other classes denote the totals of self-supporting persons whose secondary means of livelihood fall under that class. Columns 6 and 7 and corresponding columns represent the totals of earning dependants only, whose means of earning are shown under that particular class while the Principal Means of Livelihood of the selfsupporting person on whom he is dependant is shown on the same horizontal line in column 1.

This table, therefore, gives a fuller account than is available in tables BI and BIII of the economic activity of selfsupporting person. The contribution of economically semi-active persons (earning dependants) is also shown under livelihood classes. The table was prepared from Compiler's Posting Statement No. 2. Separate table had to be compiled for each tract and a consolidated one for the district. Two sets of tables were prepared separately in the same form, the one relating to the total population and the other to Displaced Persons. A good deal of time and labour had to be devoted for working out the tables, specially the consolidated ones for the big districts like, 24-Parganas, Midnapur, etc. In some cases the consolidated tables could stand the checks to test the arithmetical accuracies only after they were worked out over again.

In Table BIII the selfsupporting persons in non-agricultural classes are classified according to their secondary economic status namely Employer, Employee and Independent Worker and are distributed in the various Divisions and Subdivisions of Industries and Services.

The Indian Census Economic Classification shown in the table closely corresponds to recommendations formulated by the United Nations Organisation. The statistical data have been rearranged in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification Scheme for the purposes of international comparability. Under the International Standard Industrial Classification Scheme, the Unit of Classification is the organised "Establishment". The commodity produced or the service performed as a result of the work of the organised establishment is the criterion for classifying the establishment. The classification of the establishment is the classification of every member of the establishment. Under the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme the unit of classification is, in every case, the individual. All employers

and all independent workers have been classified with reference to the commodity produced or service performed by them individually—this is same as in the International Standard Industrial Classification Scheme, there being no question of an establishment distinct from the individual in these cases. As regards “Employees” all persons engaged in production, commerce or transport (and not being domestic servants) are classified under the appropriate subdivisions with reference to their own activity and without reference to that of their employer. Domestic servants are classed in one subdivision without reference to the nature of their ‘work’. All other employees (including all managerial and supervisory employees, clerical services, watchmen and unskilled labour of every kind) are classified with reference to the commodity produced or service rendered by their employers. Thus, there is a technical distinction regarding the unit of classification adopted in the two schemes. But the difference is small, except as regards the allocation of those “employees” who are individually engaged in activities classifiable as production, commerce or transport, and who are employed in establishments whose main purpose is classifiable differently from the activity of the individual employee. This table gives a full account of the economic activity of a selfsupporting person. But it gives no account of economically passive or semi-active persons except what is available in the Abstract of Persons subsisting on Non-Productive Activity. The classification of self-supporting persons into employers, employees and independent workers is a new feature of 1951. Each geographical area is divided into Total, Rural and Urban. This brings out the distribution of occupations among urban and rural areas.

The table was prepared from the Compiler’s Posting Statements 3 to 6. The Compiler’s Posting Statements give figures for Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in each subdivision only. These had to be posted and total for each subdivision, the total for each division and the total of all divisions had to be struck and posted in the respective columns of the table. This table was also prepared in two sets—one for the total population and the other for Displaced Persons separately.

Immediately after the compilation of the Economic Tables BI, BII and BIII a check

table was prepared for each of the tables utilising the figures of “Total General” and “Total Sample” of the Compiler’s Posting Statements. These check tables are in the same form as the main tables and were prepared by tracts with a rural, urban and district total.

Instructions were laid down for the preparation of an index of non-agricultural occupations for each district. But this could not be done in this State as a departure from the prescribed form of Ticket 2 was made at the time of sorting. The time and money at the disposal of the Tabulation Office was considered too inadequate for preparing such an Index for the districts of this State. Instead of District Index of non-agricultural occupations a table showing livelihood divisions, subdivisions and groups for each district was prepared.

Table CI is a new table for 1951 prepared from an abstract of the National Register of Citizens. It has been prepared on a sample roughly of 1 in 1,000 households taken from the National Register of Citizens. In fact the sample has been slightly larger. The preparation of the Abstract was taken up after the sorting had been completed and all the compiler’s statements were posted and other abstracts prepared. For the purpose of the marking of the first sample household in the part of the National Register of Citizens of a subdistrict the total number of households in the Register had to be divided by one hundred and one was added to the remainder after the division. The number thus got was the first sample household. This was marked with a bold cross. All other sample households in the register, every thousandth household after the first sample household, were thereafter marked. In marking the sample households a bold tick was used for the household after the first sample household and then the other sample households were marked with bold crosses and ticks alternately.

Table CII which shows the livelihood classes by Age Groups and Sexes is a new table for 1951. It has been prepared from the Compiler’s Posting Statement No. 7. The table has been prepared for each tract separately and also for the rural, urban and district total.

Table CIII shows the Civil Condition by Age Groups and Sexes. The table has been prepared from Compiler’s Posting Statement No. 8. The Compiler’s Posting Statement gives the figures of the widowed and divorced

separately but in the table the two are clubbed together. At the time of preparing the table the total of widowed and divorced of the Compiler's Posting Statement had to be posted in the columns for widowed or divorced of the table form. The figures for divorced, if any, under each age group were shown in a separate fly-leaf.

In Table CIV the figures for Literacy by age groups and sexes have been illustrated. The form of the table as given in the Tabulation Plan was slightly modified by a subsequent letter of the Registrar General. Columns 2 to 8 of the Table form in the Tabulation Plan were seen to be based on the total population which include Displaced Persons. While other columns of the forms are based on the 10 per cent. sample of the population excluding Displaced Persons. Two parts of the table would therefore refer to different entities. To avoid misunderstanding and possible confusion the Registrar General directed to omit columns 2 to 8 of Table CIV. The columns were also thought unnecessary as the literacy figures for the total population is available in Table DVII.

The table was prepared from the Compiler's Posting Statement No. 9. The total population under each group was posted from Table CIII. The literate population for each age group was posted from Compiler's Posting Statement No. 9 and the figures for the illiterate population were arrived at by deducting the literates from the total population figures in the Compilation Statement. Persons who are able to read only have been considered as illiterate for the purpose of this table. The number of such persons under each age group has been shown in two separate columns. In the District Census Handbooks they have been shown in the fly-leaf to the tables.

The age groups adopted in Age Tables CII, CIII and CIV differ from the 1931 Census. The age groups of this Census are specially suitable for correlation of age data with literacy data and fertility data. They are necessary also for purposes of comparability with past censuses as well as international comparability.

Table CV gives the Single Year Age Returns. This is a new table for 1951 Census. The table was prepared from the Compiler's Posting Statement No. 10. The table was prepared separately for each rural and urban tract and for rural, urban and district total.

In preparing the Age Tables no smoothing formulae were applied to the age returns as furnished by the respondent. The actual ages returned have been shown in groups and single years. All these tables had to be prepared in the same form for each district for sample and displaced persons separately.

Table DI(i) shows the languages spoken as mother tongue and the number of persons speaking each one of them. The table has been prepared from Compiler's Posting Statement No. 14. The languages are given in the order of total number of speakers speaking them under three major heads (i) languages of the Indian sub-continent, (ii) languages of other Asian Countries and (iii) languages of continents other than Asia. A fly-leaf to the table shows the number of persons speaking tribal languages. The term "tribal" in this table denotes a group of languages where the enumerator could not make out what the language exactly was but was certain that the speaker belonged to a 'tribe'. During compilation of the figures a number of dialects have been combined under the main language name. In the case of Darjeeling and Sikkim, however, all mother tongues returned whether dialects or otherwise have been shown. Languages which are distinct and separate in other States or parts of the World have been shown, however, small the number of their speakers may be in this State.

Table DI(ii) shows the total number of speakers speaking an Indian language as Subsidiary to their mother tongues. The distribution is by locality but not by sex. This table has also been prepared from Compiler's Posting Statement No. 14 for each tract, the rural, urban and district total.

Principal religions by locality and sex are given in Table DII. It has been prepared from the Compiler's Posting Statement No. 11. The table mentions only the major religions. The other Religions have been classified into Tribal and Non-Tribal and only the totals are given in the table. Besides these, persons of indefinite belief and religion not returned are shown in separate column. The details for religions other than main religions not recorded separately in the table have been given in the supplementary tables. The first supplementary table shows the details of the tribal religions, the second gives the details of non-tribals and the third the returns of indefinite belief and religion not stated.

Table DIII shows the figures of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The table has been prepared from Compiler's Posting Statement No. 11 for each tract, the rural, urban and district total. The total of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had to be worked out from Compiler's Posting Statement and posted in the table form. The figures for Anglo-Indians have been given in a fly-leaf to the table.

District Tables in the same form as DIII have been prepared for the classes declared as non-backward by the West Bengal Government for the purpose of the census on the eve of the Census Operations and the unscheduled backward classes. These District Tables have not been consolidated to make up the Union Table. The tables have, however, been incorporated in the District Census Handbooks.

The strength of each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe by locality and sex was extracted at the request of the State Government. The information will be published in a separate volume by the State Government.

Table DIV shows the birth place of the persons enumerated. The table has been prepared from Compiler's Posting Statement No. 12. The Compiler's Posting Statements shows the actual places where the person was born. For the purpose of this table the birth places in the Compiler's Posting Statements were reclassified under the heads given in the Appendix I of the Tabulation Instructions.

The table has three parts. The main table is concerned with persons enumerated in West Bengal, Chandernagore and Sikkim wherever they may have been born; the first Subsidiary Table deals with immigrants into these areas from other States of India and the second Subsidiary Table, the data of which were furnished by the different Census Superintendents deals with persons who were born in West Bengal, Chandernagore and Sikkim but enumerated in other States of India.

In order to facilitate references by eliminating as far as possible from the table places with no entries, detailed particulars are not given for localities in which persons were born who were returned either in very small numbers or from few districts. These details are grouped together in the table under a residuary total ("Elsewhere") within the next larger area in which they fall and will be found in *extenso* in the supplement printed after the table.

Table DV shows the number of displaced persons by sexes and by districts of origin and date of arrival in India.

Any person who has entered India having left or being compelled to leave his or her home in Western Pakistan on or after the 1st March 1947 or his or her home in Eastern Pakistan on or after the 15th October 1946 on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances or on account of setting up of the two dominions of India and Pakistan was regarded as a displaced person.

Displaced Persons thus arrived in India from 16 districts of Eastern Pakistan and 5 States of Western Pakistan. The time of arrival of displaced persons was spread over 6 years from 1946. The details of 1946 were not recorded and there were only two months in 1951 before the census date. The table was prepared from the Compiler's Posting Statement 'Special'. Separate table showing the year and month of arrival was prepared for each tract and then for each district. The detailed table showing the districts of origin and dates of arrival will not be published in the volume containing the Union and State Tables as the Registrar General in a subsequent circular directed to compile the DV table in two parts. Part (i) shows the displaced persons by year of arrival from (a) West Pakistan (b) East Pakistan and (c) Districts unspecified. Part (ii) classifies the displaced population under eight main livelihood classes. The details of the displaced persons will, however, be published in District Census Handbooks.

DVI is a new table. Every person was required to declare his nationality for the first time in the Census of 1951. The table was prepared from the Compiler's Posting Statement No. 13.

DVII classifying the entire literate and educated population into educational standards in the stub and into eight livelihood classes and sexes in the columns is also a new table for 1951. The category "literate" stands for a person who is able to read and write a simple letter but has not passed any written test. The table was prepared from the Compiler's Posting Statement No. 15.

There is no mention of foreign degrees or diplomas in the form given at page 34 of Part I of Tabulation Plan. Slips were sorted separately for persons having British, American, Continental and Other Foreign

degrees and diplomas. The different classifications of the foreign degrees or diplomas have, however, been shown in the supplement to DVII.

Another new table for 1951 is E Table. This shows Summary of Livelihood Classes and Variations in Population by Police Stations and Towns. The table has been prepared from the Primary Census Abstract, adjusted population figures for 1941 and by calculation. The percentage variations between 1931 and 1941 have been calculated on the adjusted figures for 1931 Census. The total, rural and urban populations have been shown separately throughout. The figures for towns have been included in those of the police stations under which they are situated and also shown separately in italics. Two figures are given for the area of each district and have been marked (a) and (b). (a) indicates Area provided by the Surveyor General, India. The total of areas of subdivisions will differ from this figure; (b) indicates Area derived from Jurisdiction Lists and confirmed by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal. Calculations of density are based on this figure.

Statistical Branch—The four Tabulation offices sorted the slips, compiled the data and made preliminary tabulation. Their work was scrutinised and tables prepared by the Statistical Assistants with Calcutta Tabulation Staff for final publication. This Branch was opened in the office of the Deputy Superintendent at Calcutta. This branch consisted of two Inspectors and four Computers, whose services were lent by the Statistical Bureau of the West Bengal Government. Initially this nucleus staff checked the work done in the Calcutta Tabulation Office and subsequently checked the works of all other outlying Tabulation Offices centralized in the Calcutta Office. They checked the District Census Handbooks, the State Tables and the Subsidiary Tables. No table was finalised and published until it was cleared by the Technical Assistants of this Branch.

Cost of Sorting & Tabulation Offices—The total expenditure incurred from the Census Budget was Rs. 6,55,737. The cost for Sorting and Tabulation works out to about 5 pies per head. The details of this expenditure are given in Appendix VI.

APPENDIX I

Summary of the Proceedings of the Census Conference held from the 27th December, 1950 to the 29th December, 1950

PRESENT	
CHAIRMAN	Shri R. A. Gopaldaswami, I.C.S., Registrar General, India and ex-officio Census Commis- sioner.
Assam	Shri R. B. Vaghaiwalla, I.C.S.
Bihar	Shri Ranchor Prasad, I.A.S.
Bombay	Mr. J. B. Bowman, I.C.S.
Madhya Pradesh	Shri J. D. Kerawalla, I.A.S.
Madras	Shri J. I. Arputhanathan, B.A., B.L.
Orissa	Maulvi Moinuddin Ahmed, P.C.S.
Punjab	{ Pt. Lakshmi Chandra Vashis- htha, P.C.S. Chaudhari Rattan Singh, P.C.S.
Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rajeshwari Prasad, I.A.S.
West Bengal	Shri Asok Mitra, I.C.S.
Hyderabad	Shri C. K. Murthy.
Madhya Bharat	Shri Ranglal.
Mysore	{ Shri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A. Shri Nanjundiah.
Rajasthan	Pt. Yamuna Lall Dashora, B.A., LL.B.
Travancore-Cochin	Dr. U. S. Nair, M.A., PH.D.F.N.I.
Vindhya Pradesh	Shri N. K. Dube, M.A.
Andamans	Shri S. K. Gupta.

where this is not contemplated at present the Chairman suggested that Superintendents should arrange to secure that practice-enumeration is carried out without fail. The results of the practice-enumeration should be reviewed at the last training class, the difficulties that were encountered should be discussed and the correct method of overcoming difficulties agreed upon. This will give confidence to the enumeration staff in their work.

Hyderabad State has a problem owing to the communist trouble. The Chairman stated that the affected areas in the State should be treated as non-synchronous and enumeration should be started immediately and carried out on a programme of village visits fitted in with security arrangements. He promised to address the Government of Hyderabad in the matter.

The house list figures of Mysore State reveal a population total which is much in excess of the expected population of the State; and the question arises whether this might be connected with "Ghost" phenomenon. As there is rationing not only in urban area but also in rural areas in the State there is especial need for watchfulness. The Superintendent promised to scrutinise the figures and ensure that over-enumeration is avoided.

In summing up the Chairman hoped that within the next five weeks every Superintendent would locate the weak spots, and bring pressure to bear (through the Chief Secretary, if necessary) on the District Officer or S.D.O. concerned to take *personal* interest in the training programme. He wished all the Superintendents success in their endeavours.

5. Recording of father's or husband's name in the slips and the National Register of Citizens—It was noted that all the Superintendents have made adequate provision for recording the details in the slips and in the National Register of Citizens.

6. Publicity for 'Means of Livelihood' and 'Economic Status'—All Superintendents have given thought to this question. It was suggested that if the economic questions were put in different order [e.g., 9(1), 10, 11 and 9(2)] it would be easier to get them across. While this is true, it was agreed that nothing should be done at this stage to disturb instructions already issued. It is essential that right up to the last moment, emphasis should be laid on the importance of questions 9(1) and 10 which are crucial. If accurate and complete answers were secured for these, some errors in 11 and 9(2) would not matter much. Publicity in simple language showing what is expected of each citizen in answering 9(1) and 10 would be useful. These two questions should be brought to the forefront.

7. Safeguards for accuracy of enumeration and correct preparation of National Register of Citizens—Discussions indicate that there was no need at the present to apply the safeguards in States other than Punjab and PEPSU. The Superintendent of Madhya Pradesh has brought these safeguards to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners. In Bihar (where the Superintendent apprehends some trouble in border areas) instructions are kept ready and brought to the notice of the State Government for application if the need arises.

8. 'Ghost' Ration Cards and the Census—The size of the problem of 'Ghost' Ration Cards is small in most States and considerable in some. The method of handling the problem accordingly differs and all States are on the right lines. In concluding the discussion the Chairman agreed that a clear distinction should be made between information relating to named individuals, and

1. At the outset the Chairman made a reference to the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. M. W. M. Yeatts. A minute's silence was observed in memory of the departed.

2. The Chairman then reviewed the various items on the Agenda for the Conference and stated that the object of the Conference was to hear the final word from the Superintendents on enumeration and thrash out as completely as possible the problems connected with the further stages of the Census.

3. The first item in the Agenda relating to the review of the progress in enumeration arrangements in the various States was then taken up. Each of the Superintendents described briefly the position in regard to the arrangement in his State in respect of each of the items mentioned in the detailed Agenda for the Conference. The salient features and the Registrar General's conclusions are briefly described below in the following paragraphs.

4. Recruitment and training of Census staff and Census training—A statement showing the strength of the enumeration staff in each of the States is given in the Annexure. The total number of enumerators for all India is approximately six lakhs and the number of Supervisors and Charge Superintendents is about a lakh.

Training has not presented special or unforeseen features. It is, however, apparently an almost common feature that the census staff is not keen—apathy is widespread. In many States the official staff are even more indifferent than the non-officials. But all Superintendents are hopeful that before the enumeration period starts, training of staff will be completed.

In many States practical training has been given or is intended to be given to the enumeration staff either by sample enumeration or practice enumeration or preparation of National Register of Citizens. It is clear that States which have given practical training in one of these ways are at an advantage—they have located weak spots, found out the difficulties likely to occur and the way to get over them. In those States

information of a Statistical character derived from National Registers; and that no department of Government other than the Census Department should have access to the National Registers for the former purposes; and even Census Officers should refer to them only for purposes of dealing with offences under the Census Act.

9. **Supply of Additional Enumeration Pads**—There was no general problem. Superintendents who required additional pads were requested to settle the matter individually with the Chairman before they left Delhi.

10. **Provisional totals—arrangements**—The Chairman noted that all the Superintendents are taking suitable action for getting the Provisional totals for the Census. He made it clear that he was not promoting unhealthy competition for early publication; the Superintendents should make as complete a local check as possible of accuracy of figures before they are published. The provisional figures for districts will be telegraphed to the State Census Superintendent and the Registrar General simultaneously. Each Superintendent should fix the *last date* for the despatch of telegrams for which he is responsible. The last date thus fixed should not, ordinarily, be later than the 22nd March. In the case of Andamans and Travancore-Cochin it was agreed that the district figures need not be telegraphed to the Registrar General. The Superintendent should verify whether the total worked by him tallied with that of the Registrar General and the figure should be passed on to the State Government for publication only after this tallying.

11. **Issue of certificates for meritorious census work**—There was a long discussion of this subject and each Superintendent explained the past practice. The grant of certificates of different classes was almost a universal feature. These certificates were granted by the Provincial Governments or the State Census Superintendents. In the case of certain former princely States it was the practice in the past to grant medals in recognition of meritorious census work. In the past there has been no All-India recognition of census work.

Most of the Superintendents were of the opinion that an All-India recognition of census work by the grant of a certificate signed by the President will go a long way in creating enthusiasm for census work among the enumeration staff. Madras did not agree and Assam was doubtful. After further discussion the Conference decided that if All-India recognition could take the form of issue of medals it would be very useful. The Conference also recommended that the medal should be accompanied by a certificate containing the facsimile signature of the President. This could be, in addition to the issue of local certificates. Most States have taken decisions to continue the practice of previous censuses. The Punjab Superintendent stated that after partition the issue of Sanads in the Punjab has been discontinued. The Chairman promised that he would address the Punjab Government in the matter.

As regards medals the Chairman stated that he would take the orders of the Government of India on the recommendation made by the Conference and would announce their decision as soon as it is reached.

As regards details the following suggestions were approved:

- (i) A lakh of rupees might be set apart for this purpose (At the rate of Rs. 10 per medal, 10,000 medals could be made).
- (ii) Whatever number become available should be allotted to States on a population basis (except in the case of Andamans where a special allotment may be made).
- (iii) In distributing the quota within each State a method which would promote team spirit in the census staff was desirable. The work

turned out by "Circles" should be adjudged (with reference to correctness and completeness of replies especially for the economic questions, and neatness in preparation of National Register of Citizens). Each circle should be given two medals one to the Supervisor of the circle and the other to the best enumerator in that circle. The grant of medals should be publicised as widely as possible as soon as it is announced. It was also agreed that a certain number of medals may be reserved from the State quota for award to *individuals* for zeal and efficiency in the performance of census duties.

The Chairman also said that he would consider the question of cash awards in the case of those States which have been able to do the National Register of Citizens free of cost.

12. **Progress of printing of National Register forms and arrangements for writing the Register**—It was noted that suitable arrangements for printing the Register are being made. Some of the Superintendents stated that the paper for the Register and cover have not yet been supplied by the Deputy Controller. The Chairman said that he would look into the matter. In Madhya Pradesh the Register is already being written. In other States it will be written either along with the enumeration or immediately after the enumeration. The Orissa Superintendent stated that the Orissa Government have insisted on the answer to question 13 being written in the National Register of Citizens.

13. Item 11 in the agenda relating to the review of sorting and compilation instructions was then taken up.

The Chairman gave the Conference a brief review of the main underlying ideas, salient features and arrangements of the 1951 Census Tabulation Plan, and Sorting and Compilation Instructions (printed papers issued already). Tables of A Series, B Series, C Series, D Series and E Series are the end products of the Tabulation Stage of census operations.

Tabulation offices are factories which receive the census slips and National Register of Citizens as their raw material. They have to process this raw material and produce the end products as specified in the 1951 Census Tabulation Plan. Sorters, compilers (and tabulation clerks) are the factory workers who will do this process. The sorters' duties are clearly defined by the Sorter's Tickets. The sorter converts slips into sorter's tickets. Every single operation he has to do for this purpose is clearly described in the instructions which go with each sorter's ticket. It will be found from the instructions that one operation leads on to other and rigid adherence to the prescribed order is essential. The compiler operates with the sorter's tickets and the National Register. His end products are the 'Compiler's Posting Statements'. In a few cases, he has to prepare intermediate papers called "livelihood group abstracts". Here again the process is rigid and mechanical and laid down clearly in instructions. The Compiler's Posting Statements furnish the figures for "Tracts" which are picked up by Tabulation figures and posted to produce the "District Tables" of the 1951 Census Tabulation Plan. (This last bit is also purely mechanical. Instructions are being drafted to cover this process also).

14. There are a few details and important innovations, of which the rationale should be understood.

(i) The stage at which slips are thrown together for tracts is very important—Thereafter, no census information can be extracted for individual villages/ward wise. Note carefully the *Primary Census Abstract*. That is the type of census information made available village/ward wise. *It does not include break-up by "community"; but does include break-up by livelihood classes.* This is an important innovation, signifying the

transfer of emphasis from "social divisions" to "economic structure".

(ii) At the outset; the slips are to be separated into "General", "Sample" and "Displaced Persons". The reasons for separating "Sample" from "General" are well-known and simple. Why do we separate "Displaced Persons"?

(a) Age structure and sex-ratio of Displaced Persons may be materially different from that of the population among whom they have settled. As we rely *only on sample slips* for age structure, we cannot take risks.

(b) The separation will help us to get Economic Table for Displaced Persons separately. This information is very important and cannot be got otherwise.

(iii) Distribution of slips to sorters really begins after *sorter's ticket 'O' and the Primary Census Abstract*. The aim is—

(a) to give only one livelihood class of one tract to one sorter;

(b) where this is not possible to give one livelihood class, and more than one Tract;

and (c) where even this is not possible to give more than one livelihood class, of the same category (*i.e.*, Agricultural I, II, III, IV or Non-Agricultural V, VI, VII, VIII, but not Agricultural and Non-Agricultural together—unless absolutely compelled).

15. It is extremely important that all ranks of census officers and staff from Supervisors of Tabulation Offices upward, should be thoroughly conversant with the technique of sorting and compilation. The Tabulation Offices should be visualised and *managed as factories*. This can only be done if those who manage, themselves know the job.

16. Discussion followed:

(i) The Bombay Superintendent stated that sorter's ticket 6 and the instructions do not provide for cases like Bombay where Form II for question 2(c) has been adopted and where the list of non-backward classes drawn by the State Government is not complete. The Registrar General stated that this is a case where local modification of the ticket and the instructions are called for. The aim is to secure a division of the slips into four categories of which two will be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, as defined by notified orders. The other two will be necessarily provisional divisions, into "Other Backward Classes" and "Non-Backward Classes"—not to be used for publication and only to be kept available for the administrative reference and the Backward Classes Commission. The instructions for securing this fourfold divisions should be related to the enumeration instructions locally issued.

(ii) There was long discussion about the principles on which census tracts are to be delimited.

(a) *Rural Tracts*—Rural areas of each tehsil or thana should be ordinarily regarded as a single rural tract. (In exceptional cases, *e.g.*, Ponnani Taluk of Malabar in Madras State with over 7 lakhs, this may have to be divided into more than one rural tract).

(b) *Cities*—Every city must be a separate urban tract. Ordinarily "city" means a locality with a population of not less than 100,000. Superintendents will have discretion to include towns with a smaller population, in view of local importance or local legislation defining cities.

(c) *Non-City Urban Tracts*—Other towns must be grouped. Ordinarily towns (other than cities) located within one Tehsil/Thana will be a natural grouping for forming a Non-City Urban Tract. But, in many cases, such groups may have a smaller population than 50,000. In such cases, the towns of the general administrative subdivision (forming the charge of S.D.O./R.D.O. or S.D.M.) may be grouped together as one Non-City Urban Tract. In exceptional cases, where towns are very few and very small, all the towns of a district may be grouped into one tract.

(iii) Madras raised the question of issuing instructions as in 1941 to the Deputy Superintendents and supervisors to correct obvious omissions on slips. The Chairman stated that the bulk of the checking should be made before the pads and the National Registers are received at the Tabulation Offices. In view of the preparation of the register there is less likelihood of there being omissions. He agreed, however, that there should be a *final check* in the Tabulation Office also, before commencing sorting; and promised to frame and issue definite instructions on what should be done at this check about omissions and obvious mistakes. The instructions of 1941 might call for some revision. Omissions regarding age for instance might be left alone as "age unstated".

(iv) Madhya Pradesh raised the issue regarding sorting for "Means of livelihood". The Chairman explained the distinction between "Bunching" and "Bunch-Coding", the process described in the instructions for Sorter's ticket 2; and the process of "sorting for divisions and sub-sorting for subdivisions" which Mr. Kerawalla had in mind. He was satisfied, after considering all the pros and cons, that the process now prescribed is the easier and safer course to follow.

(v) The Chairman mentioned the possibility that instructions for sorter's ticket 2 might require a minor change (in the order of operations). He would look into the suggestion (received from Mr. Gupta) and if it was likely to save time and labour, he would accept it and issue a correction slip.

(vi) The question whether sorting for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes should be done for individual castes or tribes was raised. The Chairman stated that there will be no sorting for individual castes as this is contrary to the policy of the Government. If individual caste or tribe figures are required for any specific purpose, *e.g.*, the Backward Classes Commission or by the State Governments, this can be taken out after our main sorting is completed or the information could be collected from the National Register of Citizens. (The Governments concerned should be asked about this when the sorting operations are nearing completion. In any case this work should not be undertaken until the successful completion of the prescribed tables is assured.)

17. The Conference then agreed that the book "Sorting and Compilation Instructions" might be regarded as final except for a possibility that the instructions for sorter's ticket 2 might require some

correction. The Chairman said the Superintendents might proceed with the printing of the tickets, the statements and the instructions. The instructions for sorters should be changed wherever necessary with reference to differences between local instructions and the Model All-India Instructions as regards enumeration, e.g., use of contractions, and the point referred to in 16 (i) above.

18. Item III in the Agenda relating to the Organisation of Census Tabulation Offices was then taken up.

(i) The Chairman wanted to finalise the draft Memorandum which had been circulated. But it was found that the Superintendents were not yet ready with the details required.

(ii) The Chairman asked the Superintendents to send him as soon as they got back, a list of tracts, giving the names and numbers and the order in which they should be arranged and also the approximate population in order to enable him to complete Appendix I of the Draft Memorandum. (It was agreed that the list would be treated as provisional, and changes might be made, for good reasons, before sorting operations actually got under way.)

(iii) The number of regions into which it is proposed to divide the State for tabulation purposes was considered. The Superintendents indicated the following numbers:

Assam	2
Bihar	4
Bombay	5
Madhya Pradesh	2
Madras	8
Orissa	3
Punjab	3
Uttar Pradesh	10
Vindhya Pradesh	1
Travancore-Cochin	1
Hyderabad	4
Mysore	2
Rajasthan	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
West Bengal	3 or 4
Madyha Bharat	2

54 or 55

Superintendents were requested to furnish as early as possible details required for Appendix II of the draft Memorandum.

(iv) The territorial basis for the operation of sorting and compilation teams was then discussed. It was agreed that the territorial basis should be maintained; that the "sub-district" should be formed by grouping census tracts so as to make up a unit with 3 to 5 lakhs of slips to sort and compile. Tracts of different districts should not be mixed up for this purpose.

(v) It was agreed that a sorting and compilation team should consist of one supervisor, 2 compiler-checkers and not less than ten and not more than sixteen sorters. If, however, it is found, upon actual distribution of slips to sorters, that more than sixteen sorters had to be employed within one team, then an additional pair of compiler-checkers may be added to the team.

(vi) The Chairman explained the functions in view for the Tabulation Branch and the higher staff. It was emphasised that the Technical Assistant should be made entirely responsible for the accuracy of all the figures produced in the Tabulation Office. It was pointed out by several Superintendents that one Administrative Assistant for ten sorting and compilation teams would be unworkable. A review of available information regarding past practice in many States showed that the appointment of one 'Inspector' for every fifty sorters, was very common. The Chairman agreed that the draft

Memorandum should be amended so as to permit the appointment of one Administrative Assistant for a group of Sorting and Compilation Teams numbering not less than five. Ten teams should be regarded as the outside maximum and not the normal charge.

19. Some administrative difficulties were pointed out as likely to occur in respect of recruitment of retired persons with census experience. Relaxation of rules regarding recruitment through Public Service Commission or the Employment Exchanges would be necessary. The Registrar General pointed out that since Census is a Central subject the Local Public Service Commissions need have nothing to do with this matter and recruitment through UPSC is not undertaken for such purely temporary staff appointed for a few months only. He thought it was only proper that Employment Exchanges should be consulted and their candidates considered. Superintendents need not appoint everyone whom they consider but only those who were in all respects suitable.

As regards employment of retired persons with experience he would do anything necessary to facilitate such employment.

Some of the Superintendents pointed out that as they proposed to appoint the District Census Officers as their Deputy Superintendents there may be some delay in the setting up of the offices.

20. The Chairman stated that the tabulation offices should be started with the Deputy Superintendents, the Administrative Assistants and Supervisors and Compiler-Checkers. One or two districts for which slips come to the tabulation offices earlier should be taken and the whole process of sorting and compilation should be gone through for that district with the supervisors and compiler-checkers working as sorters. This will enable the staff who would later have to get work out of sorters to become fully conversant with the work. It would bring to light difficulties in practical working and suggest the methods of overcoming the difficulties. This is especially important in respect of the process of "bunching" and "bunch-coding" involved in sorter's ticket 2. The lists of "M/L Sub-Groups" which are necessary for that process can and should be finalised on the basis of results of sorting at this stage. Finally (and most important of all) norm. of Daily Outturn for every sorter's ticket (for different categories of sorters) can be worked out on the basis of experience. The employment of untrained sorters in large numbers, in advance of this preparation, would lead to confusion and serious waste of money. For these reasons, the Chairman impressed on the Superintendents the extreme importance of devoting at least one fortnight and not more than one month for this process of "Trial-sorting".

21. The Chairman then took up the item relating to quasi piece-work system of payment to sorters. He stated that the biggest item of expenditure in tabulation was the remuneration to sorters. Unless Superintendents exercised careful check and control over this expenditure the cost of tabulation will become much more than the sanctioned budget. A strict control is therefore essential.

Each Superintendent then explained the system of payment of remuneration to sorters that was in vogue in the past (1931 or 1941 as the case may be). There were three systems of payment. The first was the piece-work system where the sorter got his remuneration strictly according to performance. The second was the quasi-piece work system where the sorter got a basic remuneration with an addition which was dependent on his output. The third was the fixed pay system where the sorter was paid a fixed remuneration and he was compelled to complete the work that has been allotted to him by working overtime where necessary, and was

dismissed if he failed to do so repeatedly in spite of warnings and fines.

22. The Chairman explained that whatever system was adopted it was essential that daily outturn should be prescribed for every sorter, a daily record of work should be maintained, and a watch kept over the fulfilment of the prescribed daily outturn. It would be necessary to fix different daily outturns for sorters dealing with different categories of slips, as explained in para 4 (iv) of his circular relating to quasi-piece work payment to sorters. The daily outturn rates should be fixed initially on the basis of the results of the trial sorting (*vide* last paragraph). Once a month, there should be a systematic review of actual outturns against prescribed outturns and the rates should be refixed, if found necessary by such review. Changes at more frequent intervals than a month should as far as possible be avoided. In order to enable Superintendents to start the Tabulation Offices with some idea of the normal requirements, he undertook to circulate the reports of Dr. Nair and others engaged on pilot tabulation before the end of February.

23. In the light of the foregoing the choice to be made between a Full piece work system, Quasi-piece work system and fixed pay system was then discussed.

It was decided, practically, unanimously, that a Full Piece Work System was impracticable in present conditions and should be ruled out.

As regards the relative merits of Quasi piece-work system and the Fixed Pay System, it was (after some initial arguments) generally agreed that the former was preferable inasmuch as it provided a financial incentive to speed and accuracy which the latter did not have while the enforcement of speed and accuracy through disciplinary compulsion was available under both systems.

Notwithstanding this agreement, there was difference of opinion about the choice to be made. This turned on the issue of how the "Basic Pay" and "Bonus" were to be fixed. Should Basic Pay plus Average Bonus be *higher than* or only just equal to pay plus Dearness Allowance locally in force for corresponding clerical grades? The Chairman said that the latter should be accepted as the basis. Approximately half the number of Superintendents were prepared to work on this basis. They would fix the basic pay at about 5 rupees more than the pay (without dearness allowance) of the corresponding clerical grade; and set apart an amount equal to Dearness allowance minus about 5/- for distribution as Bonus; on a review of fulfilment of prescribed outturns, speed and accuracy. They expected no difficulty in getting the necessary number of sorters on these terms. Other Superintendents were of the view that, given the financial basis stated by the Chairman, they would choose the Fixed Pay System. The reason was their apprehension that suitable sorters in sufficient numbers would not be forthcoming unless the

emoluments of the corresponding clerical grade were guaranteed in advance.

The Chairman, in summing up these conclusions restated the case on grounds of economy to adhere to the financial basis indicated by him and his personal view that the quasi-piece work payment was preferable to fixed pay system even on that basis. (In respect of Travancore and Cochin it was accepted that there was justification for differentiation from the system outlined above.) Nevertheless he did not wish to impose on Superintendents a system which they were convinced would not work in their local conditions. He, therefore, left it to them to consider the issues involved once again and frame their own definite proposals regarding the number of sorters and the rates of remuneration to be allowed on the basis of them system they finally choose. In working out their requirements they should assume that one sorter working for 12 months will be able to sort one lakh of slips. He also suggested that the tabulation offices, on the basis of the set-up of organisation agreed upon at the Conference should be sent to him for sanction. He requested the Superintendents to do this immediately and let him have their proposals as early as possible.

24. The Conference then examined models of brick pigeon holes, wooden pigeon holes and exchanged views on their relative merits. The Superintendents also saw the sorting of slips by Mr. D. R. Gupta of Madhya Bharat.

There was no time for other items in the Agenda and the Conference concluded.

ANNEXURE

State	Charge Superintendents	Super-Visors	Enumerators
Assam	420	3,070	13,000
Bihar	585	7,632	98,000
Bombay	452	2,846	52,589
Madras	450	18,000	108,000
Madhya Pradesh	595	7,753	48,683
Orissa	384	4,915	36,715
Punjab	941	4,392	38,093
Uttar Pradesh	1,000	5,000	60,000
West Bengal	2,300	15,000	39,000
Hyderabad	936	5,065	25,127
Madhya Bharat	85	1,958	12,963
Mysore	220	1,898	25,708
Rajasthan . . . . .	..	4,000*	31,048
Travancore-Cochin	75	2,133	13,000
Vindhya Pradesh	38	1,725	19,886
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	13	128
TOTAL	8,486	85,400	621,940

* Includes Charge Superintendents.

APPENDIX II

A List of Tracts in West Bengal, Sikkim and Chandernagore

R—stands for Rural
U—stands for Non-City Urban
C—stands for City

	<i>Tracts</i>	<i>Thanas</i>
1 BURDWAN DISTRICT	R 1	Burdwan (Excl. town) Khandaghosh Raina
	R 2	Jamalpur Memari (Excl. town)
	R 3	Galsi Bhatar Ausgram
	R 4	Salanpur (Excl. Chittaranjan town) Kulti (Excl. Kulti, Barakar, Disergarh & Neamatpur towns) Hirapur (Excl. Burnpur town) Asansol (Excl. town) Barabani Jamuria
	R 5	Raniganj (Excl. town) Ondal (Excl. town) Faridpur Kanksa
	R 6	Kalna (Excl. town) Purbasthali Manteswar
	R 7	Katwa (Excl. Katwa & Dainhata towns) Mangalkot Ketugram
2 BIRBHUM DISTRICT	R 8	Suri (Excl. town) Sainthia (Excl. town) Rajnagar
	R 9	Dubrajpur (Excl. town) Mahammadbazar Khoyrasol
	R 10	Bolpur (Excl. town) Illambazar Labhpur Nanoor
	R 11	Rampurhat (Excl. town) Mayureswar
	R 12	Nalhati Murarai
3 BANKURA DISTRICT	R 13	Bankura (Excl. town) Onda Chhatna
	R 14	Gangajalghati Barjora
	R 15	Mejhia Saltora
	R 16	Khatra (Excl. town) Indpur Ranibandh
	R 17	Raipur Simlapal Taldangra
	R 18	Vishnupur (Excl. town) Jaypur Kotulpur
	R 19	Sonamukhi (Excl. town) Patrasair (Excl. town) Indas
4 MIDNAPUR DISTRICT	R 20	Midnapur (Excl. town) Salbani Keshpur
	R 21	Garhbeta (Excl. town)

	<i>Tracts</i>	<i>Thanas</i>
7 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT— <i>concl.</i>	R 52	Bhangar
	R 53	Basirhat (Excl. town)
		Baduria (Excl. town)
		Swarupnagar
	R 54	Haroa
		Hasnabad (Excl. Taki town)
	R 55	Sandeshkhali
	R 56	Barasat (Excl. town)
		Amdanga
		Rajarhat
	R 57	Habra (Excl. Gobardanga town)
		Deganga
	R 58	Bangaon (Excl. town)
		Gaighata
	R 59	Barrackpur (Excl. Barrackpur Cantonment town)
		Dum Dum (Excl. South Dum Dum, Dum Dum & North Dum Dum towns)
		Titagarh (Excl. Titagarh & Barrackpur towns)
		Jagaddal (Excl. Bhatpara city)
		Naihati (Excl. town)
		Bijpur (Excl. Kanchrapara & Halisahar towns)
		Khardah (Excl. Khardah & Panihati towns)
		Noapara (Excl. Ichhapur Defence Estate, Garulia & North Barrackpur towns)
	R 60	Baranagar (Excl. Baranagar & Kamarhati towns)
		Diamond Harbour (Excl. town)
		Falta
	R 61	Mathurapur
	R 62	Kakdwip
		Sagar
	R 63	Kulpi
	R 64	Magrahat
9 NADIA DISTRICT	R 65	Krishnagar (Excl. town)
		Nabadwip (Excl. town)
	R 66	Chapra
		Krishnaganj
	R 67	Nakasipara
		Kaliganj
	R 68	Tehatta
		Karimpur
	R 69	Ranaghat (Excl. Ranaghat & Birnagar towns)
		Hanskhali
		Santipur (Excl. town)
	R 70	Chakdah (Excl. Chakdah & Kancharapara Development Area Rural Colony)
		Haringhata
10 MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT	R 71	Berhampur Town (Excl. town)
		Domkal
		Jalangi
	R 72	Beldanga
		Nawada
		Hariharpara
	R 73	Murshidabad (Excl. town)
		Jiaganj (Excl. Jiaganj-Azimganj town)
		Nabagram
		Lalgola
	R 74	Bhagwangola
		Raninagar
	R 75	Farakka
		Samsorganj (Excl. Dhulian town)
		Suti
	R 76	Raghunathganj (Excl. Jangipur town)
		Sagardighi
	R 77	Kandi (Excl. town)
		Bharatpur
	R 78	Khargram
		Burwan
11 MALDA DISTRICT	R 79	Englishbazar (Excl. town)
		Manikchak
	R 80	Kaliachak

	<i>Tracts</i>	<i>Thanas</i>
11 MALDA DISTRICT— <i>concl.</i>	R 81	Ratua
	R 82	Kharba
		Harishchandrapur
		Malda (Excl. Old Malda town)
		Habibpur
		Bamangola
		Gajol
12 WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	R 83	Hili (Excl. town)
		Balurghat (Excl. town)
	R 84	Kumarganj
		Tapan
	R 85	Gangarampur
		Bansihari
		Kushmandi
	R 86	Kaliaganj
		Hemtabad
		Raiganj (Excl. town)
		Itahar
13 JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	R 87	Jalpaiguri (Excl. town)
	R 88	Rajganj
		Mainaguri
	R 89	Dhupguri
		Nagrakata
		Mal
	R 90	Matiali
		Alipur Duars (Excl. Alipur Duar town)
	R 91	Kumargram
		Madarihat
		Falakata
		Kalchini
14 DARJEELING DISTRICT	R 92	Darjeeling (Excl. town)
		Jore Bungalow
		Pulbazar
		Sukhiapokri
		Rangli Rangliot
	R 93	Kurseong (Excl. town)
		Mirik
	R 94	Siliguri (Excl. town)
		Kharibari
		Phansidewa
	R 95	Kalimpong (Excl. town)
		Garubathan
15 COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT	R 96	Tufanganj (Excl. town)
	R 97	Dinhata (Excl. town)
	R 98	Cooch Behar (Excl. town)
	R 99	Sitai
		Sitalkuchi
		Mekliganj (Excl. town)
		Haldibari (Excl. town)
	R 100	Mathabhanga (Excl. town)
16 SIKKIM STATE	(S)R 1	Gangtok (Excl. town)
	(S)R 2	Namchi

	<i>Tracts</i>	<i>Towns</i>
1 BURDWAN DISTRICT	U 1	Burdwan
	U 2	Memari
		Chittaranjan
		Kulti
		Barakar
		Disergarh
		Neamatpur
	U 3	Burnpur
		Asansol
		Raniganj
		Ondal

	<i>Tracts</i>	<i>Towns</i>
1 BURDWAN DISTRICT-- <i>concl'd.</i>	U 4	Kalna Katwa Dainhat
2 BIRBHUM DISTRICT	U 30	Suri Sainthia Dubrajpur Bolpur Rampurhat
3 BANKURA DISTRICT	U 5	Bankura
	U 6	Khatra Vishnupur Sonamukhi Patrasair
4 MIDNAPUR DISTRICT	U 7	Midnapur
	U 8	Garhbeta
	U 9	Kharagpur Town (treated as City in 1951 Census) Contai Tamluk Jhargram Ghatal Kharar Ramjibanpur Chandrakona Khirpai
5 HOOGHLY DISTRICT	U 10	Hooghly-Chinsurah
	U 11	Bansberia
	U 12	Arambag Serampur Baidyabati Rishra Konnagar Uttarpara Kotrung Champdani Bhadreswar
6 HOWRAH DISTRICT	U 15	Bally
	U 16	Uluberia Bauria
7 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT	U 17	Budge-Budge Batanagar
	U 18	Rajpur Baruipur Jaynagar-Majilpur Canning Diamond Harbour
	U 19	Basirhat Baduria Taki
	U 20	Barasat Gobardanga
	U 21	Bangaon
	U 22	Barrackpur Cantonment South Dum Dum North Dum Dum Dum Dum
	U 23	Titagarh Naihati Halisahar
	U 24	Kanchrapara Panihati Khardah
	U 25	Barrackpur Garulia North Barrackpur Ichhapur Defence Estate

	<i>Tracts</i>	<i>Towns</i>
7 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT— <i>conold.</i>		
	U 26	Baranagar
	U 27	Kamarhati
9 NADIA DISTRICT		
	U 28	Krishnagar
	U 29	Nabadwip
		Ranaghat
		Birnagar
		Chakdah
		Kanchrapara Development Area Rural Colony
		Santipur
10 MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT		
	U 31	Berhampur
	U 32	Murshidabad
		Jiaganj-Azimganj
		Dhulian
		Jangipur
		Kandi
11 MALDA DISTRICT		
	U 33	Englishbazar
		Old Malda
12 WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT		
	U 34	Hili
		Balurghat
		Raiganj
13 JALPAIGURI DISTRICT		
	U 35	Jalpaiguri
		Alipur Duar
14 DARJEELING DISTRICT		
	U 37	Darjeeling
		Kurseong
		Kalimpong
		Siliguri
15 COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT		
	U 38	
	U 36	Cooch Behar
		Tufanganj
		Dinhata
		Mathabhanga
		Mekliganj
		Haldibari
16 SIKKIM STATE		
17 CHANDERNAGORE	(S)U 1	Gangtok
	U 14	Chandernagore
	<i>Tracts</i>	<i>Municipality</i>
CALCUTTA DISTRICT	C 1	Calcutta
HOWRAH DISTRICT	C 2	Howrah
24-PARGANAS DISTRICT		
	C 3	Tollyganj
	C 4	Bhatpara
	C 5	Garden Reach
	C 6	South Suburbs

APPENDIX III

Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme

LIVELIHOOD CLASS V

(Production other than Cultivation)

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

0.1 Stock Raising

- 0.11 Herdsmen and shepherds.
- 0.12 Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes.
- 0.10 Breeders and keepers of other large animals including transport animals.

0.2 Rearing of Small Animals and Insects

- 0.21 Poultry farmers.
- 0.22 Beekeepers.
- 0.23 Silkworm rearers.
- 0.24 Cultivators of Lac.
- 0.20 Rearers of other small animals and insects.

0.3 Plantation Industries

- Owners, managers and workers in—
- 0.31 Tea plantation.
- 0.32 Coffee plantation.
- 0.33 Rubber plantation.
- 0.30 All other plantations but not including the cultivation of special crops in conjunction with ordinary cultivation of field crops.

0.4 Forestry and Collection of products not elsewhere specified

- 0.40 Planting, replanting and conservation of forests (including forest officers, rangers and guards).
- 0.41 Charcoal burners.
- 0.42 Collectors of forest produce and lac.
- 0.43 Woodcutters.
- 0.44 Cowdung cake makers and collectors of cowdung.

0.5 Hunting—(including trapping and Game Propagation)

0.6 Fishing

- 0.60 Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries.
- 0.61 Gatherers of chanks and pearls.
- 0.62 Gatherers of sea weeds, sea shells, sponges and other water products.

MINING AND QUARRYING

1.0 Non-metallic Mining and Quarrying not otherwise classified—including mining and quarrying of such materials as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt, bitumen.

1.1 Coal Mining—Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite.

1.2 Iron Ore Mining

1.3 Metal Mining except Iron Ore Mining

- 1.31 Gold.
- 1.32 Lead, silver and zinc.
- 1.33 Manganese.
- 1.34 Tin and wolfram.
- 1.30 Other metallic minerals.

LIVELIHOOD CLASS V—contd.

1.4 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas—Oil Well and Natural Gas. well operations (including drilling) and oil or bitumenous sand operations.

1.5 Stone-quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits—Extraction from the earth of stone, clay, sand and other materials used in building or manufacture of cement.

1.6 Mica

1.7 Salt, Saltpetre and Saline Substances

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—FOODSTUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF

2.0 Food Industries otherwise unclassified

- 2.01 Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.
- 2.02 Canning and preservation of fish.
- 2.03 Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat.
- 2.00 Other food industries.

2.1 Grains and Pulses

- 2.11 Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding.
- 2.12 Millers of cereals and pulses.
- 2.13 Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations.
- 2.10 Other processes of grains and pulses.

2.2 Vegetable Oil and Dairy Products

- 2.21 Vegetable oil pressers and refiners.
- 2.22 Manufacturers of hydrogenated oils.
- 2.23 Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products.

2.3 Sugar Industries

- 2.31 Gur manufacture.
- 2.30 Other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets.

2.4 Beverages

- 2.41 Brewers and distillers.
- 2.42 Toddy drawers.
- 2.43 Ice-manufacturers.
- 2.40 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages.

2.5 Tobacco

- 2.51 Manufacture of bidis.
- 2.50 Manufacture of tobacco products (other than bidis) such as cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and snuff. Stemming, redrying and other operations connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacturing are also included.

LIVELIHOOD CLASS V—*contd.***2.6 Cotton Textiles**

- 2.61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.
- 2.62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.
- 2.63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging.

2.7 Wearing Apparel (except Footwear) and made-up Textiles Goods

- 2.71 Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners.
- 2.72 Manufacturers of hosiery, embroiderers, makers of crepe, lace and fringes.
- 2.73 Fur dressers and dyers.
- 2.74 Hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles.
- 2.75 Manufacture of house furnishing of textiles.
- 2.76 Tent makers.
- 2.70 Makers of other made-up textile goods including umbrellas.

2.8 Textile Industries otherwise unclassified

- 2.81 Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving.
- 2.82 Woolen spinning, twisting and weaving.
- 2.83 Silk reeling, spinning and weaving.
- 2.84 Hemp and flax, spinning and weaving.
- 2.85 Manufacture of rayon, weaving of rayon fabrics and production of staple fabric yarn.
- 2.86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair.
- 2.80 All other (including insufficiently described) textile industries including artificial leather and cloth.

2.9 Leather, Leather Products and Footwear

- 2.91 Tanners and all other workers in leather.
- 2.92 Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs.
- 2.90 Makers and repairers of all other leather products.

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—METALS, CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF**3.0 Manufacture of Metal Products, otherwise unclassified**

- 3.01 Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements.
- 3.02 Workers in copper, brass and bell metal.
- 3.03 Workers in other metals.
- 3.04 Cutlers and surgical and veterinary instrument makers.
- 3.05 Workers in mints, die sinks, etc.
- 3.06 Makers of arms, guns, etc., including workers in ordnance factories.

3.1 Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture)—Manufacture of iron and steel, including all processes such as smelting and refining; rolling and drawing; and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of ferrous metals.

3.2 Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture)—Smelting and refining, rolling, drawing and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of non-ferrous metals.

LIVELIHOOD CLASS V—*contd.***3.3 Transport Equipment**

- 3.31 Building and repairing of ships and boats.
- 3.32 Manufacture, assembly and repair of Railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles.
- 3.33 Manufacture of aircraft.
- 3.34 Coach builders and makers of carriages, palki, rickshaw, etc., and wheelwrights.
- 3.30 Manufacture of all other transport equipment.

3.4 Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies

- 3.41 Manufacture of electric lamps.
- 3.42 Manufacture of electric fans and other accessories.
- 3.43 Manufacture of electric wire and cable.
- 3.40 Manufacture of electrical generating, transmission and distribution apparatus; electrical household appliances other than lights and fans; electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft and railway locomotives and cars; communication equipment and related products, including radios, phonographs, electric batteries, X-Ray and therapeutic apparatus; electronic tubes, etc.

3.5 Machinery (other than Electrical Machinery) including Engineering Workshops—Engineering workshops engaged in producing machine and equipment parts

3.6 Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertilisers and Power Alcohol

- 3.61 Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkali salts.
- 3.62 Dyes, explosives and fireworks.
- 3.63 Synthetic resins and other plastic materials (including synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber).
- 3.64 Chemical fertilisers.
- 3.65 Power Alcohol.

3.7 Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations**3.8 Manufacture of Chemical Products otherwise unclassified**

- 3.81 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations.
- 3.82 Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds.
- 3.83 Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes.
- 3.84 Ink.
- 3.85 Matches.
- 3.86 Candle.
- 3.87 Starch.
- 3.80 Other chemical products.

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED**4.0 Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified**

- 4.01 Manufacture of professional scientific and controlling instruments (but not including cutlery, surgical or veterinary instruments).
- 4.02 Photographic and optical goods.
- 4.03 Repair and manufacture of watches and clocks.
- 4.04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments.

LIVELIHOOD CLASS V—concl'd.

- 4.05 Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances.
- 4.06 Stationery articles other than paper and paper products.
- 4.07 Makers of plastic and celluloid articles other than rayon.
- 4.08 Sports goods makers.
- 4.09 Toy makers.
- 4.00 Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc.

4.1 Products of Petroleum and Coal

- 4.11 Kerosene and petroleum refineries.
- 4.12 Coke ovens.
- 4.10 Other manufacturers of products from petroleum and coal.

4.2 Bricks, Tiles and other Structural Clay products—
Structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc.**4.3 Cement—Cement Pipes and other Cement Products**
—Manufacture of cement, cement pipes and cement concrete products.**4.4 Non-metallic Mineral Products**

- 4.41 Potters and makers of earthen ware.
- 4.42 Makers of porcelain and crockery.
- 4.43 Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc.
- 4.44 Makers of other glass and crystal ware.
- 4.40 Makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products; lime burners.

4.5 Rubber Products**4.6 Wood and Wood Products other than Furniture and Fixtures**

- 4.61 Sawyers.
- 4.62 Carpenters, turners and joiners.
- 4.63 Veneer and plywood makers, match veneer and splint makers.
- 4.64 Basket makers.
- 4.60 Other industries of woody materials, including leaves, but not including furniture or fixtures.

4.7 Furniture and Fixtures—Manufacture of household, office, public building, professional and restaurant furniture; office and store fixtures, screens, shades, etc., regardless of material used.**4.8 Paper and Paper Products—**Manufacture of paper and paper board and articles of pulp, paper and paper board.**4.9 Printing and Allied Industries**

- 4.91 Printers, lithographers, engravers.
- 4.92 Bookbinders and stitchers.

LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI**(COMMERCE)****6.0 Retail Trade otherwise unclassified**

- 6.01 Hawkers and street-vendors otherwise unclassified.
- 6.02 Dealers in drugs and other chemical stores.

2 CENSUS

LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI—concl'd.

- 6.03 Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.
- 6.00 General Storekeepers, shopkeepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified.

6.1 Retail Trade in Foodstuffs (including Beverages and Narcotics)

- 6.11 Retail dealers in grains and pulses; sweetmeats, sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry; animals for food; fodder for animals; other foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits.
- 6.12 Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops.
- 6.13 Retail dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja.
- 6.14 Hawkers and street-vendors of drink and foodstuffs.
- 6.15 Retail dealers in pan, bidis and cigarettes.

6.2 Retail Trade in Fuel (including Petrol)

- 6.21 Petroleum distributors.
- 6.20 Retail dealers (including hawkers and street-vendors) in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung and all other fuel except petroleum.

6.3 Retail Trade in Textile and Leather Goods—
Retail trade (including hawkers and street vendors) in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, wearing apparel, made-up textile goods, skin, leather, furs, feathers, etc.**6.4 Wholesale Trade in Foodstuffs—**Wholesale dealers in grains and pulses; sweetmeats, sugar and spices; dairy products, eggs and poultry; animals for food, fodder for animals; other foodstuffs, wholesale dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja.**6.5 Wholesale Trade in Commodities other than Foodstuffs****6.6 Real Estate—**House and estate agents and rent collectors except agricultural land.**6.7 Insurance—**Insurance carriers and all kinds of insurance agents and other persons connected with insurance business.**6.8 Moneylending, Banking and other Financial Business—**Officers, employees of joint stock banks and co-operative banks, Munims, agents or employees of indigenous banking firms, individual moneylenders, exchangers and exchange agents, money changers and brokers and their agents.**LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII****(TRANSPORT)****7.0 Transport and Communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services****7.1 Transport by Road—**Owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other vehicles (excluding domestic servant), palki, etc., bearers and owners, pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers, porters and messengers, persons engaged in road transport not otherwise classified, including freight transport by road, the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as toll roads, highway bridges, terminals and parking facilities.

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LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII—concl'd.

- 7.2 Transport by Water**—Owners and employees, officers, mariners, etc., of ships plying on the high seas, ships and boats plying on inland and coastal waters, persons employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots, ship brokers.
- 7.3 Transport by Air**—Persons concerned with airfields and aircraft other than construction of airfields and air ports.
- 7.4 Railway Transport**—Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works.

LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII**(Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources)****CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES**

- 5.0 Construction and Maintenance of Works—otherwise unclassified**
- 5.1 Construction and Maintenance—Buildings**
- 5.11 Masons and bricklayers.
5.12 Stone-cutters and dressers.
5.13 Painters and decorators of house.
5.14 Construction of houses with bamboo and other materials.
5.10 Other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials.
- 5.2 Construction and Maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works**
- 5.3 Construction and Maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines**
- 5.4 Construction and Maintenance Operations—Irrigation and other Agricultural Works**
- 5.5 Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas Supply**
- 5.51 Electric supply.
5.52 Gas supply.
- 5.6 Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial Water Supply**
- 5.7 Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers**

STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- 7.5 Storage and Warehousing**—The operation of storage facilities such as ware-houses, cold storage, safe deposits when such storage is offered as an independent service.
- 7.6 Postal Services**
- 7.7 Telegraph Services**
- 7.8 Telephone Services**
- 7.9 Wireless Services**

LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII—cont'd.**HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION****8.1 Medical and other Health Services**

- 8.11 Registered medical practitioners.
8.12 Vaid, Hakims, and other persons practising medicine without being registered.
8.13 Dentists.
8.14 Midwives.
8.15 Vaccinators.
8.16 Compounders.
8.17 Nurses.
8.18 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.
8.10 All other persons employed in hospitals or other public or private establishments rendering medical or other health services; but not including scavengers or other sanitary staff.

8.2 Educational Services and Research

- 8.21 Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions.
8.22 All other professors, lecturers and teachers.
8.20 Managers, clerks and servants of educational and research institutions, including Libraries and Museums, etc.

8.3 Army, Navy and Air Force

- 8.31 Army.
8.32 Navy.
8.33 Air Force.

8.4 Police (other than Village Watchmen)**8.5 Village Officers and Servants including Village Watchmen****8.6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).****8.7 Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).****8.8 Employees of the Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).****8.9 Employees of Non-Indian Governments****SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED****9.0 Services otherwise unclassified****9.1 Domestic Services—but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another.**

- 9.11 Private motor drivers and cleaners.
9.12 Cooks.
9.13 Gardeners.
9.10 Other domestic servants.

9.2 Barbers and Beauty shops—Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers, tattooers, shampooers, bath houses.

LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII—*contd.*

9.3 Laundries and Laundry Services—Laundries and laundry services, washing and cleaning.

9.4 Hotels, Restaurants and Eating Houses

9.5 Recreation Services—Production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of cinemas and allied services, Managers and employees of theatres, opera companies, etc., musicians, actors, dancers, etc., conjurers, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, radio broadcasting studios.

9.6 Legal and Business Services

9.61 Lawyers of all kinds, including quazi's law agents and mukhtars.

9.62 Clerks of lawyers, petition writers, etc.

9.63 Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and their employees (not being State Servants).

9.64 Public Scribes, Stenographers, Accountants, Auditors.

LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII—*concl'd.*

9.65 Managers, clerks, servants and employees of Trade Associations, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Labour Organisation and similar organisation of employers and employees.

9.7 Arts, Letters and Journalism

9.71 Artists, sculptors and image makers.

9.72 Authors, editors and journalists.

9.73 Photographers.

9.8 Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services

9.81 Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, Religious mendicants and other religious workers.

9.82 Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors and circumcisers, etc.

9.83 Managers and employees of organisations and institutions rendering charitable and other welfare services.

APPENDIX IV

Alphabetical List of Commonest and most Typical Returns of Occupation

(The Roman numerals denote the Livelihood Class, the integers, Livelihood Divisions, the first place of decimal, the Livelihood Subdivisions, and the second place of decimal, the Livelihood Group)

- Acrobat—VIII-9-5
 Actor—VIII-9-5
 Advertising Agent—VI-6-03
 Aerated water makers—V-2-40
 Agent to Zamindar—VIII-9-0
 Agricultural instrument maker—V-3-01
 Aimadari—I
 Almanac maker—VIII-9-72
 Amin (Surveyor)—VIII-9-63
 Arcanut seller—VI-6-11
 Army—VIII-8-31
 Artizan (unspecified) VIII-9-0
 Artizan school clerk—VIII-8-20
 Artizan school servant—VIII-8-20
 Artist—VIII-9-71
 Assistant & Co.—VI-6-00 or 6-5
 Astrologer—VIII-9-0
 Attorney's clerk—VIII-9-62
 Ayah—VIII-9-10
- Bag (gunny) maker—V-2-81
 Baker & biscuit maker—V-2-13
 Barber—VIII-9-2
 Bar Library servant—VIII-8-20
 Bamboo seller—VI-6-0
 Banker—VI-6-8
 Bargadar—II
 Barrister—VIII-9-61
 Bastiwala—VI-6-6
 Bandsman—VIII-9-5
 Basket maker—V-4-64
 Bell metal worker—V-3-02
 Beggar—VIII
 Bearer (domestic)—VIII-9-10
 Bearer (mercantile office)—VI-6-5
 Bearer (Palki)—VII-7-1
 Bear dancer—VIII-9-5
 Betel leaf grower—V-0-30
 Betel leaf seller—VI-6-15
 Bhangai—VIII-5-10
 Billiard maker—VIII-9-5
 Bird-catcher—V-0-5
 Blanket weaver—V-2-82
 Blanket seller—VI-6-3
 Blacksmith—V-3-01
 Boat builder—V-3-31
- Boiler maker—V-3-1
 Book binder—V-4-92
 Book keeper—VIII-9-64
 Book seller—VI-6-03
 Boot maker—V-2-92
 Boot seller—VI-6-3
 Bone mill worker—V-4-00
 Bottle seller—VI-6-01 or 6-00
 Boat man—VII-7-2
 Box trick worker—VIII-9-5
 Bone setter—VIII-8-11
 Boy dancer—VIII-9-5
 Braid maker—V-2-72
 Brass worker—V-3-02
 Brass seller—VI-6-00
 Brick maker—V-4-2
 Brick contractor—VI-6-5
 Brick burner—V-4-2
 Broker—VI-6-8
 Broom maker—V-4-60
 Buffalo keeper—V-0-12
 Buffalo hirer—VI-6-0
 Buffalo seller—VI-6-0
 Buffalo cart driver—VII-7-1
 Bugler (except in Army or Police)—VIII-9-5
 Butcher (meat seller)—VI-6-11
 Butcher (in corporation or municipal slaughter house)—V-2-03
 Butler (domestic)—VIII-9-10
 Butler (public)—VIII-9-4
 Butter, Ghee, etc., maker—V-2-23
 Butter seller—VI-6-11
 Building contractor—VIII-5-10
 Burial ground servant—VIII-9-82
 Burning ghat attendant—VIII-9-82
 Button maker—V-4-00
 Buyer and seller—VI-6-0
- Cabinet maker—V-4-7
 Calligraphist—VIII-9-64
 Cane stool maker—V-4-7
 Carpet seller—VI-6-3
 Cardboard maker—V-4-8
 Cartman—VII-7-1
 Cart maker—V-3-34
 Cart seller—VI-6-0
 Cattle doctor—VIII-8-11
 Carpenter—V-4-62
 Carriage maker—V-3-34
 Castrator—VIII-8-10
 Camphor seller—VI-6-02
 Castor oil presser—V-2-21
- Cake maker—V-2-13
 Chanachur, chira, muri, murki maker & seller—V-2-13
 Chaprasi (District Board)—VIII-8-6
 Charcoal burner—V-0-41
 Charcoal dealer—VI-6-20
 Chartered Accountant—VIII-9-64
 Chauffeur—VIII-9-11
 Chaukidar (village)—VIII-8-5
 Chilli seller—VI-6-11
 Chemical works—V-3-6
 Church work—VIII-9-81
 Circumcisor—VIII-9-82
 Circus party—VIII-9-5
 Civil court amin—VIII-9-63
 Cinchona plantation worker—V-0-30
 Civil surgeon—VIII-8-11
 Clay modeller—V-4-41
 Clerk, Government Estate—VIII-8-7
 Clerk, in a newspaper office—VI-6-03
 Clerkships (Unspecified)—VIII-9-0
 Cloth seller—VI-6-3
 Cloth bleacher—V-2-63
 Cloth dyer—V-2-63
 Cloth merchant—VI-6-3 or 6-5
 Clog maker—V-2-92
 Club servant—VIII-9-5
 Clown—VIII-9-5
 Cobbler—V-2-92
 Coal seller—VI-6-20
 Coal depot clerk—VI-6-5
 Coal depot cooly—VI-6-5
 Coal miner—V-1-1
 Coal mine manager—V-1-1
 Coal mine clerk—V-1-1
 Coffee seller—VI-6-11
 Collector—VIII-8-7
 Collectorate accountant—VIII-8-7
 Collectorate clerk—VIII-8-7
 Collectorate nazir—VIII-8-7
 Colliery manager—V-1-1
 Commission agent—VI-6-8
 Commission office clerk—VI-6-8
 Comb maker—V-4-07 or 4-00
 Composer—V-4-91
 Compounder—VIII-8-16
 Congress workers—VIII-9-0
 Constable—VIII-8-4
- Contractor—VIII-9-0
 Contractor's clerk—VIII-9-0
 Contractor's servant—VIII-9-10
 Convict—VIII
 Conjuror—VIII-9-5
 Cotton weaving—V-2-62
 Cook—VIII-9-12
 Cooly (tea garden)—V-0-31
 Cooly (for transporting goods)—VII-7-1
 Cooly (railway porter)—VII-7-4
 Co-operative Credit Society's clerk—VI-6-8
 Co-operative Bank clerk—VI-6-8
 Co-operative storekeeper—VI-6-00
 Cork maker—V-4-60
 Court of Wards' servant—VIII-9-0
 Cow keeper—V-0-12
 Cow dung seller—VI-6-20
 Crab seller—VI-6-11
 Cultivators of another's land (Borga)—II
 Cultivator of service holding (chakran)—I
 Cultivator—I
 Cultivator (Jhum)—I or II
 Custom House Employees—VIII-8-8
- Dafadar police—VIII-8-5
 Dak bungalow chaukidar—VIII-8-6
 Dancer—VIII-9-5
 Dancing girl—VIII-9-5
 Darji—V-2-71
 Date sugar maker—V-2-30
 Day labourer—VIII-9-0
 Dentist—VIII-8-13
 Dentist's clerk—VIII-8-10
 Diviner—VIII-9-5
 Doctor—VIII-8-11
 Dockyard workman—VII-7-2
 Dog-boy—VIII-9-10
 Domestic service—VIII-9-10
 Door seller—VI-6-00
 Draper—VI-6-3
 Draughtsman—VIII-9-63
 Drawing master—VIII-8-22
 Drug seller—VI-6-02
 Drum maker—V-4-05
 Drummer—VIII-9-5
 Darwan (private)—VIII-9-10
 Dye seller—VI-6-00

- Earth worker—VIII-5-0
 Editor—VIII-9-72
 Electroplater—V-4-04
 Elementary school teacher—VIII-8-22
 Elephant driver—VIII-9-10
 Electrician or Electric fitter—VIII-5-51
 Electric light worker—VIII-5-51
 Embroiderer—V-2-72
 Embroiderer in gold & silver—V-4-04
 Engine driver (Railway)—VII-7-4
 Engine driver (unspecified)—VIII-9-0
 Engineer and surveyor—VIII-9-63
 Estimator—VIII-9-63
 Exorcist—VIII-9-82
 Eye doctor—VIII-8-11
 Eye powder maker—VIII-8-16

 Farmer of fishing rights—V-0-60
 Farm servant on monthly pay—III
 Farmer (cultivator)—I
 Farrier—V-3-01
 Ferry Man—VII-7-2
 Fire wood collector—V-0-42
 Fire wood seller—VI-6-20
 Firework maker—V-3-62
 Field labourer—III
 Fisherman (catcher)—V-0-60
 Fishseller—VI-6-11
 Fish broker—VI-6-4
 Fish curer—V-2-02
 Fitter—V-3-32
 Flatterer—VIII-9-5
 Flour seller—VI-6-11
 Flour grinder—V-2-11
 Flute master—VIII-9-5
 Fodder shop—VI-6-11
 Forest Ranger—V-0-40
 Founder (iron)—V-3-1
 Fountain-pen repairer—V-4-06
 Fortune-teller—VIII-9-5
 Fried rice maker—V-2-13
 Fried rice seller—VI-6-11
 Frippery—VI-6-3
 Fruit seller—VI-6-11
 Fruiterer—V-6-11
 Furniture seller—VI-6-00

 Gambler—VIII-9-0
 Ganja seller—VI-6-13
 Ganja society clerk—VI-6-4
 Ganja preparer—V-3-7
 Garage works—V-3-32
 Garland maker—V-4-00
 Garland seller—VI-6-01
 Gardener—VIII-9-13
 Gas works—VIII-5-52
 German silver ornament maker—V-4-04

 German silver article seller—VI-6-00
 German silver worker—V-3-03
 Glassware seller—VI-6-00
 Glass factory worker—V-4-44
 Glass bangle maker—V-4-43
 Gold dealer—VI-6-8
 Goldsmith's dust washer—V-4-04
 Government surveyor—VIII-8-7
 Government Engineer—VIII-8-7
 Grain dealer—VI-6-11 or 6-4
 Grain parcher—V-2-13
 Gramophone seller—VI-6-00
 Grass cutter—V-0-42
 Grindstone seller—VI-6-00 or 6-01
 Grocer—VI-6-11
 Groom—VIII-9-10
 Groom (Race horse)—V-0-10
 Guard (Railway)—VII-7-4
 Guard (Forest)—V-0-40
 Gunny broker—VI-6-8
 Gur maker—V-2-31
 Gur seller (hawker)—VI-6-14
 Guru—VIII-9-81

 Hair seller—VI-6-3
 Hakim (physician)—VIII-8-12
 Haluikar (worker in sweetmeat shop)—V-2-00
 Hammer man—V-3-01
 Handloom worker—V-2-62
 Hanger on—VIII-9-5
 Harmonium repairer—V-4-05
 Hawker of cloth—VI-6-3
 Health Officer—VIII-5-7
 Hide curer—V-2-91
 Hide dealer—VI-6-3
 Hinge seller—VI-6-00
 Holder of rent from property—VIII
 Homeopathic doctor—VIII-8-12
 Honey collector—V-0-42
 Honey seller (hawker)—VI-6-14
 Horn dealer—VI-6-3
 Horn comb maker—V-4-00
 Horoscope maker—VIII-9-0
 Horse dealer—VI-6-5
 Horse keeper & breeder—V-0-10
 Hospital nurse—VIII-8-17
 Hospital clerk—VIII-8-10
 Hospital cooly—VIII-5-7
 Hospital servant—VIII-8-10
 Hotel keeper—VIII-9-4

 Hukka maker—V-4-00
 Hukka seller—VI-6-01
 Hunter—V-0-5

 Ice factory worker—V-2-43
 Idol dancer—VIII-9-5
 Idol maker & seller—VIII-9-71
 Improvement Trust—VIII-8-6
 Indoor servant—VIII-9-10
 Inkman (press)—V-4-91
 Inspector of schools—VIII-8-7
 Iron foundry worker—V-3-1
 Iron founder—V-3-1
 Iron monger—VI-6-00
 Iron work mistry—V-3-01
 Ironware factory—V-3-1
 Ironing—VIII-9-3

 Jailor—VIII-8-7
 Jail warder—VIII-8-7
 Jatra party—VIII-9-5
 Jatra party proprietor—VIII-9-5
 Jetty sarkar—VII-7-2
 Jetty cooly—VII-7-2
 Jewellery maker—V-4-04
 Jewellery seller—VI-6-00
 Jhum cultivator—I or II
 Judge—VIII-8-7
 Judge's court peon—VIII-8-7
 Judge's bearer—VIII-9-10
 Jungle cutter—V-0-43
 Jute broker—VI-6-8
 Jute dealer—VI-6-5
 Jute weaver—V-2-81
 Jute presser—V-2-81

 Kabiraj (physician)—VIII-8-12
 Kaji—VIII-9-61
 Kaji's clerk—VIII-9-62
 Kanungo—VIII-8-7
 Kellner & Co., servant—VIII-9-4
 Kerosene seller—VI-6-20
 Khansama (dak bungalow)—VIII-8-6
 Khatal owner—V-0-12
 Knife maker—V-3-04
 Koran reader—VIII-9-81

 Lac maker—V-0-24
 Lac collector—V-0-42
 Lace maker—V-2-72
 Lamp lighter (Municipal)—VIII-8-6
 Lamp lighter (Railway)—VII-7-4
 Lamp maker—V-4-7
 Lamp seller—VI-6-00
 Laskar—VII-7-2
 Lathial—VIII-9-0

 Lawyer—VIII-9-61
 Lawyers' clerk—VIII-9-62
 Leather dresser—V-2-91
 Lemonade seller—VI-6-12
 Lessee of trees for lac—V-0-24
 Library clerk—VIII-8-20
 Linotypist—V-4-91
 Lithographer—V-4-91
 Lime dealer—VI-6-00 or 6-5
 Loan office clerk—VI-6-8
 Local board clerk—VIII-8-6
 Locksmith—V-3-05
 Lunatic Asylum (inmate)—VIII

 Magistrate—VIII-8-7
 Magician—VIII-9-5
 Mahanta (temple)—VIII-9-81
 Mail sorter—VIII-7-6
 Manager of Government Estate—VIII-8-7
 Manager (Bank)—VI-6-8
 Map maker—VIII-9-63
 Marine Engineer—VII-7-2
 Marriage Registrar—VIII-8-7
 Mat seller—VI-6-00 or 6-01
 Mat maker—V-4-60
 Mattress maker—V-2-75
 Mattress seller—VI-6-3
 Matchmaker (Ghatak)—VIII-9-0
 Match Factory—V-3-85
 Maulvi—VIII-9-81
 Maulvi ((School)—VIII-8-22
 Maulana—VIII-9-81
 Meat seller—VI-6-11
 Medicine seller—VI-6-02
 Mendicant (religious)—VIII-9-81
 Mendicant (otherwise)—VIII-9-0
 Messenger—VII-7-1
 Midwife—VIII-8-14
 Military office clerk—VIII-8-31
 Milkman (keeper)—V-0-12
 Milk man—V-2-23
 Mill worker (unspecified)—V-2 or V-3
 Mill mistry—V-2 or V-3
 Miner (coal)—V-1-1
 Mission worker—VIII-9-81
 Missionary—VIII-9-81
 Mission school servant—VIII-8-20
 Money-lender—VI-6-8
 Money-lender's clerk—VI-6-8
 Monkey dancer—VIII-9-5
 Monthly paid labourer (farm)—III
 Mosque attendant—VIII-9-82
 Motor driver—VII-7-1

- Motor worker—V-3-32
 Mud hut builder—VIII-5-10
 Mudi shop—VI-6-11
 Mukhtiar—VIII-9-61
 Munsif—VIII-8-7
 Municipal tax collector—VIII-8-6
 Municipal water-works man—VIII-8-6
 Music master—VIII-8-22
 Musical instrument maker—V-4-05
 Musical instrument seller—VI-6-00
 Musical instrument player—VIII-9-71
 Mustard oil dealer—VI-6-11

 Necklace seller—VI-6-00
 Net maker—V-2-86
 Newspaper proprietor—VIII-9-72
 Newspaper editor—VIII-9-72
 Newspaper reporter—VIII-9-72
 Nursery (fruit, flower, seed, vegetable, etc.)—V-0-30

 Occulist—VIII-8-11
 Oil presser—VIII-2-21
 Opium seller—VI-6-13
 Orange seller—VI-6-11
 Order supplier—VI-6-5
 Overseer—VIII-5-0
 Orphan—VIII

 Painter—VIII-9-71
 Painter or Decorator of House—VIII-5-13
 Palmist—VIII-9-0
 Palki bearer—VII-7-1
 Pandit—VIII-8-22
 Paper bag maker—V-4-8
 Paper mill worker—V-4-8
 Patnidar—IV
 Pensioner—VIII
 Perfume maker—V-3-81
 Photographer—VIII-9-73
 Photographic Studio—VIII-9-73
 Photographic stores—VI-6-02
 Piece-goods dealer—VI-6-3
 Pig farmer—V-0-11

 Pilgrim conductor (Panda)—VIII-9-82
 Pilot—VII-7-2
 Pimp—VIII-9-5
 Pipe bowl maker (earthen)—V-4-41
 Plough tip maker—V-3-01
 Plough man—III
 Plumber—VIII-5-6 or 5-7
 Poet—VIII-9-72
 Port Commissioners' Employees—VII-7-2
 Potter—V-4-41
 Pound keeper—VIII-8-6
 Press man—V-4-91
 Press mistry—V-4-91
 Press machine man—V-4-91
 Prescriber of prayer (Mantradata)—VIII-9-81
 Priest—VIII-9-81
 Printers' clerk—V-4-91
 Printers' servant—VIII-9-10
 Printers' inkman—V-4-91
 Prisoner—VIII
 Professor in college—VIII-8-21
 Prostitute—VIII-9-5
 Public works overseer—VIII-5-0

 Quack doctor—VIII-8-12
 Quick change artist—VIII-9-5
 Quilt maker—V-2-75

 Railway servant—VII-7-4
 Railway doctor—VII-7-4
 Railway workshop & Loco shed—V-3-32
 Receipt of produce rent—I
 Reciter—VIII-9-5
 Rent collector—VI-6-6
 Rent receiver—IV-(agricultural)
 Rice pounder—V-2-11
 Road metal contractor—VIII-5-2
 Rope maker—V-2-86

 Saw mill worker—V-4-61
 Sawyer—V-4-61
 Scented tobacco seller—VI-6-13
 School master—VIII-8-22
 Sericulturist—V-0-23
 Scholarship holder—VIII

 Shell button maker—V-4-00
 Shell worker—V-4-00
 Shell collector—V-0-62
 Shorthand typist—VIII-9-64
 Shoe maker—V-2-92
 Shoe mender—V-2-92
 Silk weaving—V-2-83
 Singer of Ramayan—VIII-9-5
 Singing master—VIII-8-22
 Singer—VIII-9-5
 Skinner of dead cattle—V-2-91
 S. P. C. A.—VIII-9-83
 Snake charmer—VIII-9-5
 Stationer—VI-6-03
 Stamp vender—VIII-9-62
 Steamer boiler man—VII-7-2
 Steamer inspector—VII-7-2
 Steamer agent—VII-7-2
 Steamer Khalasi—VII-7-2
 Steamer serang—VII-7-2
 Steamer cooly—VII-7-2
 Steamer office clerk—VII-7-2
 Steamer fitter—VII-7-2
 String maker—V-2-86
 Straw-rope maker—V-2-86
 Sugar factory worker—V-2-30
 Sugarcane press maker—V-3-1
 Suitcase maker (leather) or manufacturer—V-2-90
 Surgeon—VIII-8-11
 Sweeper—VIII-5-7
 Sweetmeat hawker—VI-6-14
 Sweetmeat maker—V-2-00
 Sweetmeat seller—VI-6-11
 Sweetmeat maker—other sweets like lozenges, misri, batasa, etc.—V-2-00

 Tailor—V-2-71
 Tank excavator—VIII-5-0
 Tanner—V-2-91
 Tassar weaver—V-2-83
 Taxi driver—VII-7-1
 Taxidermist—V-2-91
 Tea (leaf) seller—VI-6-11
 Tea stall keeper—VIII-9-4
 Tea garden cooly—V-0-31
 Thatcher—VIII-5-0
 Theatre performer—VIII-9-5

 Tinsmiths, tinbox makers, aluminium goods makers—V-3-03
 Timber merchant—VI-6-5
 Tobacco seller—VI-6-13
 Toddy drawer—V-2-42
 Tram driver—VII-7-1
 Tramways—VII-7-0
 Trunk maker (steel)—V-3-01
 Turtle catcher—V-0-60

 Umbrella maker—V-2-70
 Umbrella mender—V-2-70
 Umbrella stick maker—V-4-60
 Umbrella maker and seller—V-2-70
 Umbrella coverer—V-2-70
 University clerk—VIII-8-20
 Upholsterer—V-4-7

 Veterinary surgeon—VIII-8-11
 Village watchman—VIII-8-5
 Vulcaniser of Transport rubber goods—V-3-32
 Vulcaniser in Rubber factory—V-4-5

 Walking stick maker—V-4-08
 Watch repairer—V-4-03
 Waterworks mistry—VIII-5-6
 Waterproofing—V-4-5
 Waterproof manufacturers—V-2-74
 Water carrier—VIII-9-10
 Washerman—VIII-9-3
 Waste paper dealer—VI-6-01
 Weighman—VI-6-5
 Well sinker—VIII-5-6
 Wheel wrights—V-3-34
 Wine seller—VI-6-12
 Wood cutter—V-0-43
 Wooden plough maker—V-4-62
 Worker in Bidi shop (maker sell)—V-2-51
 Wrestler—VIII-9-5
 Writer—VIII-9-72

 Zamindar—IV
 Zamindar's Amla—VIII-9-0

APPENDIX—V

Statement of Actual Sorter Months, Compiler-Checker Months and Supervisor Months Consumed in the
Tabulation Office at Calcutta, Midnapur, Berhampur and Darjeeling

SORTER MONTHS

	Calcutta	Midnapur	Berhampur	Darjeeling	TOTAL
March, 1951	28-07	..	..	..	28-07
April, 1951	117-79	62-90	24-60	..	205-29
May, 1951	341-10	144-08	74-00	17-00	576-18
June, 1951	326-00	174-37	95-40	20-00	615-77
July, 1951	333-70	185-98	182-20	19-00	720-88
August, 1951	330-00	103-77	137-70	9-50	580-97
September, 1951	42-60	2-66	9-40	..	54-66
October, 1951	41-00	3-00	..	..	44-00
November, 1951	1-60	..	..	..	1-60
December, 1951	14-60	..	..	..	14-60
GRAND TOTAL	1,576-46	676-76	523-30	65-50	2,842-02

COMPILER-CHECKER MONTHS

April, 1951	7-00	..	4-00	..	11-00
May, 1951	56-60	18-80	13-50	2-00	90-90
June, 1951	96-00	41-12	28-20	4-00	169-32
July, 1951	84-00	34-11	47-40	4-00	169-51
August, 1951	82-00	30-73	42-20	4-00	158-93
September, 1951	84-00	10-00	8-60	5-00	107-60
October, 1951	79-50	10-00	..	5-00	94-50
November, 1951 . . . . .	..	10-00	..	4-00	14-00
GRAND TOTAL	489-10	154-76	143-90	28-00	815-76

SUPERVISOR MONTHS

March, 1951	3-50	..	..	..	3-50
April, 1951	15-20	..	..	..	15-20
May, 1951	29-60	9-80	3-60	1-20	44-20
June, 1951	33-60	13-07	11-00	2-00	59-67
July, 1951	33-80	13-28	19-50	3-00	69-58
August, 1951	32-00	13-00	18-50	3-00	66-50
September, 1951 . . . . .	..	7-00	6-30	1-00	14-30
GRAND TOTAL	147-70	56-15	58-90	10-20	272-95

APPENDIX—VI

Statement of Expenditure incurred in 1951-52 in all Tabulation Offices in West Bengal

Head of Accounts	Calcutta		Midnapur		Berhampur		Darjeeling		TOTAL	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
<i>C—Abstraction and Compilation</i>										
C1 Pay of Officer	3,182	0 0	2,955	0 0	2,392	0 0	31	0 0	8,560	0 0
C2 Pay of Establishment—										
(a) Sorter (including bonus)	1,38,685	0 0	50,123	0 0	41,438	0 0	5,972	0 0	2,36,218	0 0
(b) Compiler Checkers (including bonus)	48,927	0 0	8,570	0 0	12,805	0 0	2,207	0 0	72,509	0 0
(c) Supervisors	17,192	0 0	14,843	0 0	6,142	0 0	1,632	0 0	39,809	0 0
(d) Other Establishment	61,981	0 0	25,976	0 0	20,858	0 0	3,603	0 0	1,12,418	0 0
C3 Allowances and Honoraria—										
(a) House rent and other allowances	7,361	0 0	2,509	0 0	1,011	0 0	5,467	0 0	16,348	0 0
(b) Dearness allowances	12,847	0 0	3,951	0 0	3,335	0 0	439	0 0	20,572	0 0
(c) Travelling allowances	468	0 0	953	0 0	1,577	0 0	1,635	0 0	4,633	0 0
C4 Other Charges (as detailed in Annexure "A")	18,922	0 0	13,947	0 0	13,909	0 0	1,242	0 0	48,020	0 0
GRAND TOTAL	3,09,565	0 0	1,23,827	0 0	1,03,467	0 0	22,228	0 0	5,59,087	0 0

Statement of Expenditure incurred during 1952-53 in the Centralised Tabulation Office at Calcutta

Tabulation Office	C1 Pay of Officer		C2 Pay of Establishment		C3 Allowances and Honoraria		C4 Other Charges		GRAND TOTAL	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Calcutta	4,247	6 0	59,484	9 0	27,725	7 0	5,192	13 6	96,650	3 6
TOTAL	4,247	6 0	59,484	9 0	27,725	7 0	5,192	13 6	96,650	3 6

ANNEXURE "A"

Details of C4 Other Charges during 1951-52

Details of C4 Other Charges	Calcutta		Midnapur		Berhampur		Darjeeling		TOTAL	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1. Purchase of Sorter Boxes, Pegion Holes and Wooden Desks	8,139	0 0	4,686	0 0	4,317	0 0	..	..	17,142	0 0
2. Purchase of Mats	473	0 0	330	0 0	171	0 0	..	..	974	0 0
3. Local purchase of stationery including Rubber Bands, Gunny thread and Cloths for binding Sorter's Tickets	1,155	0 0	1,174	0 0	970	0 0	..	..	3,299	0 0
4. Electric, Hot and Cold weather charges including the cost of arrangement of Fans and Lights	924	0 0	2,009	0 0	1,851	0 0	..	..	4,784	0 0
5. Railway Freight and other conveyance charges for carrying Census Papers from Districts and Sub-divisions	496	0 0	822	0 0	1,115	0 0	..	..	2,433	0 0
6. Purchase of Facit and Duplicating Machines	2,864	0 0	1,381	0 0	767	0 0	..	..	5,012	0 0
7. Repair and hire charges of Furniture including the cost of purchasing a few items	1,544	0 0	586	0 0	1,593	0 0	..	..	3,723	0 0
8. Hire charges of Comptometers	1,241	0 0	515	0 0	336	0 0	..	..	2,092	0 0
9. Telephone charges	455	0 0	73	0 0	40	0 0	..	..	568	0 0
10. House Rents . . . . .	..	..	1,068	0 0	1,914	0 0	..	..	2,982	0 0
11. Office expenses and Miscellaneous including the cost of Postages, Telegrams, Office safe, Locks and Keys, Petty conveyance charges, Stationery and other maintenance charges	1,631	0 0	1,303	0 0	835	0 0	1,242	0 0	5,011	0 0
GRAND TOTAL	18,922	0 0	13,947	0 0	13,909	0 0	1,242	0 0	48,020	0 0

THE CENSUS QUESTIONS SUPERIMPOSED ON THE CENSUS SLIP

Location Code :

District _____ Thana _____ Village _____ House _____

1. Name & Relationship to Head of Household _____
2. (a) Nationality _____ (b) Religion _____
- (c) Special Groups _____
3. Civil Condition _____ 4. Age _____
5. Birth place _____ Father's or husband's name _____
6. Date of arrival of
Displaced person _____ District of Origin in Pakistan _____
7. Mother-tongue _____ 8. Bilingualism _____
9. Dependency _____ Employment _____
10. Principal means of Livelihood _____
11. Secondary Means of Livelihood _____
12. Literacy and Education _____
13. Do you cultivate land for which
you pay rent ?
14. Sex

NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS

District No. and Name }
 জেলার নং ও নাম }
 Thana/Town No. and Name }
 থানা/শহর নং ও নাম }
 Village/Ward No. and Name }
 মৌজা, গ্রাম/ওয়ার্ড নং ও নাম }
 Sub-division Name }
 মহকুমার নাম }
 Union Name }
 ইউনিয়নের নাম }
 Sub-block No. and Name }
 সাবব্লক নং ও নাম }

Serial No. of Census house ক্রমিক গৃহ সংখ্যা	Description: Dwelling, Temple, etc. বিবরণ: বিশ্রাম, মন্দির প্রভৃতি	No. of living rooms বসবসের ঘর সংখ্যা	Sl. No. of persons in household গৃহের ক্রমিক লোক সংখ্যা	Name নাম		Sex লিঙ্গ	Relationship to head of household গৃহমুখীর সর্বাঙ্গিক সম্পর্ক	Nationality ভারতীয় বা বিদেশীয়	Religion ধর্ম	Special groups বিশেষ গুণাবলি, এংকো- দক্ষিণ বা অন্য প্রকার	Civil condition নাগরিক অবস্থা	Mother tongue মাতৃভাষা	Age on 1-3-51 ১লা মার্চের বয়স	Dependency অর্থনির্ভরতা, সম্পর্ক বা স্বাধীনতা	Employer, Employee or Independent worker স্বাধীন ব্যবসায়ী মালিক, চাকরিজীবী বা স্বাধীন ব্যবসায়ী	Principal means of livelihood প্রধান উপজীবিকা	Secondary means of livelihood গৌণ উপজীবিকা	Literacy-Education লেখাপড়া ও শিক্ষা	Remarks মন্তব্য
				Father's or Husband's name পিতার অথবা স্বামীর নাম	পিতার অথবা স্বামীর নাম														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০

নির্দেশ :—“ঘর” অর্থে বাটীর পরিবারস্থ ব্যক্তিগণ অথবা ভৃত্যগণের ব্যবহারের জন্য নির্দিষ্ট যে কোন কর্তৃকী অথবা কামরা, বুধিতে হইবে। হুতরাং শয়নঘর, খাবারঘর, বৈঠকখানা প্রভৃতি ঘরগুলিই লিখিতে হইবে। যে সমস্ত কামরা, গোলাঘর, আস্তাবল, গোলাঘর, টেকিমর, রাণাঘর, চণ্ডীমণ্ডপ প্রভৃতি উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হয় সেগুলি লিখিতে হইবে না। এই নির্দেশ হাসপাতাল, বিদ্যালয়, পুলিশ ব্যারাক প্রভৃতি সম্বন্ধেও প্রযোজ্য।

SORTER'S TICKET O

Number and name of district
 Number and name of Census tract
 Number and name of tehsil/thana
 Number and name of village/ward

Name of Sorter
 Number of slips

Livelihood class number	General Slips		Sample Slips		Slips of Displaced Persons	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
I						
II						
III						
IV						
V						
VI						
VII						
VIII						
Total						

Tested and passed as correct.

Signed.....
 Supervisor.

Dated

Signed.....
 Sorter..

Dated

Certified that I have checked the sorting while it was in progress and posted the figures in the Primary Census Abstract.

Signed
 Compiler-Checker.

Dated

SORTER'S TICKET 1

Number and name of district
 Number and name of Census tract
 Sample/General/Displaced Persons

Name of Sorter
 Number of livelihood class
 Number of slips

Sex.....

Division according to Entry against Question 11

Sorter's Group	Total number of slips	I Cultivation of owned land	II Cultivation of unowned land	III Employment as cultivating labourer	IV Rent from Agricultural land	V Production (other than cultivation)	VI Commerce	VII Transport	VIII Other Services and Miscellaneous sources
1. Self-supporting persons without any entry against question 11.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Self-supporting persons having entry against question 11.									
3. Non-earning dependants.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Earning dependants.									
Total.									

1. Self-supporting persons without any entry against question 11.

2. Self-supporting persons having entry against question 11.

3. Non-earning dependants.

4. Earning dependants.

Total.

Tested and passed as correct.

Signed.....
 Supervisor.

Signed.....
 Sorter.

Dated

Dated

Certified that I have checked the sorting while it was in progress and posted the figures in compiler's posting statements 1 and 2.

Signed.....
 Compiler-Checker.

Dated

SORTER'S TICKET 2

Number and Name of District.....
 Number and Name of Census Tract..... Sex.....
 Sample/General/Displaced Persons..... Name of Sorter.....
 Number of Livelihood Class.....
 Number of Slips.....

Division and Sub-division Code No.	Group Code No.	Total.	Employer.	Employee.	Independent Worker.	Division and Sub-division Code No.	Group Code No.	Total.	Employer.	Employee.	Independent Worker.	Division and Sub-division Code No.	Group Code No.	Total.	Employer.	Employee.	Independent Worker.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
LIVELIHOOD CLASS No. V.						2-2	2-21						3-42				
0. Primary Industries not elsewhere specified.							2-22						3-43				
							2-23						3-40				
0-1	0-11					2-3	2-31					3-5	3-5				
	0-12						2-30					3-6	3-61				
	0-10					2-4	2-41						3-62				
0-2	0-21						2-42						3-63				
	0-22						2-43						3-64				
	0-23						2-40						3-65				
	0-24					2-5	2-51					3-7	3-7				
	0-20						2-50					3-8	3-81				
0-3	0-31					2-6	2-61						3-82				
	0-32						2-62						3-83				
	0-33						2-63						3-84				
	0-30					2-7	2-71						3-85				
0-4	0-40						2-72						3-86				
	0-41						2-73						3-87				
	0-42						2-74						3-80				
	0-43						2-75										
	0-44						2-76										
0-5	0-5						2-70										
0-6	0-60					2-8	2-81					4-0	4-01				
	0-61						2-82						4-02				
	0-62						2-83						4-03				
1. Mining and Quarrying.							2-84						4-04				
1-0	1-0						2-85						4-05				
1-1	1-1						2-86						4-06				
1-2	1-2						2-80						4-07				
1-3	1-31					2-9	2-91						4-08				
	1-32						2-92						4-09				
	1-33						2-90						4-00				
	1-34											4-1	4-11				
	1-30												4-12				
1-4	1-4					3. Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof.							4-10				
1-5	1-5					3-0	3-01					4-2	4-2				
1-6	1-6						3-02					4-3	4-3				
1-7	1-7						3-03					4-4	4-41				
2. Processing and Manufacture—Food-stuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof.							3-04						4-42				
							3-05						4-43				
							3-06						4-44				
2-0	2-01												4-40				
	2-02					3-1	3-1					4-5	4-5				
	2-03					3-2	3-2					4-6	4-61				
	2-00					3-3	3-31						4-62				
2-1	2-11						3-32						4-63				
	2-12						3-33						4-64				
	2-13						3-34						4-60				
	2-10						3-30					4-7	4-7				
						3-4	3-41					4-8	4-8				

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Division and Sub-division Code No.	Group Code No.	Total.	Employer.	Employee.	Independent Worker.	Division and Sub-division Code No.	Group Code No.	Total.	Employer.	Employee.	Independent Worker.	Division and Sub-division Code No.	Group Code No.	Total.	Employer.	Employee.	Independent Worker.	
4-9	4-91					LIVELIHOOD CLASS No. VIII.							8-22					
	4-92																	
Class V Total						5. Construction and Utilities.						8-3	8-31					
LIVELIHOOD CLASS No. VI.						5-0	5-0						8-32					
6. Commerce.						5-1	5-11						8-33					
6-0	6-01						5-12					8-4	8-4					
	6-02						5-13					8-5	8-5					
	6-03						5-14					8-6	8-6					
	6-00						5-10					8-7	8-7					
6-1	6-11					5-2	5-2					8-8	8-8					
	6-12					5-3	5-3					8-9	8-9					
	6-13					5-4	5-4				9. Services not elsewhere specified.							
	6-14					5-5	5-51				9-0	9-0						
	6-15						5-52				9-1	9-11						
6-2	6-21					5-6	5-6					9-12						
	6-20					5-7	5-7					9-13						
6-3	6-3					7. Storage and Communications.							9-10					
6-4	6-4					7-5	7-5					9-2	9-2					
6-5	6-5					7-6	7-6					9-3	9-3					
6-6	6-6					7-7	7-7					9-4	9-4					
6-7	6-7					7-8	7-8					9-5	9-5					
6-8	6-8					7-9	7-9					9-6	9-61					
Class VI Total						8. Health, Education and Public Administration.							9-62					
LIVELIHOOD CLASS No. VII.						8-1	8-11						9-63					
7. Transport, Storage and Communications.							8-12						9-64					
7-0	7-0						8-13						9-65					
7-1	7-1						8-14					9-7	9-71					
7-2	7-2						8-15						9-72					
7-3	7-3						8-16						9-73					
7-4	7-4						8-17					9-8	9-81					
Class VII Total							8-18						9-82					
							8-10						9-83					
Class VIII Total						8-2	8-21					Class VIII Total						

Tested and passed as correct (except for Column 1).

Signed.....
Supervisor.
 Dated.....

Signed.....
Sorter.
 Dated.....

Certified that I have checked the sorting while it was in progress, prepared the Livelihood Group abstracts and posted the figures in Compiler's Posting Statement No.....

Group Code number completed.....

Signed.....
Compiler-Checker.
 Dated.....

Signed.....
Tabulation Clerk.
 Dated.....

SORTER'S TICKET 3

Number and name of district
 Number and name of Census tract
 Sample/Displaced Persons

Name of Sorter
 Number of livelihood class
 Number of slips

Sex

Age.	Total number of slips.	Number of slips.			
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
1	2	3	4	5	6
0					
1-4					
5-9					
10-14					
15-24					
25-34					
35-44					
45-54					
55-64					
65-74					
75 and over					
Age not stated					
Total ..					

Tested and passed as correct.

Signed.....
 Supervisor.

Signed.....
 Sorter.

Dated

Dated

Certified that I have checked the sorting while it was in progress and posted the figures in compiler's posting statements Nos. 7 and 8.

Signed.....
 Compiler-Checker.

Dated

SORTER'S TICKET 4

Number and name of District
 Number and name of Census tract
 Sample/Displaced Persons

Name of Sorter
 Number of livelihood class
 Number of slips
 Sex

Age Group.	Illiterate.	Able to read only.	Literate.
0-4			
5-9			
10-14			
15-24			
25-34			
35-44			
45-54			
55-64			
65-74			
75 and over			
Age not stated			
Total			

Tested and passed as correct.

Signed.....
 Supervisor.

Signed.....
 Sorter.

Dated

Dated

Certified that I have checked the sorting while it was in progress and posted the figures in compiler's posting statement No. 9.

Signed
 Compiler-Checker.

Dated

SORTER'S TICKET 5

Number and name of district.....
 Number and name of Census tract.....
 Sample/Displaced Persons.....

Name of Sorter.....
 Number of livelihood class.....
 Number of slips.....
 Sex.....

Age	No. of persons	Age	No. of persons	Age	No. of persons	Age	No. of persons
		Brought forward		Brought forward		Brought forward	
0		26		51		76	
1		27		52		77	
2		28		53		78	
3		29		54		79	
4		30		55		80	
5		31		56		81	
6		32		57		82	
7		33		58		83	
8		34		59		84	
9		35		60		85	
10		36		61		86	
11		37		62		87	
12		38		63		88	
13		39		64		89	
14		40		65		90	
15		41		66		91	
16		42		67		92	
17		43		68		93	
18		44		69		94	
19		45		70		95	
20		46		71		96	
21		47		72		97	
22		48		73		98	
23		49		74		99	
24		50		75		100	
25							
Carried over		Carried over		Carried over		Over 100	Age not stated

Grand total ..

Tested and passed as correct.

Signed.....

Signed.....

Dated

Dated

Supervisor.

Sorter.

Certified that I have checked the sorting while it was in progress and posted the figures in compiler's posting statement No. 10.

Signed.....

Compiler-Checker.

Dated

SORTER'S TICKET 6

Number and name of district..... Name of Sorter.....
 Number and name of census tract..... Number of livelihood class.....
 Sample/General/Displaced Persons..... Number of slips.....
 Sex.....

Religion.	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.	Backward Classes.	Non-backward Classes.	Anglo-Indians.
Hindu.					
Sikh.					
Jain.					
Buddhist.					
Zoroastrian.					
Muslim.					
Christian.					
Jew.					

Tested and passed as correct.

Signed.....
 Supervisor.

Signed.....
 Sorter.

Dated

Dated

Certified that I have checked the sorting while it was in progress and posted the figures in compiler's posting statement No. 11.

Signed.....
 Compiler-Checker.

Dated.....

SORTER'S TICKET 9

Name and number of district..... ALL SLIPS
 Name and number of tehsil.....
 Sample/General/Displaced Persons.....
 Name of Sorter.....
 Number of livelihood class.....
 Number of slips.....
 Sex.....

Language.	As mother-tongue with subsidiary.										
	As mother-tongue without subsidiary.	Bengali	Hindi	Urdu	Assamese	Nepali	Oriya	No. of slips.	No. of slips.	No. of slips.	No. of slips.
Bengali	No. of slips.	No. of slips.	No. of slips.	No. of slips.	No. of slips.	No. of slips.	No. of slips.	No. of slips.	No. of slips.	No. of slips.	No. of slips.
Hindi											
Urdu											
Assamese											
Nepali											
Oriya											
Marathi											
Tamil											
Telegu											
Gurmukhi											
Tribal											
Total											

Tested and passed as correct.

Certified that I have checked the sorting while it was in progress and posted the figures in compiler's posting statement No. 14.

Signed _____
 Supervisor.
 Dated _____

Signed _____
 Compiler-Checker.
 Dated _____

Signed _____
 Sorter.
 Dated _____

SORTER'S TICKET 10

All Slips

No. and name of district..... Name of Sorter.....
 No. and name of census tract..... No. of livelihood class.....
 Sample/General/Displaced Persons..... No. of slips.....
 Sex.....

Educational standard.	No. of slips.
Literate	
Middle school	
Matriculate or S. L. C. Higher Secondary	
Intermediate in arts or science	
INDIAN	
Graduates in arts or science	
Post graduates in arts or science	
Teaching	
Engineering	
Agriculture	
Veterinary	
Commerce	
Legal	
Medical	
Others	
FOREIGN	
British	
American	
Continental	
Other Foreign	
Total .	

Tested and passed as correct.

Signed.....
Supervisor.

Signed.....
Sorter.

Dated

Dated

Certified that I have checked the sorting while it was in progress and posted the figures in compiler's posting statement No. 15.

Signed.....
Compiler-Checker.

Dated

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Number and name of district
Number and name of tehsil

Rural tract
Non-city urban tract
City

Serial No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/Ward	Occupied houses		Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Household Population		Literates	
			No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Page Total											

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants				II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants				III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants				IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants											
General		Displaced persons		General		Displaced persons		General		Displaced persons		General		Displaced persons									
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females								
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
Page Total																							

NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from																							
V. Production other than cultivation				VI. Commerce				VII. Transport				VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources											
General		Displaced persons		General		Displaced persons		General		Displaced persons		General		Displaced persons									
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females								
(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)
Page Total																							

Signed _____
Dated _____

Checked and found correct
Compiler-Checker _____

Approved for tabulation
Supervisor _____

Signed _____
Dated _____

Posted
Compiler-Checker _____

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT (SPECIAL)

No. and Name of { Region Sub-Region District Sub-district Tract

District of Origin in Pakistan _____

Description of tract { Rural tract Non-city urban tract City

Sex Male
Female

S. No. of Sorter's Ticket.	Name of sorter.	Date of posting	Livelihood Cl. No.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA												
				1946	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Total																

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA—contd.

Jan. 48	Feb. 48	Mar. 48	Apr. 48	May. 48	Jun. 48	Jul. 48	Aug. 48	Sep. 48	Oct. 48	Nov. 48	Dec. 48	Jan. 49	Feb. 49	Mar. 49	Apr. 49	May. 49	Jun. 49	Jul. 49	Aug. 49
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
Total																			

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA—concl.

Sep. 49	Oct. 49	Nov. 49	Dec. 49	Jan. 50	Feb. 50	Mar. 50	Apr. 50	May. 50	Jun. 50	Jul. 50	Aug. 50	Sep. 50	Oct. 50	Nov. 50	Dec. 50	Jan. 51	Feb. 51
(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)
Total																	

	Checked and found correct	Approved for tabulation	Posted
Signed _____	Signed _____	Signed _____	Signed _____
Dated _____	Dated _____	Dated _____	Dated _____
	Supervisor	Compiler-Checker	Compiler-Checker

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 1 (1) to (VIII)

No. & Name of { Region
Sub-region
District
Sub-district
Tract

Description of Tract { Rural Tract
Non-City Urban Tract
City Tract

Sex MALE
FEMALE

Livelihood Class No.

Serial No. of Sorter's Ticket	Name of Sorter	Date of Posting	Self-supporting Persons without any entry against Q. 11	Self-supporting Persons having entry against Q. 11	Non-earning Dependents	Earning Dependents	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

General

Total General

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Grand Total ..

Checked & found correct

Approved for Tabulation

Posted

Signed

Signed

Signed

Dated

Compiler-
Checker

Dated

Supervisor

Dated

Compiler-
Checker

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT NO. 2 (D) to (VIII)

Sex Male
Female

No. and Name of { Region
Sub-region
District
Sub-district
Tract

Description of Tract { Rural Tract
Non-City Urban Tract
City Tract

Livelihood Class No.

Serial No. of Sorter's Ticket	Name of Sorter	Date of Posting	No. of Persons deriving their Secondary Means of Livelihood from															
			Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of unowned land		Employment as Cultivating Labourer		Rent from Agricultural land		Production other than cultivation		Commerce		Transport		Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources	
			Self-supporting persons	Earning Dependents	Self-supporting persons	Earning Dependents	Self-supporting persons	Earning Dependents	Self-supporting persons	Earning Dependents	Self-supporting persons	Earning Dependents	Self-supporting persons	Earning Dependents	Self-supporting persons	Earning Dependents	Self-supporting persons	Earning Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

General

Total General

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Grand Total

Signed	Checked and found correct	Approved for Tabulation	Posted
Dated	Compiler-Checker	Supervisor	Compiler-Checker
	Signed	Dated	Signed
		Dated	Dated

LIVELIHOOD GROUP ABSTRACT

Number and name of district..... Name of Sorter.....
Number and name of census tract..... Number of livelihood class.....
Sample/General/Displaced Persons..... Number of slips.....
Sex.....

Sub-division Number (1)	Total (2)	Employer (3)	Employee (4)	Independent Worker (5)
----------------------------	--------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------------------------

Grand Total

Checked and found correct
Signed
Compiler-Checker
Dated

Abstracted
Signed
Compiler-Checker
Dated

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 3

No. and Name of } Region
} Sub-region
} District
} Sub-district
} Tract

Sex Male
Female

Description of Tract } Rural Tract
} Non City Urban Tract
} City Tract

S. No. of Sorter's Ticket	Name of Sorter	Date of posting	Sub-division 0-1		Sub-division 0-2		Sub-division 0-3		Sub-division 0-4		Sub-division 0-5		Sub-division 0-6		Sub-division 1-0		Sub-division 1-1		Sub-division 1-2		Sub-division 1-3											
			Employer	Independent worker	Employer	Independent worker																										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

General

Total General

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced persons

Total Displaced persons

Grand Total

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 4

Number and name of
 { Region
 Sub-region
 District
 Sub-district
 Tract

Sex Male
Female

Description of tract
 { Rural
 Non-city urban
 City

S. No. of Sorter's Ticket	Name of Sorter	Date of posting	Sub-division 6.0		Sub-division 6.1		Sub-division 6.2		Sub-division 6.3		Sub-division 6.4		Sub-division 6.5		Sub-division 6.6		Sub-division 6.7		Sub-division 6.8										
			Employer	Employee	Employer	Independent worker	Employer	Employee	Independent worker	Employer	Employee	Independent worker	Employer	Employee	Independent worker	Employer	Employee	Independent worker	Employer	Employee	Independent worker								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

General

Total General

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Grand Total

Checked and found correct

Signed

Compiler-Checker

Dated

Approved for tabulation

Signed

Supervisor

Dated

Posted

Signed

Compiler-Checker

Dated

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 5

Number and Name of

{ Region
Sub-region
District
Sub-district
Tract

Sex Male
Female

Description of tract

{ Rural
Non-city urban
City

S. No. of Sorter's ticket	Name of Sorter	Date of posting	Sub-division 7-0			Sub-division 7-1			Sub-division 7-2			Sub-division 7-3			Sub-division 7-4		
			Employer 4	Employee 5	Independent worker 6	Employer 7	Employee 8	Independent worker 9	Employer 10	Employee 11	Independent worker 12	Employer 13	Employee 14	Independent worker 15	Employer 16	Employee 17	Independent worker 18
1	2	3															

General

Total General

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Grand Total

Checked and found correct

Approved for Tabulation

Posted

Signed

Signed

Signed

Compiler-Checker

Supervisor

Compiler-Checker

Dated

Dated

Dated

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 6

Sex Male
Female

Number and name of { Region
Sub-region
District
Sub-district
Tract }

Description of tract { Rural tract
Non-city urban tract
City tract }

Serial No. of Sorter's ticket	Name of Sorter	Date of posting	Sub-division 5-0		Sub-division 5-1		Sub-division 5-2		Sub-division 5-3		Sub-division 5-4		Sub-division 5-5		Sub-division 5-6		Sub-division 5-7		Sub-division 7-5			
			Employer	Employee	Employer	Employee																
1	2	3																				

General

Total General			
Total Sample			
Total Displaced Persons			
Grand Total			

Checked and found correct

Signed _____
Dated _____

Compiler-Checker

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 6—contd.

Sub-division 7-6		Sub-division 7-7		Sub-division 7-8		Sub-division 7-9		Sub-division 8-1		Sub-division 8-2		Sub-division 8-3		Sub-division 8-4		Sub-division 8-5		Sub-division 8-6		Sub-division 8-7			
Employer	31	Employer	34	Employer	37	Employer	40	Employer	43	Employer	46	Employer	49	Employer	52	Employer	55	Employer	58	Employer	61	Employer	63
Employee	32	Employee	35	Employee	38	Employee	41	Employee	44	Employee	47	Employee	50	Employee	53	Employee	56	Employee	59	Employee	62	Employee	64
Independent worker	33	Independent worker	36	Independent worker	39	Independent worker	42	Independent worker	45	Independent worker	48	Independent worker	51	Independent worker	54	Independent worker	57	Independent worker	60	Independent worker	63	Independent worker	65

General

Total General

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Grand Total

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 6—concl'd.

| Sub-division |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 8-8 | 8-8 | 8-9 | 9-0 | 9-1 | 9-2 | 9-3 | 9-4 | 9-5 | 9-6 | 9-7 | 9-8 | 9-8 |
| Employer |
| 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 |
| Independent worker |
| 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| Employer |
| 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 |
| Independent worker |
| 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 |
| Employer |

General

Total General

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Grand Total

Approved for tabulation

Posted

Signed

Signed

Dated

Dated

Supervisor

Compiler-Checker

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT Nos. 7 (I) to (VIII)

Number and name of {
 Region
 Sub-region
 District
 Sub-district
 Tract

Sex Male
Female

Description of tract {
 Rural
Non-city Urban
 City

LIVELIHOOD CLASS No.....

No. of Sorter's Ticket.	Name of Sorter.	Date of posting.	A G E											Age not stated
			0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Checked and found correct

Approved for Tabulation

Posted

Signed

Signed

Signed

Compiler-Checker

Supervisor

Compiler-Checker

Dated

Dated

Dated

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 8—concl'd.

		Widowed										Divorced									
5-9	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	Age not stated	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	Age not stated
												37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced

Posted

Signed

Dated

Compiler-Chec

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 9

Male
Sex
Female

Number and Name of Region
Sub-region
District
Sub-district
Tract

Description of Tract Rural
Non-city Urban
City

Serial No. of Sorter's Ticket	Name of Sorter	Date of posting	Livelihood Class Number	Sample										Literate*										
				Able to Read*					Age not stated					75 & over	Age not stated									
1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Checked and found correct

Signed

Compiler-Checker

Dated

Approved for tabulation

Signed

Supervisor

Dated

Posted

Signed

Compiler-Checker

Dated

*Age Group 0-4 will be included.
NOTE—Separate columns of each Age Group for 'Illiterate' will be included.

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 10

Sex Male
Female

Number and Name of
 { Region
 Sub-region
 District
 Sub-district
 Tract

Description of Tract
 { Rural
 Non-city Urban
 City

Serial No. of Sorter's Ticket	Name of Sorter	Date of posting	Livelihood Cl. No.	AGE													
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)

Total

Checked and found correct

Signed

Compiler-Checker

Dated

Approved for tabulation

Signed

Supervisor

Dated

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 10--contd.

AGE--contd.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)

Total

AGE--contd.

39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)

Total

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 10---concl'd.

AGE---concl'd.

64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
(89)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)

Total

AGE---concl'd.

89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	Over 100	Age not stated
(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)

Total

Checked and found correct
Signed
Dated

Approved for tabulation
Signed
Dated

Posted
Signed
Dated

Compiler-Checker
Supervisor
Compiler-Checker

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 11

Male
Sex Female

No. and name of
 { Region
 Sub-region
 District
 Sub-district
 Tract

Description of tract
 { Rural tract
 Non-city Urban tract
 City tract

S. No. of Sorter's Ticket	Name of Sorter	Date of posting	Liveli- hood Class No.	Hindu			Sikh			Jain			Buddhist			Zoroastrian				
				Sch. Caste	Sch. Tribe	Backward	Non-Backward	Sch. Caste	Sch. Tribe	Backward	Non-Backward	Sch. Tribe	Backward	Non-Backward	Sch. Tribe	Backward	Non-Backward			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

General

Total General

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Grand Total

Checked and found correct

Signed
 Compiler-Checker

Dated

Approved for tabulation

Signed
 Supervisor

Dated

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 11--concl'd.

	Muslim			Christian			Jew			General									
	Sch. Tribe	Backward	Non-Backward																
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

Total General

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Grand Total

Posted

Signed

Compiler-Checker

Dated

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 14

Sex Male
Female

No. and name of { Region
{ Sub-region
{ District
{ Sub-district
{ Tract

Description of tract { Rural tract
{ Non-city Urban tract
{ City tract

S. No. of Sorter's Ticket	Name of Sorter	Date of posting	Livelihood Class No.	Language A	Language B	Language C
1	2	3	4	5 without As M. T. 6 with As M. T. 7 with As M. T. 8 with As M. T. 9 without As M. T. 10 without As M. T. 11 with As M. T. 12 with As M. T. 13 with As M. T. 14 with As M. T. 15 without As M. T. 16 with As M. T. 17 with As M. T. 18 with As M. T. 19 with As M. T. 20 with As M. T.		

General

Total General

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Grand Total

Approved for tabulation

Checked and found correct

Signed

Signed

Supervisor

Dated

Compiler-Checker

Dated

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT No. 14--concl'd.

		Language D					Language E						
As M. T.	without	20	21	22	23	24	As M. T.	without	25	26	27	28	29
	with		As M. T.	with	As M. T.	with		with		As M. T.	with	As M. T.	with
	Subsy. A.		Subsy. B.	Subsy. C.	Subsy. D.	Subsy. E.		Subsy. A.		Subsy. B.	Subsy. C.	Subsy. D.	

General

Total General

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Grand Total

Posted

Signed

Compiler-Checker

Dated

COMPILER'S POSTING STATEMENT NO. 15(I) TO (VIII)

Sex Male
Female

No. and name of
 { Region
 Sub-region
 District
 Sub-district
 Tract

Livelihood Class No. _____

S. No. of Sorter's Ticket	Name of Sorter	Date of posting	Educational Standard													
			Literate	Middle school	Matriculate	Intermediate	Graduate	Post-Graduate	Teaching	Engineering	Agriculture	Veterinary	Commerce	Legal	Medical	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

General

Total General

85

Sample

Total Sample

Displaced Persons

Total Displaced Persons

Grand Total

Checked and found correct

Approved for tabulation

Posted

Signed

Signed

Signed

Compiler-Checker

Supervisor

Compiler-Checker

Dated

Dated

Dated

CENSUS ABSTRACT OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

No. and Name of { Region
Sub-region
District
Sub-district
Tract
Village or Town/Ward

Serial No.	Households Identification No.		Household Population						Family Structure				Infants and adults in households				Unmarried or Married											
	Location Code No.	Livelihood Class Code No.	3 persons or less		4-6 persons		7-9 persons		10 persons and above		Heads of households and their wives		Sons of heads of households		Daughters of heads of households		Other relations of heads of households		Infants (age less than 1 year)		Adults (21 years and over)		Un-married		Married			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25				
Page Total																												

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Entries made

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