

# ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

ON THE

## CENSUS

OF THE

### CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY, 1921

BY

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## INTRODUCTORY.

1. *General.*—As this volume is intended for the use of the Superintendent of Census Operations in 1931 details of matters which are to be found in the Code or the Manuals are avoided here. Twenty copies of the Code and Manuals and of all forms used for Enumeration, Abstraction Sorting and Compilation have been preserved in two boxes at the Central India Agency Office for use at the next Census.

This Census being the fifth in Central India and the third in which the complete British Indian Schedule was applied, no inconvenience was felt in compiling the record.

2. *Area dealt with.*—The area comprised was, on this occasion, reduced by about one-third compared to that dealt with in 1911 as the Gwalior State with all its feudatories and the British administered enclaves within its territory had passed out of the Central India Agency. The area dealt with in 1921 was accordingly 51,531 square miles as compared with 77,367 square miles in 1911.

3. *Personnel.*—The work in connection with the present Census was initiated by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Luard in March 1920, in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Bhopal, pending the return from furlough in England of Mr. A. C. Lothian, I.C.S., who was nominated for the post of Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India. There have been, however, unavoidable changes in the appointment as mentioned below :—

1. Lt.-Colonel C. E. Luard, M.A., I.A., 15th March 1920 to 23rd October 1920. In addition to his own duties as Political Agent in Bhopal.
2. Mr. A. C. Lothian, M.A., I.C.S., 24th October 1920 to 14th December 1920. Whole time.
3. Major E. J. D. Colvin, I.A., 15th December 1920 to 24th March 1921. Whole time.
4. Major H. V. Biscoe, I.A., 25th March 1921 to 23rd October 1921. In addition to his own duties as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
5. Mr. K. S. Fitze, B.A., I.C.S., 24th October 1921 to 3rd January 1922. Whole time.
6. Lt.-Colonel C. E. Luard, M.A., I.A., 4th January 1922 to end. In addition to his own duties as Political Agent in Bhopal.

Colonel Luard thus completed the arrangements for the actual enumeration and the final compilation and the report was also written by him.

4. *Office.*—Rao Sahib Pandit Shridhar Rao, Head Clerk of the office of the Resident at Gwalior, who was Census Head Clerk in 1901 and 1911 worked as Deputy Superintendent from the 17th March 1920 to the close of the office. The office establishment was started with a limited staff but soon after the number was increased to the following strength as the progress of operations necessitated.

Name of appointment.	Emoluments.
	Rs.
1 Deputy Superintendent (Head Clerk, 1st grade, Permanent) . . . . .	Pay of grade +100 D. A.
1 Accountant and Head Clerk . . . . .	100
1 Record Keeper (Junior Clerk, Permanent) . . . . .	Pay of grade +35 D. A.
1 Shorthand Typist . . . . .	60
1 Translator . . . . .	50
2 Other Clerks—Each . . . . .	30
(1 Accounts Clerk, 1 Despatcher)	
1 Daftri . . . . .	18
1 Jamadar . . . . .	18
4 Peons—Each . . . . .	18
1 Waterman . . . . .	12
Allowance for dusting and sweeping . . . . .	2

5. *Accommodation.*—The Superintendent's Office, while at Sehore, was accommodated in the Political Agent's Court rooms. When removed to Indore it was first located in the spare rooms of the Central India Agency Police Lines and afterwards transferred to the empty European Barracks where arrangements were made for accommodating the large abstraction office staff also. It would have been difficult to find any building better suited to this purpose.

6. *Non-Co-operation.*—As far as the Census work was concerned Non-Co-operation was unknown in the Agency. The progress of the work was most satisfactory in all places and the local agency was always ready to comply with the rules laid down. In many places the officials appointed had had considerable previous experience of Census and the interest, in some cases almost enthusiasm, was a very pleasing feature of the work in Central India.

7. *Boundary Disputes.*—Some disputes about the possession of certain villages arose. They were referred to this office and the parties who carried out the Census in 1911 were allowed to do so also on this occasion, without prejudice to any decision that might be arrived at after final settlement. Details are given in Appendix I.

8. *Villages held jointly by two or more States. Sundarsi.*—This village continues to be shared jointly by the Gwalior, Indore and Dhar States in the proportion of  $38\frac{1}{2}$  shares by each Gwalior and Indore and 23 by Dhar. It was agreed that the Amin of each State should act in turn as Charge Superintendent. Accordingly the Census was taken on this occasion by the Gwalior Amin and proportionate figures were communicated for inclusion in the Provisional Totals, and after tabulation for incorporation in the final tables to the other two States. If the area of the village is not definitely divided up between the three States before the next Census, it will be the turn of Indore to carry out the enumeration in 1931.

*Singhana.*—This village continues to be held jointly by Indore and Dhar. The Census Officer, Dhar, did the enumeration on this occasion and unless the shares of the respective States are marked out before the next Census the Indore Darbar will do the enumeration and communicate half the figures to Dhar for incorporation in the Provisional Totals and after tabulation for inclusion in the final tables.

*Chandrawal.*—Panna and Ajaigarh hold this village jointly. Ajaigarh did the enumeration on this occasion. At the next Census it will be the turn of Panna to enumerate it and communicate half results to Ajaigarh.

*Maksudi.*—Rajgarh and Narsingharh continue to hold this village jointly. Rajgarh carried out the enumeration and tabulation and communicated half the figures for inclusion in the Provisional Totals and for final tables to Narsingharh.

# Administrative Report on the Census of the Central India Agency, 1921.

## CHAPTER I.

1. *Procedure.*—The procedure adopted on the present occasion was generally speaking the same as that followed in the previous Census with the following exceptions:—

- (a) The preliminary operations of the Gwalior State were carried out under the supervision of the Provincial Superintendent of Census in Central India but as from the 15th of March 1921 that State was placed in direct political relationship with the Government of India, it became a separate unit under India for Census purposes and severed its connection with the Agency.
- (b) Guaranteed Estates were in the previous Censuses treated as complete separate units, all their villages, guaranteed and unguaranteed, being enumerated under the orders of the Group Census Officer working under the Political Agent. The Government of India on this occasion decided that the Census Operations in these Estates should be carried out by the suzerain Darbars subject to the condition that in the case of Estates which hold villages, guaranteed or unguaranteed, from more than one State the Darbars concerned would agree to the Kamdar of the Estate being nominated as general Census Officer. This was necessary in order to obviate difficulties as to the Census Operations which otherwise occur. The Kamdar corresponded direct with the various Darbar Census Officers as regarded areas held under guarantee or without guarantee from that Darbar. These holdings accordingly do not appear separately in the Provincial Tables except where the same Estates held also from the British Government, *i.e.*, Jamnia, Nimkhera, Rajgarh. This change did away with the necessity of appointing a common Census Officer for all such holdings in the Political Charge concerned and made the entire state area a compact unit. The Census Officers of Indore, Dhar, Dewas, Jaora, Ratlam, Sailana and Piploda in whose territories these holdings lay carried out the operations very effectively and without any sort of complaint from the Thakurs who also co-operated fully.

2. *Railways.*—In all previous Censuses the enumeration of railway employes living within distant signals and of running train population was carried out by the railway authorities acting under the orders of the Provincial Superintendent. On the present occasion the Government of India rightly decided that the enumeration of the entire railway lands should be carried out under the direction of the Civil authorities as part of the District Census. The local railway officers were required to co-operate with the State Census Officials, supplying the requisite staff of Charge Superintendent, Supervisors and Enumerators. This departure from past practice was a great improvement on the former system and gave more accurate results. The success of such operations depends entirely on the railway census officers and officials subordinate to them, who co-operated fully. The population of the Railway Stations and passengers in running Trains has been included in the State within whose boundaries the enumeration took place.

3. *Drafting, Translating and Printing of Rules, Instructions and Forms.*—On receipt of the Provisional issue of the Imperial Census Code, Part I, and of the enumeration forms prescribed for the Census from the Census Commissioner for India, Local Codes, Manuals of Instructions and the Enumeration forms were drafted in English, Hindi and Urdu in the Superintendent's Office. The Code, Manuals and Covers were translated into Hindi and Urdu and the General Schedule, Block and House Lists, Charge and Circle Registers, Enumerator's Abstracts, Appointment Orders to Enumerators and Supervisors and Certificates were prepared trilingually. The translations were circulated among the Local Census Officers for criticism early in May 1920 and opportunity was taken to discuss them at a conference of the Census Officers when all difficult and doubtful points were gone into and settled. The village officials were made to read them in order to see if they understood and when a rendering easily understood by all was obtained the final forms were determined and passed for printing. The forms as printed were universally pronounced satisfactory and no difficulty was experienced in comprehending the orders issued nor did any necessity arise for the issue of supplementary circulars. The forms which were prepared trilingually facilitated printing, supplying, distributing and general use. They were very much appreciated by all as they could be used by any moderately literate person. The Codes and forms were printed as below :—

*Code.*

*English.*—British India Press, Bombay, 100 copies.

*Hindi.*—Newul Kishore Press, Lucknow, 600 copies.

*Urdu.*—Bhopal State Press, Bhopal, 100 copies.

*Manual of Instructions for Charge Superintendents and Supervisors.*

*English.*—British India Press, Mazgaon, Bombay, 800.

*Hindi.* } —Newul Kishore Press, Lucknow { 8,197.

*Urdu.* } { 1,152.

*Forms.*

*Newul Kishore Press, Lucknow.*—Covers :—

English, Hindi and Urdu 500, 171,578 and 14,385.

Enumeration Books (Specimen), Hindi 60,999.

Do. do. , Urdu 6,137.

Special Covers, Hindi, 1,119.

Do. Urdu. 81.

General Schedules, 1,900,046.

Block and House Lists 296,713.

Charge and Circle Registers 21,000.

*British India Press, Mazgaon, Bombay.*—English Covers 900.

*Imperial Press, Mhow.*—Household Schedules 25,000. Enumerator's Abstract 64,000. Appointment orders to Enumerators 54,700 and Supervisors 5,800. Abstract of Charge Register 6,000. State Summary 300. Charge Summary 3,000. Circle Summary 25,000.

*Shri Sajjan Printing Press, Ratlam.*—Travellers Tickets 56,400. Christian Denomination Tickets 10,000.

4. *Preliminary Operations.*—The first thing preparatory to the Census was the compilation of the Village Registers for each unit, instructions for which were issued by the First Assistant (now Secretary) to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India in December 1919. The early start of this work is most essential as it ensures that no village or hamlet is missed out or twice counted. It is essential for the formation of Census Divisions and for estimating the number of schedules required. The utility of the form adopted in 1911 was fully explained in paragraph 5 of Chapter I of that year's Administrative Volume. The same form with instructions in English and Vernacular was again used in the present Census. The

necessary number was printed at the Madhya Bharat Press, Indore City, and supplied to the States and other units by the Central India Agency Office through the Political Officers. The Code of Census Procedure, Chapter III, paragraph I, shews the forms used.

The Census Office was opened on the 1st April 1920 and about this time local Census Officers were appointed in all the States and other Units. They were also authorised to correspond direct with the Superintendent of Census in Central India as on former occasions. After this Colonel Luard issued a circular summarising the different stages of the Operations to be undertaken with a Time Table giving the date of completion of each stage. This gave at a glance an idea of what was to be done and when, and all local Census Officers eagerly demanded Vernacular copies for the information of their Subordinate Officers. (Appendix II.) This was followed by the Provisional issue of the Code of Census Procedure, the Manual of Instructions to Charge Superintendents and Supervisors and the Specimen enumeration book for the guidance of Enumerators. A limited number of Covers, General Schedules and Block Lists were printed in May 1920, for instructional purposes and distributed in advance to all the States and other units and also used for practical training. A few of these were bound and issued as *Specimen Enumeration Books* for the training and guidance of Enumerators.

5. *Calendar of Census Operations.*—This was issued with the preliminary circular. Its utility is unquestioned. It gives a graduated scheme for the Census Operations as a whole and of the duties of each class of Official. It exhibits the relative importance and the time to be devoted to each of the series of Census operations. It also supplies the connecting links between the initial preparation and the final enumeration. All officers testified to the extreme usefulness of this publication. No difficulties were thus met with in completing the various stages of the Census Operations up to time.

6. *Training Class.*—A training class for the instruction of Census Officers, Charge Superintendents and a limited number of Supervisors and Enumerators was opened at Sehore in June 1920. As on the previous occasion oral instruction was given. The opportunity was taken to discuss the Census Code and the other instructions. A portion of the Sehore Civil Station was formed into a typical Charge with Circles, Blocks, and House-numbers and the Census Officials were taken round by the Deputy Superintendent and made actually to fill up Block Lists and General Schedules for a few houses. All errors found were freely explained and corrected. This procedure succeeded in allaying the apprehension of various officials as to the difficulties of filling up the forms and enabled them to impart instruction similarly to others after personal and practical experience. On return from Sehore the Census Officers opened regular training classes at convenient centres in their States for the instruction of their subordinates. The Charge Superintendents in their turn opened training schools in their own charges and made the enumerators and supervisors fill up schedule forms from the instructions in the specimen enumeration books. Thus systematic training was given to the whole of the subordinate staff. The entries thus made were checked by the supervisors and necessary instructions given. This process was continued till the 15th of January 1921, when the preliminary enumeration started.

7. *Progress Report.*—Two forms of progress report were prescribed for submission by the Census Officers to the Provincial Superintendent of Census showing the progress at different stages. (Appendix III.) These enabled the Provincial Superintendent to keep himself informed of the progress of the work everywhere. It also kept the Census Officers up to the mark. (Article 2, Chapter II, Census Procedure Code.)

8. *Census Divisions and Agency.*—Each State and Estate of any size had a Census Officer, while the small Bundelkhand Jagirs and the Minor States and Jagirs in Baghelkhand were placed under specially selected Officers. The Estates concerned contributed towards the cost of these Officers and their establishments.

The Cantonment Magistrates of Mhow, Nimach, and Nowgong were in entire charge of the Cantonments, the Military Officers conducting the enumeration only within their respective areas and supplying the Provisional Totals to the Cantonment Magistrate for incorporation in his totals. The Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Agar, the Political Assistant at Guna, the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in charge of Indore Residency

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Bazars, the Superintendent and Magistrate, Sehore, the Sadar Kanungo, Manpur Pargana and the Manager, Panth Piploda Estate, were respectively in charge of Census in their own areas. The Head Clerks of the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Political Agencies were entrusted with the Census arrangements within the Agency head-quarters limits.

Estate

The Bhumias of Jamnia, Nimkhera, and Rajgarh, who hold villages on prescriptive right, were supervised by the Superintendent of Minor Estates of the Southern States Agency (an appointment since abolished). The Ratanmal Mathwar, and Kathiwara Thakurats were placed under the Census Officer of Alirajpur State with the consent of the Darbar. All these worked directly under the Provincial Census Superintendent.

All States were divided into Charges, Circles and Blocks as prescribed by the Code. Appendix IV gives details for each unit. Charge Superintendents were usually Municipal or Police Officers in urban areas and chief Revenue Officers in rural areas. Supervisors were subordinate officials. The Enumerators were recruited mostly from village headmen, Patwaris, clerks, shopkeepers, schoolmasters or senior schoolboys. Some difficulty was experienced in remote parts of Rewa, Jhabua and Alirajpur in obtaining a sufficient number. In these places the preliminary enumeration was carried out by the Patwaris and at the time of final enumeration paid Supervisors and Enumerators were sent from head-quarters.

9. *Census Maps*.—Simultaneously with the preparation of the Village and Town registers, tracings of Pargana, Tahsil and Town Maps were made. Subsequently when circles were formed, the boundaries of circles were indicated by broad coloured lines and the number of circles noted in red within the area thus enclosed. The number of villages and the houses contained in each was also shewn in brackets. Each Charge Superintendent and Supervisor was supplied with a copy of his portion of the map. The enumerator was also given a sketch of his block, shewing the numbered houses and the direction he should follow in calling at houses. The maps prepared by Mhow, Dhar, Dewas, Rewa and Panna were the best.

10. *House Numbering*.—House numbering was carried out as prescribed in the Code, and requires no special description here. A preliminary numbering of houses was carried out in certain places when the Village Registers were prepared. The final house numbering was completed in most places by the 15th November 1920 and finished everywhere by the end of December 1920. From the final number submitted the Provincial Superintendent of Census made out the final indents for forms.

*Note 1.*—Very large differences were noticed when the number of houses given in the Village Register were compared with those shewn in the Charge Register or its Abstract. This was due to the ignorance of the Officials who prepared the Village Register from rough counting. It would be more satisfactory to paint up temporary numbers on the houses at the time of compiling the Village Registers and carefully check these before filling up Charge and Circle Registers. *Kachcha* numbers do not fade easily and even if they are damaged they can be restored without trouble. This would ensure greater accuracy from the beginning. The greater the accuracy of the General Village Register, the more accurate is the original indent for forms. For the next Census the preliminary instructions should be so issued as to reach the States before the cold weather begins, i.e., not later than 1st October previous to Census (October 1929 if possible). On this occasion owing to the delay in the issue of the instructions, the first Village Registers from States of any size did not reach the Provincial Superintendent of Census till June 1920 and the last in August 1920. Many of these had to be returned for revision owing to preparation by Census Officers, who had a very imperfect knowledge of the areas and the instructions issued for its preparation. It is desirable that these Registers should be compiled by the revenue staff who alone possess the necessary knowledge.

At the time of house numbering the owner of the house was often indisposed to let the tenants' name be entered in the Block List column 4 when not the owner believing that if this name appeared, his proprietary rights would be endangered. Instead of the owner the name of the occupant had to be substituted in Column 4 of the Block List against temple, serais, etc.

#### PRELIMINARY ENUMERATION.

11. *Preparation of Preliminary Record*.—Every Enumerator was in possession of his Enumeration book by January 1st, 1921, and the Supervisors and the Charge Superintendents received their Manual of Instructions by the 1st September 1920.

Following the procedure of the past census all Enumerators were once more collected by their Supervisor at a convenient centre and given final instructions especially for entries to be made in columns 4, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. There were



special instructions for the entry of Sects for Christians in column 4 and for Animists, Sikhs and Jains. Sects for Indian Christians were to be entered as instructed by their Missionaries ; for Animists the names of one of the 12 tribes was to be entered for those who did not recognise that they were Hindus ; Sikhs and Jains often return themselves as Hindus in column 4 and a caste name in column 8 ; this was to be avoided and the word Sikh or Jain was to be entered in column 4 for those classes.

12. *Preliminary Enumeration.*—The Preliminary Enumeration began on the 15th January in rural areas and on the 15th February in urban areas and was completed on the 15th February and 10th March respectively.

Before starting it the Supervisors accompanied by their Enumerators finally checked the house numbering with the House and Block Lists. With the Census agency thus carefully and systematically trained the work of Preliminary Enumeration was begun and completed by the prescribed dates.

13. *Writing up.*—In urban areas where Enumerators and Supervisors were mostly officials they were appointed to the streets in which they resided or to Mohallas as close to their houses as possible to facilitate their work. The Enumerators worked for 2 hours in the morning and 2 in the evening. It took one Enumerator a week in some intricate cases to fill in the Schedules of his Block, then for two or three days when called upon by his Supervisor he attended while his work was being checked.

In rural areas where the Enumerators were either village officers, schoolmasters or shopkeepers the work was done by the Enumerators and examined by the Supervisors when convenient. In most cases the preliminary record was first made on loose sheets and was afterwards written out fair when passed by the Supervisors as correct. This reduced the number of wrong entries and secured clear handwriting as the rough entries had to be corrected by the Supervisor.

14. *Inspections.*—From the commencement of the Preliminary Enumeration the closest supervision was exercised, not only by the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents, but by all inspecting and touring officers. The latter were specially approached when on tour to make enquiries as to the progress of work, thus keeping the local census officials on the alert. Chief Census Officers and the Provincial Census Superintendent in the course of their tours inspected entries made by the Enumerators in all the localities on the route and necessary instructions were given on the spot. On the whole the instructions issued were thoroughly understood and acted upon. The Census Superintendent was accompanied on tour by his Deputy Superintendent with previous experience of three Censuses. The records examined were found satisfactory in all places and particularly so in Dhar, Barwani, Nagod, Maihar, Panna, Chhatarpur, Jaora and Dewas.

15. *Errors noted.*—The commonest errors were the entries of Hindu in place of Sikh, Jain and Animist in column 4 of the schedules and the omission of the Sect entry for Christians. The Sikhs and Jains often argued that they were Hindus while Bhils and Bhilalas and similar tribes having come into close touch with the Hindus were averse to enrolling themselves amongst the jungle tribes. Some Hindus and Musalmans returned their sect names in column 4. Column 8 was often filled up with the name of a religion, 9 by entry of the name of the head member of the family or household deity ; 11 was left blank. These errors were rectified and omissions supplied after reference. Otherwise entries were satisfactory and complete.

16. *Precaution against Transfer of Census Officials.*—In the beginning of the operations all the administrative officers were advised to stop transfer of officials who were charged with Census work as far as possible between 1st January and 15th March. This precaution is most essential to minimise the trouble that otherwise arises in carrying through the various stages of the Census Operations. It enabled each stage of the operation to be effected without having to train new men. In spite of these warnings some changes did take place in Bhopal and other places. The situation in Bhopal was saved by timely and energetic action taken by the Chief Secretary.

17. *Safe custody of Preliminary record.*—As in 1911 the Enumeration books after the preliminary record was completed were checked by the Supervisors and

stored at a convenient centre under lock and key until the 17th March as a precaution against loss as well as for presentation to the inspecting officers when required.

18. *Hotels, Serais, Camping Grounds.*—Only permanent residents in Hotels, Dharamshalas, and Camping grounds were enumerated at the Preliminary Enumeration. Sufficient Schedules were supplied to Enumerators at these places to record the particulars of the visitors found there on the Census night.

#### FINAL CENSUS.

19. *Closing of public offices, schools and factories.*—All subordinates in public offices, schools and other establishments assisting in the Final Census Operations were exempted from attending to their ordinary duties on the 18th and 19th March as under:—

- (1) All officers acting as Charge Superintendents and Supervisors; during the whole of these days.
- (2) All officers acting as Enumerators; on the 18th March from 12 noon and on 19th for the whole day.

Factories and similar institutions were closed an hour or two to enable the employes to reach home, be ready and present when the Enumerators visited their houses.

20. *Warning guns.*—To secure reasonable expedition and minimise the trouble of Enumerators two guns were ordered to be fired where this was possible. The first as a warning to the public to be in their houses and to the officers to stop traffic on roads and the other to indicate the commencement of the work of final counting.

21. *Special Arrangements.*—Arrangements, as on past occasions, were made for the enumeration of fairs, camping grounds, road chaukis, railway travellers, dispensaries, jails and lockups.

22. *Fairs.*—The only large fairs were those at Khajraho in Chhatarpur State and at Garhat in Khilchipur State. These were made into special charges and special men were appointed to deal with them. Visitors to these fairs were discouraged by advance notices with the result that comparatively few outsiders attended them.

23. *Camping grounds, Dharamshalas, roadside chaukis* were included in the nearest block of the village within whose boundaries they were situated. Hospitals and Dispensaries were enumerated by their own officials. Travellers in trains on the night of the 18th March were enumerated by a special staff on the morning of the 19th (6 A.M.) at Datia, Bhopal, Barkhera, Ratlam, Barwaha and Choral. The trains were specially halted at these places.

24. *Tickets.*—To avoid double counting all travellers by road and rail were provided with Travellers' tickets as given in the inset. These were produced by them whenever enumerators attempted to re-enumerate them.

Central India Census 1921.

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Already enumerated.

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25. *The Census Proper.*—The Final Enumeration or the Census proper was taken between sunset and midnight on the 18th March 1921. The selection of this date was made on several considerations. It is desirable to hold on when the moon is at or nearly at the full. The moon was at the full on the 22nd March and there was light enough during the early part of the Census night to enable the enumerators to revise the preliminary record before midnight. There were no auspicious days for marriages and other similar ceremonies about that time nor did any religious festivals fall then. All fairs including the weekly markets (Hats) falling on the Friday were stopped.

The interval between the Preliminary Enumeration and the Census night was utilised by the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents in checking the preliminary entries and imparting final instructions to the Enumerators. On the evening of the 18th March each Enumerator went round his Block, after dusk

with the Enumeration book in his hand and pen and ink checking and correcting the entries made at the Preliminary Enumeration so as to record the actual facts existing on that night, striking out the entries for persons who had left or died and recording information in the different columns of the schedule for all new comers or newly born children. It was completed by midnight except in certain jungle areas, enumerated in paragraph 26 of this Chapter.

Supervisors, Charge Superintendents and Chief Census Officers moved about as much as possible on the Census night while the Final Enumeration was going on. The officials and public gave all practical assistance and loyally co-operated in the work.

The Chief Census Officers visited as many charges as possible to ensure satisfactory arrangements a few weeks prior to the Census.

26. *Non-Synchronous Tracts.*—All the hilly and jungle tracts comprising the Bhil country (*i.e.*, almost the whole State of Jhabua, parts of Barwaini, Alirajpur, and the petty holdings of the Southern States Agency), parts of Rewa State south of the Kaimur range and the hilly portion of Bajna Tahsil of Ratlam State where the final Census could not be taken at night owing to the nature of the country, were treated as Non-Synchronous areas. Special arrangements were, therefore, made in these places for a day Census, care being taken to prevent the people of these areas from coming into localities where the night Census was to be taken.

27. *Cantonments.*—The rules regarding the Census arrangements in Cantonments and troops on the march as framed by the Government of India were closely followed. There were no troops on the march at the time of the Census.

The Census in the Civil area was carried out under the supervision of the Cantonment Magistrate and that in the Regimental lines and purely military limits under an officer of the Military Department.

Unfortunately frequent changes occurred in the personnel of the Military Census Officer at Mhow which caused great anxiety. An officer was first appointed who was about to take up work in a State, and about a month after his appointment, when he was conversant with the work, he left and another officer was appointed in his place. After two or three days this officer fell ill and the original officer was recalled to take up the duty for a second time. He soon after again went away and a third change was made. Constant changes such as these in the personnel are most injurious. At one time great anxiety was felt and the work was never up to date and the Provincial Superintendent of Census had to supervise personally the house numbering and the preparation of the House Lists, in fact all the Preliminary Operations. This owing to the proximity of Mhow to Indore was luckily feasible. In future it would be an improvement if the Cantonment Magistrate was put in entire charge of the Census in the Cantonments, both Military and Civil areas, the military authorities supplying the necessary staff of a Charge Superintendent, Supervisors and Enumerators. The work would in this way progress steadily and uniformly in both the areas. This arrangement is, moreover, desirable as the Provisional Totals for both Civil and Military are reported by the Cantonment Magistrate.

28. *Train Enumeration.*—The enumeration of the passengers in running trains was carried out on the morning of the 19th March 1921. The suggestion to halt the running trains at small stations was not found feasible and had to be abandoned. The enumeration was, therefore, actually effected at large stations where the trains could be halted long enough to give ample time for enumeration and where also facilities for the extra staff of enumerators existed. Strict injunctions were issued at the stations for passengers not to move until all persons were enumerated. Passengers were put into different enclosures on the platform. The filled up Schedules were made over to the Station Master for transmission to the State Census Officers concerned in due course. The passengers who could not produce Enumerated Passes or did not appear to have been enumerated anywhere else were enumerated on the morning of the 19th March as under—

*G. I. P. Railway.*—5 Down Mail from Hoshangabad at Bhopal at 6-14 A.M. The 12 up Passenger from Bhopal at Barkhera at 6-10 A.M. by a special Enumerating staff detailed there. The N. E. Passenger from Jhansi at Datia at 6 A.M. The 454 up Passenger from Ujjain at Bhopal at 6 A.M.

*B., B. & C. I. Railway.*—The 30 Down train from Bombay at Ratlam at 5-40 A.M.

*R. M. Railway.*—The Enumeration of 30 down, 31 up, 34 down, and 29 up trains from Ajmer and Khandwa was done at Barwaha at 6-18 and Choral at 6-18 and 6-23 respectively.

29. *Concessions.*—The B. B. & C. I. Ry. Company was kind enough to allow the Provincial Superintendent of Census the use of a Family First Class carriage on payment of two first class fares on the R. M. Ry. when travelling on Census duty.

The E. I. Ry. supplied a trolley to the Rewa State Census Official for inspection on the line, while the R. M. Ry. offered similar facilities to the State Census Officials concerned on previous occasions.

30. *Railway conference.*—A conference was held at Ratlam on the 4th December 1920 consisting of the Census Superintendent, the District Loco. Superintendent, B., B. & C. I. Ry., Gangapur City, the District Loco. Superintendent, R. M. Ry., Mhow, and Census Officers of Indore, Jaora, Jhabua, Ratlam and Sailana to consider the procedure to be employed in the enumeration of the passengers in running trains, the chief points for consideration being:—

- (a) The average number of passengers per train.
- (b) The proportion likely to be in possession of Enumeration Passes.
- (c) The average length of time required by an Enumerator to fill up the Schedule entries for each person in order to estimate approximately the number of Enumerators required per train passengers.

The railway officers arranged for a practical test to be made at Ratlam. It was ascertained that the number of passengers per train would be 400, sixty per cent. of whom were likely to be in possession of Enumeration Passes and that an average of two minutes was required to enumerate one passenger. On the basis of this data arrangements were made to enumerate the passengers in trains and the result was entirely satisfactory.

31. *Provisional Totals.*—Except in towns and Cantonments the Provisional Totals were collected by special arrangements. Horse and Camel Sowars and special messengers were posted where there were no telegraph offices to carry the totals to the Supervisors, from them to the Charge Superintendents and so on to the State Census Officers.

These officers after satisfying themselves of the accuracy of the figures combined the totals of all charges to form the totals of the State as a whole and telegraphed them direct to the Census Commissioner for India, Simla, and to the Provincial Superintendent of Census at Indore. In the wild tracts of the Rewa State the usual precautions of special guides with torches and an escort to protect the runners carrying the totals were taken. All States endeavoured to obtain totals as expeditiously as possible by giving a holiday to all officers on the 19th March.

32. Under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, the figures for British administered areas were communicated by the officers in charge of the Census to the Chief Census Officer of the State within whose boundaries the areas lay. The figures of Indore Residency and Mhow Cantonment were communicated to the Census Officer, Indore State; those of Nowgong Cantonment and Bundelkhand Agency Headquarters to the Census Officer, Chhatarpur State; of Sehore Civil Station to the Census Officer, Bhopal State and of Baghelkhand Agency Headquarters to the Census Commissioner, Rewa State, for inclusion in their State Totals. This procedure enabled each State in which British administered areas lay to deal with the complete State figures.

The order in which these totals were received in the Central India Census Office from the different places is given in Appendix V at the end of this Chapter. Special arrangements were made in the head-quarter office for combining the totals for the Agency as a whole and wiring them to the Census Commissioner for India. These figures were despatched on the 24th March. The first totals were received from the Sarila State on the 19th March and the last from Panna State on the 23rd March.

Appendix VI at the end of this Chapter compares the Provisional Totals with the Actuals arrived at after Abstraction and Tabulation.

33. *Industrial Census.*—In the Census of 1911 a Special Industrial Schedule was prescribed by the Government of India for the Enumeration of the persons working in Industrial Establishments employing at least 20 persons. On the present occasion the extent and the scope of this special Census was increased. The Census included all establishments employing 10 or more persons and two Schedules instead of one were drawn up shewing (a) the particulars of the directing and supervising staff together with details regarding the power employed and (in textile Establishments) the number of looms at work, and (b) information regarding the inferior staff of workmen and skilled and unskilled.

A preliminary circular was issued on this Census in October 1920 which was supplemented in January 1921 and followed by the supply of Schedules A and B. As it would have interfered with the ordinary Census the date for making over these Schedules to the Agents or Managers of Establishments was fixed at 1st February 1921 and for their return at 1st March 1921. It was previously ascertained that in this period the work would be in full swing. The Schedules were to be filled up with reference to the conditions on some day, selected by owners or managers, within one month. This gave sufficient latitude to suit local conditions and the convenience of the managers of these establishments. Before the issue of the Schedules a Register of all mines, factories, works, mills and other industrial establishments in which there were ten or more persons employed and organised under a manager (that is not merely members of a household working together) was compiled in all States and other Census units in accordance with the instructions of the Census Commissioner for India. This list was required to reach the Central India Census Office by 20th November 1920.

In Central India large scale industries are confined to Indore City and the Indore Darbar took a very great interest in these industrial enquiries. They issued a Schedule containing the most detailed and exhaustive enquiries (almost too much so perhaps) to be filled up at the time of the Preliminary Enumerations and the material then gathered together with what was already in existence through the labours of Professor Geddes, Professor Jevons and various Darbar officials, were more than ample for our Census purposes.

34. *Arrangement for Forms.*—A rough indent for Enumeration Schedule, Block and House List, Cover and Charge and Circle Register was made out on the number of forms used in 1911, adding 20 per cent. for increase, wastage, etc., and was sent to the Newul Kishore Press, Lucknow, for proof copies. At the same time the State Census Officers were addressed as to their requirements.

The original indent had in many cases to be revised considerably on receipt of requisitions from the Census Officers. Some States revised their indents three or four times so much so that even after completion of the Preliminary Enumeration and up to the end of the first week of March 1921 telegraphic orders for additional forms continued to be received and communicated to the press. Some States asked for twice and even three times as many forms as were wanted for the actual enumeration. They used these to make rough entries of entire blocks and also to keep clean copies of the enumeration books in the State. When the Abstract of Charge Registers were received from all the census units in August 1920 the provisional indent for forms previously prepared was revised, where necessary, and final orders were given to the press for supply of forms. These were sent direct by the press to the Census Officer concerned in packages labelled as follows:—

URGENT.—By goods train bearing  
CENSUS ENUMERATION FORMS.

To

The Census Officer, Rajgarh State,  
c/o Station Master, Sehore, C. I., G. I. P. Ry.

The first consignment of forms reached all concerned in October 1920, and by the 15th January 1921, all had received their full indent except a few who asked for additional forms by telegrams. The Superintendent, Newul Kishore Press, acted most promptly on instructions.

35. *Special Enumeration Books.*—For the household of Ruling Princes and Chiefs and their families Special Enumeration Books were provided and one of the Ruler's household enumerated the persons. The book was identical with the ordinary Enumeration Book except that the Cover was superscribed in bold red type with the word "Special."

The Village Registers were printed and supplied by the Central India Agency direct to all concerned before the Census Office was opened.

36. *Paper.*—Double Royal Badami Paper, measuring 40"×25" of 42 lbs. costing Rs. 8-8-0 per ream, was used for Schedule and Lists while for the Cover D. R. Brown Cartridge Paper measuring 41"×25" of 42 lbs. costing Rs. 10-1-0 was issued. The paper was obtained by the Newul Kishore Press direct from the Upper India Couper Mills at Lucknow which effected a saving in the cost of carriage.

37. *Supply of Forms.*—Appendix VII shows the number of each kind of form supplied and used by each Census unit in Central India.

38. *Attitude of the People.*—The attitude of the people was most exemplary throughout. Being fully accustomed to the object of a Census from past enumerations the public showed no objection to the operations and gave all the information asked for by the Enumerators most cheerfully and assisted the officials charged with the Census whole-heartedly. The jungle tribes in the Bhil tracts and in the Rewa State also gave no trouble.

39. *Special forms for Railway, Post, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments.*—Simultaneously with the general Census information regarding the number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians employed on Railways and in the Post, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments was also collected through the departmental officials on a special form received from the Census Commissioner for India to whom the results were submitted after compilation.

40. *Census Acts and Regulations.*—Following the procedure of 1911 a preliminary circular was issued calling all public servants and loyal subjects to assist in the taking of the Census. The fact was also published in local Gazettes or otherwise made known as widely as possible. There was thus no necessity for a regular Census Act in administered areas. All concerned assisted cordially in the various operations. Among the States only the Bhopal State passed a Census Act. In the Bhopal City a small portion of the Enumerators and Supervisors objected to their appointment. In some cases it was found that the Charge Superintendents did not nominate reliable men. In most cases where the objections to serve were found to be unreasonable the threat of a prosecution under the State Act was found sufficient.

41. *Indian Christians.*—The record of sect in the case of Indian Christians was a matter of some difficulty. The convert often does not know what to return nor could the Enumerator record it correctly. All missionaries were, accordingly, before the Preliminary Enumeration, supplied with printed tickets and requested to give these to their own converts with the name of the sect written in English and Hindi. The persons enumerated showed these tickets to their enumerators for entry in Column 4 of the Schedule. No other method appeared feasible.

42. *Certificates.*—Three\* kinds of printed certificates were awarded to the Census Officers and Charge Superintendents. The former were signed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and the latter by the Census Superintendent.

\*1st with the word Excellent.  
2nd " " words Very Good.  
3rd " " word Good.

Supervisors and Enumerators received their certificates under the signature of the Chief Census Officer concerned.

43. Appendices VIII A, B, & C give the expenditure incurred by Government and States for Enumeration period.

## APPENDIX I.

*Boundary disputes.*

*Gaibinath Temple* and a house on the borders of Kukshi (Dhar)—Nisarapur (Indore). The Enumeration of these two places was done by Dhar in 1911. On the present occasion Indore claimed to census them alleging that the land occupied by the temple and house belonged to Indore. They could not, however, produce evidence. Dhar was accordingly asked to complete the final Census and include the population in the State totals pending final decision.

2. *Huts within the Tharod (Rajputana-Malwa Railway) Station Yard.*—The land occupied by this station is shared by Indore and Jaora. Of the twelve huts that existed there, three were situated in Indore limits. All the huts were enumerated by Jaora. After the final Census Indore claimed the transfer of the population of these huts. Jaora admitted the claim and the figures were eliminated from Jaora and added to Indore totals.

3. *Bidara (Alampur-Indore) V. S. Barkhera (Datia).*—In this case it appeared from the previous records of enumeration that the Bedias' huts which was the point of the dispute were censused by Indore on the previous occasion. Instructions were issued to follow the procedure of 1911. In spite of these precautions it was disclosed while the Abstraction was in progress that the enumeration of these huts had been carried out by both Indore and Datia. The figures were accordingly omitted from Datia but retained in Indore pending decision of the boundary dispute.

4. *Fatehabad Station on Rajputana-Malwa Railway.*—No actual boundary dispute existed. The Gwalior Census Officer insisted on taking the census of the entire station premises contrary to the decision of 1918. The whole station yard except a small portion lies in Indore. Indore State, therefore, enumerated the main portion including the station itself and Gwalior the small bit situated in that State where the line branches off to Ujjain.

## APPENDIX II.

*A Brief Survey of the Census Operations of 1921.*

1. The first step necessary in the arrangements for the census is the preparation of a complete list of villages and hamlets, both inhabited and uninhabited, in each Pargana, etc. (See Census Code 1911, Chapter III, 1—2.) This Register should show the number of houses, both inhabited and uninhabited, if fit for human habitation, in each village and hamlet and the names of persons qualified to act as Supervisors and Enumerators.

NOTE—For the Village Register purposes a House is the dwelling place of a single commensal family who eats from one and the same *chua*.

Instructions on this subject have already been issued by the Central India Agency in December 1919.

2. The second step is to appoint Local Census Officers for each State, group of Estates, Cantonment or Section of a Railway Line who will be immediately responsible for carrying out census operations from beginning to end. (See Census Code 1911, Chapter I, 1—2.)

3. When the Village Registers have been completed and sent to the Central India Agency Census Office, not later than June 1st, the Census Officers of States and administered areas will proceed to form Census divisions, maps being drawn to show these. The number of blocks into which each village or administered area is to be divided must be determined and the Blocks grouped by Circles and the Circles by Charges. The size of a block depends on the number of houses which an enumerator can reasonably be expected to visit between 7 P.M. and midnight on the night of the final census (18th March 1921).

Ordinarily the number will be 30 to 40 houses; experience has shown that 50 is the largest number an enumerator can deal with if the houses are fairly close together. Each Circle will be under a Supervisor and as a rule will consist of 10 to 15 blocks or from 400 to 600 houses. A Charge will contain from 1,200 to 1,500 houses and should always correspond to some recognised administrative division such as a Pargana, Tahsil, Tappa, Thana, Town, Cantonment or section of a line, etc. It will be under a Charge Superintendent who will be the head of the census operations in the Charge.

4. The next step will be the preparation of the Charge Register, called Circle Lists in 1911, *i.e.*, a register of census divisions showing the census personnel. On the completion of these, (See Census Code 1911, Chapter III, para. 7.)

an Abstract will be sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Central India Agency, showing the number of villages or other independent units of Houses, Blocks and Circles with the average number of houses in each Block, Circle and Charge. Charge Superintendents should be appointed in time to enable them to assist in the formation of Blocks, Circles and in selection of subordinate staff.

5. In September 1920 after the receipt of Charge Superintendent's final recommendations Supervisors and Enumerators will be appointed by a formal order of appointment. The first duty of the Enumerators will be to number the houses in their Blocks; and concurrently with the number of the houses, he will prepare the House Lists. On the completion of house numbering each Supervisor will make a final distribution of the houses in each village (or other unit) among the enumerators and send a Corrected Return of the number of Houses and Blocks in his Circle to the Charge Superintendent. Each Charge Superintendent will prepare a similar return for his Charge and send it to the State Census Officer. From the returns so received a revised Abstract of census divisions for the State will be compiled and sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India to enable him to prepare his final indent for forms. During the whole time that House numbering is in progress the work will have to be tested by the Charge Superintendent and other Inspecting Officers so that no house may be left unnumbered or omitted from the House Lists. House numbering will be commenced on the 15th October and finished by the 15th November.

In order to secure systematic Census divisions and correct entries in the schedules a class for the training of Census Officials will be opened at Sehore in May 1920 where they will receive practical training in this work. They will be taken round and shown the correct formation of Blocks and Circles, and made to fill up blank schedule forms. The entries will be scrutinised by the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India Agency.

After receiving training the Census Officials will return to their headquarters and at once open local classes at convenient centres. The Chief Census Officer will impart instructions to the Charge Superintendents and selected Supervisors who in their turn will open training schools in their own charges making the enumerators fill up schedule forms. Having been fully trained the enumerators will be supplied with the enumeration books and the sketch maps of their blocks and deputed to prepare the Preliminary Record. They will commence their rounds about the 15th January in villages and the 15th February in towns, Cantonments and on Railways. The preliminary record thus prepared will have to be completed by the 15th February 1921 in villages and the 1st March 1921 in towns. It will be checked by the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors and by all Inspecting and touring officers who will be specially requested to spare a few minutes for this purpose while on tour.

*Special procedure* will be necessary in the following cases :—

- (a) the enumeration of *persons travelling by railway* or residing within railway station limits will be arranged for by railway authorities.
- (b) arrangements in the case of *Military Stations* and Cantonments will be made by the Military authorities.
- (c) *Troops on the march* including all persons with them will be enumerated by the Officer in Command.
- (d) *Travellers by road* will be enumerated by the special agency such as the Police Chauki people and the toll-gate establishment at places fixed.
- (e) *Jails, Police Stations and Hospitals* will be enumerated by the officer in charge.
- (f) *Touring officials* will be enumerated by the enumerator of the block in whose limits the area lies.
- (g) *Fairs and gatherings* of that nature if they cannot be postponed.

6. The final census will be taken on the night of the 18th March 1921 and will consist of revision of the preliminary records so as to bring it up to date by striking out the names of persons who have died or gone away and by entering the necessary particulars for new comers and newly born infants. On the morning of the 19th March 1921 the Enumerators of each Circle will be required to meet their Supervisors at a place previously fixed by him and there prepare Abstract showing total number of

(Enumerators' Abstract, see Census Code 1911, Chapter VI, 3.)



occupied houses and of persons, males and females. When their Abstracts have been completed and found to be correct the Supervisor will compile a similar summary for the Circle

(Circle Summary, see Census Code 1911, Chapter VI, 4.)

Charge Summary and send it as quickly as possible to the Chief Census Officer's headquarters.

(Charge Summary, see Census Code 1911, Chapter VI, 5.)

of Census Operations in Central India.

(State Summary, see Census Code 1911, Chapter VI, 6.)

is intended to give a general idea of what has to be done.

Detailed instructions regarding each successive stage of the operations will be communicated later in the form of a Census Code.

I append a Calendar which will show at a glance the dates on which different stages of operations should be completed.

C. E. LUARD, *Lieut.-Col.*,

*In Charge of Census Operations in Central India.*

*Census Calendar or Time Table.*

1920.

1. Appointment of Census Officers in States or other areas	1st April.
2. Training of Census Officials . . . . .	30th May.
3. Preparation of Village Registers . . . . .	1st June.
4. Indent for Census forms . . . . .	30th June.
5. Appointment of Charge Superintendents . . . . .	1st July.
6. Training of Charge Superintendents . . . . .	31st July.
7. Divisions of States into Charges, Circles and Blocks . . . . .	31st July.
8. Charge List to be completed . . . . .	31st July.
9. Abstract of Charge Register to be sent to the Census Superintendent.	15th August.
10. Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators . . . . .	1st September.
11. Training of Supervisors and Enumerators . . . . .	30th September.
12. House numbering . . . . .	15th November.
13. Preparation of House List . . . . .	15th November.
14. Corrected Abstract of Census Divisions. . . . .	30th November.
15. Indent for additional Census forms . . . . .	30th November.
16. Distribution of forms . . . . .	30th December.

1921.

17. Submission of Scheme for collection of Provincial Totals .	1st January.
18. Preliminary Enumeration in villages . . . . .	15th February.
19. Preliminary Enumeration in towns . . . . .	1st March.
20. Distribution of Household Schedules and Special Enumeration Books to Chiefs and dignitaries.	1st March.
21. Submission of Charge Summaries of Preliminary Enumeration.	10th March.
22. Distribution of Schedules for running trains . . . . .	18th March.
23. Final Census . . . . .	18th March.
24. Census of running trains and wild tract . . . . .	18th March 6 P.M. 19th March 6 A.M.
25. Provisional Totals, Completion and submission . . . . .	To be totalled on the morning of the 19th March and results to reach the Census Commissioner for India and the Superintendent of Census Operations, Central India, by morning of 23rd March.

APPENDIX III-A.

Fortnightly Progress Report on the preliminary arrangements for the Census up to 19 in the  $\frac{\text{Estate}}{\text{State}}$  Cantonment.  
(This form is to be used for period "Census Divisions to House numbering".)

No.	State (by individual Parganas and Towns for larger States only). Estate or Town (in last Census).	Total number of villages or towns in State. (In large States by Parganas.)	Number of villages for which the Gene- ral Village Register has been received by Census Officer.	Number of villages which have been divided into Circles and Blocks at date of report.	Total number of Circles in State (by Pargana or Town).	Number of villages for which Change Register has been written up at date of report.	Number of villages for which house numbering has been completed at date of report.	SUPERVISORS.		ENUMERATORS.		REMARKS.
								Total.	Number trained.	Total.	Number trained.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

APPENDIX IIIB.

Fortnightly Progress Report on the preliminary arrangements for the Census up to the 19 in the  $\frac{\text{Estate}}{\text{State}}$  Cantonment.  
(This form is to be used for period House numbering to completion of Preliminary Enumeration.)

No.	State (by individual Parganas and Towns for larger States only). Estate or Town (in last Census).	Total number of villages or towns in State. (In large States by Parganae )	Number of villages for which house numbering has been checked at date of report.	TESTING OF CENSUS OFFICIALS.				Number of villages for which Census forms have been distributed at date of report.	Number of villages or towns in which preliminary enumeration has commenced.	Number of villages or towns in which preliminary enumeration has been tested.	REMARKS.	
				SUPERVISORS.		ENUMERATORS.						
				Total.	Tested.	Total.	Tested.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

## APPENDIX IV.

## Census Divisions and Agency.

State.	NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER		
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendent.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Indore . . . . .	42	996	8,880	42	006	8,656	8,046	339	39
2. Bhopal. . . . .	46	791	6,500	44	788	6,482	4,788	280	34
3. Rewa . . . . .	15	945	10,762	15	945	10,762	22,349	366	31
4. Orchha . . . . .	8	255	2,369	8	255	2,363	12,210	383	41
5. Datia . . . . .	6	106	1,124	6	106	1,119	8,454	479	45
6. Dhar . . . . .	27	166	1,678	27	166	1,540	2,503	407	40
7. Dewas S. B. . . . .	5	59	611	5	59	611	5,083	431	42
8. Dewas J. B. . . . .	6	50	371	6	50	553	3,090	373	35
9. Bambar . . . . .	4	31	277	4	31	272	2,400	310	35
10. Jaora . . . . .	16	70	794	16	70	761	2,033	484	41
11. Ratlam . . . . .	5	59	775	5	62	708	6,385	510	44
12. Panna . . . . .	12	134	2,004	12	134	2,004	5,035	451	30
13. Clarkhari . . . . .	7	86	956	7	86	956	5,658	460	41
14. Ajalgarh . . . . .	5	45	646	5	45	646	4,142	460	31
15. Bijawar . . . . .	4	92	1,026	4	92	1,026	10,862	472	42
16. Baoni . . . . .	1	17	127	1	17	127	6,654	391	34
17. Chhatarpur . . . . .	6	98	1,329	6	98	1,308	9,699	667	42
18. Sitarnau . . . . .	4	24	280	4	24	280	2,775	463	40
19. Sallana . . . . .	5	25	268	5	25	268	2,689	418	39
20. Najgarh . . . . .	6	96	1,045	6	96	770	5,636	352	48
21. Narsinggarh . . . . .	6	61	801	6	61	801	5,550	546	41
22. Baraundha . . . . .	2	13	113	2	13	97	1,748	369	31
23. Nagod . . . . .	10	79	763	10	79	763	1,921	243	25
24. Maihar . . . . .	3	51	551	3	51	551	7,908	465	43
25. Jhabua . . . . .	6	96	1,208	6	89	733	7,402	499	36
26. Barwani . . . . .	6	52	640	6	52	562	4,509	419	42
27. Altraipur . . . . .	6	33	404	6	33	450	2,629	578	35
28. Kihlichipur . . . . .	4	28	388	4	28	388	2,683	363	27
29. Kurwai . . . . .	2	14	148	1	14	148	3,175	454	45
30. Jobat . . . . .	2	10	98	2	10	98	1,625	325	33
31. Kothi . . . . .	1	12	140	1	12	140	4,511	376	32
32. Sarla . . . . .	1	4	50	1	4	50	2,319	380	40
33. Muhammalgarh . . . . .	1	4	17	1	4	17	709	177	42
34. Pipoda . . . . .	1	3	82	1	3	82	3,466	1,155	42
35. Panth Pipoda . . . . .	1	3	26	1	3	26	1,356	453	42
36. Jagirs of Bundelkhand . . . . .	12	44	512	12	44	509	1,735	466	41
37. Bhumats in Southern States Agency . . . . .	3	11	136	3	11	37	188	133	39
38. Estates and Jagirs in Baghelkhand . . . . .	11	52	606	11	52	606	1,709	362	51
39. Indore Residency . . . . .	1	17	178	1	17	178	5,553	327	31
40. Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	2	21	215	2	21	215	1,682	160	16
41. Nimach Cantonment . . . . .	2	11	124	2	11	124	649	154	14
42. Nowgong Cantonment . . . . .	1	15	50	1	15	50	2,386	159	43
43. Schore Military Station . . . . .	2	15	108	2	15	108	1,803	240	33
44. Agar Military Station . . . . .	1	4	24	1	4	24	1,087	272	45
45. Guna Military Station . . . . .	1	5	43	1	5	43	1,868	374	43
46. Bundelkhand Agency Head Quarters . . . . .	1	1	7	1	1	7	282	282	40
47. Baghelkhand Agency Head Quarters . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	66	66	33
48. Manpur (British) . . . . .	1	4	67	1	4	50	1,240	310	21
49. Kathiwara . . . . .	1	3	26	1	3	26	879	293	31
50. Mathwar . . . . .	1	1	12	1	1	12	423	423	35
51. Bafanmal . . . . .	1	1	14	1	1	14	444	444	31
52. Khanadhausa . . . . .	2	13	108	2	13	108	2,121	326	39
GRAND TOTAL	326	4,829	49,766	323	4,820	48,226	4,093	274	27

NOTE—Separate figures for non-synchronous tracts are not available.

## APPENDIX V.

Shewing the order and the dates on which Provisional Totals were received from the different units (vide para. 32, Chapter I).

Serial No.	Name of Unit.	Date.	Hour.	Serial No.	Name of Unit.	Date.	Hour.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		March 1921.				March 1921.	
1	Sarila State . . . . .	19th	8 3	31	Samthar State . . . . .	21st	10 42
2	Manpur Pergana . . . . .	"	13 3	32	Sohawal State . . . . .	"	10 43
3	Agar Civil Station . . . . .	"	15 50	33	Kurwai State . . . . .	"	11 0
4	Indore Residency . . . . .	"	16 0	34	Barwani State . . . . .	"	11 1
5	Jaora State . . . . .	"	16 20	35	Orchha State . . . . .	"	11 3
6	Sitamau State . . . . .	"	17 1	36	Narsinghar State . . . . .	"	11 6
7	Basoda State . . . . .	"	17 15	37	Sailana State . . . . .	"	14 20
8	Nimach Cantonment . . . . .	"	17 47	38	Rajgarh State . . . . .	"	15 47
9	Sehore Civil Station . . . . .	"	18 59	39	Jhabua State . . . . .	22nd	7 45
10	Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	"	19 2	40	Kamta Rajaula Jagir . . . . .	"	9 28
11	Khajuri Jagir . . . . .	"	19 46	41	Pahra Jagir . . . . .	"	9 59
12	Bundelkhand Agency Head-quarters.	"	20 12	42	Jaso Jagir . . . . .	"	12 12
13	Guna Civil Station . . . . .	"	20 17	43	Paldeo Jagir . . . . .	"	10 35
14	Datia State . . . . .	"	20 32	44	Bhaisaunda Jagir . . . . .	"	10 59
15	Jabria Bhil Jagir (including Pipla-nagar).	"	20 45	45	Baraundha State . . . . .	"	11 25
16	Baghelkhand Agency Head-quarters	"	22 2	46	Bundelkhand Agency Jagirs . . . . .	"	11 27
17	Piploda Thakurat . . . . .	"	22 46	47	Rewa State . . . . .	"	11 35
18	Panth Piploda . . . . .	20th	8 55	48	Maihar State . . . . .	"	15 35
19	Muhammadgarh Estate . . . . .	"	9 46	49	Indore State . . . . .	"	16 0
20	Khaniadhana State . . . . .	"	9 52	50	Nagod State . . . . .	"	16 3
21	Baoni State . . . . .	"	9 59	51	Dewas State S. B. . . . .	"	16 24
22	Taraon Jagir . . . . .	"	10 41	52	Alirajpur State . . . . .	"	16 40
23	Dewas State J. B. . . . .	"	13 8	53	Kathiawara, Mathwar and Ratanmal Estates.	"	16 50
24	Khilchipur State . . . . .	"	18 52	54	Dhar State . . . . .	"	20 55
25	Kohti State . . . . .	21st	6 32	55	Ajaigarh State . . . . .	"	16 56
26	Pathari State . . . . .	"	7 15	56	Bhopal State . . . . .	"	21 15
27	Ratlam State . . . . .	"	9 4	57	Charkhari State . . . . .	"	21 45
28	Minkhera, Jamnia and Rajgarh Bhumats.	"	9 30	58	Nowgong Cantonment . . . . .	23rd	10 6
29	Sundarsi Shamlat . . . . .	"	10 46	59	Bijawar State . . . . .	"	11 0
30	Jobat State . . . . .	"	10 40	60	Chhatarpur State . . . . .	"	11 3
				61	Panna State . . . . .	"	10 36

## APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing comparison of the actual population of the Census of 1921 arrived at after compilation of all the principal States, groups of Estates and other units for Central India and the Provisional Totals.

No.	Names of States.	PROVISIONAL TOTALS OF 1921.				ACTUAL TOTALS OF 1921.					Per cent age of variation.	Names of officials who communicated the Provisional Totals to the Census Commissioner for India, Simla, direct and to the Census Superintendent, Central India.
		Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Variation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Indore State, including Mhow Cantonment and Indore Residency and excluding Nandwai Pargana in Rajputana Agency.	264,158	1,148,114	599,044	549,070	259,909	1,147,896	598,804	549,092	-218	0	Mr. N. S. Bahalkar.
2	Bhopal State, including Sghore Station, Civil and Military.	161,436	691,299	357,723	333,576	157,118	692,448	358,185	334,313	+1,140	+2	Mr. Mumtaz Ali Khan.
3	Bewa State, including Agency Head-quarters Sitana.	287,461	1,401,672	698,453	703,219	292,651	1,401,524	698,322	703,202	-148	-01	Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye.
4	Oreha State . . . . .	68,705	285,187	147,375	137,812	68,874	284,948	147,466	137,482	-280	-01	Mr. Chhrajji Lal Mathur.
5	Dulia State . . . . .	32,977	148,433	77,319	71,114	33,131	148,659	77,482	71,177	+228	+2	Rai Sahib Makhan Lal.
6	Dhar State . . . . .	45,834	230,404	116,038	114,366	45,903	230,333	115,990	114,343	-71	-03	Sardar Malhar Rao Powar.
7	Dewas, Senior Branch . . . . .	17,183	77,005	39,805	37,200	17,183	77,005	39,805	37,200	..	..	Sardar M. N. Phadnis.
8	Dewas, Junior Branch . . . . .	14,923	66,998	34,478	32,520	14,923	66,998	34,478	32,520	..	..	Mr. S. B. Raje.
9	Samthar State . . . . .	6,843	33,220	17,601	15,619	6,888	33,216	17,569	15,647	-4	-01	B. Bhantrai Varma.
10	Jasora State, excluding Piploda.	20,879	85,817	44,081	41,736	23,167	85,778	44,032	41,746	-39	-06	Pandit Amar Nath Katju.
11	Ratlam State . . . . .	21,219	85,496	43,942	41,554	21,228	85,489	43,935	41,554	-7	..	Pandit Tribhuvan Nath Zutshi.
12	Panna State . . . . .	45,666	197,477	100,812	96,665	45,813	197,600	100,972	96,628	+123	+06	Mr. Harbans Lal.
13	Charkhari State . . . . .	25,046	123,425	63,429	59,996	25,042	123,405	63,482	59,923	-20	-02	Pandit Ram Datta.
14	Ajaigarh State . . . . .	18,610	81,812	43,432	41,380	18,410	84,780	43,388	41,404	-22	-03	Mr. Durga Prasad.
15	Bijawar State . . . . .	20,478	111,723	58,096	53,627	20,478	111,723	58,096	53,627	..	..	Mr. Debi Prasad.
16	Baoni State . . . . .	4,009	19,782	10,196	9,586	4,029	19,734	10,212	9,522	+2	+01	Mr. Bahq Ahmed.
17	Chhatarpur State, including Nowzong Cantonment and Agency Head-quarters.	38,773	160,544	86,471	80,073	38,773	160,549	86,482	80,067	+5	..	Pandit G. S. Bhagwat.
18	Sitawan State . . . . .	6,214	26,546	13,707	12,842	6,214	26,549	13,707	12,842	..	..	Mr. M. K. Avastha.
19	Sailana State . . . . .	6,346	26,815	13,746	13,069	6,422	27,165	13,982	13,233	+350	+13	Mr. Lakmi Narayan.
20	Rajgarh State . . . . .	26,608	114,987	60,456	54,531	26,785	114,072	60,463	54,509	-15	-01	Pandit Har Prasad.
21	Narsinghgarh State . . . . .	23,845	101,426	52,000	48,517	23,845	101,426	52,913	48,513	..	..	Lala Raghunath Saini.
22	Jhabua State . . . . .	24,089	123,840	62,503	61,337	25,151	123,932	62,553	61,379	+92	+01	K. Hari Singh.
23	Baraundha State . . . . .	3,539	15,909	8,283	7,626	3,538	15,912	8,271	7,641	+3	+02	Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Avasthi.
24	Nagod State . . . . .	15,167	63,190	33,893	34,497	15,180	68,166	33,608	34,498	-24	-00	Mr. Bala Prasad.
25	Maihar State . . . . .	15,661	66,539	32,671	33,868	15,663	66,540	32,673	33,867	+1	..	Rai Sahib M. Parmanand.
26	Barwani State . . . . .	21,997	120,150	60,388	59,762	21,997	120,150	60,388	59,762	..	..	Mr. Diwan Chand.
27	Ali-Rajpur State . . . . .	14,855	89,377	45,605	43,772	14,858	89,364	45,730	43,634	-13	-02	Mr. Vishnu Pant Nalk.
28	Khillechipur State . . . . .	8,097	40,043	21,225	18,818	8,096	40,043	21,218	18,825	..	..	Pandit Rajendra Datta.
29	Remaining States, Estates, British Pargana of Manpur and Panth-Piploda.	55,883	244,077	124,488	119,589	53,274	244,709	124,798	119,911	+632	-03	The Superintendent, Census Operations, Central India, Indore.
	TOTAL	1,323,206	5,995,200	3,067,969	2,927,231	1,321,184	5,997,023	3,068,962	2,928,061	+1,763	+03	
CITIES.												
1	Indore . . . . .	26,765	92,993	62,655	40,338	26,585	93,091	52,738	40,353	+98	+01	Mr. N. S. Bahalkar.
2	Bhopal . . . . .	12,188	45,054	24,080	20,974	12,027	45,094	24,033	21,061	+40	+009	Mr. Mumtaz Ali Khan.

APPENDIX VI—concl'd.

Statement showing comparison of the actual population of the Census of 1921 arrived at after compilation of all the principal States, groups of States and other units for Central India and the Provisional Totals—concl'd.

No.	Name of States.	PROVISIONAL TOTALS OF 1921.				ACTUAL TOTALS OF 1921.					Percentage of variation	Names of officials who communicated the Provisional Totals to the Census Superintendent, Central India, Ludore.
		Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Variation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29	Rhisasauds . . . . .	957	4,390	2,292	2,098	967	4,300	2,291	2,099	..	..	Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Awasthi.
	Jaso . . . . .	1,622	7,221	3,616	3,605	1,622	7,221	3,616	3,605	..	..	
	Kantha/Rajuda . . . . .	270	1,058	538	488	269	1,055	534	471	-1	-1	
	Pathra . . . . .	742	3,108	1,644	1,622	755	3,183	1,648	1,537	+17	+5	
	Paideo . . . . .	2,015	9,038	4,680	4,378	2,015	9,038	4,680	4,378	..	..	Lal Jitan Singh, Munsifi Dalzokund, Sardar Qull Khan.
	Sohawal . . . . .	8,379	38,078	18,814	19,264	8,372	38,078	18,806	19,272	..	..	
	Tirraon . . . . .	806	3,407	1,788	1,619	790	3,429	1,802	1,627	+23	+4	
	Kothi . . . . .	4,312	20,087	10,025	10,062	4,310	20,087	10,024	10,063	..	..	
30	Kurwal . . . . .	4,352	19,851	10,300	9,551	4,351	19,851	10,307	9,544	..	..	Pandit Sham Sundar Sharma.
31	Muhammadsarh . . . . .	685	2,645	1,351	1,294	685	2,647	1,349	1,298	+2	+1	
32	Jamnia . . . . .	197	853	436	417	197	853	436	417	..	..	
33	Nimkera . . . . .	756	3,440	1,751	1,689	756	3,440	1,754	1,686	..	..	
	Rajgarh . . . . .	46	179	114	65	46	179	114	65	..	..	Mr. Chatur Singh.
34	Jobat . . . . .	3,085	18,227	9,208	9,091	3,085	18,226	9,207	9,089	-1	-1	
35	Kathiwara . . . . .	865	5,800	2,898	2,532	859	5,200	2,668	2,532	..	..	Mr. Vishnu Pant Naik.
	Mathwar . . . . .	447	2,095	1,399	1,206	447	2,095	1,395	1,300	..	..	
36	Ratanmal . . . . .	355	1,790	919	871	355	1,790	932	858	..	..	Mr. F. D. Mulye (Sadar Kanungo, Manpur).
	Manpur . . . . .	1,240	4,565	2,428	2,139	1,222	4,565	2,428	2,137	..	..	
37	Alpura . . . . .		14,578	7,630	6,948	3,551	14,580	7,621	6,959	+2	+01	Pandit Jhamman Lal Sharma.
	Banka-Pahar . . . . .		1,613	806	807	251	1,613	806	807	..	..	
	Deri . . . . .		4,620	2,443	2,177	971	4,621	2,443	2,178	+1	+02	
	Bihat . . . . .		4,791	2,404	2,387	1,094	4,788	2,403	2,383	-5	-1	
	Bijna . . . . .		1,450	747	703	344	1,451	748	703	+1	+1	
	Dhorwal . . . . .		1,890	976	904	396	1,890	976	904	..	..	
	Garruall . . . . .	14,066	4,819	2,455	2,364	1,192	4,817	2,456	2,361	-2	-04	
	Gaurihar . . . . .		*8,922 (9,454)	4,592	4,330	2,052	9,486	4,822	4,604	+564	+6,33	
	Jijni . . . . .		3,642	1,868	1,774	818	3,642	1,868	1,774	..	..	
	Luzai . . . . .		6,154	3,236	2,948	1,445	6,152	3,232	2,950	-2	-03	
	Nasargwan-Mehal . . . . .		2,112	1,062	1,050	562	2,113	1,067	1,046	+1	+04	
	Tori-Patchpur . . . . .		6,578	3,270	3,308	1,538	6,580	3,271	3,309	+2	+03	
38	Sarila . . . . .	1,408	6,081	3,065	3,016	1,408	6,081	3,074	3,007	..	..	
39	Panth-Piploda . . . . .	1,090	4,906	2,233	2,173	1,090	4,406	2,230	2,156	..	..	
40	Khanisidhans . . . . .	3,602	16,976	8,784	7,891	3,411	16,708	8,773	7,995	+83	+2	
41	Piploda . . . . .	7,346	9,768	4,920	4,848	2,360	9,768	4,909	4,857	-2	-02	Hal Baduddin.
	TOTAL . . . . .	55,862	244,077	124,488	119,589	53,274	244,709	124,768	119,941	-632	-3	

\* Includes figures of preliminary enumeration as figures of final enumeration were not received in time for telegraphing. The figures for final enumeration as shown in State summary are given within brackets.

No.	Birth Cantonments and Stations.	PROVISIONAL TOTALS FOR 1921.				ACTUAL TOTAL OF 1921.					Percentage of variation	Names of officials communicating the Provisional Totals to the Census Officers of States concerned and to the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India, Ludore.
		Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Variation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Agar Station . . . . .	217	1,107	613	494	320	1,110	617	493	+3	+3	Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India at Agar.
2	Gurga . . . . .											Political Assistant, Gurga.
3	Nimsah Cantonment . . . . .	1,310	4,800	2,435	2,365	1,229	4,905	2,433	2,372	+5	+1	Cantonment Magistrate, Nimsah.
4	Indore Residency . . . . .	2,737	10,498	5,586	4,912	2,737	10,430	5,586	4,904	-8	-1	Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in charge of Residency Baza Bazzars.
5	Mhow Cantonment, including Military area—P. 3,008, M. 3,486 and F. 1,722.	8,429	31,704	19,230	12,534	8,525	31,737	19,218	12,519	-27	-1	Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.
6	Sitna Agency headquarter . . . . .	225	248	138	108	66	246	138	108	..	..	
7	Sohore Station, including Military area—P. 1,459, M. 1,388 and M. 101.	2,852	10,196	6,035	4,161	2,852	10,183	6,029	4,154	-13	-1	Superintendent and Magistrate, Sohore.
8	Nowgong Cantonment, including Military area—P. 299, M. 878 and F. 113.	1,079	7,184	4,097	3,037	1,068	7,141	4,106	3,085	+7	+1	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.
9	Nowgong Civil Lines . . . . .	164	718	430	288	175	717	429	288	-1	-1	Head Clerk, Bundelkhand Agency Office.

APPENDIX VII.

Number of Forms supplied and used.

Serial No.	State, etc.	(a) SUPPLIED (b) USED.										OTHER FORMS USED.					
		GENERAL SCHEDULES.			ENUMERATION BOOK COVERS.			BLOCK LIST.		TRAVELLERS TICKET.		Household Schedules.	Special Covers.	INSTRUCTIONAL FORMS.			Enumerators' abstracts.
		a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	a	b			Census Code.	Supervisor's manuals.	Rough enumeration book.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1	Indore	102,500	162,500	10,185	22,575	22,575	22,575	12,000	12,000	100	150	120	1,250	10,000	12,000		
2	Bhopal	150,243	128,793	6,773	17,388	17,388	17,388	9,700	9,700	263	25	99	939	6,144	8,127		
3	Bawa	426,000	843,000	14,000	12,628	15,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	130	12	20	1,084	11,881	12,240		
4	Orccha	40,000	37,844	2,500	5,000	5,000	4,512	400	400	5	23	8	300	2,500	2,235		
5	Datis	40,150	40,150	2,800	3,250	3,250	3,250	1,250	1,250	110	100	13	154	1,910	1,000		
6	Dhar	32,020	32,020	2,242	4,500	4,500	4,500	2,345	2,345	25	50	62	810	2,250	2,160		
7	Devas, S. B.	20,700	16,700	1,055	1,570	1,570	1,570	200	200	20	50	5	60	750	660		
8	Devas, J. B.	34,000	25,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	300	300	..	25	17	64	600	1,980		
9	Shamfar	10,000	10,000	700	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	10	10	8	55	600	462		
10	Jocia	17,300	18,100	1,110	2,000	2,000	1,779	500	500	20	4	13	70	824	929		
11	Bathin	13,570	12,445	1,300	1,017	1,000	1,810	1,550	1,550	17	2	15	80	791	1,730		
12	Peina	23,594	20,132	2,004	4,835	4,835	4,008	200	200	25	25	8	21	2,034	2,004		
13	Charkhard	21,870	21,000	2,400	3,300	3,300	3,100	..	..	5	15	8	5	1,000	1,000		
14	Ajaingarh	12,608	10,108	710	710	710	670	..	..	5	1	2	60	645	775		
15	Bijawar	37,000	27,000	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	150	150	5	6	8	150	1,026	1,026		
16	Baoni	2,920	1,995	270	330	330	330	..	..	..	1	4	15	131	200		
17	Chhatarnpur	48,354	47,354	2,105	1,804	3,340	3,073	6,000	6,011	16	34	6	118	1,450	1,600		
18	Sitamau	19,000	13,000	330	330	330	325	200	200	500	2	5	24	288	395		
19	Sulka	8,000	3,000	300	700	700	300	500	500	2	1	5	30	300	268		
20	Rajgarh	34,500	29,270	1,746	2,050	2,050	1,900	..	..	2	10	10	103	1,150	2,000		
21	Narsinggarh	30,000	21,760	1,710	3,000	3,000	2,853	..	..	..	2	8	71	850	1,697		

APPENDIX VII—concl'd.  
Number of Forms supplied and used—concl'd.

Serial No.	State, etc.	(a) SUPPLIED (b) USED.										OTHER FORMS USED.					
		GENERAL SCHEDULES.		ENUMERATION BOOK COVERS.		BLOCK LIST.		TRAVELLERS TICKET.		Household Schedules.	Special covers.	INSTRUCTIONAL FORMS.			Enumerators' abstracts.		
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b			Census Code.	Supervisor's manuals.	Rough enumeration book.			
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
22	Jhabua	50,000	50,000	4,738	4,738	5,000	5,000	4,500	4,500	25	8	32	220	1,500	5,410		
23	Nagod	19,500	19,500	1,800	1,800	3,500	3,500	500	500	10	2	6	37	612	640		
24	Melhar	21,000	12,580	1,200	987	2,400	1,440	725	688	100	..	7	55	670	1,308		
25	Barwani	24,000	23,370	1,335	1,280	2,435	2,435	1,300	1,300	10	10	14	91	500	900		
26	Alirajpur	11,330	11,380	965	965	1,880	1,880	500	500	10	15	20	88	..	750		
27	Khichipur	12,000	11,000	1,000	823	2,000	1,300	2,000	2,000	..	10	4	38	550	500		
28	Sarila	1,700	1,000	100	60	100	60	50	50	2	5	1	10	30	130		
29	Jobat	2,000	2,000	200	100	200	181	..	..	2	5	5	18	100	100		
30	Piploda	1,700	1,700	80	80	130	130	..	..	2	10	5	12	70	85		
31	Pant-piploda	1,000	600	35	35	70	70	..	..	3	5	1	5	26	35		
	Administered Areas	12,425	11,623	1,225	633	1,480	1,360	1,625	340	299	1	18	62	6,250	796		
	Minor States and Jagirs of Baghelkhand Agency.	26,450	26,450	1,550	1,550	2,980	2,980	1,825	1,525	170	40	70	102	800	650		
	Minor States, Bhopal Agency	7,840	5,540	204	204	825	767	500	500	365	5	12	25	31	42		
	Southern States Agency, Bhamats	1,150	1,150	165	165	330	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	..		
	Jagirs in Bundelkhand Agency	23,400	23,400	1,258	1,258	2,520	2,520	50	50	530	17	7	127	6,320	893		
	TOTAL	1,396,054	1,218,122	78,256	70,886	126,917	115,519	58,470	56,839	2,818	664	609	6,158	61,676	60,631		



## APPENDIX VIII.

A.—DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS (*Imperial*).

Statement of charges under detailed heads, incurred in connection with Census Operations in Central India during the Financial year 1920-21.

Heads.	Total amount.	REMARKS.	Heads.	Total amount.	REMARKS.
A.—SUPERINTENDENCE.			B.—ENUMERATION.		
<i>I.—Salaries.</i>			<i>III.—District charges.</i>		
1. Pay of Superintendent . . . . .	7,234 5 6		<i>IV.—Printing and Stationery charges.</i>		
2. Deputation Allowance of Superintendent . . . . .	3,896 12 4		13. Printing—		
			(a) At Government Presses . . . . .	6,205 4 4	
			(b) At other Presses . . . . .		
TOTAL I . . . . .	11,131 1 10		TOTAL IV . . . . .	6,205 4 4	
<i>II.—Establishment and other charges.</i>			TOTAL B . . . . .		
3. Superintendent's Office Establishment . . . . .	6,188 7 1		6,205 4 4		
3 A. Grain compensation allowance . . . . .	80 12 4		C.—ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.		
4. Printing—			<i>V.—Office charges.</i>		
(a) at Government Presses . . . . .			15. Correspondence and Accounts Establishment . . . . .	38 11 4	
(b) at Private Presses . . . . .	420 7 0		16. Medical Establishment . . . . .	36 8 0	
5. Travelling Allowance of Superintendent and of his Establishment . . . . .	6,820 2 6		17. Working staff including Superintendent—		
			(a) Officials . . . . .	82 4 1	
6. Contingencies—			(b) Non-officials . . . . .		
(a) Office rent . . . . .			19. Contingencies—		
(b) Purchase and repair of furniture . . . . .	598 12 0		(a) Office rent . . . . .		
(c) Local purchase of stationery . . . . .	52 2 0		(b) Purchase and repair of furniture . . . . .	1,585 13 3	
(d) Postage and Telegram charges . . . . .	970 14 0		(c) Local purchase of stationery . . . . .	2,373 8 8	
(e) Freight . . . . .	193 3 6		(d) Postage and Telegram charges . . . . .	474 13 0	
(f) Miscellaneous . . . . .	832 8 7		(e) Freight . . . . .	391 8 0	
			(f) Miscellaneous . . . . .		
TOTAL II . . . . .	16,157 5 0		TOTAL V . . . . .	4,983 2 4	
TOTAL A . . . . .	27,288 6 10		<i>VI.—Printing and Stationery charges.</i>		
			23. Printing—		
			(a) At Government Presses . . . . .	688 14 3	
			(b) At Private Presses . . . . .		
			TOTAL VI . . . . .	688 14 3	
			TOTAL C . . . . .	5,672 0 7	
			GRAND TOTAL A, B & C . . . . .		
				39,165 11 9	

## APPENDIX VIII.

B.—TREASURY ACCOUNTS (*Imperial*).

Statement of charges under detailed heads, incurred in connection with Census Operations in Central India during the Financial year 1920-21.

Heads.	Total amount.	REMARKS.	Heads.	Total amount.	REMARKS.
I.—SUPERINTENDENCE.			III.—ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION ESTABLISHMENT.		
<i>Salaries.</i>			1. Pay of men without substantive appointment . . . . .		
1. Deputation allowance of Census Superintendent deputed to Census duty . . . . .	3,896 12 4			157 7 5	
<i>Establishment.</i>			2. Deputation allowance of men deputed to Census duty . . . . .		
1. Pay of men without substantive appointment . . . . .	2,605 12 9		3. Travelling Allowance . . . . .		
2. Deputation allowance of men deputed to Census duty . . . . .	822 4 8		<i>Contingencies.</i>		
2-A. Grain compensation allowance . . . . .	80 12 4		1. Office rent . . . . .		
<i>Travelling Allowance.</i>			2. Purchase and repair of furniture . . . . .	1,585 13 3	
1. Travelling allowance of Census Superintendent and of his establishment . . . . .	6,820 2 6		3. Local purchase of stationery . . . . .	2,373 8 8	
<i>Contingencies.</i>			4. Postage and Telegram charges . . . . .	474 13 0	
(a) Office rent . . . . .			5. Freight . . . . .	391 8 0	
(b) Purchase and repair of furniture . . . . .	598 12 0		IV.—PRINTING AND OTHER STATIONERY CHARGES.		
(c) Local purchase of stationery . . . . .	52 2 0		1. Cost of Stationery (including paper supplied from Central Stores) . . . . .		
(d) Postage and Telegram charges . . . . .	970 14 0		2. Carriage of Stationery . . . . .		
(e) Freight . . . . .	193 3 6		<i>Printing.</i>		
(f) Miscellaneous . . . . .	832 8 7		1. At Government Presses . . . . .		
II.—ENUMERATION.			2. At Private Presses . . . . .	7,314 9 7	
District Establishment . . . . .			<i>Despatching charges.</i>		
			V.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
			TOTAL . . . . .	29,171 0 7	

## APPENDIX VIII-C.

Expenditure during Enumeration period incurred by the States, Estates and Administered Areas in Central India (1920-21).

Serial No.	State.	I.—CENSUS OFFICER AND HEAD-QUARTER OFFICE.				II.—DISTRICT OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.			
		Pay.	Allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Pay.	Allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.
		1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.	1920-21.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Indore	RS. A. P. 11,313 2 7	RS. A. P. .....	RS. A. P. .....	RS. A. P. 16,508 15 2	RS. A. P. .....	RS. A. P. .....	RS. A. P. .....	RS. A. P. .....
2	Bhopal	6,080 13 1	550 1 10	947 14 0	500 0 0	911 11 5	.....	35 0 0	.....
3	Rewa	897 3 7	.....	.....	80 10 6	777 2 1	442 11 9	583 11 6	968 9 0
4	Oreha	165 14 6	302 15 9	257 11 0	35 14 0	.....	.....	.....	835 6 0
5	Dakia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Dhar	2,971 5 7	1,228 11 4	965 0 0	48 7 3	131 12 7	.....	.....	.....
7	Dewas S. B.	.....	916 4 9	645 6 0	.....	81 5 0	1,034 13 3	.....	.....
8	Dewas J. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,176 7 9	.....	1,759 15 3	.....
9	Santhar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Jaora	561 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Ratlam	139 9 2	248 0 0	537 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Panna	51 12 3	.....	187 5 3	2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Panna	2,262 6 1	.....	43 11 0	201 5 6	1,151 14 7	.....	254 3 0	215 6 5
14	Charkhari	.....	.....	.....	1,134 0 5 (on all accounts).	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Ajaingarh	514 0 2	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	87 0 0	.....
16	Bijwar	918 0 0	80 0 0	140 4 0	.....	209 8 0	625 2 0	.....	.....
17	Baoni	.....	150 0 0	117 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Chhatarpur	.....	112 8 6	254 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Stamau	56 12 8	19 4 9	147 13 9	20 0 0	.....	100 2 6	142 9 6	.....
20	Sallana	.....	190 0 0	62 0 9	19 8 3	308 8 3	.....	11 4 0	36 14 9
21	Rajgadh	209 13 6	375 0 0	25 2 0	2 8 0	.....	.....	26 11 0	38 6 6
22	Narsinggarh	.....	.....	105 5 3	72 11 9	.....	.....	180 12 3	38 5 0
23	Jhabua	813 11 11	.....	96 10 0	76 14 6	1,784 8 2	.....	250 11 3	337 12 6
24	Nagod	168 0 9	243 12 0	.....	96 6 9	.....	5 10 0	.....	8 13 0
25	Mahar	107 1 3	57 8 0	85 15 3	4 10 0	.....	.....	29 2 1	15 7 0
26	Barwani	168 0 0	.....	263 8 8	28 15 6	.....	.....	.....	8 5 0
27	Alrajpur	681 6 9	300 0 0	108 4 9	15 5 6	.....	229 0 0	.....	.....
28	Kinchipur	831 11 2	.....	167 4 6	51 15 4	.....	.....	63 8 9	18 6 9
29	Administered Areas and minor States and Estates	820 0 0	365 0 0	265 12 3	71 4 0	22 9 3	160 0 0	115 6 6	.....
TOTAL		29,009 12 7	5,444 13 2	18,982 12 5	7,705 7 1	1,562 10 3	4,381 1 4	2,611 12 9	.....

APPENDIX VIII-C.—*contd.*  
*Expenditure during Enumeration period incurred by the States, Estates and Administered Areas in Central India (1920-21).*

Serial No.	State.	III.—House Numbering.		IV.—Local purchase of Stationery.		V.—Postage and Telegram.		VI.—Freight.		VII.—Special enumeration.		VIII.—Cost of forms and instructions.		IX.—Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		
		1920-21.	11	1920-21.	12	1920-21.	13	1920-21.	14	1920-21.	15	1920-21.	16	1920-21.	17	1920-21.	18	1910-11.
1	Indore	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
2	Bhopal	992 0 3		625 1 9		551 3 0		217 11 4		1,386 12 8		167 6 0		27,822 1 9		15,506 3 1		7,222 14 10
3	Bewa	11 8 0		108 0 0		45 15 6		389 9 3		104 5 0		173 0 0		4,572 6 2		6,006 10 8		3,201 4 9
4	Orchha	164 15 6				23 0 6		86 1 6		487 2 6		216 0 3		2,606 1 6		1,341 8 3		5,402 8 2
5	Datia															1,718 10 4		818 4 9
6	Dhar	345 0 7		1,198 14 5		120 12 6		91 11 0		517 14 3		553 6 9		8,497 13 4		1,166 15 0		973 10 0
7	Dewas S. B.	205 15 3		416 5 5		82 15 0				793 3 8		294 11 0		4,470 15 5		682 12 6		4,647 3 10
8	Dewas J. E.			920 13 9						495 15 9		1,733 6 9		7,086 11 3		1,464 6 1		729 0 0
9	Sunthar	180 0 0		25 0 0		15 0 0				182 5 5		193 8 0		1,226 13 5		1,337 5 9		1,337 2 5
10	Jaora	37 0 10		216 9 7		23 2 0		23 6 0		181 0 10		10 4 9		1,469 7 10		846 13 9		1,209 4 0
11	Rathem	137 3 3		177 4 3		15 3 9		3 8 0		409 5 3		90 12 9		6,507 5 0		1,771 8 4		1,027 0 6
12	Pauna	247 7 6		633 3 9		47 11 0		95 9 0		35 0 0		942 10 1		340 2 3		2,340 2 6		1,381 15 0
13	Charkhari													330 5 8		1,464 6 1		1,337 2 5
14	Ajajgarh	40 2 3		97 3 9		13 8 0				161 5 9		161 5 9		733 4 5		1,771 8 4		1,209 4 0
15	Dijawar	8 5 9		62 9 10		10 5 4				302 15 7		67 10 2		3 0 0		2,340 2 6		1,337 2 5
16	Baoni	0 4 0		10 0 0		6 6 6		2 2 0								363 11 8		181 15 0
17	Chhatrapur	112 9 9		610 8 11		10 2 3		40 2 6		667 0 0		823 0 0		2,185 6 11		1,209 4 0		533 0 3
18	Sitamau	55 7 9		83 5 6		20 0 0		16 13 0		108 7 3		22 12 0		795 7 9		533 0 3		617 5 1
19	Sajana	29 1 6		30 0 0		9 7 3		30 0 0		109 9 0		62 3 0		983 8 9		1,297 9 6		1,027 0 6
20	Rajgarh	20 10 9		60 13 0		22 0 0		28 9 0		373 4 5		79 11 4		1,297 9 6		1,027 0 6		382 3 6
21	Narsinggarh	101 3 3		61 0 0		23 12 6		88 15 0		402 4 7		3 0 0		1,277 6 1		2,274 0 0		2,274 0 0
22	Jhabua	72 10 6		387 12 6		34 1 9		35 4 0		543 15 10		150 4 0		4,104 4 11		483 9 3		1,376 6 8
23	Nagod	11 3 1		168 2 6		18 3 0		24 14 0		224 11 9		18 1 6		985 14 4		1,376 6 8		607 2 10
24	Madhar	11 2 8		31 12 0		14 13 9		12 15 5		67 14 0				365 12 0		1,376 6 8		425 4 6
25	Barwani	67 0 3		235 8 9		49 12 6		70 2 9		41 3 3		90 13 6		1,060 10 3		1,534 8 0		332 4 9
26	Alhrajpur	47 8 0		85 15 9		25 0 0		43 9 0		15 15 3		24 2 3		1,534 8 0		1,154 0 9		332 4 9
27	Kvitchipur	13 10 0		27 7 3		1 8 0		38 3 6		170 11 0		2 0 0		563 4 9		3,513 8 0		61,761 2 8
28	Administered Areas and minor States and Estates	758 3 3		354 9 0		12 8 0		3 14 0		8 12 0		2 0 0		563 4 9		3,513 8 0		61,761 2 8
	TOTAL	3,640 5 6		6,514 0 7		1,169 3 1		1,342 11 4		618 14 0		5,764 11 8		6,262 8 11		10,877 15 7		61,761 2 8

## CHAPTER II.

**Abstraction, Sorting, Tabulation, Compilation and Report.**

44. *Procedure.*—These operations were as before carried out at a Central Office at Indore. This simplifies control, facilitates instruction, eliminates vagueness in classification and obviates the need for issuing any circulars and owing to the size of Indore City makes it easy to obtain clerks while it is possible for an Officer to supervise in addition to his own duties.

The rules in the Imperial Census Code, Part II, were followed and no local codes or rules, except simple instructions to the slip copyists, the sorters, supervisors and checkers were needed. Gangs were given instruction at a training class specially opened under a selected supervisor and the daily inspection of the Provincial Superintendent and the Deputy ensured that the rules prescribed were strictly adhered to.

45. *Accommodation.*—Indore is the most suitable place for such work, since literate men as clerks are always available. The presence of two colleges, four high schools, and a number of smaller institutions which have summer vacations at this time of the year affording a large supply. Accommodation is the only difficulty but luckily, just about the time of the actual Census, the large European Infantry Barracks at Indore were vacated by the military authorities and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General was pleased to permit the use of this building for the large Abstraction and Compilation Office on the payment of a moderate monthly rent of Rs. 125. This arrangement afforded ample accommodation for all sections under one roof and also afforded a suitable house for the Superintendent's office. When the compilation was complete the limited State staff and the Superintendent's office shifted to Schore.

46. The Census Commissioner for India suggested decentralization of the slip-copying on this occasion suggesting that the slips should be copied in the States. This system no doubt has its advantages. The work of copying could be started immediately after the Census, the books being on the spot and if sufficient men were available could be completed more quickly. But this procedure renders proper supervision impossible. In 1891 the system was in force and in 1901 the Gwalior State had a separate office. It proved far from satisfactory. The work at Gwalior in 1901 was so careless that the figures had to be changed in the head office several times. In 1911, therefore, the work was done at Indore under the immediate eye of the Census Superintendent. Moreover, sufficient competent clerks cannot be had in the State as they can in British India. There is only the capital town and that is really in most cases little more than an overgrown village. State officials are already overloaded with their own work. They would feel the additional responsibility most irksome and failure would result. It is also next to impossible to find the necessary trained Inspectors: the result would be no proper check or supervision. In these circumstances I informed the Census Commissioner that the procedure of 1911 would again be followed on this occasion. From past experience I am fully convinced that if good results are desired all work subsequent to the actual Census should be done at Indore under the direct supervision of the Provincial Census Superintendent and his Assistants.

47. *The Slip System.*—The slip system followed was identical with that employed in 1911 and need not be described again.

48. *Printing of Slips.*—Arrangements for the printing of the slips for copying entries of the enumeration schedule were made through the Census Superintendent, United Provinces, at Perry's Printing Press at Lucknow. The indents based on the number of each Religion, Sex and Civil Condition in 1911 plus 10 per cent. were sent to the Press and the Census Superintendent, United Provinces, on 19th September 1921. The paper for the slips was purchased through the Newul Kishore Press, Lucknow, from the Upper India Coupper Mills Co., Lucknow, and from the Lakshmi Vilas Press, Indore City. The cost of the paper and the printing and the supplying was respectively Rs. 2,302-3-11 and Rs. 552-8-1. The

rate for printing the slips was Rs. 4 per lakh including cutting, binding, counting and packing cases.

A claim for Rs. 234 in excess of contract rates was preferred by the Press on the grounds of—

- (i) the great increase in the cost of labour,
- (ii) strike and general labour disturbances,
- (iii) heavy substance of the paper used which doubled the cost of cutting.

But as the work of the supplying was done very carelessly the claim was not supported and when the matter was referred to Census Commissioner for India he also agreed with this office in rejecting it.

The Perry's Printing Press was very careless in supplying the slips. In spite of repeated warnings to supply them by the 15th February 1921 the first consignment to reach Indore was very imperfect, the slips of certain denominations and civil conditions not being sent at all. These had to be made out locally to prevent the work stopping.

The boxes containing the bundles of slips were overloaded and very badly packed by the Press. Several boxes arrived in a broken condition and with bundles missing. The short number had to be made up by printing more at the Lakshmi Vilas Press, Indore City.

On arrival the bundles of slips were checked and stored in almirahs and boxes. The slips of each Religion, Sex and Civil Condition were kept in a separate set of boxes.

*Industrial Slips.*—Slips for the copying of the entries from the Industrial Schedules A and B were printed at the Royal Printing Press, Indore Residency, in English and Central India Press, Mhow, in Hindi.

49 The following main articles of furniture and stationery were purchased or acquired on loan for the Abstraction and Compilation Office :—

Article.	Number borrowed from			Number hired.		Number purchased.		Number locally prepared from boxes in which slips, enumeration books, etc., were received.
	Opium Office.	C. I. A. Office.	P. W. D. Office.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	
Tables, writing . . . . .	4	3	20	..	..	..	Rs. A. P.	
„ common, mango plank legs.	..	..	..	..	..	25	100 0 0	
Chairs, Office . . . . .	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	
„ Iron . . . . .	..	..	..	50	15 P. m.	..	..	
Stools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	20	80 0 0	
Boxes, mango wood . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	70	} 899 12 0	
„ common deal wood.	..	..	..	..	..	106		
Large deal wood . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0	
Boxes prepared out of the boxes received.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Pigeon holes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	359	1,436 0 0	
Lead pencils from Stationery, Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	..	10,080	227 8 0	
Local Purchase . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,536	92 13 0	
Bastas (cloth) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	30 Picces	327 2 0	
Ink, Pens, Twine, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	762 12 0	
Straw boards measuring 30" x 24".	..	..	..	..	..	191	154 3 6	
Pencil pointers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	6	36 0 0	

50. *Custody of Slips.*—A separate establishment of an accountant, a clerk, a daffri and a peon was set apart for employment in the store room. This staff

after counting the slips stocked the requirements of each State separately to ensure quick distribution to the State Supervisor concerned. A regular account of slips, forms, stationery and furniture, etc., issued to each State was kept by the accountant and as soon as each stage of the operations was completed bills were prepared and submitted for payment. This procedure ensured a proper check and full payment before the close of the official year.

51. *Establishment.*—The Central Office started with the staff as noted in the

Post.	Pay.
1 Deputy Superintendent (1st grade Head clerk C. I. A.)	Grade pay plus D. A. 100
1 Inspector (Junior clerk, C. I. A.)	Grade pay plus D. A. 50.
1 Ditto	Grade pay plus D. A. 35.
2 Inspectors. (Pensioners)	Pay 70 p. m., each.
1 Store Accountant	" 45 raised to 60
1 Accounts clerk	" 30
1 Translator	" 40
1 Supervisor for training school	" 45
2 Checkers for training school.	" 30 each.
4 Daftries	" 15 "
4 Peons	" 12 "
2 Boy peons.	" 6 "
4 Watermen	" 11 "
3 Chaukidars	" 11 "
2 Farrashes (Males)	" 11 "
2 " (Females)	" 10 "
2 Sweepers	" 8 "
Copyists paid at piece work.	

margin. Most States, as in 1911, sent some clerks under a Supervisor. Local men were entertained to complete the full number. States deputed selected officials who had worked in the State during the enumeration period, to act as Supervisors. Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Dhar, Dewas and Jaora detailed their Special Officers in charge of their work. An Inspector was appointed to control the working of the States and Estates of each Political Charge while the whole establishment was under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Superintendent.

*Selection of the Staff.*—The Deputy Superintendent, Rao Sahib Shridhar Rao, was an experienced official with three previous Censuses and the Gazetteer to his credit and an intimate knowledge of States and people, etc., and the State Officials which relieved the Superintendent, Census Operations in

Central India. The Inspectors were already in Government service also with Census experience and acquainted with the country and its people, language, customs, etc. Their names are given in the margin. The Indore State deputed

Mr. W. T. Kapse, Assistant Census Officer, who had carried out two Censuses and done Gazetteer work in Central India, being in 1911 Census Superintendent of Kotah State who wrote its report.

The Bhopal State sent Mian Arjumand Muhammad Khan who had done similar work in 1911 while Rewa detailed their own Assistant Census Officer Pandit Mahadeo Govind Solegaonker.

Charge.	Name.
Deputy Superintendent of Census.	R. S. Pandit Shridhar Rao.
Senior Inspector, Bundelkhand.	Pandit Jhamman Lal Sharma.
Inspector, Baghelkhand and Bhopal.	Pandit Madhavrao D. Kule.
Inspector, Southern States.	Pandit Ramchandra Rao, Phadnis.
Inspector, Malwa	Pandit Madhavrao Athle.

The Dhar Darbar, who had now the Census of its Feudatory Estates formerly under the Political Agent's supervision, deputed their Assistant Census Officer, Mr. Vinayak Pandharinath Pabalkar who had managed the Census arrangements in the Feudatory Estates and who also compiled the State report subsequently. The Dewas and Jaora Darbars also deputed their Assistant Census Officers, Mr. V. N. Pandit and M. Mushtaqul Hasan. The selection of the above experienced officials immensely facilitated the work.

The appointment of the Officers with previous experience is an immense saving in time and trouble and should be followed as much as possible.

52. *Strength of copying Gang, their duties, etc.*—Ordinarily there were 1 Supervisor, 2 Checkers and 10-12 Copyists in a Gang. A copyist is expected to write 200-300 slips daily. A pair of checkers conveniently examined 2,000 slips daily and sorted the slips by sex, but when the outturn of copying increased to over 2,500 slips a day another pair was employed to keep the work abreast.

53. *Training Class.*—A selected Supervisor with an assistant was set apart to give instruction to candidates for employment as copyists and sorters. The men were retained throughout the Operations of slip copying and sorting.

After training the candidates were examined by the Deputy Superintendent and if found efficient were drafted into gangs.

The instructions to Supervisors, Record-keepers, Checkers and Copyists were issued separately before copying was started.

54. Before slip writing starts it is absolutely essential to have all the records systematically arranged. Parganas and Tahsils of large States like Indore, Bhopal and Rewa and each smaller State and groups of Minor Estates constituted a separate unit. Each unit had its own Supervisor and 2 Checkers. Cantonments, Military and Civil Stations, were dealt with by a separate gang in which selected copyists with good knowledge of English, Hindi and Urdu were employed. This gang consisted of an experienced Supervisor and two Christian, three Parsi, one Musalman and four Hindu copyists. This special staff also compiled the special statistics, such as, the Return of European and British Subjects born in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland shewing the number of each sex distribution by annual age periods.

The petty States and minor holdings were counted as one unit and placed as below.

Estates constituted as one unit.	Supervision.
Jobat, Kathiwar, Ratanmai, Mathwar, Jamnia, Rajgarh, Nimbhera and British Pargana of Manpur.	Under the supervisor of the Alirajpur State.
Samthar, Khaniahana, Sarila, Aipura, Beri, Bihat, Garrauni, Gaurihar and the Hasht Bhaiya Jagirs (Dhurwai Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, Banka Pahari, Lugasi, Jigni and Naigawan Rebai)	Under a Common Supervisor.
Baraundha, Jaso, Chaube Jagirs (Bhaisaunda, Kamta Rajaula, Pahra, Paldeo, Taraon).	Ditto.
Piploda and Panth Piploda . . . . .	} Under their respective Inspectors.
Kurwai and Muhammadgarh . . . . .	

55. The Abstraction or Slip-copying Office was nominally opened on the 1st April 1921 but work was systematically started from the 5th April 1921 with 26 Copyists. They were engaged at the rate of one for every 10,000 population for all units so as to finish the work in 40 working days. When the work was in full swing the number of Copyists rose to 558. Additional Copyists with the required number of Supervisors and Checkers had to be employed temporarily in order to make up for lost time wherever work was commenced late (Rewa, Datia, Panna, Dhar and Rajgarh) as in a piece work system it is the same thing if a staff of 10 men is employed for 20 days or 20 men for 10 days. The slip-copying work was finished on the 7th June. Rewa, where the work was begun very late, was the last to complete it. The slip copying lasted for 65 days deducting from this 10 Sundays and 9 Holidays it took 46 days to complete this process.

56. The average number of slips written daily and the number of Copyists on the last day of the successive weeks were—

*The average number of slips copied daily per head.*

Week ending.	Slips.	Number of copyists.
8th April . . . . .	245	26
16th „ . . . . .	258	332
23rd „ . . . . .	339	337
30th „ . . . . .	332	431*
7th May . . . . .	315	478
14th „ . . . . .	347	558
20th „ . . . . .	349	482
28th „ . . . . .	347	345
3rd June . . . . .	292	358

\* Of the Copyists about 100 struck work all of a sudden without giving any previous notice or warning. The cause of the strike was a demand of 4 annas per 100 slips instead of 3 which was notified to them before the commencement of the work. Out of the strikers about 57 returned and other men were engaged without difficulty the work going on smoothly.

57. The work done by Supervisors and Checkers was in essentials exactly similar to that done in 1911 (paras. 59-62). Ratlam, Jaora and Sitamau were the first to finish the slip-copying and Rewa was the last. As in 1901 and 1911 Ratlam clerks wrote up the greatest number of slips.

58. Some difficulty was experienced in finding competent supervising staff for the Bhopal State. With the exception of the Special Supervisor Mian Arjumand Muhammad Khan and the Record-keeper (also Accounts Clerk) all the Supervisors and Checkers were incompetent men. All the Bhopal City books were written in Urdu while the Enumeration books of the districts were mostly written in Hindi. The Supervisors and Checkers deputed from Bhopal were not intelligent and being ignorant of Hindi could not manage the work. On a future occasion Supervisors and Checkers sent must be English-knowing, intelligent and servants of the State and Copyists who have knowledge of Hindi and Urdu should be chosen. All slips should be copied in Hindi to avoid trouble in checking and sorting which on this occasion was experienced. The suggested change will facilitate progress in all stages of operations and all work will be done in a uniform system and more satisfactorily.

59. The Office hours were 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. Several States had completed their copying before the 7th June and entered upon sorting.

60. *Method of Payment.*—In the first week a daily wage of annas 8 to 12 was given but subsequently as Copyists became expert payment was made at the rate of three annas per 100 slips correctly copied. Most of the copyists could not reach the standard of 300 slips daily till after a fortnight. Those that were found incapable of improving were dismissed and more energetic men were taken in their stead. Experience has shewn that on an average Copyists can do more than 350 slips a day working 6 hours and earn more than Rs. 20 P.M. Good Copyists are anxious to work long hours to increase their slips. This was particularly noticeable amongst those who were deputed by the State on fixed wages. These men wanted to show that they were not only worth Rs. 20 and 25 pay fixed for them but claimed more according to the number of slips they wrote.

61. *Method of Check.*—As mentioned in para. 59 above usually two Checkers were employed with each gang who checked every entry. Besides this the Supervisor also tested a few slips of each Copyist as he found time. The Inspectors, the Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent in their rounds checked a small percentage of the slips to ensure accuracy of the work.

62. *Progress Report.*—The forms in the Appendices were introduced to show the progress of work in each Gang, State and for the Agency as a whole. These shewed at a glance the work done daily by Copyists and the Checkers for each State and for the Central India Agency as a whole. The last was the form adopted for the weekly return submitted to the Census Commissioner for India.

63. *Sorting.*—As in 1911, a set of 36 pigeon holes was given to each sorter for this process. The rules given in Imperial Census Code, Part II, were strictly adhered to. Sorters were carefully trained and the instructions for each table given at the back of the sorter's tickets were translated into Hindi and Urdu and given to all sorters for their guidance. The unit for sorting was generally a Pargana, Estate, part of a large Tahsil such as those of Indore, Bhopal or Rewa, a small town or sub-division of a large town. British administered areas were treated as separate units. The total number of units for sorting was 271.

64. The number of sorters depended on the number of boxes or bastas. Each sorter was generally given slip bundles for a population of 15,000. A unit having 30,000 population was thus divided between two sorters, one dealing with the males and the other with females of the same category. The sex and religion slips remained with the sorter until tickets for all the tables were written up. There was one Supervisor for 10 or 12 sorters and an Inspector for all units in each political charge.

65. *Payment.*—The Supervisors received the same rates as in Slip-copying. The services of the Checkers were no longer required. Sorters were selected from Checkers and Copyists and given Rs. 25—30 P.M., except where States sent their own men on fixed pay. For incorrect work deductions were made and reductions in the rates in cases of slackness and bad work. A supervisor or sorter who wilfully neglected to do his work properly was at once dismissed.



66. *Standard Task*.—A standard rate of outturn was insisted on from each sorter. Those given in the Imperial Census Code were found quite impracticable and the following were suggested but only a few sorters attained this number regularly :—

Tables.	No. of Slips.
VII . . . . .	2,000
VIII { Males . . . . .	4,000
{ Females . . . . .	10,000
IX, XIV, XVIII and XXI . . . . .	4,000
X & XI { Towns . . . . .	8,000
{ Villages . . . . .	10,000
XIII { Hindus . . . . .	3,000
{ Other religions . . . . .	4,000
XVII . . . . .	5,000
XX . . . . .	3,000

67. *Recount*.—The sorter first counted the number of slips of each circle bundle by sex and religion and entered the result on a rough Register A. When he had done this for all the circles, allotted to him, he handed over this rough register to the Supervisor who compared the figures with the corresponding entries in Register A prepared at the time of slip-copying. Any discrepancies noted were at once corrected. This important preliminary is essential and is a final check of Register A, which forms the foundation on which the subsequent operations are based and the compilation of the Village statistics depends.

68. *Village Statistics*.—On completion of this check the sorters commenced the sorting. In the meantime the Supervisor finally struck village totals in red in Register A and with the help of an intelligent sorter filled up the several columns of the Village Lists by sex and religion. At the same time he compiled figures for Imperial Table III by circles.

69. *Sorting for Tables*.—The figures for Imperial Tables I-VI were thus obtained from Register A and no sorting for these Tables was necessary. Sorter's tickets for Tables XII and XII A were compiled by the Supervisors from the figures obtained from the special infirmity slips in small States and by a selected gang in Indore, Bhopal and Rewa. The remaining Tables were sorted in the following order :—

VII, XV, XVI, VIII, XI, X, XIII, IX, XIV, XXI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXII.

The sorting of the Christians slips for all ordinary and special Tables was carried out under the direct supervision of the Inspector in charge of each Political Charge.

70. *List of selected castes*.—A list of selected castes for Tables IX, XII A, XIV and XXI with the traditional occupation of each was prepared before the slip-copying was commenced and copies made over to each Supervisor.

71. *List of main castes and most numerous occupations*.—A list of main castes for Table XIII and a list of the most numerous occupations for the sorting of Table XVII were also drawn up and circulated to all Supervisors for the guidance of sorters.

72. *Accuracy of Testing*.—The Supervisors were constantly on the move and carefully watched the work of their sorters. They also examined the contents of the pigeon holes or heaps on the ground. The Census Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and the Inspectors also in their rounds daily tested a few slips in the pigeon holes and the heaps. Special care was taken regarding all doubtful entries, for which a reference to the Enumeration books and to the local Census Officer was also necessary.

73. *Sorting*.—The sorting of the slips commenced on the 16th June and finished on the 7th October 1921, the number of sorters reaching 390 when the work was in full swing.

There were 271 units for sorting and 539 boxes or bastas. Each sorter was given a piece of cloth to tie his Sex and Religion Slips in and a box to keep the bastas of the two sorters of a unit.

74. The following statement gives the daily average outturn of work done by a sorter for the principal tables and the number of sorters for week ending :—

Sorters.	Week.	VII	XV	XVI	VIII	XI	X	XIII	IX	XIV	XXI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX
380	9th July .	1,800	..	..	5,000	3,700	4,500	2,400	5,000	2,500	..	..	..	..	..
380	16th .. .	1,800	..	..	5,000	3,700	4,500	2,400	4,000	2,600	..	..	..	..	..
301	23rd .. .	1,700	..	..	3,000	3,000	4,500	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
384	30th .. .	1,188	..	..	2,365	2,854	4,155	2,418	4,090	2,971	2,831	2,008	..	..	..
384	6th Aug. .	..	..	..	2,418	4,118	..	1,881	3,920	3,119	2,719	3,117	2,865	..	..
376	13th .. .	..	..	..	..	3,000	5,763	1,706	4,317	3,088	..	..	1,825	3,651	..
357	20th .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,527	1,403	1,154	2,982	6,541	5,842	1,544	..	1,460
357	27th .. .	..	..	..	..	2,553	..	2,500	3,230	2,406	2,164	2,382	3,000	3,423	..
340	3rd Sept. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,824	2,167	1,086	2,158	1,662	2,556	4,510
252	10th .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,511	2,048	1,795	3,124	2,416	1,835	1,587
232	17th .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,539	1,055	2,120	4,637	3,851	4,254
214	24th .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,087	1,321	2,282	2,687	3,000
95	1st Oct. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,925	2,200	2,500	2,100	2,700
95	7th .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,525	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

75. *Progress Report.*—Weekly reports were received from each gang and State and submitted to the Census Commissioner for India (*vide form* at end of this Chapter).

76. *Annual Age-periods.*—After sorting for Table VII was finished the special return prescribed by note to Article 21 of Chapter III, Part II of the Imperial Census Code, showing the age distribution of persons, not less than 100,000 of each sex by annual age-periods was compiled for the use of the Actuary and submitted to the Census Commissioner for India. For this purpose the slips of two Zilas of the Indore State were sorted by annual age-periods by sex. For the annual age-periods 0-5 no sorting was needed as the figures were already available from the ordinary sorting for Table VII. For other ages the bundles for the remaining quinquennial periods were taken up one by one and figures were arrived at.

77. *Tabulation and Compilation.*—In this process the figures shown on the sorter's tickets were added up to obtain Pargana, Tahsil, Town, District or State totals. A start was made in this work simultaneously with the sorting of slips.

As already mentioned in para. 76 figures for Imperial Tables I-VI were compiled for all States by Parganas and Districts of States and for each Estate and British administered areas. The remaining Tables were prepared as soon as tabulation was completed for the States.

There were no longer any gang supervisors as compilers had taken their place. The Supervisors in Indore, Bhopal and Rewa, who had shown aptitude for good work, and had a good knowledge of English and Arithmetic, were retained with the designation of Compilers and worked under the Special Officers deputed by those States. In smaller States the Supervisors who were deputed, assisted by an intelligent clerk, tabulated figures in the Compilation Registers. As soon as a State was completed, Imperial Tables VII and onwards were compiled by those responsible and copies made over to the Inspector. These were checked by the latter and then combined in their turn for each Political Charge. The Inspectors themselves combined figures for each State, Estate and British administered areas included in their charge to obtain totals for the Political Charges. A special staff of five men was set apart from the beginning of July 1921 under the senior Inspector, paid by Government, who compiled all Imperial Tables for the Central India Agency as a whole. Included in this staff was a compiler of the Subsidiary Tables required for the different Chapters of the Report. He also compiled the Special returns (Post, Telegraph and Railways) required by the Census Commissioner for India. Two other clerks compiled comparative figures for previous Census of sex, religion, etc., which were required for the report.

The Central India Imperial Tables, as compiled by the special staff, were checked with the figures of other tables and the figures of the previous Censuses

as well as arithmetically by two independent persons after which they were passed as correct. Twenty copies of the first six Tables were printed at the Central India Agency (Govt.) Press and three copies forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India.

As the Office was shifted from Indore to Sehore on the 1st April 1922, the remaining tables were prepared and typed copies sent to the Census Commissioner to avoid delay which would have been occasioned had these been sent to the Government Printing, India, for proof copies. All Tables were checked in the office of the Census Commissioner for India and the result was communicated to this office, calling for the explanation on discrepancies noticed or suggesting improvement. It is satisfactory to note that no discrepancies so to speak, except in Table II, were noticed and all Tables were passed as correct. In Table II the discrepancies in the figures of the previous Censuses consequent on the excision of Gwalior were found and were adjusted in personal consultation with the Gwalior Officials. The Central India figures in this table remained unchanged.

78. *Adjustments.*—The task of adjusting the figures for area and population consequent on the separation of the Gwalior State together with the Estates holding from it which had been treated as independent units on previous occasions, was very arduous. This was due to the fact that not whole Estates only were transferred to Gwalior, but also individual villages included in mixed holdings, *i.e.*, those which hold villages from Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Dewas, Ratlam, Jaora, Sailana and Piploda, etc. The villages for each of the holdings had to be separated and included in the suzerain State. These necessitated considerable adjustments of figures in the States concerned and in the totals of Political Charges. All these had to be effected from the village lists. There were no village lists prior to 1901, the adjustment of figures for 1881 and 1891 was, therefore, impossible.

79. *Isolated Tracts of Central India Agency.*—Nandwai (Nandwas) Pargana of Indore State still continues to be included in the Rajputana Agency administratively. Its figures had, therefore, to be made over to the Census Superintendent, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, for inclusion in his Provincial Tables both when submitting the Provisional Totals and when compiling the Final Tables. There is no doubt that this is an anomaly and this integral part of Indore should be included in its own State. The figures for the Central India Agency are, therefore, without those of this Pargana.

80. *Imperial Tables.*—As decided in 1911 (para. 76 of the Central India Administrative Report, 1911, page 22) Imperial Tables I-VI were given by Political Charges and the remaining tables were published for the Central India Agency as a whole. All the Obligatory and Optional Tables (except XXI B) were prepared.

81. *Natural Divisions.*—In 1911 the Agency was divided into three Natural Divisions, *viz.*, Plateau, Hilly and Lowlying. The whole of Malwa excluding parts of Dhar, Ratlam and Sailana in the west, Petlawad and Sendhwa Parganas of Indore, the States of Jhabua, Alirajpur, Jobat and petty holdings round them was treated as Plateau. The States and Estates comprised in the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies except parts of Panna, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Chhatargur and the portions of Rewa south of the Kaimur range were treated as Lowlying, and all the rest were treated as Hilly. The Hilly tracts adhered to in the previous reports are scattered over a number of States and separate Political Charges and do not show special characteristics or sufficient distinction to justify or necessitate their being shown as a separate natural division and the labour involved in compiling figures was out of all proportion to the practical value of the result obtained. These facts were pointed out to the Census Commissioner for India and it was decided that instead of the three only two natural divisions should be adopted in future, *viz.*, Plateau and Lowlying. These were accordingly adhered to. The areas comprised in the two divisions are as detailed below.

*Plateau or Central India West.*—1. Indore State excluding Nandwai Pargana in Mewar Agency of Rajputana and Alampur Pargana in Bundelkhand Political Charge.

2. The States of Bhopal, Rajgarh, Narsingharh, Khilchipur, Kurwai, Muhammadgarh in Bhopal Agency.

3. The States of Dhar, Jhabua, Manpur Pargana and the petty holdings of Kathiwara, Ratanmal, Mathwar, and villages held on prescriptive right by Jamnia, Rajgarh, Nimkhera in the Southern States Agency.

4. The States of Dewas, Jaora, Ratlam, Sitamau, Sailana and Piploda Thakurat in the Malwa Agency.

*Lovelying or Central India East.*—I. Rewa State and all the Minor States and Jagirs in Baghelkhand Agency.

5. All the States and Jagirs in Bundelkhand Agency with the Alampur Pargana of Indore State and the Khaniadhana State of the Gwalior Residency.

Totals for the above two natural divisions are shown in Imperial Tables I-VIII and figures for all Subsidiary Tables were compiled accordingly.

82. *Provincial Tables.*—The two Provincial Tables prescribed by the Census Commissioner were also compiled and printed. In these the salient statistics for all States and Estates however insignificant have been given.

83. *Village Lists.*—Village statistics by Religion and Sex have been compiled for all States and Estates and Minor Holdings. The village lists for Minor States and Estates which are to have separate reports are published with their report volume while those for others are combined in a pamphlet form for each Political Charge.

### The report.

84. Para. 76 of the Central India Agency Administrative Volume of 1911 contained the decision of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General as regards the reduction of the size of the Report by doing away with the publishing of the statistics by political charges beyond Tables I-VI. In the present Census it was suggested by Colonel Luard that there should be no Report at all for the Agency but a small volume for official use containing Provincial Tables, giving leading statistics for States and administered areas. States and Estates being the only administrative units their figures alone are worth discussion in India Report. The proposal was submitted to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General who approved of it. A copy of the whole correspondence was also forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India who said: "I see some very considerable difficulties regarding your proposal though viewed entirely from the standpoint of Central India it seems reasonable."

Mr. Marten on his visit to Indore on 11th February 1921 further added:—

"The report for the Central India Agency forms one of an unbroken series of reports for the whole of India copies of which go out to libraries, institutions and learned societies in all parts of the world. The series includes the reports for all India and a complete set of separate reports for the units of population and area which make up the Indian Empire. For administrative purposes these units and the statistics relating to them must obviously be based on the political and administrative divisions of the country. At the same time from the point of view of the discussion of demographic questions suggested by the figures, with which the Census is largely concerned, the units are treated as blocks of peoples who have certain characteristics of propinquity and homogeneity and the administrative aspect is subordinate. In this respect the Central India Agency forms a convenient unit whose population is sufficiently large to provide figures capable of statistical treatment and at least as uniform in character as that of many Provinces of India. It is from this aspect that the report for the territory under the political control of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is of some definite value.

In a reply to a comment made by me on his note Colonel Luard wrote that he admitted the necessity of supplying me for India Report with Imperial Tables showing the total figures in each table for the Central India Agency. Major Colvin recognises that such figures would be useless to me without the Subsidiary Tables and some analysis showing their meaning, and I understand that it was proposed to print the Imperial Tables in the form of a pamphlet, which would not however be included in the Census series, and to furnish also for my own use the Subsidiary Tables and Analysis of the figures. The Report Volume for Central India in 1911 consists of the Imperial Tables, the Subsidiary Tables and the Report which contains (a) a statistical analysis of the figures and (b) some discussion on general subjects. Major Colvin and I agree that with the exception of the exclusion of certain general matter in connection with customs and so forth there is very little in the statistical analysis of the figures in each chapter

which could be cut down. The notes, therefore, which it is proposed to prepare would include, perhaps in an abbreviated form, practically all that was contained in the Central India Report of 1911, and as has been indicated in para. 2 above, these combined figures, and their analysis, are of far more use for statistical and demographical purposes than would be the separate figures of smaller individual States. For the above reasons and in view of the fact that the cost of printing and publishing the Central India Report Volume is borne by Imperial funds I am strongly of opinion that the statistics and analysis should be thrown into the form of a report uniform with and complementary to the other reports of territorial units which make up a complete series of Census Reports for India."

The Agent to the Governor-General agreeing with the remarks of the Census Commissioner changed his views and decided that a Census report should be produced for the Central India Agency similar to that of 1911 which was accordingly done.

85. The writing of the Report was begun after the removal of the office to Sehore. The first Chapter was sent in type to the Census Commissioner for India on the 19th July 1922. Each Chapter on completion was sent simultaneously to the Census Commissioner for India and the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, at Calcutta. Statement III gives the dates on which each Chapter and Table were sent.

86. Besides the Imperial Report 35 States and Estates had their separate reports. Some of these reports were drafted in the States and others by the Census Superintendent as detailed in the margin, the Superintendent being responsible for their final form in all cases.

By State Officer.	By Census Superintendent.	
Indore.	Bhopal.	Nagod.
Orchha.	Rewa.	Maihar.
Dhar.	Datia.	Jhabua.
Dewas S. B.	Samthar.	Alirajpur.
Dewas J. B.	Ratlam.	Kurwai.
Jaora.	Panna.	Sarila.
Sitamau.	Charkhari.	Piploda.
Rajgarh.	Ajaigarh.	Alipura.
Narsingharh.	Bijawar.	Sohawal.
Barwani.	Baoni.	Kothi.
Khilchipur.	Chhatarpur.	Jobat.
	Sailana.	Khaniadhana.

Complete Village Lists for all States, Estates and Minor holdings giving statistics of houses and population by Sex and Religion have also been published as parts of reports. Maps have been given in almost all cases.

87. In addition to the 35 State reports and the two Provincial Tables in the Central India Agency Report a pamphlet

has been compiled for the use of Government Officers. This pamphlet gives all the salient facts any Political Officer is likely to require for the purpose of reference.

88. *Out of Central India. In Central India. Stock. Sale.*—In 1911, 600 copies of the Report including Tables were printed for distribution in the Agency and outside, sale and stock. The same number was printed on this occasion.

89. All the Census forms and petty furniture were sold by public auction. Other articles such as clocks, typewriting machines, writing tables and chairs, etc., in good condition were transferred to the Central India Agency Office. Files, which are likely to be useful for reference in the next Census, have also been made over to the Central India Agency Office.

90. The office was closed on the 31st January 1923 for Imperial purposes but remained open till the 31st July 1923 to complete the work of the 35 States and Estates which received separate reports.





ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

Weekly Progress Report of Sorting work for week ending \_\_\_\_\_

Name of State \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Sorters \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Agency \_\_\_\_\_

Serial No.	Name of State, Tahsil or Agency.	No. of Tahsils and of boxes which has to be made up.			NUMBER OF TALSILS FOR WHICH BOXES HAVE BEEN MADE UP.			NUMBER OF BOXES ISSUED.		NUMBER OF BOXES SORTED DURING THE WEEK FOR TABLES.													Remarks, Rate of sorting for each Table.																		
		No. of Tahsils.	No. of boxes.	Up to the date of last return.	No. of Tahsils.	No. of boxes.	During the week.	To the date of the last return.	During the week.	IIA	IA X	IIA	IX	X	III X	XI	AIX	II X	V IIX	IX X	IIAX	IIIAX		XIX	XX																
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	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.
													During the week . . . . .															Total to the end of the week													



CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY CENSUS OFFICE

Progress Report for Compilation for the week ending \_\_\_\_\_ (Vide Article 20, Chapter IV, Imperial Census Code.)

No.	Number of Units.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	REMARKS.
1		5	4																							
	Number of Units 47.--																									
13	Completed previously . . . . .																									
23	Completed during the week . . . . .																									
33	Compilation in Progress . . . . .																									
43	Compilation not undertaken . . . . .																									
	TOTAL UNITS . . . . .																									

No. .... }  
 Dated, Indore, C. I. the 192 }  
 Forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India, Simla, for information.  
 Superintendent, Census Operations in Central India.



## STATEMENT III.

Showing the dates on which the different Tables and Chapters were sent to the Census Commissioner for India and the Superintendent, Government Printing, India.

TABLES.	Superintendent, Government Printing, India.	Chapters.	Census Commissioner for India.	Superintendent, Government Printing, India.
Imperial Tables I-VI . . . . .	16th February 1922.	Introduction . . . . .	Not sent . . . . .	10th January 1923.
Imperial Table VII . . . . .	11th April 1922.	Chapter I . . . . .	19th July 1922 . . . . .	19th July 1922.
" VIII . . . . .	12th May 1922.	Chapters II-III . . . . .	25th July 1922 . . . . .	25th July 1922.
" IX . . . . .	26th May 1922.	Chapter IV . . . . .	16th August 1922 . . . . .	16th August 1922.
Imperial Tables X & XIII . . . . .	15th June 1922.	Chapters V, VI and VII . . . . .	18th September 1922 . . . . .	18th September 1922.
" XI, XII, XV & XVI . . . . .	22nd June 1922.	Chapters VIII, IX, X . . . . .	11th November 1922 . . . . .	11th November 1922.
" XVII, XVIII, XIX & XX . . . . .	29th June 1922.	Chapter XI . . . . .	27th November 1922 . . . . .	27th November 1922.
Imperial Table XIV . . . . .	17th July 1922.	Chapter XII . . . . .	7th December 1922 . . . . .	7th December 1922.
" XXI . . . . .	22nd July 1922.			
" XXII . . . . .	30th November 1922.			
Provincial Tables I-II . . . . .	26th May 1922.			

## CHAPTER III.

## Cost of the Census.

91. Statement I attached to this Chapter, shews the actual expenditure debited to Treasury Heads of Imperial Account, *i.e.*, the actual extra cost to Government on account of the census, while Statement II classes the expenditure under heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India and contrasts the actual extra cost to Government with the amounts shown in the census accounts. The salaries and travelling allowance of the Superintendent and of other permanent government officials, deputed specially to census, are shown in the latter account while only their deputation allowance appears in the former.

92. The following main heads were specified in the two kinds of accounts.

I. TREASURY ACCOUNTS.		II. DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS.	
Heads.	Amount.	Heads.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
I. Superintendence . . . . .	38,080 14 10	A. Superintendence . . . . .	58,515 7 9
II. Enumeration . . . . .	308 13 0	B. Enumeration . . . . .	15,575 13 7
III. Abstraction and Compilation . . . . .	18,387 9 7	C. Abstraction and Compilation . . . . .	24,175 7 5
IV. Printing . . . . .	19,818 14 7		
V. Miscellaneous . . . . .	18 15 6		
TOTAL . . . . .	76,615 3 6	TOTAL . . . . .	98,266 12 9
<i>Deduct.</i>		<i>Deduct.</i>	
Recoveries and refunds up to 31st March 1923.	24,654 8 2 33 7 8	Recoveries and refunds up to 31st March 1923.	24,654 8 2 33 7 8
NET EXPENDITURE . . . . .	51,927 3 8		73,578 12 11

The above statement indicates the expenditure incurred under the main heads of each account. The total extra cost to Government for the census was Rs. 51,927-3-8 or Rs. 8-6 per 1000 of the population enumerated against Rs. 7 in 1911 and 9 in 1901.

At the time of writing this Chapter a further credit to Government of Rs. 772-10-1 was expected on account of refunds and recoveries from the States.

All areas under British Administration bore charges of enumeration. The Census forms were, as on former occasions, supplied by Government gratis for these areas as well as for minor Estates.

93. The Government of India defrayed all charges for superior staff and menial establishment of Abstraction and Compilation Office. Contribution to the amount of Rs. 176-12-0 at the rate of Rs. 30 per 10,000 population was recovered from the various Military and Civil Stations towards the cost of the Abstraction and Compilation charges.

94. Statement III, given at the end of this Chapter, shows the expenditure reported by the States for Enumeration, Abstraction, Compilation and printing of the reports. The total expenditure incurred by them amounts to Rs. 2,37,937 against 1,68,272 in 1911. This gives Rs. 40 per 1000 of population. Reports of certain States are yet in the press the figures for these being nearest possible estimate.

95. Combining the amounts incurred from Imperial, Local Funds and States the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,90,041. This works out to Rs. 49 per 1000 of population or 9 pies per head of population.

96. All states of any size paid for Enumeration, Abstraction and Compilation forms as well as for furniture and stationery used by them in the Central Office. Statement IV gives the details.

97. It is impossible to compare figures of previous operations as on each occasion something more was done and on the present occasion prices ran high all round. In the census of 1911 twenty-eight States had their separate reports printed. In 1921 there were thirty-five reports which accounts for the enhanced figure.

98. A limited staff consisting of the Deputy Superintendent, an Inspector, a Record-keeper and a Typist with a Daftri, a Peon and a Farrash was kept on after the Imperial Office was broken up on the 31st January 1923 for whose maintenance 35 States which had their separate reports contributed for six months a sum of Rs. 5,200 rateably. Statement V gives the amount and the cost of Establishment. The work could not, however, be finished within the period of six months but the superior staff continued to work during leave and practically completed it towards the end of November 1923, after which the Central India Agency office finished it off.

## I.—Actual expenditure distributed under the heads of account prescribed by the Comptroller General.

## B.—Treasury Accounts.

Main head.	Sub-head.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I. Superintendence—							
Salaries	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to Census duty.	3,896 12 4	3,638 11 4	(a)6,451 10 0	..	13,987 1 8	(a) Of this amount the allowance for December 1922 and January 1923 was refunded by Colonel Luard in April 1923 but it was redrawn in September 1923 after receipt of fresh sanction of the Government of India.
Establishment	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	2,605 12 9	3,736 12 5	1,499 15 0	..	7,842 8 2	
	Deputation allowance of men deputed to Census duty.	822 4 8	1,289 6 11	1,424 2 0	..	3,535 13 7	
	Bonus to clerks . . . . .	..	..	360 0 0	..	360 0 0	
	Grain Compensation allowance	80 12 4	168 15 6	60 11 0	..	310 6 10	
Travelling allowance.	Travelling allowance of Officers and Establishment.	6,820 2 6	1,051 0 0	104 3 0	..	7,975 5 6	
Contingencies	Office rent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	
	Purchase and repair of furniture.	598 12 0	250 0 0	38 5 6	..	887 1 6	
	Local purchase of stationery.	52 2 0	6 12 0	98 1 6	..	156 15 6	
	Postage and Telegram charges	970 14 0	200 2 0	400 1 6	..	1,571 2 3	
	Freight . . . . .	193 3 6	87 4 0	43 1 0	..	323 8 6	
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	832 8 7	139 10 6	113 0 10	*45 11 5	1,130 15 4	*Lost in the theft of office cash box.
	TOTAL I . . . . .	16,873 4 8	10,568 11 5	10,593 3 4	45 11 5	38,080 14 10	
II. Enumeration—							
Contingencies	Freight . . . . .	..	8 13 0	..	..	8 13 0	Bonus to Deputy Superintendent.
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	306 0 0	..	..	306 0 0	
	TOTAL II . . . . .	..	308 13 0	..	..	308 13 0	
III. Abstraction and Compilation—							
Establishment	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	157 7 5	7,591 15 0	534 1 0	..	8,283 7 5	
	Deputation allowance of men deputed to Census duty.	..	905 8 2	503 4 0	..	1,408 12 2	
	Grain Compensation allowance.	..	62 2 2	8 1 0	..	70 3 2	
Travelling allowance	Travelling allowance . . . . .	..	17 1 0	46 11 6	..	63 12 6	
Contingencies	Office rent . . . . .	..	166 8 9	7 7 0	..	173 15 9	
	Purchase and repair of furniture.	1,585 13 3	1,459 2 3	..	..	3,044 15 6	
	Local purchase of stationery	2,373 8 8	565 7 8	43 13 0	..	2,982 13 4	
	Postage and Telegram charges	..	190 8 9	2 8 3	..	193 1 0	
	Freight . . . . .	474 13 0	128 0 0	7 0 0	..	609 13 0	
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	391 8 0	1,075 0 9	90 3 0	..	1,556 11 9	
	TOTAL III . . . . .	4,983 2 4	12,161 6 6	1,243 0 9	..	18,387 9 7	
IV. Printing and other Stationery Charges—							
	Cost of Stationery including paper supplied from Central Stores.	..	86 6 10	..	..	86 6 10	
	Carriage of Stationery . . . . .	..	5 11 8	..	..	5 11 8	
Printing . . . . .	At Government Presses . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	
	At Private Presses . . . . .	7,314 9 7	12,412 2 6	..	..	19,726 12 1	
Despatching charges	Postage . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	
	Other charges . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL IV . . . . .	7,314 9 7	12,504 5 0	..	..	19,818 14 7	
V. Miscellaneous—							
Acting allowance of officers in non-Census offices.	Officers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	
	Establishment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	
	Despatching charges . . . . .	..	18 15 6	..	..	18 15 6	
	TOTAL V . . . . .	..	18 15 6	..	..	18 15 6	
	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	29,171 0 7	35,562 3 5	11,836 4 1	45 11 5	76,615 3 6	(b) Subsequently refunded Rs. 5-2-0 12-0-0
	Deduct.			(b)			
	Adjustments ordered by the Accountant General, Central Revenues and Refunds.	..	—A. 8 5 8	—R. 25 2 0	..	—33 7 8	
	Balance	29,171 0 7	35,553 13 9	11,811 2 1	45 11 5	76,581 11 10	
	Deduct.						
	Recoveries from States for cost of forms, furniture and stationery and from Administered Areas of Abstraction and Compilation Charges (Rs. 176-12-0).	..	14,060 15 9	9,984 8 5	..	24,054 8 2	(c) Further recoveries aggregating Rs. 755-8-1 are expected from Orissa and others.
	NET TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	29,171 0 7	20,883 14 0	1,826 9 8	45 11 5	51,927 3 8	

*II.—Expenditure distributed under the Departmental heads of account prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India.*

**A.—Departmental Accounts.**

Main head.	Sub-head.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23..	1923-24.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
A. Superintendence—							
I. Salaries	Pay of officers . . . .	7,234 5 6	3,262 12 11	..	..	10,497 2 5	
	Deputation allowance of officers.	3,896 12 4	3,638 11 4	6,451 10 0	..	13,987 1 8	
	Total I . . . .	11,131 1 10	6,901 8 3	6,451 10 0	..	24,484 4 1	
II. Establishment and other charges.	Superintendent's Office Establishment.	6,188 7 1	7,117 0 5	6,213 4 0	..	19,518 11 6	
	Bonus to clerks . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	
	Grain compensation allowance	80 12 4	168 14 9	60 11 0	..	310 6 1	
	Printing—						
	(a) At Government Presses	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) At private presses . . . .	420 7 0	..	..	..	420 7 0	
	Travelling allowance of Officers and Establishment.	6,820 2 6	1,455 1 6	1,436 12 0	..	9,712 0 0	
Contingencies	(a) Office rent . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture.	598 12 0	250 0 0	38 5 6	..	887 1 6	
	(c) Stationery . . . .	52 2 0	6 12 0	98 1 6	..	156 15 6	
	(d) Postage and Telegram charges.	970 14 0	200 2 0	400 1 6	..	1,571 2 3	
	(e) Freight . . . .	193 3 6	87 4 0	43 1 0	..	323 8 6	
	(f) Miscellaneous . . . .	832 8 7	139 10 6	113 1 10	45 11 5	1,130 15 4	
	Total II . . . .	16,157 5 0	9,424 13 11	8,403 5 4	45 11 5	34,031 3 8	
	TOTAL A . . . .	27,288 6 10	16,326 6 2	14,854 15 4	45 11 5	58,515 7 9	
B. Enumeration—							
III. District charges	Bonus . . . . .	..	300 0 0	..	..	300 0 0	
Contingencies	Freight . . . . .	..	8 13 0	..	..	8 13 0	
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total III . . . .	..	308 13 0	..	..	308 13 0	
IV. Printing and Stationery charges	Printing—						
	(a) At Government Presses	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) At private presses . . . .	6,205 4 4	9,042 12 9	..	..	15,248 1 1	
	Despatching forous . . . .	..	18 15 6	..	..	18 15 6	
	Total IV . . . .	6,205 4 4	9,061 12 3	..	..	15,267 0 7	
	TOTAL B . . . .	6,205 4 4	9,370 9 3	..	..	15,575 13 7	
C. Abstraction and Compilation—							
V. Office charges	Correspondence and Account Establishment.	38 11 4	715 5 4	..	..	754 0 8	
	Mental Establishment . . . .	36 8 0	1,961 2 0	0 13 0	..	1,998 7 0	
	Working staff including Superintendence—						
	(a) Officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Non-Officials . . . . .	82 4 1	6,486 5 2	1,754 6 0	..	8,322 15 3	
	(c) Grain Compensation Allowance.	..	62 2 2	8 1 0	..	70 3 2	
	Travelling allowance . . . .	..	230 10 0	72 6 6	..	303 0 6	
Contingencies	(a) Office rent . . . . .	..	188 4 6	7 7 0	..	195 11 6	
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture.	1,565 13 3	1,437 6 6	..	..	3,003 3 9	
	(c) Stationery . . . . .	2,373 8 8	546 13 9	43 13 0	..	2,964 3 5	
	(d) Postage and Telegram charges.	..	190 8 9	2 8 3	..	193 1 0	
	(e) Freight . . . . .	474 13 0	128 0 0	7 0 0	..	609 13 0	
	(f) Miscellaneous . . . . .	391 8 0	1,090 0 9	90 3 0	..	1,571 11 9	
	Total V . . . .	4,983 2 4	13,036 10 11	1,986 9 9	..	20,006 7 0	
VI. Printing and Stationery charges	Paper for Slips . . . . .	..	105 0 9	..	..	105 0 9	
	Carriage of paper . . . . .	..	5 11 8	..	..	5 11 8	
	Printing—						
	(a) At Government Presses	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) At private presses . . . .	638 14 3	3,369 5 9	..	..	4,008 4 0	
	Total VI . . . .	638 14 3	3,480 2 2	..	..	4,169 0 5	
	TOTAL C . . . .	5,672 0 7	16,516 13 1	..	..	24,175 7 5	
	GRAND TOTAL A, B AND C . . . .	39,105 11 9	42,213 12 6	16,841 9 1	45 11 5	98,265 12 9	
	Deduct.						
	Adjustments ordered by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, Refunds and Recoveries from States and Administered Areas.	..	14,678 5 5	10,009 10 5	..	24,687 15 10	
	NET TOTAL . . . .	39,105 11 9	27,535 7 1	6,831 14 8	45 11 5	73,578 12 11	

III.—Statement shewing the expenditure incurred in connection with Enumeration Abstraction, Compilation and Printing of reports by States etc.

Serial No.	Name.	Enumeration.	Abstraction and Com- pilation.	Printing of reports.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Indore . . . . .	Rs. 27,822	Rs. 20,807	Rs. 5,600	Rs. 54,229	
2	Bhopal . . . . .	12,946	14,306	3,154	30,406	
3	Rewa . . . . .	4,572	24,602	4,244	33,418	
4	Orchha . . . . .	2,606	3,804	1,191	7,601	
5	Datia . . . . .	5,072	800	559	6,437	
6	Dhar . . . . .	6,408	8,776	1,013	13,286	
7	Dewas, Senior . . . . .	4,471	1,424	912	6,807	
8	Dewas, Junior . . . . .	7,087	188	965	8,240	
9	Samthar . . . . .	1,227	500	310	2,037	
10	Jaora . . . . .	1,469	1,901	526	3,896	
11	Ratlam . . . . .	1,338	1,863	731	3,932	
12	Panna . . . . .	6,507	2,960	749	10,216	
13	Charkhari . . . . .	1,464	1,894	499	3,857	
14	Ajaigarh . . . . .	1,772	1,457	341	3,570	
15	Bijawar . . . . .	2,340	1,831	592	4,763	
16	Baoni . . . . .	354	281	257	892	
17	Chhatrapur . . . . .	2,185	2,348	496	5,029	
18	Sitamau . . . . .	795	207	350	1,352	
19	Sailana . . . . .	989	362	368	1,719	
20	Rajgarh . . . . .	1,268	1,535	627	3,430	
21	Narsinghgarh . . . . .	1,277	1,971	682	3,930	
22	Jhabua . . . . .	4,104	1,818	515	6,437	
23	Nagod . . . . .	986	1,196	306	2,488	
24	Maihar . . . . .	394	1,388	397	2,179	
25	Barwani . . . . .	1,061	1,696	512	3,269	
26	Alirajpur . . . . .	1,535	1,676	437	3,648	
27	Khilchipur . . . . .	1,194	654	481	2,329	
28	Minor Estates and Administered Areas . . . . .	3,513	2,258	2,769	8,540	
	TOTAL	1,08,846	99,508	29,583	2,37,937	



## IV—Statement of amounts recovered from the States and Estates in Central India on account of cost of Census forms, etc. in 1921.

S.N.	Name of State.	Cost of Slips.	Cost of Enumeration Forms.	Cost of Abstraction Forms.	Cost of Furniture	Cost of Sorting compilation and Imperial Tables.	Cost of Stationery.	Cost of cardboards.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Gwalior . . .	..	2,643 11 9	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Indore . . .	707 11 10	1,494 11 1	124 14 3	769 15 11	558 15 8	169 4 0	22 0 11	
3	Rewa . . .	895 0 10	3,260 14 11	196 12 10	800 0 11	391 15 0	329 12 11	35 4 8	
4	Bhopal . . .	472 10 1	1,342 10 4	90 12 8	465 9 8	285 7 9	70 4 5	13 0 6	
5	Dhar . . .	143 15 11	320 5 4	29 2 5	91 4 9	86 3 2	50 6 6	4 6 7	
6	Jhabua . . .	78 6 4	485 2 11	17 8 11	57 2 11	38 10 2	26 2 1	2 6 6	
7	Barwani . . .	72 2 11	236 6 5	13 9 7	51 14 1	32 5 4	30 15 10	2 3 3	
8	Alirajpur . . .	53 11 2	105 10 6	4 2 9	37 5 0	23 14 11	19 13 11	2 9 9	
9	Jobat . . .	11 0 7	17 10 0	1 3 8	8 13 9	6 8 6	4 0 10	0 12 10	
10	Dewas S. B. . .	57 15 3	151 7 11	8 9 3	53 3 9	35 10 11	16 4 0	1 6 5	
11	Dewas J. B. . .	45 0 5	258 4 7	7 13 3	41 2 3	41 8 11	19 8 9	1 9 8	
12	Jaora . . .	52 0 5	146 3 6	12 7 4	57 10 4	31 12 10	17 8 0	2 3 3	
13	Ratlam . . .	53 11 3	154 12 4	15 4 10	42 2 1	34 2 9	18 13 2	1 12 10	
14	Sitamanu . . .	16 13 0	104 2 7	3 14 5	24 9 11	18 0 6	4 13 10	0 13 0	
15	Sailana . . .	18 1 9	71 4 8	3 9 3	28 10 4	22 8 6	5 7 7	0 12 10	
16	Piploda . . .	6 7 6	14 11 6	2 3 8	9 9 4	10 7 0	3 4 0	0 12 10	
17	Orchha . . .	181 14 9	351 15 4	37 12 2	126 5 8	71 6 3	64 3 10	7 9 11	
18	Datia . . .	97 4 7	317 7 2	17 11 4	69 6 6	42 1 0	41 13 2	5 6 8	
19	Samthar . . .	19 12 6	84 14 1	2 3 6	18 10 11	18 11 4	7 6 10	3 6 7	
20	Panna . . .	122 2 10	269 12 10	26 4 0	80 10 2	44 0 3	51 5 6	4 9 10	
21	Charkhari . . .	79 4 6	197 1 9	16 1 11	48 0 6	36 7 0	32 2 3	2 13 0	
22	Ajaigarh . . .	56 6 8	152 9 1	8 12 8	37 1 7	21 11 8	23 15 7	2 9 9	
23	Bijawar . . .	71 14 10	288 6 6	14 9 1	82 13 5	26 13 9	25 5 6	2 0 1	
24	Baoni . . .	12 5 5	28 6 3	2 4 2	10 0 10	7 3 10	5 9 5	0 12 10	
25	Chhatarpur . . .	98 15 0	415 2 9	28 15 8	77 1 7	47 0 11	34 6 5	3 0 2	
26	Khaniadhana . . .	10 4 10	17 6 0	0 13 0	..	10 2 6	3 8 9	1 3 3	
27	Nagod . . .	46 10 10	176 5 3	2 7 6	33 7 1	29 5 1	12 15 11	1 12 10	
28	Maihar . . .	41 8 9	170 6 6	7 3 4	28 3 11	22 14 6	13 2 3	2 0 1	
29	Sohawal . . .	25 6 2	..	4 10 0	28 14 7	21 0 11	6 1 0	1 3 3	
30	Rajgarh . . .	68 10 7	268 1 2	5 8 10	44 12 3	42 10 6	28 12 7	3 9 9	
31	Narsinghgarh . . .	68 4 5	258 0 11	9 12 8	58 6 1	22 3 6	21 15 7	2 6 6	
32	Khilchipur . . .	25 15 5	130 15 3	24 4 4	24 2 0	21 11 8	10 12 2	1 9 8	
33	Kurwai . . .	13 6 3	62 0 11	1 10 3	10 0 9	12 8 9	3 12 4	1 9 8	
34	Baraundha . . .	..	..	..	..	5 9 0	..	0 12 10	
35	Alipura . . .	8 15 6	..	2 1 1	..	..	..	..	
36	Sarila . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 10	
37	Gaurihar . . .	5 10 1	..	1 2 1	..	..	..	..	
38	British Administered areas.	Cost of census operations. 176 12 0							

(a) Not recovered yet.

V.—Statement showing the distribution of the cost of temporary establishment of the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India, for the period of six months from February 1923.

State or Estate.	Share of cost.	AMOUNTS RECOVERED AND CREDITED INTO	
		Treasury.	On date.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.			
	Rs.		
1. Indore . . . . .	496	Sehore . . .	19th July 1923.
BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.			
2. Rewa . . . . .	1,328	Indore . . .	25th September 1923.
3. Nagod . . . . .	68	Sehore . . .	31st March 1923.
4. Maihar . . . . .	78	Indore . . .	12th November 1923.
5. Kothi . . . . .	16	Sehore . . .	16th May 1923.
6. Sohawal . . . . .	22	Do. . . . .	23rd April 1923.
BHOPAL AGENCY.			
7. Bhopal . . . . .	1,137	..	....
8. Rajgarh . . . . .	37	Sehore . . .	9th April 1923.
9. Narsinghgarh . . . . .	36	Do. . . . .	19th Ditto.
10. Khilchipur . . . . .	12	Do. . . . .	14th Ditto.
11. Kurwai . . . . .	27	Do. . . . .	4th Ditto.
BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.			
12. Orchha . . . . .	75	..	....
13. Samthar . . . . .	63	Sehore . . .	11th April 1923.
14. Datia . . . . .	227	Do. . . . .	18th Ditto.
15. Panna . . . . .	248	Do. . . . .	28th May 1923.
16. Charkhari . . . . .	161	Do. . . . .	31st March 1923.
17. Ajaigarh . . . . .	93	Do. . . . .	28th April 1923.
18. Bijawar . . . . .	107	Do. . . . .	9th Ditto.
19. Baoni . . . . .	36	Do. . . . .	31st March 1923.
20. Chhatarpur . . . . .	171	Do. . . . .	28th April 1923.
21. Sarila . . . . .	11	Do. . . . .	4th Ditto.
22. Alipura . . . . .	15	Do. . . . .	12th May 1923.
MALWA AGENCY.			
23. Dewas, Senior Branch . . . . .	33	Do. . . . .	30th July 1923.
24. Dewas, Junior Branch . . . . .	25	Do. . . . .	25th May 1923.
25. Jaora . . . . .	43	Do. . . . .	28th April 1923.
26. Ratlam . . . . .	162	Do. . . . .	13th May 1923.
27. Sitamau . . . . .	13	Do. . . . .	14th April 1923.
28. Ssilana . . . . .	51	Do. . . . .	18th Ditto.
29. Piproda . . . . .	17	Do. . . . .	21st May 1923.
SOUTHERN STATES AGENCY.			
30. Dhar . . . . .	77	Do. . . . .	19th June 1923.
31. Jhabua . . . . .	121	Do . . . . .	10th April 1923.
32. Barwani . . . . .	43	Do. . . . .	25th May 1923.
33. Alirajpur . . . . .	107	Do. . . . .	28th November 1923.
34. Jobat . . . . .	20	Do. . . . .	28th March 1923.
GWALIOR RESIDENCY.			
35. Khaniadhana. (Gwalior Residency) . . . . .	14	Do. . . . .	23rd April 1923.
TOTAL	5,200		

## CHAPTER IV.

## Suggestions.

## CENSUS OF INDORE, BHOPAL AND REWA.

99. In the case of the three big States it is essential that an officer of high standing should be in charge of the Census with Assistants if necessary. Considerable trouble was experienced in Bhopal in some cases as the Census Officer did not carry sufficient weight and his orders were deliberately disregarded; especially in the city where people at first refused to act as census officials.

I am, however, inclined to think that in 1931 payment should be made to Enumerators and Supervisors. This would mean about 8 or 10 days' pay altogether, on working days. Several States gave pay and Bhatta on this occasion with excellent results.

## CENSUS OF OTHER STATES.

100. *Village Register*.—As soon as the taking of the Census is determined at least 6 months before the Census Officer is appointed a Village Register for each small Estate, Pargana should be prepared, giving a list of its villages with the number of estimated houses and copies of this supplied to the Census, Land Records and Revenue Officers within one month. The two latter should report to the Census Officer whether the list tallies with their records and note the points of difference. The Census Officer should visit all Pargana headquarters, and correct the list in consultation with local officials. A Pargana map showing all the villages in it should be prepared and copies kept by the Pargana and Census Officers marked with Circle boundaries.

This work should be rendered comparatively simple after the careful compilation of these lists for three Censuses.

101. *Special Lists*.—Each Patwari should be called on to prepare a list of locally recognised *dialects* (not languages), *Castes* and *Occupations* in his circle and send it through the revenue authority to the Census Officer, before the commencement of the rains. A rough estimate of the numbers of each caste and the followers of different occupations should, if possible, also be given in the list. The Census Officer will check the castes and occupations and prepare separate lists for each Pargana separating out Jungle tribes and the Depressed classes from the rest. In cases of doubt he will correct them on the spot. These lists are most useful as a check during Tabulation.

At each headquarters the Census Officer will keep lists showing—

*Castes*, where found in any appreciable number,

*Occupations*, the castes which usually follow them,

*Dialects*, the classes which speak them.

These should be prepared as soon as the Preliminary Enumeration is finished and sent to the Provincial Superintendent of Census along with the Enumeration Books.

102. Presuming that the next Census will be taken on the present system I would suggest the following :—

- (1) That the General Village Register should be compiled as soon as it is known that a Census is to take place six months *before* the Provincial Superintendent of Census takes up his appointment. On this occasion it was started far too late, in February only. The attached form can be printed locally at any press in Indore and sent to small States while the big States can print their own. These must be sent to the Provincial Superintendent of Census as soon as his appointment is notified.

- (2) A bare list of villages, inhabited and uninhabited, with the names of hamlets entered under each parent village, inhabited and uninhabited, should be prepared in Deonagri character by the Patwaris and Kanungos, and sent to the Provincial Superintendent of Census arranged in alphabetical order, transliterated in English. In the States of Indore, Bhopal and Rewa the names should be arranged by Parganas alphabetically. This list should be printed and copies kept by the State Census Officers, and ten copies supplied to the Provincial Superintendent at once. These copies will be utilised in the Abstraction Office to prepare Register A of 1931 or any similar Table.
- (3) *Keeping up a corrected village list.*—During the last decade transfers of villages from one Pargana to another and, in some cases, exchanges between States besides the transfer of whole units from one Political Charge to another, took place. This caused the greatest difficulty in adjusting figures for the several decades. It would be very simple if every State insisted that the Revenue Establishment had the village list corrected for each Pargana and adjusted the existing Census Records *as soon as a change was made*. This procedure, which involves very little labour if done at the time, saves incalculable trouble during the actual Census when there is much to be done. It is, after all, an essential record, and it is surprising to find that Darbars do not always insist on such adjustment being made in the ordinary yearly revision of their revenue papers. Experience shows that it is not regularly done in any State.
- (4) *Entries in Schedule.*—In filling in the Census Schedule as soon as entries of persons in a house are completed, a blank should be left and the next house be commenced on the next page. This will act as a check on the number of houses.
- (5) *Lists of Castes, Dialects and Occupations.*—The rough lists of *Castes, Tribes or Races of Dialects and Occupations* mentioned above, should be combined into a single list of Castes, etc. and of Occupations, by each State Census Officer and others and sent to the Provincial Superintendent of Census to assist in checking entries in compiling the list for the Central India Agency as a whole. This should not be difficult in the light of the experience acquired.
- (6) The three big States should, if possible, send a responsible officer to supervise their abstraction and compilation work, a senior official from each district to act as Supervisor and two Fatwaris to act as checkers who should remain at Indore until the compilation is over.

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

103. *Office Establishment.*—As soon as the decennial Census is determined on, a senior head clerk from the Central India Agency cadre, knowing Hindi and the country, should be placed in charge of the Census work in addition to his other duties and posted to the Central India Agency Office, so that as soon as a Provincial Superintendent of Census is appointed he can be detailed for Census duty without difficulty. He could look up all records of the last Censuses and see to the issue of the Village Registers mentioned above. Soon after the opening of the Census Office a Translator who knows the Vernaculars of the country should be brought in, an Accountant, a Record-keeper and a typist who have worked as such should also be obtained from the permanent staff. The advantage of having men from the permanent establishment does not require comment, as it ensures keeping the office work and its accounts, and records more systematically than is the case with temporary hands.

104. *Accommodation.*—In 1901 and 1911 great difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for the Abstraction and Tabulation Office but it was successfully overcome in 1921 by the utilisation of the empty European barracks at Indore.

## PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT.

105. What conditions will be 10 years hence it is not easy to say, but I consider that a Provincial Superintendent of Census will be needed from the start of the operations up to the final enumeration and preferably he should be a Political Officer, otherwise instructions are apt to be disregarded. For control of the subsequent processes one Indian Deputy Superintendent of Census with experience could carry on the work under the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General at Indore where the Abstraction office should be located.

106. *Schedule*.—With regard to the schedule I would abolish the use of the term Animist. It is impossible to secure even an approximately correct return and it would be far better to omit this record. The caste column gives the jungle tribe return sufficiently for all practical purposes.

The columns dealing with occupation are very difficult to deal with, viz., 9, 10, 11. Column 9 can be fairly well filled in but the record in column 10 is, in my opinion, useless. It is, at any rate when filled in by the class of enumerator, met with in Central India, largely school boys, most misleading, and valueless for the purposes of discussion. Column 11 is also not very easy to have correctly filled in, but might perhaps remain, but instead of writing the occupation of the head of the house it would be simpler to write "Dependant" opposite the person dealt with.

Column 16 also appears to be of little use owing to the difficulty of getting proper replies. It might well be omitted.

## CANTONMENTS AND CIVIL STATIONS.

As separate figures for Civil and Military areas of Cantonments are sometimes referred to these should be compiled by wards and printed separately on future occasions for all British Administered Areas.

# GENERAL REGISTER OF VILLAGES & HAMLETS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1931.

جنرل رجسٹر مراضعات داخلی کھیڑہ جات یا پوروں کے بنابر مردمشماری سنہ ۱۹۳۱ ع

जनरल रजिस्टर मौजात और दाखौली खड़े, पाड़े या पुरे वास्ते सेन्सस सन १९३१ ई०

Register for \_\_\_\_\_ Pargana \_\_\_\_\_

رجسٹر بايت \_\_\_\_\_ پامنا \_\_\_\_\_

ریاست ریاسات

حاکمیر جاگیئر

پورکھ

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Number and name of hamlets, if any belonging to village included.	Number of houses in each village or hamlet.		Persons proposed for employment as.		Number of Census.		REMARKS.		
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.	Circle.	Block.			
نمبر سلسلہ	نام موضع نام سؤجا	تعداد نام موضع کے پوروں یا آڑوں وغیرہ نمبر اور نام داخولی خड़े پुरے پاड़े وغیرہ	نمبر آباد آباد	نمبر مکانات غیر آباد یا کھڑے وغیرہ نمبر مکانات غیر آباد	سوپر وایزر (نگران)	شمار شمار انمونیٹر	حلقہ سارکال	بلوک بلوک تھاں	کیفیت کیفیت		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

For instructions, see back.

हिदायत के लिये पीछे देखो

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING FORM.

- 1 Fill in at present up to and including column 9 only.
- 2 Write all entries in Hindi.
- 3 Columns 3 and 4 should show *separately* the number of houses in the village and its hamlets as in example below:—

Serial Number.	Name of village.	Name of village and hamlet.	Number of house.	
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Deoguraria. ...	Deoguraria khas ...	50	8
		Hamlets—		
		(a) Kishanpura ...	10	2
		(b) Ghasmandi ...	12	6
		(c) Gowaltoli ...	2	0
		Total of village and hamlets.	74	16
2	Ralamandal. ...	Ralamandal ...	80	5
		No hamlets ...		

- 4 When complete Register should be filed by Parganas.
- 5 One copy of this should be kept by the Darbar, the other being sent to the Census Office at Indore.

## हिदायत वास्ते नकशा रजिस्टर मौजात

खानेपुरी रजिस्टर की नसबत हदायत

- 1 फिखहाल फक्त नकशे की खानिपुरी १ से ८ तक करी
- 2 तसाम हालत हिन्दी में लिखो
- 3 खाने २ और ४ में मकानात खास गांव के मकरे, पुरे दाबलो खड़े, पाड़े अलाहिदा अलाहिदा नोचे लिखे सुवाफिक लिखो:—
- 4 खाने ३ र ४ में खास मरुख के मकानात की तददा अरु दाखली मरुखे केबरे पाठे की एलिखे एलिखे की जाये

नंबर सلسله	गांव का नाम मरुख	गांव मकरा दाखली खड़े पुरा पाड़ा मरुख	मकानात मकानात	मकानात		
				खास आब	खाली गैर आब	
१	२	३	४	५	६	
१	देव गुराबा	देव गुराबा खास मकरे	५०	८	८	
						खास देवगुराबा
						मरुख
						किसनपुरा
२	राबा मंडल	राबा मंडल कोई मकरा नहीं	६४	५	५	
						मरुख
						मैदान गार्ड मरुखे
						गवालटोली

- 8 वाद तैयार होने के रजिस्टर परगनेवार शामिल करना
- 9 एक नकल इसकी दरबार दफ्तर में रखी जावे व दुसरी सक्स दफ्तर इंदौर को भेजी जावे
- 10 एक नकल इसकी दरबार दफ्तर में रखी जावे व दुसरी सक्स दफ्तर इंदौर को भेजी जावे

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