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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

(Madhya Bharat & Bhopal)

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

PART I - ENUMERATION

BY

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GWALIOR

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

MADHYA BHARAT CENSUS, 1951

PART I.—ENUMERATION

SECTION I.—GENERAL

Historical.—

1. The Madhya Bharat of today is one of the Part 'B' States under the Constitution of India. It was constituted in 1948 and comprises the territories of 22 princely States of Central India which have since been blotted out of the map of India. Prior to the abolition of the States, there were regular censuses of these territories back to 1881 but they were all taken inside the wider frame-work of the old Central India Agency and their record is largely mingled with that of other princely territories which are now included in the States of Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal. To this there is one exception; the former Gwalior State which was placed in direct relation with the Government of India in 1921 took its own censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1941 as an independent and separate census entity.

2. The Census of 1st March, 1951, was thus the first Census taken of Madhya Bharat as a single unified State.

Preliminary Work.—

3. Preliminary arrangements for the taking of the present Census were initiated by the Madhya Bharat Government in 1948 when I was appointed Census Commissioner for the State and a combined Census and Electoral Rolls Department was created. It is unnecessary to burden this report with details of the work done during the following eighteen months. It seems sufficient to say that much of the spade work in connection with the Census was carried out in conjunction with the preparation of electoral rolls and that by the end of March, 1950, Census Charges had been framed, Charge Superintendents appointed, General Village Registers and House Lists prepared and the houses numbered. The task of getting the Village Registers ready was anything but easy. Between June, 1948 and October, 1949, there were so many changes in the number of administrative units and their boundaries and so many transfers of villages from one area to another that the registers for many Tahsils had to be written up again and again. In 1950, a large scale inter-transfer of enclaves took place and this again necessitated a revision of the lists of a number of Tahsils.

Census Legislation.—

4. The present Census was taken under the provisions

of the Indian Census Act, 1948 (Act No. XXXVII of 1948). This Act is a permanent measure and it applies to all the States. It empowers the Government of India to appoint Census Superintendents for taking the Census of the States and vests in the Census Commissioner for India, the direction and control of the decennial and all other censuses throughout India.

5. The enumeration was once again carried out on an unpaid basis, the State providing the agency for its execution and the Central Government, the funds for its supervision. The Census is and must remain a Central subject for it is the influence and prestige of the Central Government that make unpaid enumeration possible.

Personnel.—

6. The Government of India took over the Census of this State on the 1st of April, 1950, and with effect from the same date I was appointed as Census Superintendent of Madhya Bharat and Bhopal States. Throughout the enumeration stage Shri A. Hasan, the Census Officer, Bhopal, remained in-charge of the Bhopal Census.

7. Shri Daya Ram Gupta, Assistant Secretary, Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly, who was associated with me at the censuses of 1931 and 1941 and had been working as a Deputy Census Commissioner since May, 1949, was placed in-charge of the Northern Division with headquarters at Gwalior. In August, 1950, Shri Surendra Nath Dube, Development Commissioner, Madhya Bharat, was appointed on a part-time basis Deputy Census Commissioner, Southern Division with headquarters at Indore.

Accommodation.—

8. The offices of the Census Commissioner and the Deputy Census Commissioner, Northern Division were both accommodated in a private building in Temak's garden. The office of the Deputy Census Commissioner, Southern Division was located in the spare rooms of the Development Commissioner's Office. The accommodation was insufficient both at Gwalior and Indore.

Census Conference.—

9. I attended the Conference of Census Superintendents held in New Delhi in February, 1950. The Conference discussed many important matters; of

these there were two of special importance, *viz.*, (i) the nature, form and the scope of the Census Questionnaire and (ii) the procedure and method of enumeration. The decisions taken at the Conference were most important. They cleared up the

obscure points in the Census Scheme and also led to alterations in the Questionnaire. The discussions at the Conference were most helpful and it is recommended that a similar conference should be held on the next occasion.

SECTION II.—GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS

General Notifications and Orders.—

10. The procedure adopted on the present occasion was, generally speaking, the same as that followed in this part of the country at previous censuses, and as the people are now familiar with what is to be done when taking a census, no trouble was experienced.

11. To begin with, the notification of the Government of India announcing their intention to take a census of India in 1951 was republished in the State Gazette. Immediately after this a preliminary circular containing a summary of the general scheme for the organisation and conduct of the Census was issued to all District Officers, and Tahsildars. The territory was then divided into Census Districts, the scheme of Census Charges revised and a Government notification announcing the appointments of District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents was published in the State Gazette. Then followed further notifications by Government delegating to District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents the powers of appointment of Census Officers and to District Magistrates of sanctioning prosecution under the Indian Census Act. Notifications and circulars calling upon the people to render all possible assistance to Census Officers in the taking of the Census were issued from time to time. In one of these notifications, important provisions of the Indian Census Act were reproduced in Hindi and particular attention was drawn to the provisions relating to the maintenance of Census House numbers. Government also addressed several letters to all the Heads of Departments asking them to inform their subordinates to help in the taking of the Census and to discountenance all attempts on the part of the latter to shirk census work.

12. The Census Divisions referred to above require a word of explanation. The territory of the State was first divided into Census Districts and the latter subdivided into Census Charges. The Census District generally corresponded with the Revenue District and the Census of each of them was placed under its District Officer. The Charge corresponded with a Tahsil and the Charge Superintendent was generally the Tahsildar. To this there were a few exceptions; the cities of Gwalior and Indore were made separate Census Districts, the towns of Ratlam and Mhow Cantonment were treated as separate Charges and the census of Tahsils, where settlement operations were in progress, was entrusted to the Assistant Settlement Officer. Appendix I gives a list of Census Districts and Charges. While the District Census Officer was responsible for the Census of his district, the real pivot of the census structure was the Tahsildar. In this State it is impossible for the District Officer to find time to attend to all the correspondence involved and to draft and issue detailed instructions for the guidance of the Charge

Superintendents. This was the consideration in view when I decided to correspond, as far as possible, direct with the Charge Superintendents.

Training of Charge Superintendents and their Assistants.—

13. In Madhya Bharat the existing district organisation is a feeble instrument for carrying out a large scale operation like the Census. When the Census started there was only one Deputy Collector in the majority of districts and the Collectors and Tahsildars were too fully occupied to study the instructions with anything like the care they require or to train the enumeration staff and inspect their work. This was the consideration in view when the Madhya Bharat Government decided to provide in my budget seven posts of Census Inspectors. This generous addition to my staff enabled me to arrange for a thorough check of census work at all stages and also for a systematic training of all grades of Census Officers. The Inspectors chosen were all men with Census experience. They were thoroughly trained in the head office and then sent out to the districts. In June and July, 1950, they held training classes at the headquarters of each district for the instructions of Charge Superintendents and a limited number of Supervisors and Enumerators. Oral instructions were given in regard to the preliminary formation of circles and blocks, the preparation of Charge Register and the revision of house numbers. The opportunity was also taken to discuss the Census Questionnaire. A portion of the town or a neighbouring village was formed into a typical Census Charge and the Census Officers were taken round by the Inspector and made actually to prepare the Charge Register and fill up the Block Lists and enumeration slips for a few houses. All errors found were freely discussed, explained and corrected. On return from this tour, the Census Inspectors reported to me what exactly were the enumerators' difficulties in filling up the enumeration slips and this enabled me to elucidate by explanation and illustration all the difficult points in the instructions which I subsequently issued for the guidance of the Supervisors and Enumerators.

Other elements of preparatory work.—

14. The general scheme for the organisation and conduct of the Census having been circulated and the District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents appointed, the other main elements of the preparatory work of the Census consisted of:—

- (i) Preparation of the Village and Town Register.
- (ii) Preparation of the Charge Register.
- (iii) Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators.
- (iv) Training of Supervisors and Enumerators.

(v) Revision of House numbers and preparation of House Lists and final sub-division of Charges into Supervisor's Circle and of Supervisor's circle into enumeration blocks.

(vi) Distribution of forms.

15. A Census Calendar was prepared and printed and copies circulated showing the dates on which the different stages of the operation had to be begun and completed. This gives at a glance an idea of what was to be done, and when, right up to and including the enumeration (Appendix II).

16. A form was also prescribed for submission to me of progress reports. These enabled me to keep myself informed of the progress of the work in various Charges. It also kept the Census Officers up to the mark and enabled me and my staff to keep a vigilant eye on the weak links in the Census chain. Instructions to District Officers and Charge Superintendents are contained in a series of circulars covering every single detail of all the preparatory work that was to be done in the Districts and Tahsils.

The General Village Register.—

17. The first item on the Census Calendar is the General Village Register. This Register (supplemented by the Town Register) provides the basis for the organisation of Census work in the districts. It is prepared Tahsilwise and it gives the names of every revenue village whether inhabited or not, every town or city and every forest village or other area not included in any revenue village. In other columns provided in the Register are written against each village the names of hamlets and the number of inhabitants in the village and in case of villages transferred from another Tahsil a remark to that effect. A similar Register is prepared for the towns or cities included in the Tahsil. The main object of this Register is to ensure that no area is overlooked at the enumeration. As already stated this Register was ready in the districts before the Census started so that it was possible for me to get it checked at once. The process of check involved considerable labour. The errors and discrepancies found could not be corrected and removed till September, 1950. There seems to be consensus of opinion that the preparation of this Register is unnecessary but so far as Madhya Bharat is concerned, I am afraid that the whole process will have to be repeated at the next Census. The reason is that the question of reducing the number of districts and tahsils is again under the consideration of the Government and it is almost certain that by 1961 many of the existing Tahsils will have disappeared and the boundaries of those retained will have been considerably modified.

Charge Register.—

18. Immediately after the finalization of the Village and Town Registers for each Charge, every Charge Superintendent proceeded to break up his Charge into Census sub-divisions. These were—(a) the Circle, of which the number varied from charge to charge, under a Supervisor; and (b) the Block, of which the number was usually from 5 to 10 in a Circle, under an Enumerator.

19. In the instructions it was made clear that the circles should lie completely within a charge and the

blocks within the circle. Every village was treated as a separate block but when a village was so large as to require more than one enumerator to deal with it, co-enumerators were appointed and the blocks assigned to them clearly defined. In cities, Wards in a charge were divided into circles and circles into blocks. In medium size towns a circle coincided with the ward and small towns, as a rule, were treated as a circle. The formation of circles and blocks is a laborious task and much labour can be avoided if in future every polling station within a tahsil or ward is treated as a circle and the latter subdivided into blocks. The number of houses within a polling station is approximately 500 in urban areas and therefore each polling station in these areas can easily be sub-divided into five blocks of 100 houses each. In rural areas the number of villages comprised in a polling station varies from 1 to 15 and each of them should as usual be treated as a block. Where villages are small, more than one block should be assigned to an enumerator. If this is done, it will be quite easy to publish the population figures for constituencies along with those of tahsils, cities and towns.

20. After completing the scheme of circles and blocks, the next step was to prepare the Charge Register also known as the Charge List. This is a list of Census Divisions showing the personnel proposed to be appointed for each division and sub-division. On completion these registers were sent to me for scrutiny. It was found that many of them had not been prepared in accordance with the instructions given. In some, villages had not been entered in geographical order and in almost all of them the circles and blocks proposed were too small. The errors and omissions discovered were brought to the notice of the Charge Superintendents and the latter were requested to send revised proposals as early as possible. This Register is very important and very great care is required in preparing and checking it.

Appointments of Supervisors and Enumerators.—

21. The revised Charge Registers came in by the middle of September, 1950. They were again carefully examined in my office and on my approval the Charge Superintendents issued appointment orders to the Supervisors and Enumerators. Printed forms of appointment orders were supplied by me to the District Officers and Charge Superintendents in advance.

22. The Supervisors and Enumerators were with few exceptions Government employees. In rural areas the bulk of the actual enumeration work was done by the Patwari. In towns and cities the work was carried through chiefly by school teachers and Government and Municipal clerks. In the cities of Gwalior and Indore some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of willing Government employees for these jobs.

23. The general effect of the system of enumeration, so far as the employment of enumerators is concerned, has been to produce an enumeration of nearly 80 lacs of people by only 13,622 enumerators, giving an average of 580 persons per enumerator. The total number of Supervisors was 2,040. (For details see Appendix III).

House Numbering.—

24. A preliminary house numbering was carried out in 1948 according to instructions contained in

Shri M. W. W. M. Yeatts' circular letters No. Y 4, dated the 27th November, 1947, and 23rd January, 1948. The work was done in conjunction with the preparation of the initial electoral roll. House Lists had also been prepared in the course of this process. The final house numbering was confined to repainting the faded numbers and giving new numbers to houses that had sprung up during the intervening period. The work in each circle started immediately after the Diwali and was finished by the end of November, 1950. The work was carried out by the Supervisors who concurrently with this also prepared the House Lists for their circles. On the completion of house numbering in his circle, each Supervisor made a final distribution of the houses among the enumerators and sent a corrected return of the Houses and Blocks in his circle to the Charge Superintendents. Each Charge Superintendent then made a similar final return for his Charge and sent it to the District Officer. From these returns a revised abstract of Census Divisions and Sub-Divisions in each district was prepared and sent to me. The punctual submission of this abstract and of the Charge Register is very important as the requirements of various census forms are calculated from these returns. Oral instructions in regard to house numbering were given to Charge Superintendents and Supervisors at Tahsil headquarters in September and October, 1950. The procedure for this operation is fully described in the Supervisor's Manual Part I and this booklet was in the hands of every Supervisor when house numbering started.

25. In order to identify each and every slip with the locality in which it was used, a Code Number was given to every district and within the district to each tahsil, town, ward and village. The Code Number of the district was printed on the slip, those of the tahsil, the town, the village, the ward and the house were inscribed on each and every slip by the enumerators during the process of enumeration.

Instructions to Supervisors and Enumerators.—

26. It was found necessary to commence at an early date the preparation of instructions to be issued for the guidance of Supervisors and Enumerators. It was realised from the first that the drafting of a set of instructions equally suitable and intelligible to all the members of the enumeration staff was a work of peculiar importance and difficulty. Considerable care was, therefore, bestowed on the instructions at the time of drafting them and in revising and finalising them. The draft was first circulated among the District Officers and Charge Superintendents for criticism and suggestions. The comments received were fully considered and all difficult and doubtful points were again gone into, settled and further elucidated in the revised draft.

27. The final instructions were issued in four parts:—

Part I.—Instructions to Supervisors.—Summarising the duties of the Supervisors under the Census Act and embodying (a) directions as to the revision of house numbering and the preparation of House Lists and (b) the Census Questionnaire and brief instructions relating to enumerators.

Part II.—Instructions to Supervisors.—Gave detailed instructions for filling up the Census slips.

Part III.—Instructions to Enumerators.—Reproduced the Census Questionnaire and embodied instructions for filling up the Census slips and a summary of the procedure for enumeration.

Part IV.—The Enumerator's Chart.—Gave in a handy form a summary of the instructions for filling up the Census slips and the contractions and abbreviations to be used in recording answers.

28. Parts I, II and III were bound together to form the Supervisor's Manual and all the four parts together were supplied only to the Charge Superintendents and District Census Officers.

29. Instructions to Enumerators were kept down to a minimum whereas those issued for the use of Supervisors were elaborate and in addition contained illustrations and hints to guide these officers in their training of Enumerators.

Training of the Staff.—

30. Training began in June, 1950 and was continued till the eve of enumeration. Throughout this period the bulk of instructional work was carried out by the Census Inspectors. In June, 1950, they gave oral instructions to Charge Superintendents in regard to the formation of Census sub-divisions in the Charges, the preparation of the Charge Registers and the procedure for enumeration. During the period from the 15th of August to the end of October training in house-numbering and the filling up of Census slips was given to Charge Superintendents and such Supervisors and Enumerators as could be got together at Tahsil headquarters. In the third round of their tour which commenced immediately after house-numbering had been finished, the Inspectors checked house-numbering and held classes at Tahsil headquarters and other convenient centres for the instruction of Supervisors and Enumerators. After receiving training the Charge Superintendents opened classes at convenient centres in their Charge and imparted instructions to Supervisors who in their turn trained their Enumerators. In addition District Census Officers and Deputy Census Commissioners held meetings at all important centres at which further instructions and practice was given to the enumeration staff. Great stress was laid on practice. Before undertaking instructional work the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors were required to fill up slips for a few families and to get them corrected by their immediate superior officers. The slips filled in by the Charge Superintendents were corrected by the Deputy Census Commissioner, Northern Division and then submitted to me. After perusal I returned them with further remarks. A list of the typical and common errors that came to notice during the process were issued to Charge Superintendents for their guidance.

31. The Charge Superintendents were requested to arrange a programme of meetings for the training of the Supervisors and Enumerators. I and the Deputy Census Commissioners attended some of these meetings and satisfied ourselves that the work was proceeding on right lines.

32. Conferences were also held by the Charge Superintendents and Inspectors at Tahsil headquarters and other convenient centres where they explained to the

people the significance of the Census questions and the manner in which these questions were to be answered.

Distribution of Forms.—

33. Appendix IV gives the number of forms used in 1950-51.

34. The forms were sent out in three consignments :—

(1) The enumeration slips for actual enumeration. These were supplied to me by the Forms Press, Aligarh, in separate packages for each district; but owing to restrictions on booking I could not despatch them all to their respective destinations at once. My office had, therefore, to arrange for the storage of a large number of packages over a period of two months and thereafter to despatch them and pay the extra freight involved.

(2) Block and House Lists, Circle and Charge Summaries, Enumerators Abstracts, Appointment Orders to Supervisors and Enumerators.

(3) National Registers of Citizens.

35. Meticulous directions for the distribution of enumeration pads were issued early but the result, I fear, cannot be considered satisfactory. Fantastic demands for additional supplies came in at the last moment and had to be met by getting 2 lakhs slips printed locally. This was largely due to lack of system and to some extent to hysterical demands by Supervisors in some Charges. The

supply of forms was ample for every district but their distribution among the Charges was made without any attention to requirements. The same thing happened in the Charges. The result was that some Charges in the district and some Circles within the Charge ran short while others were oversupplied. It is difficult to cope with local extravagances of the kind. Probably the only way to secure proper economy in this matter is to get the slips distributed as early as possible. At the same time it is necessary to check wastage of forms by supplying to each Charge a sufficient quantity of pads of 50 and 25 slips.

36. The supply of other forms was ample all over. There is no doubt that I printed too many of them but that was an error on the right side.

Final revision of Census arrangements.—

37. It was specially impressed upon the Charge Superintendents that they should review all the arrangements in their Charges during the last week of January, 1951, and satisfy themselves that all the preparations for enumeration had been duly made in their Charges and that all Supervisors and Enumerators were ready to carry out the work of enumeration expeditiously. The Charge Superintendents were also requested to issue directions to their Supervisors that the latter should see that all arrangements within their Circles were completed as long beforehand as possible so that nothing remained unsettled or undecided on the 1st of February, 1951.

SECTION III.—ENUMERATION

Final Instructions.—

38. The training of the staff completed, house-numbering, block lists, etc., thoroughly checked and all other arrangements perfected, the Enumerators were once again collected by their Supervisors at a convenient centre and given final instructions especially for entries in columns 9 to 12. There were also special instructions for entries of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Class people.

The method of enumeration.—

39. The most fundamental changes in the method of enumeration were first the fixation of the period from the 9th February, 1951 to the sunrise in the morning of the 1st March, 1951, as the period of enumeration and secondly the enumeration of persons temporarily absent from their usual place of abode or at their usual home.

40. Briefly the system followed was this :—

(1) In every block the enumeration was to be commenced and completed within the enumeration period. During this interval the Enumerator visited every house in his block and enumerated according to the instructions given every person whom he found there and also all those who normally lived in that house. When taking the census of a house the Enumerator specifically asked if any person normally living in the house was

temporarily absent. Every such person was also enumerated unless he had left the house before the 9th February, 1951 and was not expected to return until after the 1st March, 1951. In all such cases the information necessary for filling up the Census slips was to be obtained from a member of the household or from some relative, friend or if necessary from a neighbour of the absent person. Visitors or guests temporarily staying with friends and relatives in a household were not counted if they had some other usual or permanent home and had left it on or after the 9th February, 1951 or if they expected to go back to it before sunrise on the 1st March, 1951. Such persons were enumerated at the place found only in case they had not been enumerated anywhere else or had been away from their homes throughout the enumeration period.

(2) Prisoners in jails and patients in hospitals, lunatic asylums or any similar institutions in which persons remain for long periods of time were, as a rule, enumerated as unrelated members of "institutional households" in which they were found. Only those who had not remained in the institution throughout the enumeration period were not counted there.

(3) Members of the wandering tribes, *Sadhus* and tramps, etc., who have no permanent home or residence anywhere but who just "park" for a few hours in a locality and then move on were treated as houseless population. These were counted wherever they

were found during the night preceding the sunrise of the 1st March, 1951.

41. The enumeration went off smoothly in all places and was everywhere taken up and finished within the dates prescribed. In some villages of Sailana Tahsil of the Ratlam District there were occasional instances of the Bhils leaving their villages and refusing to give information but these were satisfactorily dealt with by the local authorities.

Inspections.—

42. From the commencement of the enumeration the closest supervision was exercised not only by the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors 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 officers on the alert. The District Census Officers, the Deputy Census Commissioners and the Census Inspectors 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. All District Officers were unanimous in thinking that on the whole the instructions issued were thoroughly understood and acted upon and the records examined by them were found to be satisfactory in all places.

43. In every Charge and Circle the work of checking proceeded simultaneously with the enumeration. As each pad was finished it was at once passed on to the Supervisor for checking the entries. The Supervisors carried out a 100 per cent. check of the slips of their circle whereas the Charge Superintendents checked as many as they could in each circle in their charge. The percentage of slips checked by the Charge Superintendents on the spot was necessarily small but their main job during the enumeration period was to see that the work of checking was being vigorously and systematically carried out by their subordinates.

Final Check.—

44. The decisive hour of reckoning was the sunrise in the morning of the 1st March, 1951 and every Enumerator was required to bring his record up to that hour. For this purpose he revisited every house in his block and carried out a final check during the 1st three days of March. In the course of this process he cancelled the slips of persons who had died and prepared new slips for newly born children and such visitors as had not been enumerated anywhere during the enumeration period. The work was completed everywhere within the prescribed period of three days. The Charge Superintendents and Supervisors moved about as much as possible while the check was going on.

The Census of Railways and Cantonments.—

45. The census of railway areas and Cantonments formed part of the general district operations. Large stations were formed into separate circles of the local charge and all wayside stations, level crossings, etc., were included in the block of the local circle. The instructions issued by the Railway Authorities to their staff were closely followed and the latter gave all practical assistance and cordially co-operated in the work. In some places there was some difficulty at

first but once the Charge Superintendents got into touch with the liaison railway officer the work went ahead quite smoothly. The Census of the Mhow Cantonment and other military areas presented no difficulty. The census arrangements made by the Executive Officer, Mhow Cantonment were most satisfactory and the outturn of work in this Charge was distinctly better than that of other urban Charges.

Provisional Figures.—

46. Detailed instructions for the compilation of provisional totals were issued to the District Census Officers and the Charge Superintendents well in advance of commencement of enumeration. The instructions to enumerators were that they should (i) count and note down on the cover of each enumeration pad the number of males and females and of displaced and literate males and females and (ii) fill in the columns in the Enumerator's Abstract and hand it over to their Supervisor with the pads. The latter after satisfying themselves of the accuracy of the figures, combined the totals of all the blocks in their Circle Summaries and from these Charge Superintendents prepared their Charge Summaries. The District Officers combined the totals of all Charges and telegraphed the district total direct to the Census Commissioner for India and also to me. All the figures were in by 11th March, 1951. One or two discrepancies occurred in the wires but these were soon discovered and the corrected figures supplied to the Census Commissioner for India in time to be embodied in the provisional totals for India.

47. The provisional total for the State differed from the final total by 9,801 or 0.12%.

The Census Questionnaire.—

48. The difficulties encountered in filling up the enumeration slips will be noted in the appropriate sections of the main report. Here a few general remarks will suffice. No difficulty was experienced in dealing with questions identical with those of the previous Census but the introduction of new columns, particularly those relating to economic characteristics required particular attention on the part of the instructing agency and made the task of drafting instructions very difficult. In translating the questions and in drafting the Manuals for Supervisors and Enumerators much care and attention had to be given to the choice of the Hindi equivalents of the terms used in the Questionnaire. The expression "Head of the Household" itself gave rise to doubts—some of an amusing nature. The majority of enumerators clung to the immediate meaning of the term and entered as "Head of the Household" the person who was regarded by the members of the household as their head. I feel that information of some value has been lost by leaving the term undefined. The information about relationship to the head of the household is useless, unless the chief earner of the family is recorded as the head of the household. I suggest that on the next occasion it should be made clear that the name of the economic head of the family should be entered in this column. The distinction between a self-supporting person and an earning dependant was not easy to grasp and the exhibition of the hardworked wife as a drone made matters worse. In the case of rural families there

is such a confusion of contributions that make up the family income and there is in addition so much difference between the popular concept of self-supporting condition and economic reality that it is difficult to bring the correct position home to the average enumerator. These and other equally serious misconceptions came to notice in the course of the preliminary training given at district headquarters in July and August, 1950. The experience gained was most helpful in drafting and revising the instructions that were subsequently issued for the use of the enumeration staff. It is I think necessary that some oral instructions in selected areas should always precede the preparation and issue of Manuals and Instructions. It makes the Superintendent see things as the Enumerators see them and enable him to clarify in the instructions all the points that are likely to cause worry to the Enumerators.

The attitude of the people.—

49. The attitude of the people was most exemplary throughout. Being fully accustomed to the object of the Census from past enumerations the public showed no objection to the operation and gave all the information asked for by the Enumerators most cheerfully and

assisted the officers charged with the Census wholeheartedly.

Expenditure in the Districts.—

50. Appendix V gives details of expenditure incurred in the districts.

National Register of Citizens.—

51. This register is an important by-product of the 1951 Census. Appendix VI gives detailed information as regards its compilation and its use as a basis for regional enquiries.

Verification of the 1951 Census Count.—

52. On this occasion an attempt was made to estimate the completeness of the Census enumeration by means of local enquiries on a sample basis. The investigation was entrusted to judicial magistrates and a brief review of the result of investigation will be found in Appendix VII.

53. I suggest that in future verification of Census count by intensive sample investigation should find a place both in the budget and in the technical plan for every Census.

RANGLAL,
Census Commissioner,
Madhya Bharat.

APPENDIX I

**Statement showing the Local Areas and Officers-in-charge of those Areas
for Census Purposes**

Serial No.	Name of the Local Area (Jurisdiction)	Original designation of the Census Officer appointed for that area	Designation for Census purposes	Name of the Census Office
1	2	3	4	5
I. The whole of the Bhind District.				
	District Magistrate (Collector), District Bhind.	District Census Officer, Bhind.	District Census Office, Bhind.	
1.	The whole of the Bhind Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Bhind.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Bhind.	Tahsil Census Office, Bhind.
2.	The whole of the Gohad Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Gohad.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Gohad.	Tahsil Census Office, Gohad.
3.	The whole of the Mehgaon Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Mehgaon.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Mehgaon.	Tahsil Census Office, Mehgaon.
4.	The whole of the Lahar Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Lahar.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Lahar.	Tahsil Census Office, Lahar.
II. The whole of the Gird District.				
	District Magistrate (Collector), District Gird.	District Census Officer, Gird.	District Census Office, Gird.	
5.	The whole of the Gird Tahsil except Greater Gwalior.	Tahsildar, Pargana Gird.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Gird.	Tahsil Census Office, Gird.
6.	Municipalities of Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar, Lashkar and Morar Cantonments, Fort, Birla Nagar, <i>plus</i> all that area which was included in the Census of 1941 in Greater Gwalior.	Municipal Commissioner, Lashkar Municipality.	Additional District Census Officer, Gwalior.	City Census Office, Greater Gwalior.
7.	The whole of the Pichhore Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Pichhore.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Pichhore.	Tahsil Census Office, Pichhore.
8.	The whole of the Ghatigaon Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Ghatigaon.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Ghatigaon.	Tahsil Census Office, Ghatigaon.
9.	The whole of the Bhandar Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Bhandar.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Bhandar.	Tahsil Census Office, Bhandar.
III. The whole of the Morena District.				
	District Magistrate (Collector), District Morena.	District Census Officer, Morena.	District Census Office, Morena.	
10.	The whole of the Morena Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Morena.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Morena.	Tahsil Census Office, Morena.
11.	The whole of the Ambah Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Ambah.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Ambah.	Tahsil Census Office, Ambah.
12.	The whole of the Joura Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Joura.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Joura.	Tahsil Census Office, Joura.
13.	The whole of the Sabalgarh Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Sabalgarh.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Sabalgarh.	Tahsil Census Office, Sabalgarh.
14.	The whole of the Bijeypur Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Bijeypur.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Bijeypur.	Tahsil Census Office, Bijeypur.
15.	The whole of the Sheopur Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Sheopur.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Sheopur.	Tahsil Census Office, Sheopur.
IV. The whole of the Shivpuri District.				
	District Magistrate (Collector), District Shivpuri.	District Census Officer, Shivpuri.	District Census Office, Shivpuri.	
16.	The whole of the Shivpuri Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Shivpuri.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Shivpuri.	Tahsil Census Office, Shivpuri.
17.	The whole of the Pohri Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Pohri.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Pohri.	Tahsil Census Office, Pohri.
18.	The whole of the Pichhore Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Pichhore.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Pichhore.	Tahsil Census Office, Pichhore.
19.	The whole of the Karera Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Karera.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Karera.	Tahsil Census Office, Karera.
20.	The whole of the Kolaras Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Kolaras.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Kolaras.	Tahsil Census Office, Kolaras.

**Statement showing the Local Areas and Officers-in-charge of those Areas
for Census Purposes—contd.**

Serial No.	Name of the Local Area (Jurisdiction)	Original designation of the Census Officer appointed for that area	Designation for Census purposes	Name of the Census Office
1	2	3	4	5
V. The whole of the Goona District.				
		District Magistrate (Collector), District Goona.	District Census Officer, Goona.	District Census Office, Goona.
21.	The whole of the Goona Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Goona .	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Goona.	Tahsil Census Office, Goona.
22.	The whole of the Raghogarh Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Raghogarh.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Raghogarh.	Tahsil Census Office, Raghogarh.
23.	The whole of the Pachhar Tahsil.	Assistant Settlement Officer, Pachhar.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Pachhar.	Tahsil Census Office, Pachhar.
24.	The whole of the Chachaura Tahsil.	Assistant Settlement Officer, Chachaura.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Chachaura.	Tahsil Census Office, Chachaura.
25.	The whole of the Mungaoli Tahsil.	Assistant Settlement Officer, Mungaoli.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Mungaoli.	Tahsil Census Office, Mungaoli.
VI. The whole of the Bhilsa District.				
		District Magistrate (Collector), District Bhilsa	District Census Officer, Bhilsa.	District Census Office, Bhilsa.
26.	The whole of the Bhilsa Tahsil.	Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhilsa.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Bhilsa.	Tahsil Census Office, Bhilsa.
27.	The whole of the Basoda Tahsil.	Assistant Settlement Officer, Basoda.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Basoda.	Tahsil Census Office, Basoda.
28.	The whole of the Kurwai Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Kurwai.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Kurwai.	Tahsil Census Office, Kurwai.
VII. The whole of the Rajgarh District.				
		District Magistrate (Collector), District Rajgarh.	District Census Officer, Rajgarh.	District Census Office, Rajgarh.
29.	The whole of the Khilchipur Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Khilchipur.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana, Khilchipur.	Tahsil Census Office, Khilchipur.
30.	The whole of the Rajgarh Tahsil.	Assistant Settlement Officer, Rajgarh.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Rajgarh.	Tahsil Census Office, Rajgarh.
31.	The whole of the Biaora Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Biaora.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Biaora.	Tahsil Census Office, Biaora.
32.	The whole of the Narsingarh Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Narsingarh.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Narsingarh.	Tahsil Census Office, Narsingarh.
33.	The whole of the Sarangpur Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Sarangpur.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Sarangpur.	Tahsil Census Office, Sarangpur.
VIII. The whole of the Shajapur District.				
		District Magistrate (Collector), District Shajapur.	District Census Officer, Shajapur.	District Census Office, Shajapur.
34.	The whole of the Shujalpur Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Shujalpur.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Shujalpur.	Tahsil Census Office, Shujalpur.
35.	The whole of the Shajapur Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Shajapur.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Shajapur.	Tahsil Census Office, Shajapur.
36.	The whole of the Agar Tahsil .	Tahsildar, Pargana Agar.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Agar.	Tahsil Census Office, Agar
37.	The whole of the Susner Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Susner.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Susner.	Tahsil Census Office, Susner.
IX. The whole of the Ujjain District.				
		District Magistrate (Collector), District Ujjain.	District Census Officer, Ujjain.	District Census Office, Ujjain.
38.	The whole of the Ujjain Tahsil except Ujjain and Madhavnagar Municipal Area.	Tahsildar, Pargana Ujjain .	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Ujjain.	Tahsil Census Office, Ujjain.
39.	Ujjain and Madhavnagar Municipal Area.	Secretary, Ujjain Municipality	Charge Superintendent, Ujjain City.	City Census Office, Ujjain.
40.	The whole of the Mahidpur Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Mahidpur	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Mahidpur.	Tahsil Census Office, Mahidpur.
41.	The whole of the Tarana Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Tarana	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Tarana.	Tahsil Census Office, Tarana.
42.	The whole of the Barnagar. Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Barnagar	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Barnagar.	Tahsil Census Office, Barnagar.
43.	The whole of the Khachraud Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Kha-chraud.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Khachraud.	Tahsil Census Office, Khachraud.

**Statement showing the Local Areas and Officers-in-charge of those Areas
for Census Purposes—contd.**

Serial No.	Name of the Local Area (Jurisdiction)	Original designation of the Census Officer appointed for that area	Designation for Census purposes	Name of the Census Office
1	2	3	4	5
X. The whole of the Indore District.				
		District Magistrate (Collector), District Indore.	District Census Officer, Indore.	District Census Office, Indore.
44.	The whole of the Indore Tahsil except Indore Municipal Area.	Tahsildar, Pargana Indore ..	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Indore.	Tahsil Census Office, Indore.
45.	Indore Municipal Area ..	Municipal Executive Health Officer.	Additional District Census Officer, Indore.	City Census Office, Indore.
46.	The whole of the Sawer Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Sawer ..	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Sawer	Tahsil Census Office, Sawer
47.	The whole of the Depalpur Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Depalpur	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Depalpur.	Tahsil Census Office, Depalpur.
48.	The whole of the Mhow Tahsil except Mhow Cantonment.	Tahsildar, Pargana Mhow ..	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Mhow.	Tahsil Census Office, Mhow.
49.	Mhow Cantonment Area ..	Cantonment Executive Officer, Mhow.	Charge Superintendent, Mhow Cantonment.	Census Office, Mhow Cantonment.
XI. The whole of the Dewas District.				
		District Magistrate (Collector), District Dewas.	District Census Officer, Dewas.	District Census Office, Dewas.
50.	The whole of the Dewas Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Dewas ..	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Dewas.	Tahsil Census Office, Dewas.
51.	The whole of the Bagli Tahsil ..	Tahsildar, Pargana Bagli ..	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Bagli.	Tahsil Census Office, Bagli
52.	The whole of the Sonkatch Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Sonkatch.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Sonkatch.	Tahsil Census Office, Sonkatch.
53.	The whole of the Kannaud Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Kannaud	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Kannaud.	Tahsil Census Office, Kannaud.
54.	The whole of the Khategaon Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Khategaon	Charge Superintendent Pargana Khategaon.	Tahsil Census Office, Khategaon.
XII. The whole of the Mandasaur District.				
		District Magistrate (Collector), District Mandasaur	District Census Officer, Mandasaur.	District Census Office, Mandasaur.
55.	The whole of the Mandasaur Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Mandasaur ..	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Mandasaur.	Tahsil Census Office, Mandasaur.
56.	The whole of the Sitamau Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Sitamau.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Sitamau.	Tahsil Census Office, Sitamau.
57.	The whole of the Neemuch .. Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Neemuch ..	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Neemuch.	Tahsil Census Office, Neemuch.
58.	The whole of the Jawad Tahsil ..	Tahsildar, Pargana Jawad ..	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Jawad.	Tahsil Census Office, Jawad.
59.	The whole of the Garoth Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Garoth ..	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Garoth.	Tahsil Census Office, Garoth.
60.	The whole of the Bhanpura Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Bhanpura.	Charge Superintendent Pargana, Bhanpura.	Tahsil Census Office, Bhanpura.
61.	The whole of the Malhargarh Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Malhargarh.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Malhargarh.	Tahsil Census Office, Malhargarh.
62.	The whole of the Manasa Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Manasa	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Manasa.	Tahsil Census Office, Manasa.
XIII. The whole of the Ratlam District.				
		District Magistrate (Collector), District Ratlam.	District Census Officer, Ratlam.	District Census Office, Ratlam.
63.	The whole of the Ratlam Tahsil except Ratlam Municipal Area	Tahsildar, Pargana Ratlam ..	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Ratlam.	Tahsil Census Office, Ratlam.
64.	Ratlam Municipal Area ..	Secretary, Municipality Ratlam.	Charge Superintendent, Ratlam City.	City Census Office, Ratlam.
65.	The whole of the Sailana Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Sailana	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Sailana.	Tahsil Census Office, Sailana.
66.	The whole of the Jaora Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Jaora	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Jaora.	Tahsil Census Office, Jaora.
67.	The whole of the Alot Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Alot	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Alot.	Tahsil Census Office, Alot.

**Statement showing the Local Areas and Officers-in-charge of those Areas
for Census Purposes—concl'd.**

Serial No.	Name of the Local Area (Jurisdiction)	Original designation of the Census Officer appointed for that area	Designation for Census purposes	Name of the Census Office
1	2	3	4	5
XIV. The whole of the Dhar District.				
		District Magistrate (Collector), District Dhar.	District Census Officer, District Dhar.	District Census Office Dhar.
68.	The whole of the Kukshi Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Kukshi.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Kukshi.	Tahsil Census Office Kukshi.
69.	The whole of the Manawar Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Manawar.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Manawar.	Tahsil Census Office, Manawar.
70.	The whole of the Sardarpur Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Sardarpur	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Sardarpur.	Tahsil Census Office Sardarpur.
71.	The whole of the Dhar Tahsil excluding Dhar Town	Tahsildar, Pargana Dhar	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Dhar.	Tahsil Census Office, Dhar.
72.	Dhar Municipal Area	President, Municipality, Dhar	Add. Charge Superintendent, Dhar City.	Census Office, Municipality, Dhar.
73.	The whole of the Badnawar Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Badnawar	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Badnawar.	Tahsil Census Office, Badnawar.
XV. The whole of the Jhabua District.				
		District Magistrate (Collector), District Jhabua.	District Census Officer, Jhabua.	District Census Office, Jhabua.
74.	The whole of the Jhabua Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Jhabua	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Jhabua.	Tahsil Census Office, Jhabua.
75.	The whole of the Alirajpur Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Alirajpur.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Alirajpur.	Tahsil Census Office, Alirajpur.
76.	The whole of the Jobat Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Jobat	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Jobat.	Tahsil Census Office, Jobat.
77.	The whole of the Thandla Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Thandla.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana, Thandla.	Tahsil Census Office Thandla.
78.	The whole of the Petlawad Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Petlawad.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana, Petlawad.	Tahsil Census Office, Petlawad.
XVI. The whole of the Nimar District.				
		District Magistrate (Collector), District Nimar.	District Census Officer, Nimar.	District Census Office, Nimar.
79.	The whole of the Sendhwa Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Sendhwa.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Sendhwa.	Tahsil Census Office, Sendhwa.
80.	The whole of the Rajpur Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Rajpur.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Rajpur.	Tahsil Census Office, Rajpur.
81.	The whole of the Barwani Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Barwani.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Barwani..	Tahsil Census Office, Barwani.
82.	The whole of the Khargone Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Khargone.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Khargone.	Tahsil Census Office, Khargone.
83.	The whole of the Bhikangaon Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Bhikangaon.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Bhikangaon.	Tahsil Census Office, Bhikangaon.
84.	The whole of the Kasrawad Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Kasrawad	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Kasrawad.	Tahsil Census Office, Kasrawad.
85.	The whole of the Barwaha Tahsil	Tahsildar, Pargana Barwaha.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Barwaha.	Tahsil Census Office, Barwaha.
86.	The whole of the Maheshwar Tahsil.	Tahsildar, Pargana Maheshwar.	Charge Superintendent, Pargana Maheshwar..	Tahsil Census Office, Maheshwar.

APPENDIX II

Calendar for the 1951 Census

Serial No.	Detail of work.	Period.
1.	Appointment of Charge Superintendents	30th April, 1950.
2.	Preparation of the General Village Register by the Charge Superintendents	15th June, 1950.
3.	Submission of General Village Register by the Charge Superintendents to the District Census Officers and the Central Office.	20th June, 1950.
4.	Preparation of Charge Register by the Charge Superintendents	31st July, 1950.
5.	Training of Charge Superintendents and their Assistants—Commencement	15th August, 1950.
6.	Training of Charge Superintendents and their Assistants—Completion	31st October, 1950.
7.	Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators	31st August, 1950.
8.	Training of Supervisors and Enumerators—Commencement	15th September, 1950.
9.	Training of Supervisors and Enumerators—Completion	31st January, 1951.
10.	Scrutiny of house-numbers and house-lists and preparation of amended lists by the Supervisors—Commencement.	15th November, 1950.
11.	Scrutiny of house-numbers and house-lists and preparation of amended lists by the Supervisors—Completion.	30th November, 1950.
12.	Commencement of Enumeration	9th February, 1951.
13.	Completion of Enumeration	28th February, 1951.
14.	Reference date and time	1st March, 1951, Sunrise.
15.	Enumeration of houseless persons	During the night between 28th February and 1st March, 1951 or immediately after sunrise on the 1st March, 1951.
16.	Final check	1st March to 3rd March, 1951.

APPENDIX III
Census Division and Agency

Serial No.	District of State.	Number of			Number of			Average No. of Houses per			Remarks.
		Charges	Circles	Blocks	Charge Superintendents	Super-Visors	Enu-merators	Charge Superintendent	Super-visor	Enu-merator	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	STATE TOTAL ..	86	1,781	26,012	86	2,040	13,622	23,579	1,124	166	The numbers shown against Supervisors and Enumerators also include reserve hands. Average number of houses has been calculated on the actual number of Supervisors and Enumerators excluding reserve.
1.	Bhind District ..	4	93	1,137	4	109	707	23,015	990	149	
2.	Gird District ..	5	104	1,096	5	116	667	23,858	1,147	194	
3.	Morena District ..	6	126	1,329	6	134	1,101	21,946	965	134	
4.	Shivpuri District ..	5	107	1,604	5	124	852	24,628	1,151	162	
5.	Goona District ..	5	95	2,452	5	122	673	20,742	1,092	182	
6.	Bhilsa District ..	3	57	1,209	3	63	464	22,570	1,188	178	
7.	Rajgarh District ..	5	98	1,880	5	106	620	18,618	950	165	
8.	Shajapur District ..	4	91	1,242	4	103	786	23,183	1,018	128	
9.	Ujjain District ..	6	121	1,460	6	192	1,095	23,838	1,182	141	
10.	Indore District ..	6	245	1,635	6	258	1,838	26,894	625	88	
11.	Dewas District ..	5	102	1,238	5	122	732	21,470	880	147	
12.	Mandsaur District ..	8	131	2,358	8	144	926	28,286	1,571	244	
13.	Ratlam District ..	5	75	1,462	5	81	666	25,006	1,544	188	
14.	Dhar District ..	6	88	1,979	6	94	642	27,562	1,466	215	
15.	Jhabua District ..	5	80	1,609	5	86	574	20,859	1,213	182	
16.	Nimar District ..	8	168	2,322	8	186	1,279	24,789	1,002	155	

APPENDIX

Number of Forms and

Dis

Serial No.	Forms and Circulars	Total		Behind		Gird		Morena	
		Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Slips (Enumeration)	9,087,550	8,168,304	614,050	552,645	607,500	546,750	714,300	642,870
2.	Block Lists	117,950	111,852	7,200	6,740	4,300	4,085	9,300	8,835
3.	Abstract of Block List	4,951	4,873	390	385	325	320	365	361
4.	Instructions to Enumerators	15,236	15,236	890	890	890	890	1,250	1,250
5.	Instructions to Supervisors, Part I	2,219	2,219	133	133	146	146	157	157
6.	Instructions to Supervisors, Part II	2,544	2,544	140	140	162	162	171	171
7.	Enumerator's Abstract	28,187	26,746	1,100	1,045	1,150	1,092	1,695	1,610
8.	Supervisor's Abstract	2,496	2,496	134	134	155	155	161	161
9.	Account Form of Enumeration Slips	2,507	2,507	135	135	157	157	166	166
10.	Enumeration Chart	21,430	21,430	1,005	1,005	1,205	1,205	1,705	1,705
11.	Instructions for National Register	1,560	1,560	76	76	116	116	116	116
12.	Home Minister's Appeal	16,470	16,470	820	820	880	880	1,305	1,305
13.	Supplementary Instructions to Supervisors	16,470	16,470	820	820	880	880	1,305	1,305
14.	National Registers (Black Forms)	415,400	413,900	25,300	25,200	25,000	24,900	26,100	26,000
15.	National Registers (Red Forms)	42,650	41,450	1,450	1,400	3,350	3,250	1,800	1,700
16.	Covers of National Registers	27,420	27,420	1,125	1,125	1,105	1,105	1,775	1,775
17.	Progress Reports	5,100	5,100	240	240	300	300	360	360
18.	General Village Registers	13,295	13,295	525	525	1,455	1,455	755	755
19.	Charge Registers	13,190	13,190	525	525	655	655	755	755
20.	Abstract of Charge Registers	352	352	16	16	20	20	24	24
21.	Appointment letters of Supervisors and Enumerators	19,297	19,297	1,035	1,035	967	967	1,705	1,705
22.	Circular No. 1	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
23.	" " 2	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
24.	" " 3	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
25.	" " 4	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
26.	" " 5	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
27.	" " 6	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
28.	" " 7	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
29.	" " 8	784	784	38	38	87	87	43	43
30.	" " 9	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
31.	" " 10	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
32.	" " 11	769	769	38	38	64	64	43	43
33.	" " 12	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
34.	" " 13	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
35.	" " 14	586	586	25	25	91	91	37	37
36.	" " 15	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
37.	" " 16	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
38.	" " 17	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
39.	" " 18	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7
40.	" " 19	101	101	5	5	6	6	7	7

IV

Circulars supplied and used

t r i c t s

Shivpuri		Goona		Bhilsa		Rajgarh		Shajapur		Ujjain	
Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
530,700	477,630	605,800	544,720	334,200	300,780	503,800	453,420	485,800	477,220	601,750	541,575
8,400	7,980	7,500	7,125	5,000	4,750	6,600	6,170	6,700	6,365	9,900	9,405
295	289	335	330	185	179	315	310	285	281	340	335
1,025	1,025	835	835	580	580	825	825	969	969	1,290	1,290
141	141	140	140	79	79	132	132	122	122	182	182
133	133	149	149	76	76	131	131	113	113	210	210
1,670	1,587	2,490	2,365	1,240	1,178	1,940	1,843	1,295	1,228	1,885	1,790
133	133	150	150	75	75	135	135	110	110	205	205
136	136	150	150	75	75	135	135	110	110	205	205
1,205	1,205	1,055	1,055	655	655	1,155	1,155	1,205	1,205	1,605	1,605
86	86	91	91	56	56	81	81	71	71	131	131
910	910	815	815	485	485	745	745	890	890	1,205	1,205
910	910	815	815	485	485	745	745	890	890	1,205	1,205
25,300	25,200	25,400	25,300	18,200	18,100	26,200	26,100	24,100	24,000	28,700	28,600
1,550	1,500	2,000	1,900	7,000	6,950	2,100	2,000	1,600	1,550	3,250	3,200
1,725	1,725	2,525	2,525	1,350	1,350	2,475	2,475	1,350	1,350	1,400	1,400
300	300	300	300	180	180	300	300	240	240	360	360
765	765	1,160	1,160	485	485	910	910	605	605	715	715
965	965	1,330	1,330	485	485	1,060	1,060	605	605	840	840
28	28	20	20	12	12	20	20	16	16	28	28
887	887	1,575	1,575	610	610	976	976	1,035	1,035	1,642	1,642
6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7
6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7
6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7
6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7
29	29	35	35	25	25	34	34	40	40	86	86
6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7
6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7
6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7
31	31	31	31	19	19	31	31	25	25	37	37
6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7
6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7
6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7
6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7
6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5	7	7

APPENDIX

Number of Forms and

Dis

Serial No.	Forms and Circulars	Indore		Dewas		Mandsaur		Ratlam	
		Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Slips (Enumeration)	694,600	625,140	381,950	303,764	736,500	662,850	431,200	388,080
2.	Block Lists	7,100	6,745	6,800	6,460	10,100	9,595	6,850	6,507
3.	Abstract of Block List	355	349	305	301	370	365	200	195
4.	Instructions to Enumerators	815	815	916	916	1,138	1,138	810	810
5.	Instructions to Supervisors, Part I	154	154	132	132	171	171	98	98
6.	Instructions to Supervisors, Part II	350	350	142	142	187	187	113	113
7.	Enumerator's Abstract	2,275	2,161	1,610	1,529	2,432	2,310	1,510	1,434
8.	Supervisor's Abstract	350	350	140	140	190	190	106	106
9.	Account Form of Enumeration Slips	350	350	140	140	190	190	106	106
10.	Enumeration Chart	2555	2,555	1,305	1,305	1,805	1,805	1,005	1,005
11.	Instructions for National Register	136	136	76	76	130	130	91	91
12.	Home Minister's Appeal	2,715	2,715	935	935	1,185	1,185	720	720
13.	Supplementary Instructions to Supervisors	2,715	2,715	935	935	1,185	1,185	720	720
14.	National Registers (Black Forms)	28,700	28,600	20,600	20,500	35,000	34,900	21,500	21,400
15.	National Registers (Red Forms)	4,550	4,500	1,550	1,500	2,500	2,400	2,200	2,100
16.	Covers of National Registers	1,050	1,050	1,465	1,465	2,500	2,500	1,525	1,525
17.	Progress Reports	360	360	300	300	480	480	300	300
18.	General Village Registers	1,370	1,370	595	595	980	980	600	600
19.	Charge Registers	1,150	1,150	695	695	1,000	1,000	615	615
20.	Abstract of Charge Registers	24	24	20	20	32	32	20	20
21.	Appointment letters of Supervisors and Enumerators	1,485	1,485	1,090	1,090	1,428	1,428	1,214	1,214
22.	Circular No. 1	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
23.	" " 2	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
24.	" " 3	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
25.	" " 4	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
26.	" " 5	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
27.	" " 6	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
28.	" " 7	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
29.	" " 8	72	72	35	35	63	63	40	40
30.	" " 9	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
31.	" " 10	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
32.	" " 11	71	71	35	35	72	72	40	40
33.	" " 12	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
34.	" " 13	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
35.	" " 14	37	37	31	31	49	49	31	31
36.	" " 15	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
37.	" " 16	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
38.	" " 17	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
39.	" " 18	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6
40.	" " 19	7	7	6	6	9	9	6	6

IV

Circulars supplied and used—(concl'd.)

Districts					
Dhar		Jhabua		Nimar	
Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used
31	32	33	34	35	36
590,900	521,810	421,200	379,080	833,300	749,970
6,600	6,270	5,400	5,130	10,200	9,690
241	240	210	203	435	430
785	785	755	755	1,463	1,463
115	115	104	104	213	213
135	135	112	112	220	220
2,025	1,981	1,655	1,572	2,215	2,021
130	130	107	107	215	215
130	130	107	107	215	215
1,105	1,105	955	955	1,905	1,905
91	91	76	76	136	136
755	755	665	665	1,440	1,440
755	755	665	665	1,440	1,440
30,700	30,600	19,600	19,550	35,000	34,950
3,900	3,800	1,500	1,400	2,350	2,300
2,050	2,050	1,500	1,500	2,500	2,500
300	300	300	300	480	480
745	745	720	720	910	910
745	745	780	780	985	985
20	20	20	20	32	32
960	960	845	845	1,843	1,843
6	6	6	6	9	9
6	6	6	6	9	9
6	6	6	6	9	9
6	6	6	6	9	9
6	6	6	6	9	9
6	6	6	6	9	9
38	38	50	50	69	69
6	6	6	6	9	9
6	6	6	6	9	9
38	38	50	50	69	69
6	6	6	6	9	9
6	6	6	6	9	9
31	31	31	31	49	49
6	6	6	6	9	9
6	6	6	6	9	9
6	6	6	6	9	9
6	6	6	6	9	9
6	6	6	6	9	9

APPENDIX V

Expenditure incurred in Districts

Serial No.	District.	District Office Estab- lish- ment.	House Number- ing.	Remu- neration to Census Officers.	Travel- ling allowance of Census Officers.	Local Purchase of Sta- tionery.	Postage.	Freight.	Other Charges.	Total.
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Madhya Bharat	..	11,197	15,740	..	125	..	..	4,450	31,512
1.	Bhind District	..	585	980	..	..	..	..	200	1,765
2.	Gird District	..	585	1,100	..	..	..	..	300	1,985
3.	Morena District	..	785	1,235	..	..	..	..	200	2,220
4.	Shivpuri District	..	685	1,060	..	..	..	..	250	1,995
5.	Goona District	..	685	985	..	..	..	..	250	1,920
6.	Bhilsa District	..	485	615	..	..	..	..	150	1,250
7.	Rajgarh District	..	685	725	..	..	..	..	250	1,660
8.	Shajapur District	..	585	900	..	..	..	..	200	1,685
9.	Ujjain District	..	685	1,345	..	..	..	..	450	2,480
10.	Indore District	..	822	950	..	125	..	..	450	2,347
11.	Dewas District	..	685	520	..	..	..	..	250	1,455
12.	Mandsaur District	..	985	1,585	..	..	..	..	400	2,970
13.	Ratlam District	..	585	605	..	..	..	..	200	1,390
14.	Dhar District	..	685	905	..	..	..	..	250	1,840
15.	Jhabua District	..	685	715	..	..	..	..	250	1,650
16.	Nimar District	..	985	1,515	..	..	..	..	400	2,900

APPENDIX VI

NOTE

ON THE

Results of Sample Verification of National Register of Citizens and the Primary Census Abstract Population Totals

General

1. National Register of Citizens is a register of persons—I hesitate to say citizens—enumerated at the Census of 1951. It has been compiled village/ward-wise and within each village and ward inmates of households have been grouped together under their respective households and the houseless and institutional population has been given separately. Since the information recorded in the register has been derived exclusively from the Census enumeration slips and as the Census enumeration was not strictly *de jure* enumeration, two consequences have followed. First, the register includes particulars of persons who were not the citizens of India but were present in some locality in India on the census day and of Indian Nationals who are not the normal residents of the locality in which they were found during the enumeration period. And secondly the register does not contain particulars of some normal residents who were absent from their residence during the enumeration period. Thus a few Foreign nationals, a number of residents of neighbouring Indian States and quite a large number of married daughters who were staying with their parents during the enumeration period have been included in the register, whereas many casual absentees such as traders, students and married women temporarily absent from their houses have been excluded. These shortcomings are not very serious but at the same time are important enough to be borne in mind when using the register for the revision of the electoral rolls and other statistical inquiries particularly those relating to fertility and dependency.

How the Register was compiled

2. The National Register in this State was compiled immediately after the enumeration. The Register was prepared at Tahsil headquarters under the supervision of the Charge Superintendents; but that for Indore City was prepared in the Municipal Office and that for Gwalior City in the Tabulation Office. Picked men from amongst the Census Supervisors and Enumerators, school teachers and Government servants were selected for the work and the entries in the Register were thoroughly checked by independent workers to ensure that no slip was missed and that transcription on the register of particulars recorded in every slip was accurate and complete. The alterations and additions made by the checkers during the process of check are numerous enough to

show that the check has in all cases been thoroughly carried out.

3. General instructions for the preparation of the register were issued to the Charge Superintendents in December, 1950. Instructions for the guidance of the copyists and the supervisory staff together with a key of the abbreviations to be used in filling the register have been printed on the cover of each section of the register. Houseless and Institutional population of each village/ward has been recorded on a separate form printed in red ink and attached at the end of the register.

Some general impressions derived from the use of the Register

4. At almost all stages of Tabulation particularly in the process of sorting of the slips and the compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts and the Abstract of Sample Households, the National Register had to be frequently searched and extensively examined. These examinations have revealed that—

- (i) The register has been neatly written and instructions for compiling it have been closely followed.
- (ii) In the process of transcription errors occurring in the slips in the spelling of names and description of means of livelihood have been corrected and in many cases errors and vague entries in enumeration slips themselves were rectified.
- (iii) Transcriptory errors have occurred but they are very few and of an insignificant character.

Need of estimating the deficiencies in the Register

5. The necessity of using a true random sample of the population in social and economic survey and area studies is well known and needs no emphasis. The first requisite is a dependable and permanent population record of some kind. I feel strongly that in the National Register we have such a record which if periodically revised and not allowed to linger very much behind the events will provide a suitable framework for taking out samples for all kinds of large scale inquiries and area studies. This register has been carefully compiled and checked, but it cannot be said that it is cent per cent correct, that every slip has been entered or that

no slip has been entered more than once. There is indeed evidence that in compiling the register there has been some loss of registration through omission and also some gain through over registration or registration of cancelled slips. It is clear that if there has been an inordinate amount of under or over registration the value of the register as a basis for inquiries will be very much diminished. The main question to be considered therefore is, is the discrepancy between the total 1951 Census population of the State as a whole and its parts and the population as recorded in the National Register of Citizens so serious as to tilt the whole balance of a sample? This topic has been investigated and the results are given in the statements attached to this note. Limitations on staff and expenditure dictated a small-scale investigation hence I decided to confine the inquiry to a sample check of 5% units in rural tracts and 10% in urban tracts.

6. The procedure followed fell into three stages:—

- (i) The National Register population (males and females) for each village or ward within the sample was first counted and then the figures were totalled by tracts.
- (ii) Similarly population figures for the same villages and wards as recorded in the Primary Census Abstract were totalled up by tracts. Thus were obtained two sets of tract population totals—one representing population as recorded in the National Register and the other the Census population according to the Primary Census Abstract. To be more precise the first total represents the number of slips, valid or invalid, entered in the National Register and the second correct population of the tract as ascertained by the Tabulation Office after counting the valid slips.
- (iii) The percentage of difference between the two totals was then worked out and a com-

prehensive table, Annexure I, was prepared which shows by tracts and districts, the total population involved in the sample and the percentage of difference between the two sets of figures.

Some results of the comparison

7. The figures in Annexure I do not require extended comment. The sample reveals that in the State as a whole the difference between the Primary Census Abstract and National Register totals is only .109 per cent. In other words the total enumerated population of the sample, *i. e.* 428,434 exceeds the National Register population by 468 only. The difference is so insignificant that it can in no way affect the use of the register for the purposes intended. The conclusion I have come to is that a discrepancy of one in one thousand revealed by this survey is of no significance at all. It is nothing compared to the day to day changes brought about by vital occurrences and movement of the population. Personally I think that if the National Register were brought up-to-date every month the extent of its incompleteness will not be less than what it is today.

8. Here it must be pointed out that Annexure I provides only a birds-eye-view of the facts. If we descend to the details and examine the National Register totals of villages we discern a confusion of agreed totals, deficiencies and excesses. Annexure II provides a detailed picture of the rural tract of Shivpuri District. In Annexure I this tract reveals a cent per cent tally between the Primary Census Abstract and National Register totals but the facts are otherwise. The sample of this tract comprises 64 populated villages. Of these the totals of 41 agree, 14 reveal under registration to the extent of 20 entries and the remaining 9 over registration to the same extent. Discrepancies of this kind are seen in every tract but at the same time the net difference between Primary Census Abstract and the National Register tract totals is everywhere almost negligible, (*vide* Annexure III).

APPENDIX—VII

A Review of the Results of the Sample Verification of the 1951 Census Count Madhya Bharat

1. *The object of the enquiry.*—This was a secret enquiry and was undertaken by the State Governments at the instance of the Government of India. The Government of India itself was prompted in this venture by certain observations contained in a review of the population census methods of all countries which was published by the Secretariate of the United Nations. The object of this enquiry, as stated by the Government of India (*vide* Ministry of Home Affairs, letter No. 2/26/51-RG, dated the 19th April, 1951, to all State Governments) was “to make a definite ascertainment of the degree of error which may be present in Census statistics” of the 1951 Census.

2. *The mode of enquiry.*—As the authors of the United Nations publication referred to above had stated in their review that “the completeness of enumeration can be estimated by a well-planned verification carried out immediately after the original enumeration in a scientifically selected sample”, this verification was carried out on sample basis.

3. *The selection of sample.*—The scheme of verification was framed by the Registrar-General, India, in consultation with the Statistical Adviser to the Government of India. A sample of approximately one in one thousand was thought to be technically adequate for the purpose and was drawn on a random sample basis from the National Register of Citizens in the Census Tabulation Offices at Gwalior and Indore. The procedure for the selection of the sample was briefly as follows :—

- (i) In rural tracts, one village census block was chosen out of every hundred blocks and in each of the selected blocks, every tenth household was chosen. In urban tracts, one town census block was chosen out of every twenty blocks and in each of the selected blocks every fiftieth household was chosen.
- (ii) Selection of the blocks on the foregoing basis was made from the lists of the census blocks in each rural and urban tract. The number of Census blocks in a rural tract was divided by hundred and one was added to the remainder after the division. The number thus obtained was taken as first sample block and then every hundredth block from the first sample block was selected for the sample. In urban areas the number of census blocks in a tract was divided by twenty and one was added to the remainder. The number thus obtained was taken as first sample block and thereafter every twentieth block was elected for the sample.
- (iii) The selection of households from each selected census block was made from that section of the

National Register of Citizens which related to that census block. The procedure was that in the case of rural areas the number of households in each register was divided by ten and one was added to the remainder, the number thus obtained was marked in the register as first sample household. After this every tenth household in the register was marked as sample household. In urban tracts the number of households in a register was divided by fifty and one was added to the remainder, the number thus got was the number of first sample household in the register of every fiftieth household after that household was taken to be a sample household.

4. *Procedure after selection of Households.*—After the households had been selected as above the entries in the National Register of Citizens relating to the selected households was copied out on the blank forms of the Register and a sample verification form was prepared for each census block. These forms and extracts together with comprehensive and detailed instructions drawn in the Census Tabulation Offices were sent to the District Collectors concerned, who were appointed by the Government to be the Chief Verification Officers for this enquiry. On the spot enquiry was made by the Verification Officers, who except in the case of the Cities of Gwalior, Indore and Ujjain were all Judicial Magistrates. In the above named cities the verification was done by the Development Officers or a Municipal Officer.

5. *How the verification was done.*—The Verification Officers were instructed to visit each and every household entered in their verification form personally and make all enquiries necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any cases of “clear omissions”, “fictitious entries” or “erroneous count of visitors or absentees” and fill up the verification form in accordance with the instructions issued to them. Besides the verification of individuals in sample households, the Verification Officers were also required to verify whether any occupied houses near the house occupied by the sample household had escaped enumeration. For this purpose the Verification Officers were supplied with the original copies of the house lists of selected blocks and were asked to verify whether three occupied houses which were nearest to a sample household were numbered for census enumeration and had found a place in the house list supplied to them.

6. *The time of verification.*—Though the Government of India's scheme of verification was issued in the middle of April, 1951, the Madhya Bharat Government's orders for carrying out the scheme and appointment of the Chief Verification Officers and verification Officers were received towards the end

of July, 1951. The actual verification work in the 9 Northern Districts began soon after the close of the monsoon season in October and November, 1951, and except for three districts, was completed in December, 1951. In 7 Southern Districts the verification work began in January-February, 1952, and in a few cases was not finished until July, 1952.

7. *The results of verification.*—The detailed results of verification for the State as a whole and for each of its Natural Divisions and for rural and urban tracts of these areas separately are given in the statement attached to this note. Briefly, the results disclose an under-enumeration of the population to the extent of 16,239 persons or .2 per cent. of the population enumerated at the Census of 1951 in Madhya Bharat State. Otherwise, expressed, one person has been under-enumerated for every 500 persons enumerated at this Census.

8. Before proceeding to analyse the results in detail it seems necessary to refer to some factors which appear to have influenced the results of the investigation.

(i) The verification was not carried out in this State "immediately after" the original enumeration or within a reasonable time after the actual census.

(ii) The verification was carried out from the National Register of Citizens which in itself is not an original Census record, but a copy of it. Due allowance must, therefore, be made for the transcriptory and other errors which may have crept in while preparing the register. The result of the sample verification of National Register of Citizens and the Primary Census Abstract population totals which was carried out under the directions of the Registrar-General has revealed that the National Register population is itself less by .1 per cent. than the actually enumerated population. Thus half of the error of under-enumeration revealed by this verification can at once be set off against the deficiency in the National Register of Citizens, and only half, *i. e.*, .1% or one in one thousand, can be attributed to the enumeration.

(iii) From the reports of the Verification Officers it is clear that some of the cases of "clear omissions and erroneous count of visitors or absentees" were, in their opinion, doubtful because the householder was not *quite certain* about the presence or absence of a particular person in the household during the *enumeration period*.

9. *Detailed analysis of results.*—The figures in the statement will show that total number of households selected for verification was 1,516 out of which 1,254 belonged to the rural tracts and 262 to the urban. The number of persons in these households according to the National Register of Citizens was 7,755, 6,339 and 1,356 respectively while the total enumerated household population of the State was 7,870,735—6,443,357 rural and

1,427,378 urban on examining the figures by tracts it is revealed that while there is an under-enumeration of .2 and .4% in the total population and rural tract population respectively the urban tract shows net-over-enumeration to the extent of .5%. The reason is that fictitious entries in urban areas far outnumber the omissions in enumeration; the actual figures being 10 and 3 respectively.

(i) In rural tracts there are in all 31 cases of clear omissions while the number of fictitious entries is only 4 and 4 persons have been over-enumerated due to erroneous count of visitors and absentees. The following facts about the persons who are said to have escaped enumeration are of interest:—

1. A boy aged 12—step-son of the head of the household.
2. A girl aged 14—married sister of the head of the household.
3. A boy aged 9—brother of the daughter-in-law of the head of the household living with the family.
4. A woman aged 30—one of the two wives of the head of the household.
5. A man aged 32—son-in-law of the head of the household living permanently with the family. The head's daughter, *i. e.* the non-enumerated person's wife had died a couple of months before enumeration.
6. A baby—Grandson of the head of the family born during the enumeration period.
7. A woman aged 20—married sister of the head of the household.

(ii) From the above details it appears that under-enumerated persons are mostly those who were not members of the "family" in the strict sense of the word. It is, therefore, probable that head of the household or the respondent himself omitted to give information about them to the enumerator. There remain (1) the case of a baby, only a few days old and (2) that of the second wife of a person having two living wives. In the former case the reason for non-enumeration appears to be superstition whereas in the latter case the motive for omission is quite obvious.

(iii) Besides, the cases of inadvertant and wilful under-enumeration mentioned above there are a few cases where the father or the mother or one of the children of the head of the household have escaped enumeration. Obviously there can be no motive behind these omissions. They are attributable to any of the following causes—(1) an accidental error or ignorance of the respondent who in some cases were neighbours of the enumerated household, (2) the failure of the enumerator to prepare a

slip or (3) omission to copy the slip in the National Register of Citizens.

- (iv) In Madhya Bharat State there are in all 14 cases of fictitious entries and 4 cases of erroneous count of visitors, etc., tending to over enumeration. Of these 8 cases belong to rural areas and 10 to urban. Out of the 8 fictitious rural cases—three relate to persons who did exist at the time of enumeration and who were enumerated in the household to which they belong but due to a copying error were wrongly shown in the National Register as members of the sample household.
- (v) Fictitious entries are relatively more numerous in urban areas than in rural and the reason for this is obvious.

10. *Analysis by Natural Divisions.*—From the point of accuracy of enumeration the Lowland Division stands first. In this Division there are only 3 cases of under-enumeration and 1 of over-enumeration and all these relate to rural areas. In the urban areas there is not a single case either of under or over-enumeration. Next comes Hills Division where there are 8 cases of clear omissions and three of fictitious entries. The Plateau Division comes last with 22 omissions and 11 fictitious entries.

The most satisfactory feature of this investigation in the State is that the census has reached every house in every city, town, village and hamlet. This to my mind is the real yard-stick by which under present conditions the standard of enumeration in a State can be measured.

ANNEXURE TO
Statement showing Sample

Particulars.	Madhya Bharat.		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
A. Verification of Persons.			
1. Total number of Sample Households selected for verification of the number of persons enumerated	1,516	1,254	262
2. Number of Households out of (1) verified	1,516	1,254	262
3. Total number of persons in Households at (2) in respect of whom verification work was done	7,755	6,399	1,356
4. Number of cases of clear omission	33	31	2
5. Number of cases of Fictitious entries	14	4	10
6. Erroenous Count of visitors and absentees.—			
(i) Number of cases tending to under-enumeration	1	--	1
(ii) Number of cases tending to over-enumeration	4	4	..
7. Net number of cases of under-enumeration : $(4+6)(i) :- 5+6(ii)$	16	23	—7
8. Enumerated Household Population	7,870,735	6,443,357	1,427,378
9. Estimated number of persons not enumerated $8 \times 7/3$	16,239	23,159	—7,368
B. Checking of Houses.			
10. Total number of houses	1,422,024	1,190,865	231,159
11. Enumerated Household population	7,870,735	6,443,357	1,427,378
12. Average number of persons per house 11/10	5.5349	5.4107	6.1749
13. Number of houses checked	4,548	3,762	786
14. Number of houses out of 13 found to have been not covered in the course of enumeration .. .. .	..	..	..
15. Estimated number of houses not covered in the course of enumeration .. .. .	..	..	..
16. Estimated number of persons in houses not covered .. .. .	..	..	..
C. Results.			
17. Enumerated population	7,954,154	6,512,923	1,441,231
18. Total estimated number of persons not enumerated 9+16	16,239	23,159	—7,368
19. Percentage of under-enumeration	2.041	3.556	—5.112
20. Estimated real population 17+18	7,970,393	6,536,082	1,433,863

APPENDIX VII.

Verification Results, 1951

Lowland Division.			Plateau Division.			Hills Division.		
Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
304	258	46	880	703	177	332	293	39
304	258	46	880	703	117	332	293	39
1,670	1,393	277	4,359	3,420	939	1,725	1,586	140
3	3	..	22	20	2	8	8	..
..	..	..	11	3	8	3	1	2
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	9	14	5	5	7	-2
1,679,703	1,372,726	306,977	4,565,878	3,57,719	978,159	1,625,154	1,482,912	142,242
2,012	1,971	..	9,427	14,687	-5,209	4,708	6,545	-2,032
271,986	222,444	49,542	849,450	696,421	153,029	300,588	272,000	28,588
1,679,703	1,372,726	306,977	4,565,878	3,587,719	978,159	1,625,154	1,482,912	142,242
6·1,756	6·1,711	6·1,963	5·3,751	5·1,516	6·3,919	5·4,065	5·4,519	4·9,755
918	774	144	2,652	2,109	543	978	879	99
..
..
..
1,691,858	1,381,327	310,531	4,615,661	3,629,105	986,556	1,646,635	1,502,491	144,144
2,012	1,971	..	9,427	14,687	-5,209	4,708	6,545	-2,032
·1,189	·1,427	..	·2,042	·4,047	·-5,280	·2,859	·4,356	·-1,4,097
1,693,870	1,383,298	310,531	4,625,088	3,643,792	991,765	1,651,343	1,509,036	142,112

ANNEXURE I

Comparison of Population totals by tracts, between the National Register of Citizens and Primary Census Abstract.

1	Total Population.			Males.			Females.		
	Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Percentage difference, i. e. 100 × col. 3- col. 2	Total according to National Register of Citizens	Total according to Primary Census Abstract	Percentage difference, i. e. 100 × col. 6- col. 5	Total according to National Register of Citizens.	Total according to Primary Census Abstract.	Percentage difference, i. e. 100 × col. 9- col. 8
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MADHYA BHARAT STATE.	427,966	428,434	+ 0.10	222,985	222,828	- 0.07	204,981	205,606	+ 0.30
Rural	303,316	303,826	+ 0.17	157,402	157,501	+ 0.06	145,914	146,325	+ 0.29
Urban	124,650	124,608	- 0.03	65,583	65,327	- 0.39	59,067	59,281	+ 0.36
1. Bhind District	27,760	27,771	+ 0.04	15,111	15,150	+ 0.26	12,649	12,621	- 0.22
Rural	26,063	26,070	+ 0.03	14,123	14,152	+ 0.21	11,940	11,918	- 0.27
Urban	1,697	1,701	+ 0.24	988	998	+ 1.00	709	703	- 0.85
2. Gird District	28,594	28,853	+ 0.89	14,820	14,981	+ 1.07	13,774	13,872	+ 0.78
Rural	14,944	15,059	+ 0.76	7,808	7,911	+ 1.30	7,136	7,148	+ 0.02
Urban	13,650	13,794	+ 1.04	7,012	7,070	+ 0.82	6,638	6,724	+ 1.28
3. Morena District	34,062	34,093	+ 0.09	18,385	18,359	- 0.14	15,677	15,734	+ 0.36
Rural	32,032	32,066	+ 0.11	17,262	17,248	- 0.08	14,770	14,818	+ 0.32
Urban	2,030	2,027	- 0.15	1,123	1,111	- 1.01	907	916	+ 0.10
4. Shivpuri District	20,626	20,630	+ 0.02	10,903	10,865	- 0.35	9,723	9,765	+ 0.43
Rural	17,035	17,035	..	9,005	8,972	- 0.30	8,030	8,063	+ 0.41
Urban	3,591	3,595	+ 0.11	1,898	1,893	- 0.26	1,693	1,702	+ 0.53
5. Gooena District	22,913	22,898	- 0.06	12,030	11,931	- 0.83	10,883	10,967	+ 0.77
Rural	21,104	21,094	- 0.05	11,052	10,973	- 0.72	10,052	10,121	+ 0.68
Urban	1,809	1,804	- 0.28	978	958	- 2.09	831	846	+ 1.77
6. Rajgarh District	18,944	18,958	+ 0.07	9,004	9,901	- 0.03	9,040	9,057	+ 0.19
Rural	15,911	15,909	- 0.01	8,377	8,357	- 0.24	7,534	7,552	+ 0.24
Urban	3,033	3,049	+ 0.52	1,527	1,544	+ 1.10	1,506	1,505	- 0.07
7. Shajapur District	15,869	15,876	+ 0.04	8,024	8,043	+ 0.24	7,845	7,833	- 0.15
Rural	13,408	13,415	+ 0.05	6,802	6,818	+ 0.23	6,606	6,597	- 0.14
Urban	2,461	2,461	..	1,222	1,225	+ 0.24	1,239	1,236	- 0.24
8. Ujjain District	39,905	40,045	+ 0.12	20,815	20,801	- 0.07	19,180	19,244	+ 0.33
Rural	15,268	15,276	+ 0.05	7,825	7,845	+ 0.25	7,443	7,431	- 0.16
Urban	24,727	24,769	+ 0.17	12,990	12,956	- 0.26	11,737	11,813	+ 0.61
9. Bhisla District	12,992	12,987	- 0.04	6,736	6,747	+ 0.17	6,256	6,240	- 0.42
Rural	10,762	10,765	+ 0.03	5,583	5,598	- 0.27	5,179	5,167	- 0.23
Urban	2,230	2,222	- 0.36	1,153	1,149	- 0.35	1,077	1,073	- 0.38
10. Indore District	43,135	43,009	- 0.29	23,063	22,958	- 0.46	20,072	20,051	- 0.10
Rural	12,081	12,138	+ 0.47	6,047	6,062	+ 0.25	6,034	6,076	+ 0.69
Urban	31,054	30,871	- 0.59	17,016	16,896	- 0.71	14,038	13,975	- 0.45
11. Dewas District	17,084	17,151	+ 0.39	8,746	8,774	+ 0.32	8,338	8,377	+ 0.47
Rural	13,086	13,077	- 0.07	6,700	6,702	+ 0.03	6,386	6,375	- 0.17
Urban	3,998	4,074	+ 1.87	2,046	2,072	+ 1.25	1,952	2,002	+ 2.55
12. Mandasaur District	29,854	29,837	- 0.06	15,192	15,133	- 0.39	14,662	14,704	+ 0.29
Rural	22,103	22,184	+ 0.37	11,276	11,322	+ 0.41	10,827	10,862	+ 0.32
Urban	7,751	7,653	- 1.29	3,916	3,811	- 2.76	3,835	3,842	+ 0.18
13. Dhar District	27,876	27,912	+ 0.13	14,319	14,281	- 0.27	13,557	13,631	+ 0.54
Rural	19,872	19,923	+ 0.26	10,118	10,112	- 0.06	9,754	9,811	+ 0.58
Urban	8,004	7,989	- 0.19	4,201	4,169	- 0.77	3,803	3,820	+ 0.45
14. Ratlam District	26,582	26,679	+ 0.36	13,588	13,546	- 0.31	12,994	13,133	+ 1.06
Rural	16,164	16,279	+ 0.71	8,237	8,205	- 0.39	7,927	8,074	+ 1.82
Urban	10,418	10,400	- 0.17	5,351	5,341	- 0.19	5,067	5,059	- 0.16
15. Jhabua District	20,205	20,224	+ 0.09	10,272	10,265	- 0.07	9,933	9,959	+ 0.26
Rural	20,205	20,224	+ 0.09	10,272	10,265	- 0.07	9,933	9,959	+ 0.26
Urban .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nimar District	41,475	41,511	+ 0.09	21,077	21,093	+ 0.08	20,398	20,418	+ 0.1
Rural	33,278	33,312	+ 0.10	16,915	16,959	+ 0.25	16,363	16,353	- 0.06
Urban	8,197	8,199	+ 0.02	4,162	4,134	- 0.68	4,035	4,065	+ 0.74

ANNEXURE II

District Shivpuri—Rural Tract

Total No. of Sample Villages 72, Depopulated villages 8, Populated 64, number of villages in which there is no difference 41

Serial No.	Code No. of the Sample village.							P. C. A. Population.	N. C. R. Population.	Difference (3-4)	
										+	-
1	2							3	4	5	
1	4-1-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	574	571	+3	..
2	4-1-149	..	..	..	..	..	..	368	367	+1	..
3	4-1-169	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	141	+1	..
4	4-1-209	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	44	..	-1
5	4-2-36	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	315	..	-3
6	4-2-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	162	+1	..
7	4-2-216	..	..	..	..	..	..	796	793	+3	..
8	4-3-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	102	..	-3
9	4-3-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	960	959	+1	..
10	4-3-81	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	419	+1	..
11	4-3-201	..	..	..	..	..	..	421	419	+2	..
12	4-3-241	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	89	+1	..
13	4-4-119	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	279	..	-1
14	4-4-159	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	198	..	-1
15	4-4-199	..	..	..	..	..	..	713	720	..	-7
16	4-4-219	..	..	..	..	..	..	523	524	..	-1
17	4-4-239	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	209	+1	..
18	4-5-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	814	816	..	-2
19	4-5-169	..	..	..	..	..	..	532	533	..	-1
20	-5-289	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	96	+1	..
21	4-5-309	..	..	..	..	..	..	328	327	+1	..
22	4-5-329	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	167	+2	..
23	4-5-349	..	..	..	..	..	..	323	322	+1	..
								8,572	8,572	+20	-20
								17,035	17,035	..	.
								..	8,463	..	.

ANNEXURE III

District Bhind—Rural Tract

**Total No. of Sample villages 45, depopulated 42, Number of villages in which
there is no difference 29**

Serial No.	Code No. of the Sample village.						P. C. A. Population	N. C. R. Population	Difference (3-4)		
	1	2	3	4	5	6			+	-	
1	1-1-20	..	..	..	..	..	606	607	..	-1
2	1-1-79	..	..	..	..	..	1,336	1,338	..	-2
3	1-1-119	..	..	..	..	..	942	939	+ 3	..
4	1-1-139	..	..	..	..	..	375	377	..	-2
5	1-1-179	..	..	..	..	..	716	713	+ 3	..
6	1-1-199	..	..	..	..	..	956	957	..	-1
7	1-1-239	..	..	..	..	..	148	147	+ 1	..
8	1-1-279	..	..	..	..	..	557	558	..	-1
9	1-2-8	..	..	..	..	..	632	633	..	-1
10	1-2-28	..	..	..	..	..	674	666	+ 8	..
11	1-3-56	..	..	..	..	..	456	455	+ 1	..
12	1-4-73	..	..	..	..	..	2,022	2,021	+ 1	..
13	1-4-113	..	..	..	..	..	367	369	..	-2
							9,787	9,780	+ 17	-10	
Total Sample Population of the Tract							26,070	
Population of villages in which there is no difference							16,283	

