

# Census of India, 1911

VOLUME XXII.

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## RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.

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*PART III.*  
*ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME*

BY

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AJMER:  
SCOTTISH MISSION INDUSTRIES COMPANY, LIMITED.  
MOUNT ABU:  
RAJPUTANA AGENCY PRESS.

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1913.

Price One Rupee Eight Annas (Two Shillings).



## DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS.

### CHAPTER I.

#### *General.*

	PAGE.	PARAGRAPH.
Introductory ... ..	1	1
Forms, Files, etc., preserved for next Census ... ..	1	2
Appointment of Provincial Census Superintendent ... ..	1	3
Establishment required for Provincial Census Superintendent's office	2	4
Notifications under Census Act ... ..	3	5
Direct correspondence with State Census Superintendents instead of through Political officers ... ..	4	6
State Census Superintendents... ..	4	7
Progress Reports from State Census Superintendents ... ..	4	8
Buildings for offices ... ..	5	9
System of separate State tabulation offices... ..	5	10
Distribution of cost between Imperial Government and Native States ... ..	7	11
Forms adopted ... ..	8	12
Tables adopted ... ..	8	13
Separate State reports for States ... ..	9	14
Separate report for Ajmer-Merwara ... ..	9	15
Printing ... ..	10	16
Supply of paper for forms ... ..	10	17
Method of issue of forms, etc... ..	10	18
Number of forms, etc., issued and used ... ..	11	19
Tours by Provincial Census Superintendent ... ..	11	20
Visits of the Census Commissioner ... ..	11	21
Enumeration of Bhil tracts ... ..	11	22
Acknowledgements ... ..	12	23

### CHAPTER II.

#### *Expenditure.*

Debitable to Imperial Funds ... ..	13	1
(a) General ... ..	13	...
(b) Ajmer-Merwara ... ..	14	...
Debitable to Native States ... ..	14	2
(a) Total cost ... ..	15	...
(a) Enumeration ... ..	15	...
(b) Tabulation ... ..	15	...
General ... ..	16	3

### CHAPTER III.

#### *Enumeration.*

Introductory ... ..	17	1
General village registers and abstracts thereof ... ..	17	2
Definition of house ... ..	18	3
House numbering ... ..	18	4
Charge Superintendents ... ..	19	5
Difficulties in obtaining Supervisors and Enumerators... ..	19	6
Remuneration for Census work ... ..	19	7
Grants of <i>sanads</i> , etc., and certificates to enumerating staff ... ..	20	8
Translation and issue of instructions, etc. ... ..	20	9
Necessity of simplifying instructions, etc... ..	20	10
Specimen schedules and instructions on cover ... ..	21	11
Paper used for schedules ... ..	21	12
Record of States and Districts of Birth ... ..	21	13
Calculation of forms required ... ..	21	14

	PAGE.	PARAGRAPH.
Use of red ink for entries made in schedules at final enumeration ...	21	15
Extent to which provisional totals were based on the preliminary enumeration ...	21	16
Enumeration of Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	22	17
Enumeration of servants quarters, etc., in European Bungalows ...	22	18
Census of Ajmer City ...	22	19
Census of <i>gariwalas</i> and other miscellaneous hangers-on round Railway Stations ...	22	20
Prosecutions, etc., under Census Act ...	22	21
Accuracy of the enumeration ...	22	22
Miscellaneous ...	23	23
Enumeration agency and divisions ...	23	24

## CHAPTER IV.

*Slip-copying.*

Single slips adopted ...	24	1
Instructions issued ...	24	2
Establishment employed ...	24	3
Payment of copyists ...	24	4
Number of slips issued ...	24	5
Language in which slips were copied ...	24	6
Abbreviations in slip-copying ...	24	7
Outturn of slip-copying per head ...	24	8
Mistakes in slip-copying ...	25	9

## CHAPTER V.

*Sorting and Compilation.*

Instructions regarding sorting and compilation ...	26	1
The unit of abstraction ...	26	2
(a) <i>Rajputana</i> ...	26	...
(b) <i>Ajmer-Merwara</i> ...	26	...
(c) <i>General</i> ...	26	...
Issue of sorting rules to sorters and supervisors ...	26	3
Difficulties in sorting ...	26	4
(a) <i>Castes</i> ...	26	...
(b) <i>Occupations</i> ...	27	...
Average rates of sorting ...	28	5
Number of sorters tickets and compilation registers issued ...	28	6
Establishment employed in sorting and compilation offices ...	28	7
Pay of sorters and compilers ...	29	8
Form of compilation Registers ...	29	9
Arrangement of units in compilation registers ...	29	10
Tabulation and arrangement of Tables by Natural Divisions, etc. ...	29	11
Tabulation of Railway and Military figures ...	30	12
Miscellaneous ...	30	13

# CENSUS OF RAJPUTANA & AJMER-MERWARA, 1911.

## ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME.

### CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

**1. Introductory.**—The Administrative Report of a Census is intended for the use of the Local Administration authorities and the Provincial Census Superintendent at the next Census. The main course run by the Census of 1911 has been described in fairly full detail in the Introductory Chapter to the Census Report, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat it here. The actual course to be taken at the next Census will be laid down in the Imperial Census Code which the Census Commissioner will issue, and which will be modified to suit local conditions by the Provincial Census Superintendent.

**2. Forms, Files, etc., preserved for next Census.**—10 bound copies of the Provincial Code issued by me have been preserved and will form a useful guide to the Provincial Census Superintendent of next time. Nor is it necessary to describe here or print in detail the various forms, instructions, etc., used and issued during the Census, for 10 copies of all these, both English and Vernacular, have been bound up in book form, and will be available for the use of the authorities at the next Census. As there is a complete Index of all the forms in it at the beginning of the collection, it is not necessary to repeat them here.

In statement L at the end of this volume is given a list of all Census files ordered to be preserved in the Rajputana Agency Office.

**3. Appointment of Provincial Census Superintendent.**—The Census is usually taken in the month of February or March. It is most essential that the Provincial Census Superintendent should be a whole-time officer from the 1st April preceding the year in which the Census takes place. Owing to illness I was unfortunately unable to join my appointment before May 1st, 1910; and then, owing to trouble with my eyes resulting from my illness, I was not able to start the work in real earnest for some weeks after I nominally took up the duties. This lost valuable time I never really succeeded in making up, and, throughout, the work was, as a result, behindhand compared with other provinces. Though Rajputana has, for Census purposes, been reckoned as one of the minor provinces—a point which I venture to think should be reconsidered at next \*Census—the carrying through of a Census in a province composed of Native States, some of whose methods are dilatory, and some of whom, though not actively opposed to the census, are apt at least to look upon it as a nuisance, is in many ways far more difficult than in a British province where the administrative machinery is more perfect. Further references to the difficulties and the unsatisfactory features in the Tabulation arrangements will be found in paragraph 10 below. The early appointment of a whole-time Provincial Census Superintendent gives him plenty of time to draft his code and instructions well in advance and to commence his enquiries on the various subjects, which he is supposed to discuss in his report, while the State Superintendents are still free to move about the States collecting information for him, and above all to circulate for the opinion of the various State authorities the proposed translations of the instructions and enumeration books and schedules. Owing to the unavoidable delay, referred to above, there was a considerable rush in getting the instructions and forms properly translated and distributed before the time came to start the instruction of the enumerating staff, and in issuing the Vernacular enumeration forms before the preliminary enumeration was due to start, some of them having to be sent at the last moment by passenger train. It is also very essential that, before the Provincial Census Superintendent takes up his duties, the Local Administration should have addressed the Darbars (1) inviting their co-operation in the Census, (2) asking them to appoint their Census Superintendents, and (3) requesting them to write up their General Village Registers and forward them by April 1st. The Provincial Census Superintendent will then be able to start work at once direct with

\* *Vide* letter A, dated 8-9-1911, to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, in Census File No. 3.

the State Superintendents, and will find ready for him the General Village Registers, which, when correctly prepared, form, as it were, the foundation of most of the subsequent arrangements. On this occasion the Darbars were not invited to co-operate till the 16th March, 1910, and the last reply, that from the Sirohi Darbar, was not received till the 1st July, 1910.

It is true that in January, 1910, they were asked to have the General Village Registers prepared, but the matter was allowed to be lost sight of, and when I took up my appointment in May not a single register had been received. In the same way the Darbars were not actually asked till April, 1910, to appoint their Census Superintendents and the last one (Alwar) was not even appointed till 29th June, 1910. It is almost impossible for a Provincial Census Superintendent to make much headway till at least he knows who is responsible for the work in each State.

4. **Establishment required for Provincial Census Superintendent's office.**—The Provincial Census Superintendent's establishment may be considered under two heads; (a) English office, (b) Compilation office. The English office is in existence, in some form or other, from the very commencement of the Census operations to the very end. It consisted of the following:—

Post.	Pay.	PERIOD FOR WHICH EMPLOYED.	
		From.	To.
	Rs.		
Head Clerk ... ..	100	23 4 10	31 3 13
2nd Clerk ... ..	{ 50 80	5 10 10	28 5 11
		29 5 11	31 3 13
3rd Clerk ... ..	{ 40 45	{ 24 6 10 4 10 10	14 9 10 8 11 11
		9 11 11	31 3 13
4th Clerk ... ..	35	{ 20 7 10 13 12 10	31 10 10 31 3 13
		3 7 11	30 9 11
5th Clerk ... ..	{ 35 25	17 1 13	31 3 13
2 Chaprasis ... ..	7 each.	7 5 11	31 3 13
1 " ... ..	7	25 6 11	31 3 13
1 Daftri ... ..	10	4 7 11	1 11 11

The above is the very minimum possible, and I would recommend a larger establishment at times when work is heaviest, so as to push it through quicker and so in the end reduce the cost by saving the time of the more highly paid officials. But it must be remembered that it is not easy at short notice to get capable temporary clerks in these Provinces. Out of the above, the 2nd Clerk was deputed to work in the Compilation Office from 1st September, 1911, to 30th November, 1912. And, from time to time, the other clerks also helped the Compilation Office.

The Compilation Office was composed as follows:—

Post.	Pay.	PERIOD FOR WHICH EMPLOYED.	
		From.	To.
	Rs.		
1 Deputy Superintendent ...	200	1 12 11	2 8 12
1 Assistant " ...	70	1 1 12	18 5 12
" " " ...	70	12 1 12	6 4 12
6 Compilers ... ..	50 each.	About 13	weeks each.
1 " ... ..	40	2 11 11	31 7 12
2 " ... ..	35 "	About 15	weeks.
1 " ... ..	30 "	9 11 11	16 3 12
12 " ... ..	25 "	About 24	weeks each.
3 " ... ..	20 "	" 25	" "
1 " ... ..	15	2 5 12	16 " 5 12
1 Draftsman ... ..	{ 50 25	14 11 11	7 9 12
		13 9 12	5 11 12
1 Chaprasi ... ..	7	18 11 11	2 8 12

The periods of employment entered against the Compilers are approximate only: the first one was actually engaged on 6th September, 1911, and the last one was dispensed with on 30th November, 1912.

The work of the Compilation office consists of—(a) checking all the Compilation Registers sent in by the 22 Tabulation offices, (b) amalgamating in their figures those for the Railways and Cantonments, (c) posting these combined figures into the final form of the printed Tables, (d) compiling them for the Province, (e) compiling all the Subsidiary Tables required for the Report, (f) compiling the Tables for the separate State Reports. The office was abolished on the 30th November, 1912, but there was a good deal of work left for the small English office to do in checking the Subsidiary Tables and compiling the Tables for the State Reports, and next time it would be more satisfactory for all this to be absolutely finished before the Compilation office is disbanded. As noted above, the 2nd Clerk in the English office on Rs. 80 was also deputed for 15 months to the office, and the other English clerks helped from time to time.

An attempt was made first of all to run the office under the supervision of the Head Clerk of the English Office, but it was soon found that, if there was to be any accuracy in the work at all and any chance of the Tables being finished within reasonable time, and any hope of the Provincial Census Superintendent pushing on with the writing of the Report, he must be given an experienced, well-educated, careful, and reliable Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Compilation office, leaving the Head Clerk to devote his attention to the ordinary English office work. Accordingly, Munshi Krishna Nandan, who had done excellent work as Deputy Superintendent of the Ajmer-Merwara Tabulation Office was appointed. I am convinced that, if my suggestions, made in Chapter IV of this Report be not adopted, to the effect that (a) the Railway and Cantonment figures should be tabulated in the States' offices and (b) that the States should submit their figures in the forms of the final tables, it would be a saving of money and time to Government if two Deputy Superintendents, of the same qualifications as this time, were appointed next time. This would relieve the Provincial Census Superintendent of a great deal of minute checking of Tables, etc., and supervision, which I was compelled to do this time in order to push through the publication of the Tables as quickly as possible, and would leave him freer to devote himself to the writing of the Reports. Even as it was, the one Deputy Superintendent this time finally broke down under the continuous strain of the constant checking of masses of figures.

The Draftsman was appointed unnecessarily early. The preparation of maps and diagrams was not commenced till August, 1912, up to which date he was employed as a Compiler. A small saving might be effected here next time.

In budgeting for this office next time, I doubt the possibility of Compilers, who are worth employing, being available on such a low pay as Rs. 20 or Rs. 25. The standard of living is constantly rising, and educated clerks are *rarae aves* in these provinces, and even this time I had the greatest difficulty in obtaining any on this low pay.

**5. Notifications under Census Act.**—In September, 1910, under the powers invested in him by Notification No. 272, dated the 18th August, 1910, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, issued the following notifications in the Gazette of India:—

*No. 1301, dated the 10th September, 1910.*—Under Section 6 of the Indian Census Act, XVI of 1910, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased hereby to empower all Census Officers in the Districts of Ajmer and Merwara to ask all such questions of all persons, within the limits of the local areas for which they are appointed, as may be necessary to enable them to make the required entries in the General Census Schedule in the subjoined form.

*No. 1303, dated the 10th September, 1910.*—Under Section 11, clause (3), of the Indian Census Act, XVI of 1910, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to authorize the District Magistrates of Ajmer and Merwara to sanction the institution of prosecutions under the said Act, within the limits

of their respective districts. Under clause (1) of the same section the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is further pleased to declare that all first class Magistrates in the Ajmer and Merwara districts may entertain prosecutions under the said Act.

*No. 1305, dated the 10th September, 1910.*—(i) Under Section 2, clause (1), of the Indian Census Act, XVI of 1910, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the following officials as District Census Officers, to exercise the powers of such within their respective revenue Districts :—

(1) The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

(2) The Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.

(ii) Under Sections 2, clause (3), of the said Act, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to delegate to the above-mentioned officials the powers conferred on him by section (2), clause (1), of the said Act, for the appointment of the following classes of Census officers, namely Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators, within the revenue districts of Ajmer and Merwara, respectively, and under section (3), clause (1), of the said Act the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner hereby authorizes the aforesaid officials to issue declarations in writing appointing such Census officers.

*No. 1307, dated the 10th September, 1910.*—Under Section 9, clause (1), of the Indian Census Act, XVI of 1910, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Schedules to be filled in by (1) occupiers of houses, and (2) managers or officers of commercial or industrial enterprises of the kind referred to in Section 9, clause (1) (b), of the said Act, within the districts of Ajmer and Merwara, shall be in the form of the (1) Household Schedule and (2) Special Schedule, respectively, hereto subjoined.

No such notifications were required, of course, for Rajputana, nor for the areas under British jurisdiction in the Province, as the Census Act does not apply thereto.

**6. Direct correspondence with State Census Superintendents, instead of through Political Officers.**—At the commencement of the operations the Darbars readily consented to my corresponding direct with their Census Superintendents on all Census matters, instead of, as in 1901, through the Political Officers, except where the subject was of such a nature as to make it desirable that the usual procedure of addressing the Darbars through the Political Officers should be adopted. A very great saving of time and labour to all concerned, especially to the Political Officers, was thus effected. Some of the Political Officers, however, evinced considerable interest in the work and gave much assistance when on tour by inspecting the work, and when at head-quarters, by their advice and inspecting the Tabulation Offices.

**7. State Census Superintendents.**—In all cases the Darbars kindly placed whole-time officers at my disposal as their Census Superintendents, except the following :—Banswara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Karauli, Mewar, and Tonk. Among the latter, the officers actually appointed in Jaipur, Karauli and Mewar had had previous experience as Census Superintendents. All the Superintendents were English-knowing men, except those in Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur and the Deputy Superintendents of the Tabulation Offices in Bundi, Jaisalmer and Tonk, though in the cases of Kishangarh, Mewar, and Sirohi their knowledge of the language was somewhat limited.

It is very essential, from the Darbars' as well as Government's point of view, that at next Census *all* the Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents should have a *thorough* knowledge of English. It is quite impossible, with the limited office establishment at the Provincial Census Superintendent's disposal, for the elaborate Census Code and the numberless letters that issue from him to be translated into Vernacular. And, in translating such in the States offices for the benefit of the non-English knowing Superintendents, many misunderstandings of instructions occurred.

**8. Progress Reports from States Census Superintendents.**—Though the Imperial Census Code suggested the submission of fortnightly Progress Reports from a very early point in the operations, it seemed to me that this was calculated to throw unnecessary work on the Census Superintendents and that the purpose could be served better by reports submitted at fixed stages. Accordingly reports were called for (a) on September 15th, 1910,



about the appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators, (b) on November 1st, 7th and 15th, 1910, about the state of house-numbering up to those dates, (c) on December 15th, 1910, about the inspection of house-numbering. But, commencing from January 1st, 1911, brief weekly progress reports were submitted dealing with the following points:—(1) the places visited by Census Superintendents during the week, (2) the action taken by them at such places, (3) the state of the work in them, and (4) the general condition of the work in the State, as ascertained from the weekly reports submitted to the State Superintendents by their Charge Superintendents. These helped me to keep in touch with the progress of the operations and to make sure that the Superintendents were moving actively about their States.

The reports (as also my inspection notes) were also submitted regularly to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General to keep him conversant with the manner in which the States were carrying out the work. In the Tabulation stage the usual weekly reports required by the Census Commissioner were, of course, submitted regularly to me by the various Abstraction Offices.

**9. Buildings for Offices.**—The Provincial Census Superintendent's English office was accommodated first of all in the Library of the Rajputana Agency Office, then in the "Boulders" and finally in the "Knoll", a small room being rented separately at the "Briars" for my own office. The Provincial Census Superintendent's Compilation Office was located in the "Knoll".

The Jaipur Darbar very kindly placed at our disposal the Ram Chandar Temple in Jaipur city, as they did in 1901. In this building were located the Tabulation offices of the following States:—Alwar, Bikaner, Bundi, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Kotah and Lawa. The Bharatpur Darbar, likewise, kindly allotted a suitable building for the use of the Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Karauli Tabulation offices. At the Ajmer centre, the Ajmer-Merwara, the Cantonment and Railway, and the Dungarpur, and Kishangarh offices were in the Assistant Commissioner's Kachabri building; the Banswara, Shahpura, and Tonk ones began in the Veterinary School, but, as this was rather far away from the city, the two former moved into the Magazine, while Tonk rented a building for themselves; the Marwar one was in the Veterinary School throughout; the Kishangarh and Partabgarh ones were in a bungalow belonging to the Kishangarh Darbar. The Jaisalmer and Sirahi offices were in their own buildings at Mount Abu, and the Mewar one was in the new Serai at Udaipur.

**10. System of Separate State Tabulation Offices.**—The 1901 arrangements, whereby each State had its own separate and independent Tabulation office, was followed at this Census. The system is briefly this. Each State office is a complete unit in itself, with the State Deputy Superintendent at the head of it, who is immediately responsible to the Provincial Census Superintendent for the work and corresponds direct with him. Most of the Darbars, whose offices are located at a centre outside their own State, send, along with their Deputy Superintendent, their own men (some of whom are in some sort of State employ), to work as Copyists, Sorters, etc. The idea underlying this is, partly that the Census should bring money into the pockets of their own subjects, and partly that their Deputy Superintendents may have more control over them than they would over outsiders. The rates of pay are suggested by the Provincial Census Superintendent, but beyond this he has nothing whatever to do with the payment of the establishments and, therefore, has practically no control over the cost of Tabulation work.

I cannot too strongly condemn the system, and it is very greatly responsible for the long time taken over the completion of the Tables and Reports. It has two great defects. Firstly, it entails on the Provincial Census Superintendent correspondence with no less than 22 different offices. Points are constantly being referred to him for orders by each office, many of which are similar in nature. But, as they are not all raised at the same time, they all have to be dealt with as separate communications. Secondly, it means that, instead of each Table for the whole Province being dealt with and completed more or less at one time, one State may be tabulating, say, Table XIV, while

another one is still at Table VII, and so on. This makes the Provincial Census Superintendent's inspection work more complicated and difficult. It is far easier to inspect one large office, the whole of which is employed on one or two Tables, than to inspect, say, seven different offices which may be at work on seven different Tables. It also complicates the Compilation of the final Tables in the Provincial Census Superintendent's Office. For instance, the first unit at the Jaipur centre (Bundi) sent in all its Compilation registers by the 1st September, 1911, but Jaipur, the last one at that centre, did not complete the work till the 5th April 1912; and there was probably this difference in time between the two units in the submission of most of the Tables. If, then, instead of this method, all the establishment in the Jaipur centre, for example, had concentrated their efforts on completing first of all the first Table for all the States working there, before they went on to the next Table, and so on, I should have been able to complete and submit to the Census Commissioner each Table in turn at a much earlier date than was actually the case.

There is, also, under the present system, great unpunctuality among many States in commencing the work.

I would, therefore, propose, and I understand that the Census Commissioner for India strongly agrees with me here, that some such system as the following should be adopted.

There should be two centres, or at the most three, (excluding the Sirohi and Jaisalmer offices at Mount Abu, which, Mount Abu being the Provincial Census Superintendent's head-quarters, are conveniently placed for constant inspection by him), and at each centre there should be one building only. The two centres should be Ajmer and Jaipur.

Each centre should be under the charge of one Deputy Superintendent, who should be appointed directly by the Provincial Census Superintendent. All correspondence should be carried on with the Deputy Superintendent alone.

At Jaipur the figures for Alwar, Bikaner, Bundi, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Kotah and Lawa, as on this occasion, and for Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli, could be dealt with, or, if a third centre were to be adopted at Bharatpur, the three latter and one or two of the others might be located there.

At Ajmer could be tabulated, as on this occasion, the figures for Ajmer-Merwara, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kishangarh, Kushalgarh, Marwar, Partabgarh, Shahpura and Tonk. The Mewar figures should also be dealt with at Ajmer. The Mewar centre, more than any other, should certainly be abolished. It is very out of the way for a Provincial Census Superintendent to visit and much of his time is wasted over the railway journeys, and it is the one office which requires more personal supervision on his part than any other. It is extremely difficult to obtain locally a sufficiently well qualified establishment to do the work thoroughly and quickly. There are practically no English-knowing men available, and finally the school-masters of the Udaipur schools had to be impressed by the Darbar into the work. And the system by which each Thikana sends in its own diminutive office, all of whom work more or less independently and do not readily submit to the control of the Mewar Deputy Superintendent, is bad from top to bottom. No office gave me so much trouble, and the work was not finished till June, 1912, which was ten months later than the office which finished first (Tonk), spite of every praiseworthy effort made by the Deputy Superintendent, L. Tirbhawan Lal, who had had experience of the work in two Censuses previous to 1911.

To assist the Deputy Superintendent, a sufficient number of Assistant Superintendents should be appointed. And under these would come the usual establishment, with a few necessary modifications to meet local needs, laid down in the Imperial Census Code for the work in British India offices. The Darbars might be invited to assist in sending in suitable men for employment, thereby ensuring what the present system does, namely that the money spent by them on the Census should benefit their own subjects, which seems quite a reasonable desire on their part.

The establishment should be so organized and the enumeration books so distributed as to ensure, so far as possible, the completion of one Table before another is taken up, and so on.

The saving in the Provincial Census Superintendent's time, and, as a result, in the cost of his salary and in the pay of his English office would be very great. He would correspond with 2 or, at the most, 3 Deputy Superintendents instead of 20, and his inspections of the two or three centres would be much simplified. To give one illustration only:—in order to ensure uniformity in the classification of the various caste, language, and occupation entries found in the schedules, it is absolutely essential that all doubtful cases should be reported to the Provincial Census Superintendent for orders. Under the present system, with 20 different offices away from Mount Abu and any number of Tables in process of preparation, all at one time, the same occupation entry, for instance, might be reported to the Provincial Census Superintendent 20 times for orders, whereas, with my proposed system, it would not be reported more than two or three times, at the most, according to the number of centres.

As regards the recovery of cost, etc., the total pay of the establishment employed (including travelling allowances, if any, paid to those deputed by the States to the Central office), could be pooled at each centre and then recovered from those Darbars whose figures were tabulated at the centre, in proportion to the population tabulated.

Some such system as the one outlined above was, I believe, adopted with considerable success in the Central India Agency this time, except that the further advantage was experienced there, of having only one centre for the whole Agency, namely at Indore, which was under the immediate eye of the Provincial Census Superintendent, Central India, whose head-quarters were at Indore. I would not press for one centre only; but, in any case, I think that the Darbars should be consulted on this proposal at a very early stage in the operations of 1921. I am convinced that, in the end, it would be to their advantage also, as the work would be pushed through more quickly, and the sooner it is finished the less it costs the States in establishment and supervision.

**II. Distribution of cost between Imperial Government and Native States.**—As in 1901, the cost of the Provincial Census Superintendent's pay, deputation allowance, and travelling allowance; of his office establishment and their travelling allowance; of the printing of the codes and instructions and all work connected with the superintendence by him; of his office contingencies; of the establishment, etc., used on the compilation of the individual States figures into the final form of the Imperial and Provincial Tables; the printing, etc., of the Tables and Reports; and all expenditure connected with the Census of the British administered areas and Railways in the States, have been debited to the Imperial Government. In 1901 the States paid for the various manuals of instructions to Supervisors, Enumerators, etc., but this time they were treated as part of the Census Code and debited to "Superintendence" and paid for out of imperial funds. The balance of the expenditure has been borne by the Darbars.

In most cases the various forms were printed and supplied through me and the cost recovered from the States. The amount thus recovered, including freight, etc., was Rs. 10,220-8-10. Under the discretion vested in him by Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 109-125, dated the 25th July, 1900, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General decided to exempt the Lawa Thakurate from defraying the cost of the forms supplied to it.

The printed volumes of the Tables and Reports are, of course, supplied free to the Darbars, the numbers distributed being as noted below. The allotment is not over-generous, considering the sums spent by the States on the work, and I think that, early in the operations next time, the Darbars might again be consulted as to whether this allotment is sufficient for their needs.

States, etc.	COPIES SUPPLIED OF		
	Tables.	Report.	Administrative Volume.
Alwar ... ..	5	5	3
Banswara ... ..	5	5	3
Bharatpur... ..	5	5	3
Bikaner ... ..	5	5	3
Bundi ... ..	5	5	3
Dholpur ... ..	5	5	3
Dungarpur ... ..	5	5	3
Jaipur ... ..	10	10	4
Jaisalmer... ..	5	5	3
Jhalawar... ..	5	5	3
Karauli... ..	5	5	3
Kishangarh ... ..	5	5	3
Kotah ... ..	5	5	3
Kushalgarh ... ..	4	4	2
Lawa ... ..	2	2	1
Marwar ... ..	10	10	4
Mewar ... ..	5	5	4
Nimrana ... ..	1	1	...
Partabgarh ... ..	5	5	2
Shahpura ... ..	4	4	2
Sirohi ... ..	5	5	3
Tonk ... ..	5	5	3

12. **Forms adopted.**—In 1891 a special form of enumeration schedule was used by the Native States, but, both in 1901 and at the recent Census, the ordinary schedule, prescribed for British India, was adopted. The other forms, too, prescribed for British India were used, though in some cases Darbars added to them in order to collect further information for their own use, *e.g.*, regarding the number of cattle in the State, etc.

In 1901, the sects of Muhammadans and Jains were recorded in the religion column of the Schedule and tabulated in the Tables; the language of literacy was likewise recorded and tabulated. This time the Government of India left these matters to the Local Governments to settle. It was decided in these provinces to tabulate neither, except the sects of Christianity for Table XVII. But it was left to the individual Darbars to record them for their own use, if they liked. As a result, Ajmer-Merwara, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Kotah, Marwar, Mewar, Partabgarh and Shahpura decided to record the sects of Jains and Musalmans. Bharatpur, Bikaner and Marwar also decided to record the sects of Hindus. The following States also recorded all or some of the languages which literates were able to read and write; namely, Alwar, Banswara, Bikaner, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Kishangarh, Kotah, Marwar, Shahpura, Sirohi and Tonk.

Household schedules were used as little as possible. They were only issued this time to a certain number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and in one or two cases the Chiefs preferred them. Experience proves that they are very seldom filled in so well as those written up by the ordinary enumerator.

13. **Tables adopted.**—The following Imperial Tables only, out of those suggested by the Government of India, were compiled:—Tables I to XV-B, XV-E, and XVI (for Europeans, etc., only) to XVIII. All these were obligatory. The optional Tables XV-C (combined occupations), XV-D (occupations by religions) and XVI (occupations for castes and races other than Europeans, etc.) were not compiled at all. Two extra Tables were also compiled; No. XV-F (principal castes supported by agriculture) and No. XIX (immigration by age periods, occupations, etc., for Ajmer city). The latter was suggested by the Census Commissioner. The former was prepared on my initiative. It was a difficult one to compile, and I doubt if its use and interest to

the Darbars will be commensurate with the labour involved. They should be consulted, in any case, before its adoption next time.

Instead of the separate volume of Provincial Tables compiled in 1901, two neat Tables only have been prepared this time and bound up with the Imperial Tables. They contain details of area, towns, villages, houses, population by sexes, variation in population, density, religion, and education for each administrative unit in each State and District;—all the really most useful information, in fact, which is of practical value to a Darbar.

In addition to the above I have compiled and printed in the Tables Volume, (a) an Appendix to Table X showing how the various language entries found in the schedules were classified in the Table, (b) a detailed explanatory note to Table XIII, giving the castes (with their approximate figures) which have been included under the head "Minor castes" in the Table itself, (c) an appendix to Table XIII showing how most of the entries in the caste column in the schedules were classified in the Table, (d) an appendix to Table XV-A explaining the amalgamation of the occupations, tabulated in 1901, in the groups of the new scheme adopted at this Census, (e) an appendix to Table XVII showing how the minor sects of Christianity were classified in the Table. I venture to think that some, at least, of these may be found of use to the next Provincial Census Superintendent and to the occasional reader of the Report or Tables.

I also recommend that, next time, Table X (languages) be divided into two parts, part I being in the form of a convenient provincial summary like part I of Table XIII or Table XV-A; and that details for *all* contiguous States and Districts should be printed in Table XI, as this would facilitate the preparation of some of the Subsidiary Tables in Chapter III of the Report.

Further, in order to make the Imperial Report of more convenient and practical use to the Darbars, I have compiled an index to it showing the pages and paragraph in which any references are made to the particular States.

**14. Separate Reports for States.**—In addition to this, Alwar, Bikaner, Dungarpur, Jaipur and Marwar have prepared for themselves separate Census Reports, while reports for Banswara, Kushalgarh, Partabgarh, Shahpura and Sirohi have been prepared for the Darbars by me; and very excellent ones for Bharatpur, Dholpur, Kotab and Karauli by their State Superintendents (Babu Baldeo Pershad, Munshi Din Dayal, Pt. W. T. Kapse and Rai Sahib Babu Bhola Nath Chatterji) under my supervision.

**15. Separate Report for Ajmer-Merwara.**—At all previous Censuses it has been the custom for separate Reports and Tables to be compiled and printed for the Province of Ajmer-Merwara. At the recent Census it was decided to deal with Ajmer-Merwara in the Imperial and Administrative Reports as if it were more or less a portion of Rajputana, and to print the figures for the Province and two Districts below the Rajputana ones in each Table in the Tables Volume. I am doubtful of the wisdom of this decision. And I may add, *en passant*, that it had much to do with the delay in preparing many of the Subsidiary Tables which involved comparisons with previous years; for, instead of being able to take the former figures straight out of the Tables for those years, the Ajmer-Merwara figures had to be distributed among the natural divisions and included in the provincial figures. The Ajmer-Merwara portion is of little value to the Darbars, and the Rajputana portion to the Ajmer-Merwara administration. The combination of the two in one report means that the Ajmer-Merwara local authorities have to wade through a mass of material dealing with Rajputana in the Report to pick out the few references to Ajmer-Merwara. I have endeavoured, so far as possible, to minimize this objection by compiling an index giving the numbers of all pages and paragraphs in which any reference is made either to the Province or the individual districts. But, even so, I do not commend the arrangement. My own idea is that a small handy volume like the Coorg one of this Census, which combines a brief Report and Tables in one and contains not more than 50 pages, would be of more practical value to the officials of the Local Administration, who, after all, are those who are expected to make most actual use of a Census Report. It might even be worth while abolishing the

two Provincial tables for the Province, and, instead, printing the figures in most of the Imperial tables for the very few individual administrative units which there are in the Province. The figures are always prepared for the units in the first place in the Compilation Registers, so that little extra trouble would be involved, and the extra cost of printing would be very small. This would add to the practical value of the Tables to the local officials. Or, as an alternative, the statistics might continue to be printed with the Rajputana ones in the Tables Volume, but a short separate Report might be written, running to about 30 pages, for the Province.

In any case I think that before any decision is arrived at next time the local officials in the Province should be consulted. The experience of the years intervening between now and 1921 probably will have proved the question one way or the other.

A separate Administrative Volume is, of course, not required, as I imagine that at all future censuses the Provincial Census Superintendent, Rajputana, will also be Provincial Census Superintendent for Ajmer-Merwara, and the Administrative Volume is meant mainly for his use.

**16. Printing.**—The various forms, circulars, etc., required in the enumeration stage were printed at the Scottish Mission Industries Co., Ltd., Ajmer, the Rajputana Printing Works Co., Ltd., Ajmer, the Job Printing Press, Ajmer, and the Rajputana Agency Press, Mount Abu. The two latter are too small to undertake any thing much more than miscellaneous work, but what they did was good. The work turned out by the Scottish Mission Industries Co., Ltd., Ajmer, was excellent in every way, and I would recommend the mass of the work being entrusted to them next time. Cost of freight and time are both saved by having the work done there instead of at Bombay, Lucknow or Calcutta.

The bulk of the Copying Slips were printed at the Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow, and the Israelite Steam Press, Poona; and the Sorters Tickets at the former. If the Scottish Mission Industries Co., Ltd., Ajmer, are not able to undertake this work next time I would recommend these two presses again, as they did the work well and cheaply. The compilation registers were well printed at the Scottish Mission Industries Co., Ltd., Ajmer.

The Volume of Tables was printed at the Government of India Press, Calcutta. The work was well done. Though the Volume contains eight more Tables than the corresponding one of 1901, its bulk, by better arrangement and printing, has been reduced from a cumbersome volume of 745 pages to a neat and handy one of 324 pages, or less than half the size. I would, however, recommend this also being given to the Scottish Mission Industries Co., Ltd., Ajmer, next time, as the printing of the Tables this time had to give way constantly to more important Government work which the Calcutta Press had on hand, and much time is lost in sending backwards and forwards the various proofs, etc., to Calcutta. The Report, which this time contains 265 pages compared with 223 in 1901, and the Statements at the end of this Administrative Volume, have, likewise been well printed at the Scottish Mission Industries Co., Ltd., Ajmer. The report portion of the latter was printed at the Rajputana Agency Press, Mount Abu.

**17. Supply of Paper for forms.**—The bulk of the paper required for the various Census forms in the enumeration and tabulation stages was obtained from the Bengal Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta, and Titagarh Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta, through the Controller, Printing.

The amount of paper supplied from various sources (so far as the details are available) is given in Statement K at the end of this volume. The total cost, including freight, amounted to Rs. 5,356-1-11. Those States who printed a few forms locally made their own arrangements for paper.

**18. Method of issue of forms, etc.**—The various forms required by the States and Districts for the Enumeration and Tabulation work were issued direct from the press to the head-quarters or centre at which they were required. The receiving officers sent duplicate acknowledgments of them to myself and the press. In the case of the Tabulation forms the Superintendents of the Ajmer, Bharatpur and Jaipur offices kindly undertook to receive, store, and distribute, as needed, the whole lot of forms required by the

various State offices working at these centres.

**19. Number of forms, etc, issued and used.**—At the end of this volume will be found a statement (B) showing the various forms, in different languages, supplied to and used by each State or District in the enumeration stage, and the number of Copying Slips issued, which will give the Provincial Census Superintendent of next time an idea of the number required.

In Statement M will be found details showing the number of Sorters' Tickets and Compilation Registers issued to the various Tabulation offices.

In Census File No. 213 will be found statements shewing the number of copying slips, sorters' tickets, and compilation registers which the States paid for but did not use, which have been preserved at Ajmer, Bharatpur, Jaipur and Mount Abu for the use of the said States at next Census.

**20. Tours by Provincial Census Superintendent.**—The following tours were made by me:—

- (1) From 24th August to 10th September, 1910, visiting Dholpur, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Mewar, Ajmer, Merwara and Marwar.
- (2) From 13th November to 11th December, 1910, visiting Kotah, Bundi and Jhalawar and touring right through Ajmer-Merwara.
- (3) From 17th December, 1910, to 12th January, 1911, visiting Jaipur, Alwar, Bikaner and Marwar.
- (4) From 23rd January to 12th February, 1911, visiting Bharatpur, Karauli, Tonk, Kishangarh, Mewar, Dungarpur and Ajmer.
- (5) From 28th March to 9th April, 1911, visiting Ajmer, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Jaipur and inspecting the Ajmer, Marwar, Kishangarh, Tonk, Banswara, Shahpura, Dungarpur, Partabgarh, Kushalgarh, Mewar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Jaipur, Alwar, Bikaner, Jhalawar, Bundi, Kotah and Lawa Abstraction offices.
- (6) From 8th to 16th May, 1911, visiting Ajmer, Bharatpur and Jaipur, and inspecting all the offices named in (5) except Mewar.
- (7) From 23rd July to 15th August, 1911, visiting Jaipur, Bharatpur, Udaipur and Ajmer and inspecting all offices named in (5).
- (8) From 30th September to 11th October, 1911, visiting Ajmer, Jaipur and Udaipur, and inspecting all the offices still working there.

Owing to difficulties in providing transport and conveyances, I was compelled at the last moment to cancel my tours through Banswara, Kushalgarh, Jaisalmer and Partabgarh. I was also unable to visit Shahpura.

**21. Visits of the Census Commissioner.**—The Census Commissioner met the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, at Ajmer on February 18th, 1910, at which the general arrangements for the Census were discussed. It was then decided that, instead of employing a separate Census Superintendent for Ajmer-Merwara, as was done in all previous Censuses, the Provincial Census Superintendent for Rajputana should undertake the Ajmer-Merwara census also. Mr. Gait again met the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner at Mount Abu on 16th July, 1910

**22. Enumeration of Bhil tracts.**—On this latter occasion a conference was held, which was also attended by the Resident, Western Rajputana States, on behalf of the Sirohi State, the State Census Superintendent of the Mewar State, and myself, to discuss the enumeration of the Bhil tracts.

The methods adopted at previous censuses and at the recent one have been fully described in paragraph 4 (b) of Chapter II of the Census Report of this year. It is enough to say here that, whereas the other States concerned undertook to make a more or less regular enumeration of the Bhil tracts in 1911, Mewar and Sirohi still found it impossible to do so. It was, therefore, decided at this conference that, instead of mustering the whole population at various spots near police *thanas*, as in 1901, only the headmen of each house were to be assembled. These were to give to enumerators the names and necessary details of all persons living in their house. The *gamettis* (or headmen of the villages) were to be present at the same time to serve as a check, by means of their own personal knowledge, on the information given by the heads of

households. The enumerators were to be, as far as possible, the *baniyas* who were accustomed to go round the Bhil villages hawking their wares. This enumeration was to take place between February 21st and March 5th, 1911, the final check on March 10th, 1911, being dispensed with. It was also decided, as a further step towards regularizing the enumeration, that the enumerators, in the month of December, should prepare as far as possible a rough house list in the following form, it being recognised that actual house-numbering was impossible. :—

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HOUSE LIST FOR BHIL TRACTS.

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NAME OF THANA OR PARGANA, ETC.		NAME OF VILLAGE.		
Charge No.	Circle No.	Block No.		
Name of <i>gametti</i> in whose <i>pal</i> house is situated.	Serial Number of house.	Description (Dwelling house, shop, etc.)	Name of Headman or principal occupant of house.	REMARKS.

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At the time of the actual enumeration these house lists were in the hands of the enumerators and they were able to check the number of headmen of households present with the number of houses on the list. Absentees were thus discovered and produced subsequently by the *gamettis*. These house lists served a useful purpose and, in the course of my tour through Mewar, the local checks, both of the lists and the enumeration records, which I was able to make, proved them very accurate so far as the actual numbers by sexes went. I have little doubt that by 1921 both the Mewar and Sirohi Darbars will find themselves able to number the houses and make the count in the regular method in these tracts.

23. **Acknowledgments.**—My acknowledgments to the various officials, etc, who served under me in the Census have been made in full in paragraph 14 of the Introduction to the Census Report. But I wish here to be allowed to express my warmest thanks to the Hon'ble Sir Elliot Colvin who, as Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, gave me his fullest support throughout in all my efforts, and to Mr. Gait, the Census Commissioner for India, for his great help and for his patience in dealing with and advising on the innumerable questions referred to him by me.

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## CHAPTER II.—EXPENDITURE.

**1. Debitable to Imperial Funds.**—Statements H and I show the cost of the Census under various heads. They represent the actuals up to March 1st, 1913, and a fairly accurate estimate of the likely expenditure during March, 1913, at the end of which month the Census office will be closed.

(a) General.

The Treasury Accounts (Statement H, columns 1-6, and Statement I) show the expenditure which Government would not have incurred had there been no Census. The Departmental Accounts (Statement H, column 7) show what expenditure has *actually* been incurred on the Census. The main difference between the two is that in the Treasury accounts the salaries of officers deputed to Census are not shewn, but only their deputation allowance and the cost of carrying on their work in the ordinary line during their deputation, while the Departmental accounts include both their salaries and their deputation allowances but not the cost of their substitutes in the ordinary line. As I drew no deputation allowance, and as it appears that Government were not put to the extra expense of providing a substitute for me in the Political Department during the period of my deputation, the Treasury accounts give the fairest idea of the cost of the Census.

It is satisfactory to note that, spite of the longer time taken over the work, and of an increase of 8 per cent. in the population tabulated, and of a rise in the standard of living, necessitating higher pay to establishments, there has been a net decrease in the cost to Government under the Treasury heads of accounts, compared with 1901, of Rs. 1,164-8-10. The decrease in the cost per head of the population is '08 pies.

In the Departmental accounts the increase, compared with 1901, amounts to Rs. 38,816-15-3, the incidence per head having risen from 1·29 pies to 1·87 pies, or an increase of '58 pies per head. The whole of this increase, and more, is in the pay of the Provincial Census Superintendent, who, at this Census, was a whole-time officer from May 1st, 1910, to March 31st, 1913, compared with from 5th November, 1900, to 14th August, 1902, at the previous Census, while the rate of pay drawn by me was also higher.

Looking at the accounts in detail, the expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the *Enumeration* stage according to the Treasury accounts, after deducting recoveries from States on account of enumeration forms, has been Rs. 1,517-13-5, compared with Rs. 2,443-1-11 in 1901, or a decrease of 38 per cent.

The cost of *Tabulation*, debitable to Imperial Funds, after deducting recoveries from States on account of Copying Slips, Sorters Tickets and Compilation Registers, has increased from Rs. 9,168-1-11 to Rs. 14,064-5-3, or by 53·4 per cent. Most of this increase is under "Office charges," which have gone up from Rs. 8,782-10-10 to Rs. 12,696-12-10. This is due to an increase in the cost of the working staff under two heads. (1) In 1901 the Ajmer-Merwara figures were tabulated at one of the United Provinces offices, and the share of the cost debitable to Ajmer-Merwara was only Rs. 2,194-0-0. On this occasion the Ajmer-Merwara office at Ajmer cost Rs. 5,953-8-2. But the Railway and Cantonment figures were also tabulated in that office, instead of in the Provincial Census Superintendent's office in Mount Abu, as was done in 1901. The exact amount debitable to this part of the work in 1901 is not known. In any case, however, it would cost more to do the Ajmer-Merwara work in Ajmer than in the United Provinces, as clerks, copyists, etc., are much cheaper there than in these Provinces, and no separate Deputy Superintendent for the office had to be entertained there. On the other hand, a perusal of the Ajmer-Merwara Administrative Report of 1901 on this subject is sufficient to convince one that the extra cost is worth incurring. (2) The cost of the Provincial Census Superintendent's compilation office at Mount Abu has increased from Rs. 4,169-12-2 (which figures include the Railway and Cantonment work) to Rs. 5,739-6-3, or by Rs. 1,569-10-1. Out of this,

Rs. 1,258-1-0 was incurred on the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent. In 1901 there was no Deputy Superintendent, but the necessity for one has been dealt with in paragraph 4 of Chapter I of this Report, and I consider the extra expenditure was thoroughly justified by the greater accuracy in the Tables. The small balance of Rs. 311-9-1 is explained by the higher pay which, owing to the rise in the cost of living in these Provinces, had to be given to compilers, compared with 1901 when it was possible to get the majority of them on Rs. 15 and 20 instead of Rs. 25. For instance, in order to push through the work this time it was necessary to import from the Central India office at Indore an Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 70, and 6 Compilers on Rs. 50. The expenditure on this gang alone amounted to Rs. 1,200-12-6!

The cost of *Superintendence*, which includes the estimated cost of printing the Tables and Reports, has decreased in the Treasury accounts from Rs. 33,748-9-4 to Rs. 28,322-3-0, or by Rs. 5,426-6-4. This saving is chiefly under "printing" and under "deputation allowance of Provincial Census Superintendent," as I drew no deputation allowance at all. Among the other items, the only increase requiring notice are those of Rs. 1,459-3-9 under "traveling allowance" of Provincial Census Superintendent and his establishment, due to more constant inspection work on my part, and of Rs. 2,764-5-2 under Superintendent's office establishment, due to the longer time taken over the work, and the higher pay it was found necessary to give in order to attract capable clerks. The fact has to be faced, and will have to be allowed for when estimating the cost of next Census, that work in a Census office is not popular: the hours are very long, the nature of the work extremely tedious, monotonous, and trying, and holidays are few. In fact, my office enjoyed scarcely a single gazetted holiday from beginning to end, and often had to give up their Sundays as well--at such high pressure were we working throughout in order to push the work through as quickly as one could, compatible with accuracy. There is also the feeling among clerks that, during their long absence from the regular establishment, they may lose chances of better appointments in the regular line. It is, therefore, necessary to offer pay considerably in excess of what they are drawing in their ordinary appointments.

The actual cost of the *Enumeration* in Ajmer-Merwara amounted to Rs. 887-7-4, compared with Rs. 600-8-6 in 1901, or an increase of Rs. 286-14-10, or 48 per cent. The incidence per head amounts to 34 pies, compared with 24 pies. Out of this, Rs. 133-8-9 was incurred on the entertainment of a Census clerk in the Ajmer and the Merwara District offices, when the work was heaviest, both those offices' ordinary establishment being already undermanned. The expenditure incurred in the Merwara district was absurdly extravagant and was more than 4 times as great as that in the larger district of Ajmer. As much as Rs. 445-4-9 was spent on ink, pens, ink-pots, pencils, kerosine oil, lanterns and other odds and ends, the expenditure on lanterns alone being Rs. 290-10-0; and only Rs. 31-7-5 was ultimately recovered by sale of all these miscellaneous articles. In Statements H and I this has all been debited to "petty stationery", which is the head under which it was debited at the Treasury, but in Statement F it has been properly distributed between "Stationery" and "Miscellaneous".

The cost of the *Tabulation* is not easy to calculate as the Province figures and the Railway and Cantonment figures were all tabulated in the same office; but taking proportional figures based on the populations the charges would be roughly Rs. 7,375, compared with Rs. 2,194 in 1901, when the work was done in the United Provinces' office. This subject has been dealt with above, but it may be noted here that, out of this sum, Rs. 825 was recovered from the Ajmer and Beawar Municipalities as their share of the tabulation work. This reduces the excess cost to Rs. 4,356, out of which about Rs. 2,000 was incurred on the pay of the Deputy Superintendent.

2. **Debitable to Native States.**—As regards the expenditure incurred by the Native States, a reference should be made to Statements F and G. It must here be pointed out that in many States no separate accounts corresponding to the Treasury and Departmental accounts in British India, referred

to in paragraph 1 *supra*, are maintained, nor do many of them make any distinction between the actual cost and the extra cost to the State involved in the taking of a Census. It must also be remembered that in many States accounts are not kept with the same strict accuracy as in a British India Treasury. It is, however, probable that the accounts kept this time are more accurate than those of 1901, as in several States much general progress has been made in these directions, and, also, great stress was laid this time, at the commencement of the operations, on the desirability of keeping the accounts, as far as possible, in the forms prescribed for use in British India.

The total cost to the States has risen from Rs. 1,84,213-15-3 to Rs. 2,14,456-5-7½ and the incidence, per head of population, from 3·64 pies to 3·91 pies. This amounts to a total increase of Rs. 30,242-6-4½, and of ·27 pies in the cost per head, and to a percentage of increase of 16·4 per cent. in the total cost, compared with an increase of 8 per cent. in the total population of the Province. Out of this increase, no less than Rs. 25,853-7-6 has occurred in 3 States, namely Mewar, Jaipur and Kotah. This leaves an increase of only Rs. 4,388-14-10½ in the other 18 units, or an increase of 3·5 per cent. over 1901, compared with an increase of 8·6 per cent. in their population. In none of these 18 units has there been any very marked increase, and such as there has been is mainly due to the greater care and time taken over the Tabulation work and to the increased rate of pay which many Darbars found it necessary to give to their officials and establishments. In the following States there has actually been a saving in expenditure compared with 1901; namely Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaisalmer, Kushalgarh, Marwar, Shahpura, and Tonk.

The increases are dealt with below under the two heads "Enumeration" and "Tabulation".

The total cost of the *Enumeration* stage, including the charges debitable to the State Superintendent's pay and office establishment, etc., and the cost of enumeration forms, etc., supplied through me and a few printed locally by the States, has risen from Rs. 88,329-5-7 to Rs. 93,840-11-4, an increase of Rs. 5,511-5-9 or of 6·3 per cent., compared with an increase of 6·9 per cent. in the population enumerated. The incidence per head on the other hand has decreased by ·01 pies, from 1·72 pies to 1·71 pies.

Excluding the cost of printing and despatching the enumeration forms, which cost the States on the whole about 20 per cent. less than last time, there has been an actual decrease in the cost of enumeration proper in Alwar, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Marwar, Partabgarh, Shahpura and Tonk, and an increase in the rest.

The most important proportional increases are in Sirohi (138 per cent.), Kotah (110 per cent.), Dholpur (59 per cent.), Bikaner (49 per cent.), Bharatpur (41 per cent.), and Mewar (26 per cent.). The increase of Rs. 1,769-6-7 in Bharatpur is owing to there being a whole-time Census Superintendent, whereas there was not in 1901 and his pay was debited to the Revenue Department. The same reason explains the increase of Rs. 739-1-6 in Sirohi and Rs. 908-13-1 in Dholpur. So, too, the increase of Rs. 3,247-5-0 in Kotah; but in this State Census accounts also have been kept absolutely distinct this time from beginning to end, whereas in 1901 they were mixed up with other ones. The increase of Rs. 1,665-11-6 in Bikaner is due to a separate Census establishment being appointed this time at head-quarters and in the Nizamats, and to the travelling allowance of Census officers being debited to Census this time instead of to some other Department as in 1901. It is difficult for any satisfactory explanation to be given of the Mewar increase of Rs. 4,912-2-11, owing to the different method of keeping accounts and debiting the expenditure, but as a matter of fact this increase of 26·1 per cent. is not very much in excess of the percentage of increase in the population, which amounts to 25·6 per cent., and, if the cost of printing be included, the increase in expenditure is less than the increase in population.

The total cost of the *Tabulation* stage has risen from Rs. 95,834-9-8 to Rs. 120,657-12-6½, or by Rs. 24,773-2-10½, the cost per head of the population having risen from 1·89 pies to 2·20 pies, or by ·31 pies. All of this is due to the extra cost of establishment

of all kinds employed by the States in the Tabulation offices, which has risen by Rs. 26,364-13-4, from Rs. 72,432-2-2 to Rs. 98,796-15-6. The printing charges, most of which were incurred by me on behalf of the States, for Copying Slips, Sorters' Tickets, and Compilation Registers, show a satisfactory decrease from Rs. 8,238-5-5 to Rs. 5,615-0-7.

*Increase in cost of tabulation establishment.*

Jaipur	...	10,293-3-8
Mewar	...	6,130-1-8
Marwar	...	3,766-8-8
Total	...	20,190-0-7

Taking the individual States, all show an increase of some sort in the Tabulation stages, except Bharatpur, Kushalgarh, Lawa and Tonk. Out of the total increase of Rs. 26,364-13-4 under the cost of establishment, no less than Rs. 20,190-0-7 has occurred in three States alone—Jaipur, Mewar, and Marwar—as per figures on the margin. The balance of Rs. 6,174-12-9 is not very much when distributed over the remaining 18 units, remembering that there has been an increase of 10·8 per cent. in the total population tabulated by these 18 units, while the increase in cost is 16·5 per cent. It must again be pointed out that it is not possible to put implicit reliance on the States' accounts, so far as comparison with 1901 goes, owing to irregularities or inconsistencies in the methods of keeping them. The only explanation of the increase of Rs. 8,037-11-3 or 83 per cent. in Mewar, to which State the foregoing remark especially applies, is that the clerks from the *Thikanas* were employed in the Tabulation office and had to be paid at higher rates, and their feeding expenses during the time they were at Udaipur were paid by the State and debited to "travelling allowance". From Jaipur comes the explanation of the increase of Rs. 8,867-6-2, or 57 per cent., that in 1901 the honorary services of many of the State officials and their unemployed relatives were given to the Census, whereas this time the whole establishment was paid. Kishangarh explains its increase of Rs. 1,118-13-6, or 102 per cent., by the fact that a separate establishment was employed this time for Census work, whereas in 1901 it was done by the ordinary State clerks, etc., whose pay continued to be debited to the ordinary heads. In Alwar, where the increase is Rs. 991-15-8, or 16 per cent., more of the permanent Tahsil hands were deputed this time to Jaipur, which cost the State more. In Kotah a separate establishment with separate accounts was maintained for Census from beginning to end, whereas in 1901 much of the real expenditure on it was probably debited to something else. This explains much of the increase of Rs. 1,211-2-0 or 20 per cent.

**3. General.**—Taken on the whole, I think that, wherever possible, the recent Census has been run as economically as could be, and that there has been a saving under such charges as printing, supply of forms, and other miscellaneous items. The increase in the cost in the States is almost entirely due to an honest desire on the part of the Darbars to take the Census more seriously and, to this end, to appoint a better class of supervising officer—whole-time wherever possible—and a more efficient staff in the tabulation offices, and to keep their Census accounts more regularly so that they should know what it really costs them. I trust that such extra cost as they have incurred will be more than counterbalanced by the greater efficiency and accuracy both of the enumeration and tabulation.

In contrasting the cost of the work in Rajputana with that in a British Province it must be recollected that, whereas in the latter the immediate control and supervision of the enumeration stage of a Census is vested in the District Census officer, who is very often the Deputy Commissioner, or Collector, or Sub-Divisional officer himself, or in any case an officer who performs other duties as well and his pay is not, therefore, a charge on the Census budget, in Native States a whole-time officer as State Census Superintendent is essential and in most cases was appointed. Much the largest part of the expenditure incurred by the States under the head enumeration falls under the State Census Superintendent's pay.

In conclusion I am afraid that, with the constant rise in the cost of living and the greater demand for efficiency, it cannot be expected that the expenditure on the next Census will be any less than on this one.

## CHAPTER III.—ENUMERATION.

1. **Introductory.**—The lines on which the enumeration stage of an Indian Census runs are now so well established, and so familiar to all those who are likely to have anything to do with it in the future, that it is not necessary to discuss them in detail here.

References have been made in paragraph 22, Chapter I, of this Volume, and in paragraph 2 of the Introduction and paragraph 4, Chapter II, of the Census Report, to the special arrangements made in the non-synchronous Bhil tracts; in paragraph 11 of the Introduction to the censusing of railways, plague-stricken areas, fairs, places of pilgrimage, etc.; in paragraph 6 of the Introduction, to the arrangements for sending in the Provisional Totals\*; and in paragraph 12 of the Introduction, to the attitude of the people towards the Census. All the important circulars issued by me will be found in Census File 208, Volume I, and the Reports of the various State Superintendents in File 210. I shall, therefore, confine myself in this Chapter mainly to a few criticisms and suggestions.

2. **General Village Registers and Abstracts thereof.**—The General Village Registers are bulky things in themselves and the submission of them in original to me was dispensed with. Instead, an abstract in the following form was asked for in Circular No. 135, dated the 15th June, 1910:—

Serial Number.	Name of tahsil, pargana, district, etc.	Number of villages including both inhabited and uninhabited.	Number of hamlets, including both inhabited and uninhabited.	Approximate number of houses, including both inhabited and uninhabited.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PROPOSED AS		REMARKS.
					Super-visors.	Enu-merators.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

It should be noted that columns 3, 4 and 5, include uninhabited villages, hamlets, and houses, as well as inhabited ones. It is advisable that these should be shown, *provided they are fit for human habitation*, as they may be re-inhabited at any time in the year which elapses between the preparation of the Register and the taking of the Census. The column might be subdivided with advantage into "inhabited" and "uninhabited."

The actual form of Village Register used varied in many States. Specimens of them will be found in Census File 210 (Reports on the Enumeration stage). The Marwar one is especially elaborate, and unnecessarily so, I think. A convenient form, from which the Abstract referred to above could be easily compiled for the Provincial Census Superintendent, is suggested below. But States should be allowed liberty in diverging from the standard model, provided that the information required for the Abstract, which has to be submitted to the Provincial Census Superintendent, is easily obtainable from it.

## GENERAL VILLAGE REGISTER.

Name of State		Name of administrative unit (tahsil, pargana, etc.)																	
British District.																			
Serial Number.	Name of		Estimated population of	Estimated number of houses in			Persons suitable as		How many circles and blocks suggested in each village in Column 2 (including hamlets)?	REMARKS.									
	Main village.	Hamlets belonging to village in column 2 or 3.		Main village excluding hamlets.	Hamlets.		Supervisors.	Enumerators											
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited, but fit for human habitation.	Main village in column 2 (excluding hamlets).	Inhabited.	Uninhabited, but fit for human habitation.	Total.	Name.	Occupation.	Name.	Occupation.	Circles.	Blocks.							
1	2	3												4	5	6	7	8	9

\*Circulars 45, dated 16-7-1911 and 198 dated 12-2-1911 in Census File No. 203, Volume I, should also be perused in connection with the Railway Provisional Totals.

**3. Definition of House.**—A satisfactory definition of “house”, suitable to all Provinces and to both rural and urban areas, is difficult to find. The subject has been dealt with to some extent in paragraph 44 of Chapter I of the Census Report. The consensus of opinion is that for rural areas the definition used in the Rajputana Census Code of 1911, based on the commensal family principle, is much the easiest and most suitable. In urban areas there is some difference of opinion. By adopting the commensal family definition it is said that no idea can be obtained of overcrowding in houses in towns and cities. But I am inclined to think that, even if the structural definition be retained, no really useful idea of overcrowding is obtained from the figures. The density figures, of the number of persons per square mile, are of much more value for this purpose. The adoption of the commensal family definition, on the other hand, gives a very clear idea of the size of families in rural and urban areas. As remarked by Mr C. J. O’Donnell, in his Report on the Census of 1891 in Bengal, “whilst a return of houses, varying from huts to palaces, has neither a statistical nor an architectural value, it is more than interesting both in a political and social sense, to learn how many families there are in Provinces and Districts”. The greatest difficulty is always found in getting house-numberers to understand the “structural” definition, “the dwelling place.....having a separate principal entrance from the common way, space, or compound”. In most cases they overlook the words “space or compound” and keep their attention only on the words “common way”. As a result, I often found an enclosure or compound with several quite different houses in it, each having its own separate principal entrance on to the space or enclosure, and with several different families inside each of the houses, all treated as one house, simply because there was only one entrance to the compound from the “common way”.

There are, of course, many practical difficulties in the way of adopting the “commensal family” definition in urban areas, as high caste and *parda-nashin* families object to the enumerator or numberer going inside the enclosure or compound to affix the number on the doorway of each family. But these difficulties will grow less and less at each Census, and can be overcome, to a very great extent, by the tact of the Charge Superintendent. And, if all else fails, the number of the separate families living inside the enclosure can be enquired from the heads of the households, and the inclusive house numbers can then be painted on the outer doorway of the enclosure or compound. The adoption of one definition for both areas simplifies instructions, and the commensal family definition abolishes the complications of sub-numbers in towns.

Many other difficulties, confined to special localities, of course, crop up, but cannot be dealt with here. But in Census File 210 (Reports on the Enumeration stage) they will be found reported in detail by the various State Superintendents, and the Provincial Census Superintendent of next time would do well to study them.

**4. House-Numbering.**—In the Code it was laid down that in urban areas the house numbers should run in one continuous series through the *mohalla* and not through the circle or block. I do not recommend this next time, as in very few, if any, places, are statistics by *mohallas* required. They should run either through the block or circle. In rural areas they were ordered to run in a continuous series throughout the village. This works well in a small village, but not in a large one. There seems no reason why in both rural and urban areas the series should not run through the circle or block. The objection to its running through the circle is that when the houses number over 99 it gives the numberer the trouble of putting three figures as a house-number on each house. On the other hand, if the series runs through the block it means house-numbering can not be done till all the blocks have been finally mapped out and decided. In any case it is advisable to put a triangular mark enclosing the number of the first house, and a circular mark enclosing that of the last house, in each block. In urban areas it might also be a good thing to add the circle number above the block number on each house.

From many places comes the criticism that house-numbering was started too early as, during the Diwali festival, when nearly all Indian houses are

white-washed, the numbers generally get obliterated. Provided that the Diwali does not fall too late in 1920, I recommend strongly that house-numbering be deferred till after the festival.

In Beawar town the device was adopted of putting a X on the doors of shops which were not likely to be inhabited by any one at night and, where a house had more than one door, on the doors not bearing the actual census number. This served the double purpose of (a) showing an inspecting officer that no house had been omitted and (b) helping the enumerator to understand clearly which buildings or doorways they need not visit. But as regards (a) there is the contrary risk of a lazy enumerator marking with a X doors of inhabited houses which ought to be numbered. An inspecting officer seeing the X would pass it by, whereas if it was left blank he might enquire about it.

In Ajmer City I found in long lines or streets of houses, of a more or less similar pattern or structure, that, instead of each house being numbered individually, the end house bore the first and last number of the line, thus, 1-1<sup>5</sup>2, for instance. This made the task of checking house-numbering and the writing up of house lists, etc., very difficult, and I had to order it all to be re-done.

It should be made clear before house-numbering starts that in all inhabited villages empty houses, *if fit for human habitation*, must be numbered, as they may be inhabited at the time of the census, and must be included in the Village Registers, Circle Lists, Abstracts, House and Block lists, and Enumeration Schedules. Columns 8 to 16 of the Abstract of the Circle list might be subdivided so as to show inhabited and uninhabited houses separately.

**5. Charge Superintendents.**—A convenient form in which the States were requested, in Circular No. 157, dated the 22nd June, 1910, to report the names and appointments of their various Charge Superintendents, is that noted below. It gives the Provincial Census Superintendent a useful idea of the size of the charges, as regards the number of villages and houses, and also of the languages in which the manual of instructions for Charge Superintendents should be issued :—

Name of Charge Superintendent.	Whether printed instructions to be issued should be in English, Urdu or Hindi.	Number of villages in his Charge.	Name of Pargana, Tahsil, etc., in which villages are situated.	Approximate number of houses in charge.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

**6. Difficulties in obtaining Supervisors and Enumerators.**—In the Khalsa areas of Ajmer-Merwara no difficulty was experienced in obtaining Supervisors and Enumerators. Patwaris and schoolmasters were largely employed as Supervisors. There was greater difficulty in the Istimrari areas, till the assistance of the Istimrardars themselves was involved. This might be done by the District officer early in the proceedings next time. In Ajmer City, where men are busier, considerable difficulty was experienced and the full number in many Charges could only be obtained by threats of prosecutions under the Census Act.

From nearly all States comes the complaint of the difficulty in obtaining Enumerators for nothing. In many owing to a lack of literate persons, State employes had to be used. In some places, Enumerators living in adjoining towns or large villages, had to be appointed to enumerate small villages containing no literate inhabitants. In many cases the actual fair copying of the schedules had to be done by the Supervisors themselves owing to the bad handwriting of several of the Enumerators.

**7. Remuneration for Census work.**—As a rule Supervisors and Enumerators were unpaid hands. But in one or two places where plague

was bad, *e.g.*, in Alwar, Bharatpur, some of them had to be paid. In Bundi diet expenses were paid to those who had to work in villages other than their own. In Partabgarh and Sirohi Charge Superintendents and Supervisors were allowed travelling expenses. In Marwar, owing to the tremendous difficulty in obtaining over eight thousand enumerators, they nearly all, except in Jodhpur City, had to be paid sums varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30.

**8. Grants of Sanads, etc., and Certificates to Enumeration Staff.**—In Ajmer-Merwara the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner approved my suggestion that Sanads should be granted on a far more liberal scale than in 1901. The work exacted from Supervisors and Enumerators is considerable, and is unpaid in most cases, and I hold the opinion very strongly that next time they might be distributed even more liberally.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General also approved my suggestion that special Sanads should be issued by him to the State Census Superintendents. The Darbars readily agreed to the proposal. Some of the Darbars also issued certificates to their enumerating staff and I think they might be encouraged to do this on a liberal scale, especially in those States in which much difficulty in obtaining Enumerators and Supervisors was felt.

**9. Translation and Issue of Instructions, etc.**—With Circular 667, dated 11th August, 1910, were issued to the Census Superintendents and others copies of the vernacular instructions which it was proposed to print on the enumeration covers, and opinions were invited as to the intelligibility and correctness of the translations. Copies of the specimen schedule were also circulated for opinion at the same time. It is very desirable that this work should be taken up at a much earlier date next time, and that *all* the chapters of the Code, Manuals of instructions, etc., should be issued *as early as possible* (provided that finality in the instructions has been practically attained), so as to give the State Superintendents ample time to train their staff.

**10. Necessity of simplifying Instructions, etc.**—Every effort should be made, especially in backward Provinces, to simplify and reduce as much as possible the amount of information which enumerators are expected to collect, especially in the occupation columns. For instance, the occupation Table XV-A makes no difference between the various kinds of railway service, except distinguishing labour on construction from the rest. Yet enumerators were told to distinguish in full between the various kinds, entering, *e.g.*, station master, ticket collector, etc. With pensioners they were told to distinguish military from civil ones. Yet they all go into the same group in the Table (group 161). Again domestic service is simply divided into two groups in the Table, indoor (162) and outdoor service (163). Yet it was laid down that enumerators were to enter in the schedules what kind of service and whose, *e.g.*, pleader's cook, zamindar's waterman, etc. It seems only necessary next time to distinguish between outdoor and indoor service. If the subsidiary occupations of agriculturists only are going to be tabulated next time, as this time, there is no point in recording subsidiary occupations except for those supported by the four various kinds of agriculture.

Once more the infirmities column is said to have given trouble. In 1901, owing to indistinct wording, the words "from birth" were thought to apply to all four infirmities instead of only to deaf-mutism. On this occasion extra care was taken to word it so that there could be no doubt, and the heading was "*pagal ya donon ankhan se bilkul andha ya chunewale korh ka rogi ya paidaishi bahra gunga*". It will be seen that the words "from birth" (*paidaishi*) were placed next to "deaf-mutes" (*bahra gunga*), which come right at the end. Yet it was still found that the words were considered by the less intelligent supervisors and enumerators to apply to all infirmities! I recommend their omission altogether next time. The number of persons who become deaf-mutes after birth from accident or disease must be infinitesimal, and in the manuals of instructions it could be explained that only those deaf-mute from birth were to be entered.

It was found desirable by most State Superintendents to direct that, instead of leaving columns 15 and 16 blank for those who were illiterate in English or free from infirmities, as directed in the Code, the word "No" or "Not" should be written. It was considered that an enumerator was more



likely to ask the necessary questions of each person required for a correct record in these columns, if he had to do this, than he would if he had merely to leave it blank.

**11. Specimen Schedule and Instructions on Cover.**—The greatest care has to be taken in the preparation of the specimen schedule, as enumerators appear to be guided far more by this than by any number of instructions. It would be well worth while increasing the size of it by adding an extra page somehow so as to give as many illustrations as possible. For instance, it is said this time that the number of Animists, and of persons speaking Bhili, was increased artificially by the fact that in the specimen schedule all the 3 Bhils were put down as Bhil by religion (that is Animists) and as talking Bhili! Many enumerators, therefore, thought that *all* Bhils *must* be entered as such, regardless of some of them being really Hindus, or of talking some other dialect in places where they had mixed for generations with other races. If one of them had been entered in the specimen as a Hindu and another as speaking Mewari, and so on, this mistake might have been avoided. Enumerators, in fact, are apt to look upon the specimen schedule, not as a specimen, but as a hard and fast sealed-type pattern sort of thing, to be blindly imitated!

It is also very difficult to get all the bare minimum of necessary instructions and the specimen schedule on to the cover of standard size in a large legible vernacular type. The type which had to be used was small and in rapid printing most of the covers became illegible in many places. So, too, with the column headings in the schedules. I would recommend deeper schedules and larger covers so that the vernacular type used can be clear and bold, for it has to be remembered that many of the enumerators can only just read and write, and the type should be as simple as possible.

**12. Paper used for Schedules, etc.**—The covers and schedules might be of stronger paper. I received many complaints of them being not stout enough to withstand the wear and tear of the work.

**13. Record of States and Districts of Birth.**—In order to obtain as complete a record as possible of the actual States and Districts in these two Provinces in which persons enumerated in other Provinces were born, instead of the vague return of Rajputana, or Ajmer-Merwara, all Census Superintendents in other Provinces were sent a list of all the States and Districts in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara and were asked in Circular 196, dated the 5th July, 1910, to instruct their Census staffs to avoid merely the entry of the Province in the schedules. As a result, out of those born in but enumerated outside these Provinces, only 64,807 were returned under "Rajputana unspecified" compared with 105,507 in 1901.

**14. Calculation of Forms required.**—In Circular No. 591, dated the 5th August, 1910, all Census Superintendents were informed of the number of forms in each language intended to be issued to them, and were asked to report if they were sufficient. The estimate was based roughly on the principle laid down in paragraph 6, Chapter IV, Part I, of the Imperial Census Code, and on the whole was found a fairly correct one. A possible increase of 15 per cent. should be allowed for in the population during the coming decade.

**15. Use of red ink for entries made in Schedules at final Enumeration.**—In 1901 all entries and corrections made in the Schedules at the final enumeration on the Census night were written in red ink. The Census Commissioner for India suggested this time that it was not worth the extra bother and expense of supplying red ink to the enumerators. All States were consulted, therefore, on the matter and they were unanimous in thinking that red ink should again be used, as it helps to distinguish at a glance any alterations in the schedules made at the final enumeration from any made previously. I think the same procedure might be followed in 1921.

**16. Extent to which Provisional Totals were based on the Preliminary Enumeration.**—In no cases, where a final check was held on the Census day, was it found necessary to base the provisional totals on the Charge or Circle Summaries, except in one very distant unit in Jaisalmer; and the actual figures for this unit were communicated only 24 hours after those based on the summaries.

**17. Enumeration of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.**—In most cases Europeans and Anglo-Indians were enumerated by means of serving on them the household schedules which the householders had to fill in themselves. The experience of 1901 showed that, as a rule, they were very badly filled in. Special precautions therefore, were taken this time, with some success, to avoid a repetition of this defect, and the instructions in Circular No. 163, dated the 31st January, 1911, and in Census File 69 may be of value to the Provincial Census Superintendent of 1921. In Ajmer a special Circular on the subject was issued by the District officer with each household schedule.

**18. Enumeration of servants quarters, etc., in European Bungalows.**—It was found convenient to include the servants' quarters, etc., of all those European and Anglo-Indian bungalows on which household schedules were served, in ordinary enumerator's blocks, the Census of them being taken by the enumerator, and not by the householder.

**19. Census of Ajmer City.**—In Census File No. 208, Volume I, will be found a note on the subject of the Census work in Ajmer City, issued with my letter No. 1291, dated 16th/17th December, 1910, which may be of some use to the next Provincial Census Superintendent in showing him what difficulties may confront him. Special arrangements have to be made for enumerating the Dargah Khwaja Sahib. There are always a lot of pilgrims, etc., sleeping the night there. It has to be formed into a special block, and special enumerators (Muhammadans for choice), who are above the average in intelligence and tact, should be appointed. It is desirable that one of the Dargah Committee should accompany them on their rounds.

**20. Census of Gariwalas and other miscellaneous hangers-on round Railway Stations.**—Just outside and in the precincts of all large Railway Stations in India will always be found a miscellaneous group of *gariwalas*, *ekkawalas*, travellers waiting hours beforehand for trains, etc. The Census of such presents some difficulty and was dealt with in Circular No. 180, dated the 6th February, 1910, in Census File No. 208, Volume I. The principle underlying the orders issued was to make the ordinary civil authorities responsible for enumerating all those outside the Station limits, and the Railway authorities for those inside, in the *serais*, the station yards, etc.

**21. Prosecutions, etc., under the Census Act.**—The Notifications issued under the Census Act have been reproduced in paragraph 5 of Chapter I of this Volume. No prosecutions under the Act in Ajmer-Merwara took place. The Act does not apply to Native States. But some States issued special Orders or Notifications. In Bharatpur, Jaipur, Kotah, Mewar and one or two others a few small fines were inflicted for disobedience of these orders, interfering with house-numbering, etc.

**22. Accuracy of the Enumeration.**—It is extremely difficult for a Provincial Census Superintendent to pronounce any personal opinion on the accuracy of the enumeration, as his own chances of testing it are very limited. The only real test, of course, is house to house visitation with the rough schedules, and I lost no chance of impressing upon the whole supervising staff, from Census Superintendents down to Supervisors, the futility of attempting to test the accuracy of the entries by merely having the schedules brought to them at some central spot to inspect. This kind of inspection only ensures that no columns have been left blank. But it cannot bring to light entries which are not in accordance with the actual facts.

The opinion of the State and District officials, however, is unanimous that the returns, at least so far as actual numbers and general details go, attained a high standard of accuracy. And the special local enquiries which I caused to be made after the enumeration was over, about certain entries regarding infirmities, literacy, and age combined with civil condition, proved the entries to be correct in most cases.

I am of opinion that the most likely errors creep in in ages and civil condition; many of them occur in copying the entries into the printed schedules out of the rough forms, and these ought to be most carefully checked by the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. I would recommend that next time all entries of married or widowed males under 3 and married or widowed females under 2 years of age among Hindus, and under 4 in

either sex among other religions, found in the schedules at the time of abstraction, be verified by special local enquiries, as was done this time, before the compilation of Table VII. It enables one to write with more authority on the interesting question of child and infant-marriage.

23. **Miscellaneous.**—In Ajmer-Merwara it is said that the Charges were too large for effective supervision. I certainly agree that the City should be subdivided next time into two or three Charges. The Census of it presents excessive difficulties.

In 1901 all police *thanas*, outposts, etc., all over Ajmer-Merwara were formed into separate Charges under the Police. This proved a very inconvenient arrangement, and at this Census they were treated as parts of the ordinary Charges, but, where necessary, were formed into separate Circles and Blocks and supervisors and enumerators appointed for them out of the Police Department. The District authorities recommend the adoption of the same system next time.

24. **Enumeration Agency and Divisions.**—In Statement A at the end of this Report details are given showing the number of Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, Enumerators, Charges, Circles and Blocks in each State and District.

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## CHAPTER IV.—SLIP COPYING.

1. **Single Slip Adopted.**—The Bavarian system of abstraction by slips, first adopted in 1901, was again followed this time, but with an important modification. In 1901, in these Provinces, two slips were used for each person, part of the information in the schedules being copied on to one and part on to the other. This time only one was used for each person. This method saved time and trouble, and should again be adopted. And the system of representing sex and civil condition by symbols printed on the slips is much more satisfactory than by different shaped slips, as was done in 1901.

2. **Instructions Issued.**—Besides the instructions in Part II of the Rajputana Census Code, the various circulars issued by me about slip copying will be found in Census File 208, Volume II. The State's reports on the work will be found in File 214.

3. **Establishment Employed.**—Statement N shows the establishment employed in the slip copying offices. Altogether, in the 22 offices, there were 22 Deputy Superintendents, 19 Inspectors, 4 Head Assistants, 96 Supervisors, 123 Assistant Supervisors, 12 Checkers, 994 Copyists (maximum), 18 Record-keepers, 9 Assistant Record-keepers, 10 Accountants and 19 Clerks.

4. **Payment of Copyists.**—All offices were advised to pay their copyists by the piece-work, but in the following offices it was found necessary to pay by the month, either because the copyists were permanent hands or because it was impossible to get them on the piece-work system; namely, Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Kushalgarh, Partabgarh, Shahpura and Sirohi. In the offices, which paid on the task work system the rates varied from Re. 0-1-9 per 100 slips to Re. 0-2-6.

The system of fines and rewards varied too. In Ajmer, Dungarpur, Kishangarh, Kushalgarh, Lawa, Partabgarh and Shahpura, there were none. In Alwar, Banswara, Bikaner, Bundi, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Kotah, Marwar and Sirohi, fines were inflicted. In Dholpur and Tonk rewards were given for good work.

In Karauli the combined system of paying a fixed monthly rate and by the task was adopted. Those who copied at the rate of 400 slips a day got Rs. 15 and those who copied only 300 a day Rs. 10 per mensem. But the latter received rewards of one anna for every 100 slips a day over the average of 300 required of them, while the Rs. 15 copyists were fined one anna for every day on which the average outturn was less than 400. I am not at all sure that this is not the best system in these Provinces where literate men are so hard to obtain for temporary employment on task work.

5. **Number of slips issued.**—The number of copying slips issued to each of the States will be found in column 32 of Statement B at the end of this Volume. In File No. 213 will be found statements of the slips which have been paid for by some of the States but not used, and have been stored for use at the next Census at the Ajmer, Bharatpur and Jaipur centres. These, of course, will be issued next time free of cost to the States which have already paid for them. The Sirohi and Jaisalmer ones are stored with the Census files in the Agency Office at Mount Abu.

6. **Language in which slips were copied.**—I made it a strict rule from the beginning that all slips were to be copied in Hindi, which is the common character of these Provinces. An exception was made, of course, for the few schedules written in English, which were also copied in English. Higher rates had to be paid for English knowing copyists. I recommend that Hindi again be insisted on. No doubt it necessitates the employment of a few copyists who must know both Urdu and Hindi, to copy out the few Urdu books there may be. But when once the copying is finished only Hindi knowing men are required.

7. **Abbreviations in slip copying.**—The work of slip copying is, of course, much accelerated by adopting as many abbreviations as possible. A list of those selected this time will be found in the bound-up collection of

forms, etc., referred to in paragraph 2 of Chapter I of this Volume. But there is a danger, if too many are allowed, especially in the occupation columns, of lazy copyists making wrong entries in the slips in order to make use of the abbreviations. In selecting them, too, great care has to be taken to avoid any which are liable, through similarity, to be mistaken for each other. For instance the abbreviations sanctioned for "agricultural land-rent-payers" and "agricultural land-rent-receivers" were क ल द and क ल ल. It was found very easy for Supervisors and other checking officers to misread द for ल and *vice versa*. Some other abbreviations might be found for one of them next time. The principles on which I selected my list are contained in Circular No. 429, dated the 16th March, 1911, in Census File No. 208, Volume II.

8. **Outturn of slip copying per head.**—The average daily outturn of slips copied per copyist (excluding the Lawa Thakurate office) varied from 186 in Dungarpur to 418 in Marwar. Only two offices besides Marwar had an average of over 400 (Mewar 410 and Bharatpur 401). But I must remark here that the figures supplied by the States are very unreliable in some cases. The average for all the Rajputana offices combined was 319. This is distinctly low, but it must be remembered that it is extremely difficult to get capable copyists in these Provinces, where the standard of education is low, and, even to get such copyists as one did, higher rates of pay had to be offered than in most Provinces, and than the Re. 0-1-9 per 100 suggested in the Census Code.

9. **Mistakes in Slip copying.**—It must be remembered that, where the system of piece-work and paying by the number of slips copied is followed, a copyist's main idea is to simplify and accelerate his work as much as possible. The most effective way of detecting mistakes in slips is for the checker to hold the book and the copyist the slip. If this is not done a dishonest or lazy copyist will deliberately miss out, *e.g.*, all the literate entries, or the subsidiary occupations, or will make use of one of the authorized abbreviations in the language column throughout a whole book, whereas the actual entries may be for various languages, and so on; and when reading out from the book to the checker he will remember this and will substitute wrong entries accordingly as he reads.

There is a constant tendency to omit to copy the full entries in the occupation columns. The full entries must be insisted on, else great trouble arises later on in the sorting and compilation stages as to the groups the occupations ought to go into.

There is also a great temptation to omit all the entries in the subsidiary occupation columns.

If the checker holds the book it is difficult for such errors to go undetected.

After checking the book, however, the Supervisor ought invariably to look at the slips afterwards to see the handwriting, etc.

Supervisors and copyists should never be allowed *on any account* to make alterations in the books or schedules. The Deputy Superintendent is the only person who should ever have this authority. In one office, for instance, I found a supervisor altering all the language entries in order to make them agree with what he considered to be the ordinary language of the place of enumeration or of birth, regardless of both possibilities that foreigners sometimes retain their own languages inside their house and sometimes drop completely the language of their birth place when they marry women of their adopted country!

Another very necessary thing, but often overlooked, is to see that circle and block numbers are correctly copied before the slips are put aside for the sorters. Endless trouble arises in the sorting stage through wrong numbering of slips in these ways.

It is difficult to ensure careful checking on the part of the supervisors. If rewards are given for mistakes detected there is a danger of collusion between the copyist and the supervisor, the rewards being shared by the two! I think myself that the best way is to inflict heavy fines on the supervisors, whenever they are found overlooking more than a very small percentage of mistakes. This was done in the Bharatpur office and one or two others with success.

## CHAPTER V.—SORTING AND COMPILATION.

**1. Instructions regarding Sorting and Compilation.**—All Circulars issued by me on the Sorting work will be found in Census File No. 208, Volume III. Great difficulty was found by most Deputy Superintendents in understanding Chapter III, Volume II, of the Imperial Census Code, and they were advised to be guided entirely by the Sorters' rules issued by me for each Table.

The various Circulars issued by me on the Compilation stage will be found in Census File No. 208, Volume IV. There are also detailed reports from each State on the working of the rules etc., in Census File No. 209. The States' reports on sorting and compilation also are preserved in File 209.

**2. The Unit of Abstraction.**—The unit of abstraction, that is the smallest unit for which the States actually compiled the details of each Table, was the administrative unit and the town. The local name applied to an administrative unit varies much in Rajputana; in some States it is a *pargana*, in others a *tahsil*, and so on. It is unnecessary to give a list of them here, as great care was taken to ensure their correct description in the two Provincial Tables, at the end of the Volume of Imperial Tables, to which a reference on any doubtful point can be made when required.

A considerable change was made at this Census in the unit adopted for Ajmer-Merwara. In 1901 the unit was the police *thana*.  
 (a) *Rajputana.* The boundaries of a police *thana* are liable to change, and it is not a very useful unit for which to compile the various Tables, and their number is somewhat large. The practical working unit from the revenue point of view, in the Ajmer district, is the *khalsa* area and the *istimrari* area. The *khalsa* area is subdivided into two—the Ajmer one and the Kekri one. The Merwara district is divided into two *tahsils*—the Beawar one and the Todgarh one. After consulting the local district officials, these areas, and of course the 5 towns, were adopted as the units of abstraction.

But the Beawar and Todgarh *tahsils* were also subdivided into three sub-units; namely (a) British villages, (b) Marwar villages and (c) Mewar villages. This was done at the request of the Marwar and Mewar Darbars, who desired to know the figures for the villages which belong to them in the Merwara District but are administered, in accordance with certain treaties, by the Government of India.

It might be worth while consulting the local officials again at the next Census as to whether the units adopted this time have proved of more practical use than the police *thanas*.

To prevent confusion in the abstraction offices the greatest care must be taken of course, when mapping out the State or District into charges, etc., to see that no charge contains more than one unit of abstraction, though there is no objection to one unit containing several charges.  
 (c) *General.*

**3. Issue of Sorting Rules to Sorters and Supervisors.**—Simple but detailed rules were printed in English and Hindi for each Table separately, and copies given to each sorter and supervisor. They were not printed on the back of the Sorters' tickets. It is much better to issue the rules to sorters and supervisors for each Table separately, that is, the rules for Table VIII should not be issued to a sorter till he has finished Table VII, and so on. It only confuses them, to give out the rules for more than one Table at a time.

**4. Difficulties in Sorting.**—The most difficult Tables to sort for are the caste and occupation Tables, owing to the tremendous variety of entries found in the caste and occupation columns in the schedules.

A list of all the main castes tabulated in 1901, and of their traditional occupations, was printed in English and Hindi, one for each religion, the colours of the paper used corresponding to the colours used for the slips. A copy was given to each sorter and they

(a) *Castes.*

were told to sort for these in alphabetical order. Some States objected to this and wanted to sort first for the most common castes in the State. They might be allowed to do this for the 30 most common ones of 1911 first, and then take the rest on the lists in alphabetical order. Also a list of all the small castes was given to them, which it had been decided beforehand should be classified in Table XIII under the head "others". Any caste entry found by a sorter, which was not in either of these lists, had to be shewn by him to his Deputy Superintendent. Sorters and supervisors were allowed absolutely no discretion in deciding whether an entry on a slip was really the same as one of the castes on the list, though spelt differently. *It is most essential to enforce this rule very strictly.* The Deputy Superintendent had to report all such to me for orders, except where the entry was obviously nothing but a misspelling of one of the names on the printed lists. This, of course, involved tremendous labour on me and my office. In File 216 will be found a manuscript register, in alphabetical order, of all caste entries thus reported to me, the names of the States reporting them, and my orders as regards classification passed thereon. Over 2,000 references of this kind were made! In File 71, Volume II, will be found a typed index of caste entries returned and the method of their classification in Table XIII. If typed or printed copies of these are issued (a) early in the enumeration stage to State Superintendents, it will help them in answering references about castes made to them by their enumerating staff, and (b) at the commencement of the sorting work to all Deputy Superintendents, it will reduce the number of references to the Provincial Census Superintendent. It will only be necessary to report to him entries not found in this index. I do not, however, recommend giving copies of this index either to the sorters or supervisors. They should still be bound to report to their Deputy Superintendents any entries not found in the coloured lists of castes referred to at the beginning of this paragraph, the distribution of which I again strongly recommend. This procedure coupled with an intelligent use of the Explanatory Note and Appendix to Imperial Table XIII should make the sorting and compilation for this Table much simpler than it was this time.

The numerous Rajput *khanps* gave considerable trouble also. But the details of the results of the various enquiries made about them this time and an index to them, and the details of those included in the group "miscellaneous" in Subsidiary Table III, Chapter XII, of the Census Report, have all been preserved in Census File No. 179. This should simplify and reduce the extent of the enquiries made at next Census.

Occupations are even still more difficult to sort than castes. Early in the Tabulation stage I ordered a list of all occupations found in the Schedules to be sent to me. These were all carefully classified by me according to the groups into which they fell, and the list returned to the Deputy Superintendents with my orders on them. On the three first sheets of the Sorters' Tickets for Table XV-A were printed 90 of the most common occupations of 1901. These were fairly fully described, and the XV-A group number printed against each to help the compilers. These three sheets had to be sorted for first. Sorters were allowed no discretion, and if the entries on the slips did not correspond to the vernacular descriptions of the groups on the Sorters' Tickets, they had to be reported to the Deputy Superintendent for orders. By a reference to the register containing my orders he was able to direct them as to the group they should be placed in. After sorting for these 90 groups, *blank* Sorters' Tickets were given to the sorters, and the slips still remaining unsorted were sorted according to the occupation actually found on them, and these were entered in manuscript by the sorters on the blank ticket. These tickets were then given to the Deputy Superintendent, who, by reference to the occupation register, wrote the group number into which they were to be placed by the compilers, when the latter totalled up on the Classification Sheet the details for each of these miscellaneous groups. It may be imagined what an enormous amount of labour this Table involves, especially upon the Provincial Census Superintendent and his office. Over 11,000 references of occupation entries were made to me for orders. But, if any uniformity of classification of occupations at all is

to be ensured, it is essential to have some such system. But the work next time will be much simplified if the following two proposals are adopted:—(a) Directly the enumeration books are received in the abstraction offices, and contemporaneously with the slip copying work, a specially reliable and intelligent staff should be employed on preparing a list (which *must*\* be in alphabetical order *from the very beginning* of the work) of all occupations found by them. The work was taken up rather late this time which delayed the compilation of the Table in one or two offices. (b) Typed copies of that portion of the occupation register prepared in my office, which is in Census File 215, referring to each State, should be prepared and issued to each Deputy Superintendent. He could then write the XV-A group number against each occupation in the list referred to in (a) above. Any occupation in that list which he does not find in his register should be reported to the Provincial Census Superintendent for orders.

The method referred to above of actually printing the 90 most common occupations on the first 3 pages of the Sorter's Ticket was a departure from the procedure laid down by the Census Commissioner, and, on the whole, I recommend it for next time too. No doubt it makes the actual sorting somewhat slower, for the 90 printed occupations are selected, of course, according to their numbers for the whole Province, whereas some of them may not be found at all in some individual States. But it saves the time of the sorters writing out the occupation names on the tickets and making many mistakes in so doing; it saves still more time and labour in the Compilation offices, for the figures for the 90 most common occupations are all ready to hand, properly grouped, with the XV-A group number printed against each, and are all in exactly the same order on each Ticket. The figures, therefore, can be copied straight out from the Tickets into the Registers. The only classification work which, on this system, has to be done before compilation can be taken in hand, is that of classifying the few entries made by the sorters on the blank Tickets for the remaining 79 uncommon groups.

**5. Average rates of Sorting.**—The figures for the average number of slips sorted per sorter *per diem* are not very reliable, but they are roughly as follows:—

Table number.

VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XIII	XIV	XV-A	XV-F
2,566	6,176	5,973	8,068	5,831	3,048	2,977	1,755	1,675

Figures for Tables XII, XII-A, XV-B, XVI, XVII and XVIII cannot be given, as the slips for these in many offices were so few that the sorting of them for a unit often took less than one day. It will be seen that the occupation Tables, XV-A and XV-F, are a long way the most difficult ones to do, and Table X (Language) the easiest. The average ranges from 1,675 in Table XV-F to 8,068 in Table X.

**6. Number of sorters tickets and Compilation Registers Issued.**—Statement M at the end of this Volume shows the number of Sorters Tickets and Compilation Registers for each Table issued to each State. In File 213 will be found statements showing the number still available for next time, should the same forms be used (*vide* paragraph 5, Chapter IV.)

**7. Establishment employed in Sorting and Compilation Offices.**—Sorting and compiling were carried on as far as possible contemporaneously. Statement O shows the numbers employed in the Sorting and Compilation offices. There were altogether 22 Deputy Superintendents, 17 Inspectors, 10 Record-keepers, 4 Assistant Record-keepers, 11 Clerks and Accountants, and,

\* To prepare the list first in any order, just as they are found, entails much more labour in the end, as it has to be recompiled in alphabetical order. And, as many occupations occur several times over, it is much easier for the person preparing the list to see whether they have been returned before or not, if his list is alphabetical from the very commencement of the work.



in the sorting branch, 55 Supervisors, 34 Assistant Supervisors, and 419 Sorters (average), and, in the compilation branch, 9 Supervisors and 114 Compilers (average).

**8. Pay of Sorters and Compilers.**—The pay given to sorters and compilers varied in each office. In only two offices were they paid by the task, in the Ajmer-Merwara and Marwar ones. In the latter they received Re. 0-3-9 per 100 slips sorted. In the offices where they received a fixed pay, the monthly rates varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 19 but in most cases a standard of out-turn was exacted. The rate of pay for compilers ranged from Rs. 14 per mensem to Rs. 32 per mensem, but most of these were State employés, getting the rate of pay of their ordinary appointments *plus* some allowances. In the Ajmer-Merwara office the compilers were paid Rs. 25 per mensem. Rewards were given in Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Kotah, Shahpura and Sirohi, and fines were inflicted in Bikaner, Jaipur, Karauli, Kotah, Marwar and Sirohi.

**9. Form of Compilation Registers.**—The forms, called the Compilation Registers, in which the figures from the Sorters Tickets are posted and compiled, do not always correspond to the final forms in which the printed Tables are published. I would recommend that, wherever possible, the Registers should correspond as closely as can be done to the final forms. A great saving of time in the Provincial Census Superintendent's office would thus be effected.

I also recommend very strongly that, whether the above suggestion be accepted or not, the form in which the States actually submit their figures to the Provincial Census Superintendent should be identical with the form in which the Tables are to be printed finally. This would save a tremendous amount of unnecessary waste of time and labour in the Provincial Census Superintendent's compilation office. Under the present system many of the Tables have to be compiled practically *de novo*, to get them into the final form for the Province. It would entail a little more labour on the States' offices, but at the same time the figures in this form would be of more practical use to them than if left in the ordinary compilation register form. They would, in fact, by this method, have a complete set of the Imperial Tables for each administrative unit, on record in their offices. The printed Tables, except for the two Provincial Tables, only give the Darbars the statistics for the whole State, not for the administrative unit.

**10. Arrangement of Units in Compilation Registers.**—To facilitate the preparation of Provincial Tables I and II, all administrative units from the very beginning of the compilation work should be arranged in alphabetical order in the compilation registers. Where an administrative unit contains rural and urban areas the towns, which have to be abstracted separately throughout, should come immediately below the rural area, and then a total struck in red ink for the two areas combined or the whole unit.

In States, like Jaipur and Kotah for instance, where there are Nizamats, Kotris, etc., these should be in alphabetical order, and the units within them should be arranged alphabetically.

Two or three States had the names of all the units printed in the compilation registers before the compilation work commenced. I strongly recommend this, specially in the larger States. It saves a tremendous lot of labour and time taken over writing the names by hand.

**11. Tabulation and arrangement of Tables by Natural Divisions, etc., etc.**—In 1901 all the Imperial Tables, except IV, VII, VIII, XI, XIV, XV-A and XVII, were arranged by Natural Divisions. This added very greatly to the inconvenient size of the Volume, and to the difficulty of turning up in a hurry the figures for any particular State, as it presupposes an intimate knowledge of the method of classification of the States by Natural Divisions. After consulting the Census Commissioner, therefore, it was decided this time to abandon the arrangement by Natural Divisions, except in Tables I, II, III and VI, and to substitute a strictly alphabetical order of States in the remaining Tables. A further improvement was made by adopting within each Natural Division an alphabetical arrangement of States in Tables I, II, III and VI. But, though for convenience sake, I would

recommend this method to be followed again, so far as the printing goes, I advise that all Tables, on which are based any of the Subsidiary Tables in which figures for Natural Division are required, be actually compiled by Natural Divisions in the first instance. This may delay to some extent the completion of the final Tables, but it will, on the other hand, accelerate the completion of the Subsidiary Tables and the Report, which is based mainly on the Subsidiary Tables. In the copy that goes to press, for printing for the Volume of Tables, it would be quite easy to erase the Natural Division figures, and number off the States in alphabetical order as a guide to the press.

I also strongly recommend that, whenever possible, the States or other units in each printed Table be grouped by fives, as has been done, for instance, in Table XI. This greatly facilitates the accurate reading of the various lines of figures.

**12. Tabulating of Railway and Military figures.**—It appears to have been the practice at all preceding censuses to treat all Railways and Military limits as separate units for tabulation purposes and to form a special office for the abstraction and compilation of their figures. The same method was followed this time. I strongly condemn it. It means (1) that when the States Registers are sent in to the Provincial Census Superintendent they all have to be altered in his office to include the Railway and Military figures, (2) that the State Superintendents themselves are not able to complete their own Tables for the Darbar's use till the Railway and Military figures have been compiled and forwarded to them, and many of them complained of the delay thus entailed. The only advantage in the method I can imagine is that, Railways and Military limits being British administered areas, the cost of tabulating their figures ought to fall on the Government of India and not on the Darbars. But the extra cost, which a Darbar might have to meet for tabulating the figures in a few more books, would be infinitesimal when spread over the various States. And against it would be set the advantage of simplification and more rapid completion of the work in their own offices. I am convinced that all the Darbars concerned would readily agree to the proposal. And as the Railway areas are all so carefully mapped out that no Railway Census charge includes more than one State in it, the Provincial Census Superintendent would not have the slightest difficulty in distributing the enumeration books among the abstraction offices of the States concerned directly the Census was over.

**13. Miscellaneous.**—The greatest care must be taken never to give to a sorter the slips for more than one unit of abstraction, or terrible confusion is the result. It may be found necessary to do so with the slips for Christians, but, if so, special precautions must be taken to see that the slips for the different units do not get mixed up with one another.

It facilitates sorting work if the slips for each religion are tied up in cloth of the same colour as the slips.

A detailed note will be found in paragraph 10, Chapter I, of this report on the defects in the system of having separate independent abstraction offices for each State.

**A.—Statement Showing Census Divisions and Agency, in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara (excluding Railways and Cantonments).**

PROVINCE; AND STATE OR DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF				NUMBER OF				AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER			
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Assistant Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendent.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.		
											1	2
<b>RAJPUTANA</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>5,066</b>	<b>61,063</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>5,497</b>	<b>52,423</b>	<b>7,635</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>46</b>		
Alwar (including Nimrana)	20	447	3,894	14	17	448	3,894	12,589	394	45		
Banswara	7	68	1,469	7	...	68	734	5,378	554	51		
Bharatpur	13	291	3,293	13	...	291	3,148	10,303	460	42		
Bikaner	19	376	4,455	4	19	376	3,721	38,188	406	41		
Bundi	14	215	1,537	14	...	215	1,537	3,626	236	33		
Dholpur	10	162	1,659	7	3	161	1,649	8,107	352	34		
Dungarpur	7	81	1,361	4	...	81	978	9,525	470	39		
Jaipur	79	1,530	12,836	79	...	1,530	11,662	7,560	390	51		
Jaisalmer	17	36	788	17	...	36	374	1,232	582	56		
Jhalawar	8	87	698	8	...	87	585	2,966	272	41		
Karauli	6	72	836	6	1	72	651	5,989	500	55		
Kishangarh	8	61	1,000	8	...	61	1,000	2,664	349	21		
Kotah	29	462	5,251	29	24	462	4,801	5,402	339	33		
Kushalgarh	3	10	314	3	...	10	90	1,545	464	52		
Lawa	1	3	21	1	...	3	21	647	216	31		
Marwar	48	286	8,584	25	19	286	8,493	18,349	1,725	54		
Mewar	58	520	7,927	46	...	967	5,436	6,818	324	58		
Partabgarh	4	12	172	2	...	17	39	2,427	285	124		
Shalipura	4	45	816	3	...	44	435	5,362	366	37		
Sirohi	8	45	371	8	...	45	348	1,411	251	32		
Tonk	15	91	1,433	9	...	91	1,269	4,865	481	35		
	1	7	27	7	...	7	5	533	194	194		
	10	165	2,324	10	...	165	1,555	7,150	433	46		
<b>AJMER-MERWARA</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>15</b>	...	<b>357</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>7,916</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>34</b>		
Ajmer	11	251	2,658	11	...	251	2,618	8,144	357	34		
Merwara	4	106	888	4	...	106	888	7,291	275	33		

Figures in italics are those for Bhil tracts where the enumeration was not done in regular manner.

## B.—Census forms supplied and used in Rajputana and

PROVINCE, AND STATE OR DISTRICT.	ENUMERATION COVERS.								BLOCK LISTS.							
	SUPPLIED.				USED.				SUPPLIED.				USED.			
	English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
TOTAL RAJPU- TANA.	88	14,400	79,980	88,468	54	11,031	63,895	74,980	47	35,553	270,827	306,427	20	31,607	172,809	204,436
Alwar ... ..	...	3,505	1,595	5,100	...	3,502	543	4,045	2	13,005	7,150	20,157	2	6,000	7,101	13,103
Banswara ... ..	2	...	2,260	2,262	...	...	1,469	1,469	2	...	3,600	3,602	...	...	3,022	3,022
Bharatpur ... ..	...	1,410	5,300	6,710	...	1,106	4,576	5,682	2	1,000	6,600	7,602	...	960	6,316	7,276
Bikaner ... ..	82	1,250	8,750	10,082	52	844	6,110	7,006	2	2,500	17,500	20,002	2	1,756	10,361	12,119
Bundi ... ..	...	...	2,100	2,100	...	...	1,650	1,650	2	...	7,500	7,502	...	...	5,050	5,050
Dholpur ... ..	...	600	1,350	1,950	...	583	1,338	1,921	2	2,500	9,500	12,002	...	700	4,014	4,714
Dungarpur ... ..	...	...	1,600	1,600	...	...	1,369	1,369	2	...	6,000	6,002	...	...	4,000	4,000
Jaipur ... ..	...	2,800	13,050	15,850	...	2,066	12,600	14,666	2	7,998	35,879	43,879	...	17,998	35,879	53,877
Jaisalmer ... ..	2	...	950	952	...	...	863	863	2	...	3,500	3,502	...	...	2,700	2,700
Jhalawar ... ..	...	200	600	800	...	190	580	770	2	1,000	4,000	5,002	...	700	1,260	1,960
Karauli ... ..	2	300	850	1,152	2	275	850	1,127	2	500	4,050	4,552	2	300	4,050	4,352
Kishangarh ... ..	...	...	1,200	1,200	...	...	1,140	1,140	2	...	31,774	31,776	...	...	2,375	2,375
Kotah ... ..	...	200	6,500	6,700	...	170	5,471	5,641	...	600	42,274	42,874	...	225	32,390	32,615
Kushalgarh ... ..	...	...	360	360	...	...	340	340	2	...	720	722	...	...	660	660
Lawa... ..	...	...	25	25	...	...	21	21	1	...	85	86	...	...	50	50
Marwar ... ..	...	...	11,000	11,000	...	...	8,584	8,584	2	...	35,200	35,202	...	...	24,294	24,294
Mewar ... ..	...	150	12,500	12,650	...	9	12,500	12,509	2	400	43,000	43,402	2	340	21,305	21,647
Partabgarh ... ..	...	...	950	950	...	...	950	950	2	...	2,500	2,502	...	...	1,600	1,600
Shahpura ... ..	...	...	450	450	...	...	431	431	2	...	1,495	1,497	...	...	1,300	1,300
Sirohi ... ..	...	5	1,690	1,695	...	5	1,610	1,615	10	50	5,400	5,460	10	50	3,362	3,422
Tonk ... ..	...	3,980	900	4,880	...	2,281	900	3,181	2	6,000	3,100	9,102	2	2,578	1,720	4,300
TOTAL AJMER- MERWARA.	160	500	3,765	4,425	152	410	3,447	4,009	176	1,700	13,250	15,126	146	1,520	8,618	10,284
Ajmer ... ..	140	400	2,765	3,305	140	400	2,617	3,157	140	1,500	10,000	11,640	130	1,350	5,618	7,098
Merwara ... ..	20	100	1,000	1,120	12	10	830	852	36	200	3,250	3,486	16	170	3,000	3,186
RESERVE IN STOCK ... ..	252	1,435	1,725	3,412	...	...	...	...	77	245	676	998	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	500	16,335	79,470	96,305	206	11,441	67,342	78,983	300	37,498	284,753	322,551	166	33,127	181,427	214,720

NOTE.—This Statement includes the following forms printed locally by States.

	COVERS.		BLOCK LISTS.		GENERAL SCHEDULES.	
	Urdu.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Hindi.
Bharatpur ... ..	710	2,000	.....	.....	1,200	6,190
Dholpur ... ..	...	...	2,500	9,500	3,000	32,000
Jaipur ... ..	...	8,900	2,998	15,879	.....	.....
Jhalawar ... ..	...	...	.....	2,060	.....	.....
Karauli ... ..	...	...	.....	2,500	.....	16,000
Kotah ... ..	...	...	.....	19,000	.....	.....
Kishangarh ... ..	...	...	.....	29,274	.....	.....
Marwar ... ..	...	...	.....	10,100	.....	310,316
Total ... ..	710	10,900	5,498	88,253	4,200	364,506

## Ajmer-Merwara (excluding Military and Cantonments).

GENERAL SCHEDULES.										OTHER FORMS SUPPLIED.				STATE OR DISTRICT.	
ACTUAL NUMBER.								PER 100 HOUSES.		Household schedules.	TRAVELLERS TICKETS. ‡				Copying slips.
Supplied.				Used.				Supplied.	Used.		Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.		
Eng. lish.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	Eng. lish.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	26	27	23	29	30	31		32
792	133,930	1,682,635	1,867,357	355	163,627	1,438,183	1,607,165	77	65	1,096	6,700	77,150	83,850	12,770,139	TOTAL RAJPU-TANA.
10	68,005	52,540	120,555	5	64,000	45,982	109,987	68	62	52	...	...	...	1,000,453	Alwar.
5	...	36,000	36,005	...	...	23,644	23,644	95	68	4	...	...	...	291,180	Banswara.
5	8,400	69,190	77,595	...	7,889	63,867	71,756	58	54	36	3,700	1,000	4,700	597,936	Bharatpur.
700	20,000	128,000	148,700	330	15,181	125,289	140,800	97	92	130	3,000	19,006	22,000	887,793	Bikaner.
5	...	30,000	30,005	...	...	18,200	18,200	59	36	2	...	2,000	2,000	225,485	Bundi.
...	3,000	32,000	35,000	...	1,089	32,000	33,088	62	58	30	...	5,000	5,000	338,937	Dholpur.
5	...	41,250	41,255	...	...	25,000	25,000	108	66	2	...	3,000	3,000	243,263	Dungarpur.
5	45,000	314,000	359,005	...	43,374	276,364	319,738	60	54	170	...	...	...	3,367,003	Jaipur.
2	...	15,000	15,002	...	...	13,000	13,000	72	62	2	...	1,000	1,000	100,130	Jaisalmer.
...	3,500	11,750	15,250	...	3,050	10,150	13,200	65	56	14	...	250	250	99,701	Jhalawar.
5	6,000	36,000	42,005	5	6,000	28,000	34,005	117	95	6	...	...	...	161,212	Karauli.
5	...	23,100	23,105	...	...	20,905	20,905	108	98	4	...	300	300	131,793	Kishangarh.
5	5,000	77,000	82,005	...	4,819	77,000	81,819	52	52	50	...	32,000	32,000	733,033	Kotah.
5	...	4,450	4,455	...	...	3,000	3,000	96	65	2	...	200	200	27,000	Kushalgarh.
5	...	450	455	...	...	262	262	70	40	4	...	...	...	2,861	Lawa.
5	...	510,420	510,425	...	...	455,706	455,706	111	99	250	...	11,000	11,000	2,445,953	Marwar.
5	1,000	202,125	203,130	5	300	137,951	138,256	57	43	220	...	200	200	1,423,650	Mewar.
5	...	21,000	21,005	...	...	18,500	18,500	131	115	10	...	500	500	90,700	Partabgarh.
5	...	12,000	12,005	...	...	11,100	11,100	106	98	2	...	100	100	63,960	Shahpura.
5	25	52,110	52,140	5	25	38,104	38,134	118	86	100	...	1,600	1,600	199,083	Sirohi.
5	24,000	14,250	38,255	5	22,900	14,159	37,064	54	52	6	...	...	...	325,013	Tonk.
2,020	6,700	52,170	60,890	2,000	6,575	37,288	45,863	51	39	1,370	...	6,750	6,750	*733,703	TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA.
2,000	6,000	38,170	46,170	2,000	5,975	36,088	44,063	52	49	1,330	...	5,000	5,000	...	Ajmer.
20	700	14,000	14,720	...	600	1,200	1,800	50	6	40	...	1,750	1,750	...	Merwara.
688	3,150	11,691	15,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	...	...	...	...	RESERVE IN STOCK.
3,500	193,780	1,746,496	1,948,776	2,355	175,202	1,475,471	1,653,023	76	65	3,000	6,700	83,900	90,600	13,508,842	GRAND TOTAL.

\* Includes Railway and Military.

‡ Arranged for locally by States.

**C.—Census forms supplied to Railway and Military Departments in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.**

NAME OF RAILWAY AND MILITARY AREAS.	ENUMERATION COVERS.				BLOCK LIST.				GENERAL SCHEDULES.				OTHER FORMS SUPPLIED.		
	ACTUAL NUMBER SUPPLIED.													Household schedules.	Enumeration passes.
	English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>Railway.</b>															
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Metre-Gauge ... ..	492	...	...	492	569	...	...	569	7,020	...	...	7,020	1,595		
Ditto Broad-Gauge ... ..	115	...	...	115	110	...	...	110	1,145	...	...	1,145	175		
Great Indian Peninsular ... ..	22	...	...	22	27	...	...	27	205	...	...	205	5		
North-Western ... ..	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	3	20	...	...	20	...		
Dholpur-Bari ... ..	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	15	45	...	...	45	5		
Jodhpur-Bikaner ..	225	...	...	225	160	...	...	160	2,525	...	...	2,525	190		
Udaipur-Chitorgarh.	30	...	...	30	30	...	...	30	165	...	...	165	20		
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>903</b>	...	...	<b>903</b>	<b>914</b>	...	...	<b>914</b>	<b>11,125</b>	...	...	<b>11,125</b>	<b>1,990</b>		
<b>Military.</b>															
Kherwara ... ..	10	...	25	35	22	...	46	68	15	...	325	340	20	.....	
Kotra ... ..	5	...	15	20	6	...	27	33	15	...	115	130	3	.....	
Erinpura ... ..	5	...	50	55	8	10	90	108	15	...	500	515	19	.....	
Nasirabad ... ..	60	20	15	95	125	15	12	152	1,000	200	175	1,375	184	.....	
Deoli... ..	5	...	15	20	9	5	27	41	40	...	125	165	15	.....	
Ajmer ... ..	5	...	15	20	6	...	36	42	15	...	250	265	8	.....	
Mount Abu ... ..	5	...	6	11	20	5	5	30	40	...	...	40	15	.....	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>95</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>264</b>	.....	

Printed and supplied by the Railways themselves.

**D.—Sorting (Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, combined).**

PERIOD.	NUMBER OF BOXES SORTED FOR IMPERIAL TABLE.											
	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XIII.	XIV.	XV A.	XV B.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
May 1911 ...	172	78	2	30	41	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ... ..	313	305	202	298	316	245	126	...	...	...	4	4
July ... ..	622	545	440	540	524	466	399	250	118	8	8	8
August ... ..	200	337	332	338	346	303	355	206	292	89	120	117
September ...	82	74	307	133	112	273	339	322	201	6	23	17
October ... ..	...	...	46	...	...	36	86	341	435	2	...	...
November ...	...	...	10	...	...	7	34	110	177	30	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	50	5	...	...
January 1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	60	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>146</b>

E.—*Slip Copying.*

Office.	Population dealt with.	Maximum number of copyists.	DATE OF		
			Commencement.	Completion.	Average ‡ daily outturn per head.
Ajmer-Merwata *	528,392	36	16-2-11	1-6-11	288
Alwar ... ..	790,841	75	20-3-11	29-4-11	362
Banswara ... ..	165,463	16	26-4-11	24-5-11	340
Bharatpur ... ..	557,785	60	20-3-11	22-4-11	401
Bikaner ... ..	700,919	68	28-3-11	22-5-11	322
Bundi ... ..	218,516	20	30-3-11	17-5-11	254
Dholpur ... ..	263,399	30	21-3-11	22-4-11	386
Dungarpur ... ..	159,192	20	12-4-11	10-6-11	180
Jaipur ... ..	2,634,142	248	22-3-11	3-6-11	233
Jaisalmer ... ..	83,311	9	5-5-11	20-6-11	312
Jhalawar ... ..	96,198	7	23-3-11	10-5-11	348
Karanli ... ..	146,558	20	19-3-11	22-4-11	323
Kishangarh ... ..	87,084	10	25-3-11	9-5-11	267
Kotah ... ..	637,380	44	23-3-11	13-5-11	370
Kushalgarh ... ..	22,005	5	13-4-11	6-5-11	259
Lawa ... ..	2,564	1	5-4-11	25-4-11	142
Marwar ... ..	2,047,923	155	11-4-11	20-5-11	418
Mewar ... ..	1,277,329	108	1-4-11	1-7-11	410
Parthagarh ... ..	62,704	8	10-4-11	8-5-11	398
Shahpura ... ..	47,397	4	29-3-11	20-5-11	281
Sirohi ... ..	182,736	14	27-3-11	19-5-11	350
Tonk ... ..	302,912	36	30-3-11	13-5-11	290

\* Including Railway and Military units in Rajputana.

‡ The figures in this column are only approximate and not very reliable.

## F.—Statement Showing Expenditure incurred by States and Districts

PROVINCE, STATE OR DISTRICT.	Office estab-lishment.		House numbering.		Remunera-tion of Census Officers.		Travelling allowance of Census Officers.		Local pur-chase of stationery.		Postage.		Freight.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
	Rs. A. P.	Ks. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
<b>Total Rajputana</b> ... ..	36,291 7 10	3,491 9 0	21,106 2 8	9,826 12 1	7,240 1 6	813 9 9	1,922 5 4							
Alwar ... ..	1,356 3 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	102 14 8	105 4 6	29 7 0	7 7 0							
Banswara ... ..	584 0 0	72 0 0	469 0 0	823 0 0	240 0 0	3 0 0	27 0 0							
Bharatpur ... ..	3,963 8 9	84 3 9	55 0 0	344 10 3	1,460 15 1	19 0 0	43 9 0							
Bikaner ... ..	1,704 0 0	199 15 9	2,000 0 0	251 4 0	716 15 0	0 4 0	68 13 0							
Bundi ... ..	2,235 10 0	136 15 0	179 9 3	1 10 6	223 3 0	17 9 9	.....							
Dholpur ... ..	2,050 1 6	1 6 3	.....	48 1 0	287 12 0	7 11 0	14 3 1							
Dungarpur... ..	1,213 7 1	6 11 0	71 7 8	146 5 5	101 7 2	18 5 0	21 5 6							
Jaipur ... ..	1,996 0 6	449 10 6	179 12 6	331 13 6	515 14 6	92 1 0	235 11 3							
Jaisalmer ... ..	.....	16 0 9	83 0 0	92 11 0	32 14 6	12 9 6	10 11 0							
Jhalawar ... ..	33 0 0	73 0 0	.....	65 0 0	160 10 0	10 0 0	30 0 0							
Karauli ... ..	109 12 9	167 10 0	.....	311 5 9	23 11 6	3 15 6	5 8 0							
Kishangarh ... ..	134 11 0	62 13 0	.....	301 2 6	124 14 0	20 11 6	22 5 0							
Kotah ... ..	2,559 5 3	280 4 9	138 11 3	479 4 9	536 12 9	221 11 3	56 11 3							
Kushalgarh ... ..	24 9 6	9 2 0	.....	20 14 6	42 5 3	35 11 6	2 8 0							
Lawa ... ..	4 0 0	1 4 0	211 4 6	4 12 3	5 1 9	2 9 0	0 4 0							
Marwar ... ..	12,787 13 9	448 10 6	3,347 1 3	2,417 10 9	1,155 0 9	139 14 0	733 8 0							
Mewar ... ..	2,973 5 9	1,341 4 3	14,037 4 3	2,952 5 0	1,218 11 3	119 11 9	515 2 3							
Partabgarh ... ..	316 6 3	16 11 0	250 0 0	137 2 0	21 8 3	9 7 6	36 14 0							
Shahpura... ..	150 0 0	22 0 0	70 0 0	58 0 0	80 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0							
Sirohi ... ..	1,046 8 9	19 14 6	.....	53 12 3	20 0 3	8 14 6	46 15 0							
Tonk ... ..	904 0 0	72 0 0	.....	878 0 0	162 0 0	35 0 0	27 0 0							
<b>Total Ajmer-Merwara</b> ... ..	133 8 9	.....	.....	.....	153 8 6	15 7 0	19 9 9							
Ajmer ... ..	96 2 1	.....	.....	.....	7 1 9	15 0 0	3 8 6							
Merwara ... ..	37 6 8	.....	.....	.....	146 6 9	0 7 0	16 1 3							



(exclusive of expenditure by local bodies) on the Enumeration Stage.

Miscellaneous.	Local printing.	ENUMERATIONS FORMS.*			GRAND TOTAL.	PROVINCE, STATE OR DISTRICT.
		Printing.	Freight.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4,968 7 11	3,078 7 1	4,575 14 11	525 13 3	5,101 12 2	93,840 11 4	Total Rajputana.
66 1 3	14 14 6	383 6 7	28 0 3	411 6 10	2,117 10 9	Alwar.
149 0 0	.....	105 9 2	14 11 6	120 4 8	2,492 4 8	Banswara.
95 11 3	266 0 7	209 0 11	33 6 6	242 7 5	6,581 2 1	Bharatpur.
58 8 0	50 1 9	460 14 10	63 4 6	524 3 4	5,634 0 10	Bikaner.
126 0 0	246 3 0	106 1 4	17 8 0	123 9 4	3,345 5 10	Bundi.
31 0 6	885 3 6	15 8 2	4 0 0	19 8 2	2,844 15 0	Dholpur.
15 14 5	.....	121 3 5	9 11 6	130 14 11	1,725 12 2	Dungarpur.
236 14 0	293 3 3	959 12 3	78 13 6	1,038 9 9	5,369 10 9	Jaipur.
.....	.....	60 10 9	2 4 6	52 15 3	300 14 0	Jaisalmer.
40 0 0	66 6 0	48 14 7	6 0 6	54 15 1	532 15 1	Jhalawar.
104 14 6	.....	73 9 9	10 0 6	83 10 3	820 8 3	Karauli.
240 6 9	5 0 0	67 5 4	4 1 6	71 6 10	983 6 7	Kishangarh.
1,934 7 3	241 2 3	302 5 6	41 11 0	344 0 6	6,792 7 3	Kotah.
73 9 6	.....	14 15 0	7 10 0	22 9 0	231 5 3	Kushalgarh.
6 12 6	.....	1 12 1	0 9 6	2 5 7	238 5 7	Lawa.
1,006 4 3	1,458 4 6	582 14 4	64 12 0	647 10 4	24,146 14 1	Merwar.
590 13 9	10 0 0	679 11 11	103 9 0	783 4 11	24,541 15 2	Mowar.
23 15 6	41 15 9	61 5 9	4 12 6	65 2 3	950 2 6	Partabgarh
10 0 0	.....	35 8 9	2 15 6	38 3 3	446 8 3	Shahpura.
77 2 6	.....	145 12 2	16 1 0	161 13 2	1,435 0 11	Sirohi.
80 0 0	.....	149 8 4	11 14 0	161 6 4	2,319 6 4	Tonk.
310 15 0	12 12 0	239 2 4	2 8 0	241 10 4	887 7 4	Total Ajmer-Merwara.
5 0 0	10 12 0	177 5 3	.....	177 5 3	314 13 7	Ajmer.
305 15 0	2 0 0	61 13 1	2 8 0	64 5 1	572 9 9	Merwara.

\*Supplied by Provincial Census Superintendent and cost recovered from States.

‡ Not actually recovered, as supplied *gratis* by Government.

G.—Statement Showing the Census Expenditure incurred by the Native States on the Tabulation Stage.

MAIN-HEAD.	SUB-HEAD.	STATES.										
		Alwar.	Banswara.	Bhatatpur.	Bikaner.	Bundi.	Dholpur.	Dungarpur.	Jaisalmer.	Jaipur.	Jhalawar.	Kareuli.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
B. Tabulation of the results	Total B	6,986 2 3	3,731 9 11	6,267 0 2	4,073 5 5	3,922 0 5	5,087 12 9	3,869 3 7	1,617 5 0	24,322 5 2	902 4 5	3,412 1 4
III. Office charges	Total III	6,629 14 4	3,568 10 7	6,000 13 10	3,731 6 0	3,772 9 6	4,927 1 6	3,743 7 6	1,456 6 10	23,222 6 0	805 15 3	3,272 0 10 <sup>3</sup>
	9. Correspondence and accounts establishment	213 7 9	227 0 0	688 4 0	541 0 6	546 10 3	319 0 6	454 3 0	.....	2,977 0 6	72 3 9	223 7 9
	10. Mental establishment	149 15 8	123 3 2	173 7 6	64 4 0	314 3 3	243 9 3	247 7 5	13 9 6	554 10 6	56 2 9	.....
	11. Working Staff including Superintendent :-	2,762 13 9	311 6 9	2,930 3 11	646 2 0	759 13 3	2,211 4 0	816 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(a) Officials	2,595 1 8	2,179 5 2	1,591 4 10	1,779 7 0	1,595 7 9	1,431 10 3	1,597 2 9	758 2 10	18,672 10 6	327 9 3	477 0 0
	(b) Non-officials	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12. Travelling allowance	392 1 6	127 10 0	46 8 9	287 11 0	213 14 9	298 10 6	235 12 7	292 7 0	2 0 6	.....	137 9 6
	13. Contingencies :-	106 1 9	31 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(a) Rent	152 13 0	143 13 3	187 1 3	87 7 9	80 13 0	83 3 9	80 11 3	34 9 0	.....	28 14 0	51 10 9
	(b) Furniture	123 11 6	60 13 6	354 11 4	173 1 6	154 9 3	68 6 3	49 13 1	109 13 9	496 12 0	38 1 0	29 11 1 <sup>4</sup>
	(c) Stationery	28 13 6	16 9 3	.....	.....	10 9 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	11 7 0	16 14 6	4 0 0	111 10 9
	(d) Postage	.....	3 3 0	4 11 6	7 15 0	2 12 6	23 7 0	15 3 0	14 6 6	18 2 0	1 8 6	.....
	(e) Telegrams	63 9 0	100 13 6	52 0 6	138 15 3	.....	60 11 3	87 2 1	151 7 6	136 13 3	152 8 3	57 2 6
	(f) Freight	41 5 3	211 1 3	72 8 3	.....	93 12 6	176 2 9	222 7 10	70 7 9	98 14 6	.....	21 8 0
	(g) Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 3 0
IV. Press charges	Total IV	356 3 11	164 15 4	266 2 4	341 15 5	149 6 11	160 11 3	125 12 1	160 14 2	1,099 15 2	96 5 2	140 0 2
	17. Printing charges (including cost of paper)	305 0 3	162 12 4	231 4 4	319 11 5	131 13 3	138 4 3	119 15 1	112 7 7	979 2 10	85 11 6	91 1 5
	18. Despatching charges	51 3 8	12 3 0	14 14 0	22 4 0	17 9 8	22 7 0	5 13 0	48 6 7	120 12 4	10 9 8	48 14 9

6.—Statement Showing the Census Expenditure incurred by the Native States on the Tabulation Stage—(concluded).

MAIN-HEAD.	SUB-HEAD.	STATES.										Total.	
		Kishangarh.	Kotah.	Kushalgarh.	Lawa.	Marwar.	Mewar.	Partabgarh.	Shahpura.	Sirohi.	Tonk.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
B. Tabulation of the results	Total B	2,217 13 9	7,220 14 6	762 13 9	234 13 6	19,709 7 0	17,690 10 8	878 1 8	1,033 8 11	3,080 2 5	3,668 4 3	1,20,657 12 6½	
III. Office charges	Total III	2,120 1 9	6,903 8 6	719 7 9	192 11 3	18,987 15 4	16,889 8 0	811 4 8	941 11 9	2,864 8 3	3,493 2 6	1,15,042 11 11½	
	9. Correspondence and accounts establishment	360 0 0	420 0 0	59 0 0	.....	493 6 9	10,761 8 3	.....	.....	254 6 6	138 15 7	18,654 1 7	
	10. Menial establishment	160 0 0	89 8 9	20 0 0	.....	553 1 0	.....	.....	.....	83 0 9	153 13 10	3,000 0 7	
	11. Working Staff including Superintendence :—												
	(a) Officials	597 0 0	2,527 11 0	350 0 0	.....	760 13 3	2,675 5 9	.....	298 6 9	610 13 9	493 6 2	19,585 12 7	
	(b) Non-officials	843 4 6	2,472 0 3	.....	181 3 0	14,821 3 3	594 5 6	727 11 5	503 14 6	1,437 2 0	1,743 10 4	67,557 0 9	
	12. Travelling allowance	42 6 6	686 2 0	121 11 0	.....	823 3 0	1,298 8 0	16 12 0	29 6 9	88 4 9	202 7 3	5,493 3 4	
	13. Contingencies :—												
	(a) Rent	.....	167 9 0	45 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 10 6	271 11 3	839 7 0	
	(b) Furniture	.....	104 9 0	90 0 0	1 5 3	324 2 0	48 1 0	5 10 0	38 10 3	72 1 9	125 5 3	1,898 3 7½	
	(c) Stationery	51 12 3	89 14 0	49 12 3	4 2 6	696 13 0	772 2 0	22 2 3	31 11 3	30 7 0	168 7 1	3,653 11 6	
	(d) Postage	16 10 0	24 3 3	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 4 9	10 0 0	172 15 3	
	(e) Telegrams	3 6 0	7 0 6	1 11 0	4 6 6	34 8 6	115 4 3	5 10 6	16 9 6	6 9 6	23 14 0	373 7 9	
	(f) Freight	17 0 0	121 3 9	8 9 9	.....	85 2 9	320 4 6	15 0 0	6 7 0	30 2 6	26 14 0	1,596 4 10	
	(g) Miscellaneous	23 10 8	43 11 9	33 9 9	1 10 0	365 9 10	314 0 9	18 6 6	16 10 9	224 8 6	134 9 9	2,208 7 2	
IV. Press charges	Total IV	97 12 0	317 6 0	63 6 0	*42 2 3	741 7 8	791 3 8	66 13 0	91 13 2	165 10 2	175 1 9	5,615 0 7	
	17. Printing charges (including cost of paper)	85 8 0	284 14 0	54 0 0	*38 12 3	692 3 8	693 14 2	59 11 0	76 4 2	123 8 3	151 13 9	4,857 12 6	
	18. Despatching charges	12 4 0	32 8 0	9 6 0	*3 6 0	49 5 0	187 4 6	7 2 0	15 9 0	42 1 11	23 4 0	757 4 1	

\* Not actually recovered, as supplied gratis by Government.

**II.—Expenditure, Debitable to Imperial Funds, Distributed under the Heads Prescribed by the Census Commissioner, according to (a) Comptroller-General's (Treasury) and (b) Departmental Accounts.**

MAIN-HEAD.	SUB-HEAD.	EXPENDITURE ACCORDING TO COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S ACCOUNTS.						Excess of Departmental over Comptroller-General's accounts.	REMARKS.		
		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.				Total 1910-13.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
I.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
<b>A.—Enumeration.</b>											
<b>I. District charges.</b>											
	Total	3,620 4 7	2,996 15 5	.....	6,617 4 0	6,617 4 0	.....	Columns 6 and 7 represent the actual expenditure up to March 1st, 1913 and estimated expenditure up to April 1st, 1913.			
	1. District office establishment	625 3 5	274 7 4	.....	889 10 9	889 10 9	.....				
	2. Remuneration of Census officers	123 13 11	9 10 10	.....	133 8 9	133 8 9	.....				
	3. Travelling allowance of Census officers.	.....	103 8 0	.....	103 8 0	103 8 0	.....				
	4. Contingencies—										
	(a) Petty stationery	456 4 9	8 6 0	.....	464 10 9	464 10 9	.....				
	(b) Postage (for transmission of forms).	16 7 5	130 12 0	.....	147 3 9	147 3 9	.....				
	(c) House numbering	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
	(d) Freight	18 5 0	2 0 0	.....	20 7 0	20 7 0	.....				
	(e) Miscellaneous	0 4 0	20 0 6	.....	20 4 6	20 4 6	.....				
	Total	3,065 1 2	2,722 8 1	.....	5,727 9 3	5,727 9 3	.....				
	5. Paper	2,245 6 2	243 7 10	.....	2,488 14 0	2,488 14 0	.....				
	6. Carriage of paper to press	478 4 0	.....	.....	478 4 0	478 4 0	.....				
	7. Printing—										
	(a) At Government Presses	15 12 0	2,321 10 3	.....	2,337 6 3	2,337 6 3	.....				
	(b) At other Presses	265 11 0	157 6 0	.....	423 1 0	423 1 0	.....				
	8. Despatching charges	1,685 1 4	14,685 15 11	.....	19,185 7 6	20,199 7 3	.....	* Difference explained as follows:—			
	Total	20 0 0	9,862 6 7	2,814 6 3	12,696 12 10	13,710 12 7	+1,013 15 9	Departmental accounts showing actual pay of establishment in Census office. 5,495 9 8			
<b>B. Tabulation of the results.</b>											
<b>III. OFFICE CHARGES.</b>											
	9. Correspondence and accounts establishment	.....	301 7 3	.....	301 7 3	301 7 3	.....	Treasury accounts, showing only—			
	10. Menial establishment	.....	121 14 3	.....	121 14 3	121 14 3	.....	(a) Deputation allowance of men deputated to Census duty. 1,271 10 1			
	11. Working staff including Superintendent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) Pay and allowances of their substitutes in non-Census offices. 3,209 15 10			
	(a) Officials	.....	3,691 8 11	790 1 0	4,481 9 11	5,495 9 8	.....				
	(b) Non-officials	.....	5,186 15 3	2,024 5 3	7,211 4 6	7,211 4 6	.....				
	12. Travelling allowance	.....	172 9 0	.....	172 9 0	172 9 0	.....				
	13. Contingencies—										
	(a) Rent	.....	61 14 1	.....	61 14 1	61 14 1	.....				
	(b) Furniture	.....	89 7 6	.....	89 7 6	89 7 6	.....				
	(c) Stationery	.....	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....				
	(d) Postage	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....				
	(e) Telegrams	.....	106 8 0	.....	106 8 0	106 8 0	.....				
	(f) Freight	.....	100 2 4	.....	100 2 4	100 2 4	.....				
	(g) Miscellaneous	.....	4,823 9 4	.....	4,823 9 4	4,823 9 4	.....				
	Total	1,665 1 4	.....	.....	6,488 10 3	6,488 10 3	.....	Total Treasury ... 4,481 9 11			
<b>IV. PRES CHARGES.</b>								Difference ... 1,013 15 9			

14. Paper for slips ...	1,527 5 4	095 3 10	...	2,222 9 2	...
15. Paper for compilation ...	...	540 0 0	...	540 0 0	...
16. Carriage of paper ...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Printing—	...	...	...	...	...
(a) at Government Presses ...	50 0 0	2,697 1 6	...	2,697 1 6	...
(b) at private Presses ...	87 12 0	1,029 0 0	...	1,029 0 0	...
18. Despatching charges ...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>6,858 10 8</b>	<b>9,316 4 2</b>	<b>12,147 4 2</b>	<b>92,049 5 7</b>	<b>+63,727 2 7</b>
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,858 12 6</b>	<b>1,099 4 0</b>	<b>128 12 0</b>	<b>66,311 9 7</b>	<b>+63,304 13 1</b>
<b>V. PERSONAL CHARGES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...
19. Pay of Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Deputation allowance of Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Travelling allowance of Superintendent ...	1,838 12 6	1,039 4 0	128 12 0	3,006 12 6	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>5,019 14 2</b>	<b>2,277 0 2</b>	<b>12,018 8 2</b>	<b>25,315 6 6</b>	<b>+422 5 6</b>
<b>VI. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...
22. Superintendent's office establishment ...	2,003 11 5	3,156 3 7	3,548 9 10	8,708 8 10	9,130 14 4
23. T. A. of establishment ...	655 11 0	545 9 0	41 0 0	1,242 4 0	...
24. Printing—	...	...	...	...	...
(a) at Government Presses ...	547 6 0	572 8 5	4,044 15 4	4,617 7 9	4,617 7 9
(b) at private Presses ...	...	1,067 14 0	3,420 14 6	5,036 2 6	...
25. Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Rent ...	52 8 9	61 4 0	68 5 8	180 2 5	...
(b) Furniture ...	195 9 7	88 13 10	11 3 11	295 11 4	...
(c) Stationery ...	380 8 3	1,368 13 9	112 10 3	1,862 0 3	...
(d) Postage ...	565 11 6	851 9 6	0 4 6	1,417 9 6	...
(e) Telegrams ...	186 15 3	151 7 0	475 14 6	814 4 9	...
(f) Freight ...	431 12 5	412 13 1	286 9 8	1,141 3 2	...
(g) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>12,164 0 7</b>	<b>26,999 3 6</b>	<b>14,961 10 5</b>	<b>1,18,866 0 10</b>	<b>+64,741 2 4</b>
<b>Deduct amount credited:—</b>	...	...	...	...	...
(a) by recoveries from Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Enumeration forms ...	...	3,314 10 7	1,784 12 0	5,099 6 7	...
(ii) Tabulation forms and Copying Slips (including charges by recoveries from Almer and Beawar Municipalities for tabulation charges ...)	...	3,630 4 0	1,470 14 3	5,121 2 3	...
(c) by refund allowed by Mathematical instrument office, Calcutta, on Brunsviga machine and other instruments ...	...	825 0 0	...	825 0 0	...
(d) by sale of furniture, waste paper, etc. ...	...	...	416 9 0	416 9 0	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>12,164 0 7</b>	<b>7,855 3 6</b>	<b>3,832 8 3</b>	<b>11,687 11 9</b>	<b>+64,741 2 4</b>
<b>Net Expenditure</b> ...	...	<b>19,144 0 0</b>	<b>11,129 2 2</b>	<b>42,437 2 9</b>	...

† Represent pay of Provincial Census Superintendent, not shown in Treasury accounts.

‡ Difference explained as follows:—

Departmental accounts showing actual pay of establishment in Census office. 9,130 14 4

Treasury accounts show—

(a) Deputation allowance of men deputed to Census duty. 2,499 1 4

(b) Pay and allowances of their substitutes in non-Census offices. 4,164 12 3

(c) Pay of men in Census office without substantive appointment. 2,044 11 3

Total ... 8,708 8 10

Difference ... 422 5 6

† Include Rs. 150 estimated for sale of furniture.

I.—Actual Expenses Debitable to Imperial Funds Distributed under the heads of Treasury Accounts prescribed by the Comptroller-General. †

Main-head.	Sub-head.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<b>I.—Superintendence</b>	<i>Total</i> ...	4,855 2 6	4,879 3 2	2,540 5 4	12,274 11 0
	(a) PERSONAL CHARGES :—				
	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to Census duty ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(b) ESTABLISHMENT :—				
	Pay of men without substantive appointment ...	428 6 7	812 10 10	805 9 10	2,044 11 3
	Deputation allowance of men deputed to Census duty ...	*480 6 8	500 10 8	1,118 0 0	*2,499 1 4
	(c) TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE :—				
	Of officers ...	1,833 12 6	1,039 4 0	128 12 0	3,006 12 6
	Of establishment ...	655 11 0	545 9 0	41 0 0	1,242 4 0
	(d) CONTINGENCIES :—				
	Office rent ...	52 8 9	61 4 0	66 5 2	180 2 5
	Purchase and repair of furniture ...	195 9 7	38 13 10	11 3 11	295 11 4
	Local purchase of stationery ...	21 4 3	15 1 3	31 7 9	67 13 3
	Postage and telegram charges...	565 11 6	851 9 6	0 4 6	1,417 9 6
	Freight ...	186 15 3	151 7 0	41 0 0	379 6 3
	Miscellaneous ...	431 12 5	412 13 1	296 9 8	1,141 3 2
<b>II.—Enumeration ...</b>	<i>Total</i> ...	615 3 5	274 7 4	.....	889 10 9
	(a) ESTABLISHMENT :—				
	Temporary establishment in District offices ...	123 13 11	9 10 10	.....	133 8 9
	Remuneration of Census officers	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Travelling allowance of Census officers ...	.....	103 3 0	.....	103 8 0
	(b) CONTINGENCIES :—				
	Local purchase of stationery ...	456 4 9	8 6 0	.....	464 10 9
	Postage ...	16 7 9	130 12 0	.....	147 3 9
	House numbering ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Freight ...	18 5 0	2 2 0	.....	20 7 0
	Miscellaneous ...	0 4 0	20 0 6	.....	20 4 6
<b>III.—Abstraction and Compilation.</b>	<i>Total</i> ...	20 0 0	7,017 0 1	2,277 8 10	9,314 8 11
	(a) ESTABLISHMENT :—				
	Pay of men without substantive appointment ...	.....	5,308 13 6	2,024 5 3	7,333 2 9
	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to Census duty ...	.....	1,147 9 3	253 3 7	1,400 13 3
	Travelling allowance ...	.....	172 9 0	.....	172 9 0
	(b) CONTINGENCIES :—				
	Office rent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purchase and repair of furniture ...	.....	61 14 1	.....	61 14 1
	Local purchase of stationery ...	.....	89 7 6	.....	89 7 6
	Postage and telegram charges...	20 0 0	30 0 0	.....	50 0 0
	Freight ...	.....	106 8 0	.....	106 8 0
	Miscellaneous ...	.....	100 2 4	.....	100 2 4
<b>IV.—Printing and other Stationery Charges.</b>	<i>Total</i> ...	5,576 12 6	10,540 4 4	7,931 14 10	24,098 15 3
	(a) Cost of stationery (including paper) supplied from Central Stores ...	4,131 15 6	2,832 8 2	81 2 6	7,045 10 2
	(b) Carriage of stationery ...	478 4 0	.....	.....	478 4 0
	(c) PRINTING :—				
	At Government Presses ...	.....	572 8 5	4,044 15 4	4,617 7 9
	At private Presses ...	613 2 0	6,036 9 9	3,420 14 6	10,070 10 3
	(d) DESPATCHING CHARGES :—				
	Postage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other charges ...	353 7 0	1,058 10 0	434 14 6	1,886 15 6
<b>V.—Miscellaneous ...</b>	<i>Total</i> ...	1,006 14 2	4,288 4 7	2,161 13 5	7,547 0 2
	ACTING ALLOWANCE IN NON-CENSUS OFFICES :—				
	Officers ...	.....	1,206 5 3	536 13 5	1,743 2 8
	Establishment ...	1,006 14 2	3,081 15 4	1,625 0 0	5,803 13 6
	<b>Grand Total</b> ...	12,164 0 7	26,999 3 6	14,961 10 5	54,124 14 6
DEDUCT AMOUNT CREDITED :—					
	(a) By recoveries from Native States—				
	(1) Enumeration forms ...	.....	3,314 10 7	1,784 12 0	5,099 6 7
	(2) Tabulation forms and Copying Slips } printing & despatching charges	.....	3,650 4 0	1,470 14 3	5,121 2 3
	(b) By recoveries from Ajmer and Beawar Municipalities for tabulation charges ...	.....	825 0 0	.....	825 0 0
	(c) By refund allowed by Mathematical Instrument office, Calcutta, on Brunsviga machine and other instruments ...	.....	.....	416 0 0	416 9 0
	(d) By sale of furniture, waste paper, etc. ...	.....	65 4 11	† 160 5 0	† 225 9 11
	<i>Total</i> ...	.....	7,355 3 6	3,332 8 3	11,687 11 9
	<b>Net Expenditure</b> ...	12,164 0 7	19,144 0 0	129 2 2	42,437 2 9

\* Includes Rs. 5-3-1 transit pay.

† Includes Rs. 150 estimated for sale of furniture, etc.

‡ Includes actual figures up to March 1st, 1913 and estimated ones up to April 1st, 1913, including pay bills cashed on latter date.

**K.**—Statement Showing Cost and Amount of Paper used for Forms, etc.

Description of paper.	For	SUPPLIED BY												Total.		
		Bengal Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta.		Titagarh Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta.		Newal Kishore Press Lucknow.		Deccan Paper Mills Co., Poona.		Scottish Mission Industries Co., Ajmer.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
		Amount.	Cost, including freight.	Amount.	Cost, including freight.	Amount.	Cost, including freight.	Amount.	Cost, including freight.	Amount.	Cost, including freight.	Amount.	Cost, including freight.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.
Double Brown 25 x 41 = 42 lbs....	Covers ...	.....	...	62 reams and 12 quires.	373 1 10	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	62 12 0	373 1 10	.....	...
Royal Badami 40 x 25 = 32 lbs.	Block Lists, House Lists, and Schedules.	593 reams and 4 quires.	2,508 5 9	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	593 4 0	2,503 5 9	.....	...
Brown 16 lbs. C. B. ...	Brown slips ...	.....	...	.....	...	402 reams and 10 quires.	905 10 0	.....	...	.....	...	.....	402 10 0	905 10 0	.....	...
Brown 32 lbs. C. B. ...	Compilation Registers and Sorters Tickets.	.....	...	.....	...	153 reams 11 quires and 15 sheets.	600 12 0	.....	...	.....	...	.....	153 11 15	600 12 0	.....	...
Yellow Demy 17½ x 22½ = 20 lbs.	Coloured Slips ...	.....	...	.....	...	39½ reams ...	109 9 1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	39 10 0	109 9 1	.....	...
Blue Double Foolscap 17 x 27 = 28 lbs.	Coloured Slips ...	.....	...	.....	...	3 reams and 6 quires.	13 1 2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3 6 0	13 1 3	.....	...
Green Royal 20 x 25 = 32 lbs. ...	Coloured Slips ...	.....	...	.....	...	62½ reams ...	278 11 11	.....	...	.....	...	.....	62 10 0	276 11 11	.....	...
Red Royal 20 x 25 = 25 lbs. ...	Coloured Slips ...	.....	...	.....	...	27 reams ...	89 11 6	.....	...	.....	...	.....	27 0 0	89 11 6	.....	...
Royal Badami 32 lbs. and 48 lbs....	Block Lists, House Lists, and Schedules.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	83 reams ...	484 2 8	.....	...
													1,407 3 15	5,356 1 11	.....	...

**I.—List of Census Files of 1901 and 1911 to be Preserved in Rajputana Agency Office till next Census.**

No.	Subject.	No.	Subject.
1901.		58	Regarding the Census of Europeans and Eurasian residents of Native States in Rajputana.
4	Papers regarding Tattooing.	62	Unit to be used in the Provincial Tables of Ajmer-Merwara.
6	Census of detached parganas and outlying districts, 1900-1901.	66	Regarding the Census of Mewar and Marwar villages in Merwara.
19	Census of 7 villages of Khatoli (Kotah) in Gwalior territory.	68	Census of urban areas and Circle list abstract in Native States.
167	Census Sanads and certificates.	69	Census of Europeans and Eurasians, etc., in Ajmer-Merwara.
214	Grant of rewards by the Darbars in connection with the Census work.	71 Vols. I & II.	Compilation of caste Index.
231	Bills for printing Imperial Tables, Maps, etc., from the Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.		
1911.		75	Abstraction and Tabulation offices for doing Census work in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara including Railways and Cantonments.
1	Instructions regarding translation preparation, etc., of Schedules.	76	Forms and other papers to be kept in stock as being useful for the next Census.
2	Estimate of the probable expenditure to be incurred on account of Census Operations during 1910-11.	78	The Census Returns of Hindus.
3	Appointment of Mr. E. H. Kealy, I.C.S., as Superintendent of Census Operations in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	83	Table and matter to be included in the special States' Reports, Caste and Sub-caste.
4	Instructions regarding submission of monthly accounts.	101	Issue of Census Sanads and certificates.
5	Preparation of General Register of villages in Rajputana.	109	Census Reports for 1911 and distribution of same.
6	Census of detached parganas and outlying districts.	110	List of Rajput Khans returned in Table XIII.
7	System to be adopted for the enumeration of Bhils.	179	Enquiries regarding sects of Hindus.
8	Appointment of State Census Superintendents.	180	Enquiries about illegitimate children of Rajputs.
9	Submission of General Village Register Abstracts.	182	Restrictions and customs amongst selected castes.
10	Salary bills of Census Superintendents.	186	Caste Notes. Test questions about selected castes.
20	Regarding the inclusion of some territories in the Census of 1911 as in 1901.	194	{ Circulars issued in 1911.
22	Census of the villages of Sambhar jointly held by Jodhpur and Jaipur.	208	{ (I) Enumeration (II) Slip-copying (III) Sorting (IV) Compilation.
23	Census of the population in Railway premises in 1911.		{
26 Vol. II.	Pay Bills of office establishment.	Vols. I to IV.	States' Reports on Sorting and Compilation work.
27 Vol. II.	Contingent Bills of the Rajputana Agency Census Office.	209	States' Reports on the Enumeration stage.
30	Information to be recorded at the 1911 Census regarding sects as well as religions.	210	Statements of expenditure on Slip-copying, Sorting and Compilation work.
32	Places to be treated as cities and towns.	211	Statements of expenditure on Enumeration stage.
40	Scheme to curtail Imperial and Provincial Tables in Census of 1911.	212	Number of Copying Slips, Sorters Tickets and Compilation Registers paid for by States and available for use next time at Tabulation Centres.
44	Instructions regarding the Census of Mount Abu.	213	States' Reports on Slip-copying stage.
47	Enumeration at the residences of the Maharajas and Nobles.	214	Index of all occupations returned in Schedules and reported for orders.
48	Recording the vernacular languages in literacy column of schedules.	215	Register of castes found in Schedules and reported for orders.
50	Arrangements to be made regarding Census of Sidra, a guaranteed village of the Thakur of Bhofakhari.	216	Reports about description of castes.
52	Census of 7 villages of Khatoli (Kotah) in Gwalior territory.	217	



III.—Statement Showing Sorters' Tickets, and Compilation Registers printed and supplied in 1911.

OFFICE.	SORTERS' TICKETS FOR TABLE										COMPILATION REGISTERS FOR TABLE														
	Each of VII, VIII, IX. X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	Each of XIII & XV. A. (Blank tickets).	XIV.	XVA.	XVB.	XV. addi. tional or XV F.	XVII.	XVIII.	III. Tabula- tion.	VII.	Each of VIII, X, XI. XV. A. XV B.	IX.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XVA. Classi- fication Sheets.	XV. Addi- tional or XV F.	XVI.	Each of XVII. & XVIII.	Village Table Register		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25
Alwar ...	800	2,400	80	1,400	1,600	1,600	800	800	...	80	80	4	125	180	116	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	10	13	6	110
Banswara ...	360	1,050	35	600	700	700	350	350	30	15	35	4	86	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	10	6	6	60
Bharatpur ...	606	1,800	60	1,050	1,200	1,200	600	600	190	90	60	4	100	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	10	18	6	60
Bikaner ...	1,100	3,300	110	1,900	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	270	110	110	4	150	180	100	192	16	90	200	900	1,200	10	13	6	60
Bundi ...	850	2,550	85	1,450	1,700	1,700	850	850	...	85	85	4	60	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	...	12	6	60
Bundi ...	350	1,050	35	600	700	700	350	350	...	35	35	4	50	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	10	6	6	60
Dungarpur ...	150	450	15	350	300	300	150	250	40	20	15	4	50	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	10	6	6	60
Dungarpur ...	2,500	7,500	250	4,350	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	790	250	250	8	400	360	120	360	24	180	120	486	2,400	15	25	12	120
Jaipur ...	1,000	3,000	100	1,750	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	170	100	100	4	500	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	6	6	6	60
Jaisalmer ...	1,450	4,350	145	2,500	2,900	2,900	1,450	1,450	450	150	150	4	35	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	6	12	6	60
Jhalawar ...	350	1,050	35	600	700	700	350	350	60	35	35	4	50	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	6	6	6	60
Karauli ...	350	1,050	35	600	700	700	350	350	80	35	35	4	20	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	6	6	6	60
Kishanganj ...	1,700	5,100	170	2,950	3,400	3,400	1,700	1,700	620	170	170	4	180	180	70	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	10	13	6	60
Kotah ...	350	1,050	35	600	700	700	350	350	...	35	35	4	20	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	6	6	6	60
Kushalgarh ...	50	150	5	75	100	100	50	50	10	5	5	2	5	22	50	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	6	6	6	60
Lawa ...	1,450	4,350	145	2,500	2,900	2,900	1,450	1,450	450	150	150	4	35	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	6	12	6	60
Marwar ...	2,750	8,250	275	4,800	5,500	5,500	2,750	2,750	680	275	275	8	700	360	120	360	24	180	360	480	2,400	15	12	12	120
Mewar ...	140	420	14	225	200	200	100	125	...	25	25	4	25	180	60	180	12	45	160	240	1,200	6	6	6	60
Parabgsah ...	450	1,350	45	750	900	900	450	450	80	65	45	4	10	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	18	6	6	60
Shahpura ...	800	2,400	80	1,400	1,600	1,600	800	800	170	80	80	4	50	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	10	6	6	60
Sirohi ...	650	1,950	65	1,100	1,300	1,300	650	650	...	145	65	4	85	180	60	180	12	90	180	240	1,200	...	6	6	60
Tonk ...	2,650	7,950	265	4,375	5,300	5,300	2,650	2,650	700	250	250	80	55	3,600	1,200	3,600	240	1,800	4,800	24,000	20	120	120	1,200	
Ajmer-Merwara, in- cluding Railway and Military areas	19,840	60,000	1,984	31,875	39,600	39,600	19,840	19,840	4,350	1,965	1,975	174	2,550	7,762	2,730	7,939	556	3,915	11,830	52,800	204	376	252	2,960	
Reserve in Stock	†160	...	10	3,125	400	2,200	35,300	275	1,150	1,035	1,025	26	950	2,238	770	1,661	44	1,035	1,380	2,170	7,200	95	124	48	3,040
Grand Total	*20,000	60,000	2,000	35,000	40,000	42,000	60,000	80,000	5,500	3,000	3,000	200	3,500	10,000	5,500	9,600	600	5,000	9,000	14,000	60,000	300	500	300	6,000

† 3,160 of IX.  
\* 23,960 of IX.



## P.—Statement Showing Establishment Employed in Sorting and Compilation Offices.

OFFICE.	SORTING.									COMPILATION.	
	Inspectors.	Record-keepers.	Assistant Record-keepers.	Clerks and Accountants.	Supervisors.	Assistant Supervisors.	Sorters.			Supervisors.	Average number of Compilers.
							Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.	General average.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alwar ...	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	15	34	25	.....	3
Banswara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	8	8	1	1
Bharatpur ...	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	13	15	14	.....	3
Bikaner ...	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	25	19	1	10
Bundi ...	1	1	1	3	2	.....	10	10	10	1	4
Dholpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	10	8	1	1
Dungarpur ...	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	10	12	11	1	5
Jaipur...	3	.....	.....	.....	15	30	98	106	102	†	39
Jaisalmer ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	9	7	.....	4
Jhalawar ...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	5	5	5	.....	1
Karauli ...	2*	1	.....	.....	1	1	5	8	6	.....	1
Kishangarh ...	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	5	8	6	.....	1
Kotah ...	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	26	21	.....	3
Kusbalgarh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Lawa ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	Done by Supdt.	Deputy himself.
Marwar ...	2*	1	1	2	6	.....	57	69	58	.....	16
Mewar %	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	90	70	.....	10
Partabgarh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	5	5	1	1
Shahpura ...	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	1
Sirohi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	7	9	1	2
Tonk ...	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	14	16	15	.....	3
Ajmer-Merwara (including Railway and Military areas).	1	1	1	1	3	.....	2	27	16	1	4
<i>Total</i> ...	<i>17</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>114</i>

\* Information incomplete.

\* Include one Head Assistant.

† Figures not available.

