



Census of India, 1931

VOLUME XXIII

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (HYDERABAD STATE)

PART III—Administration Report

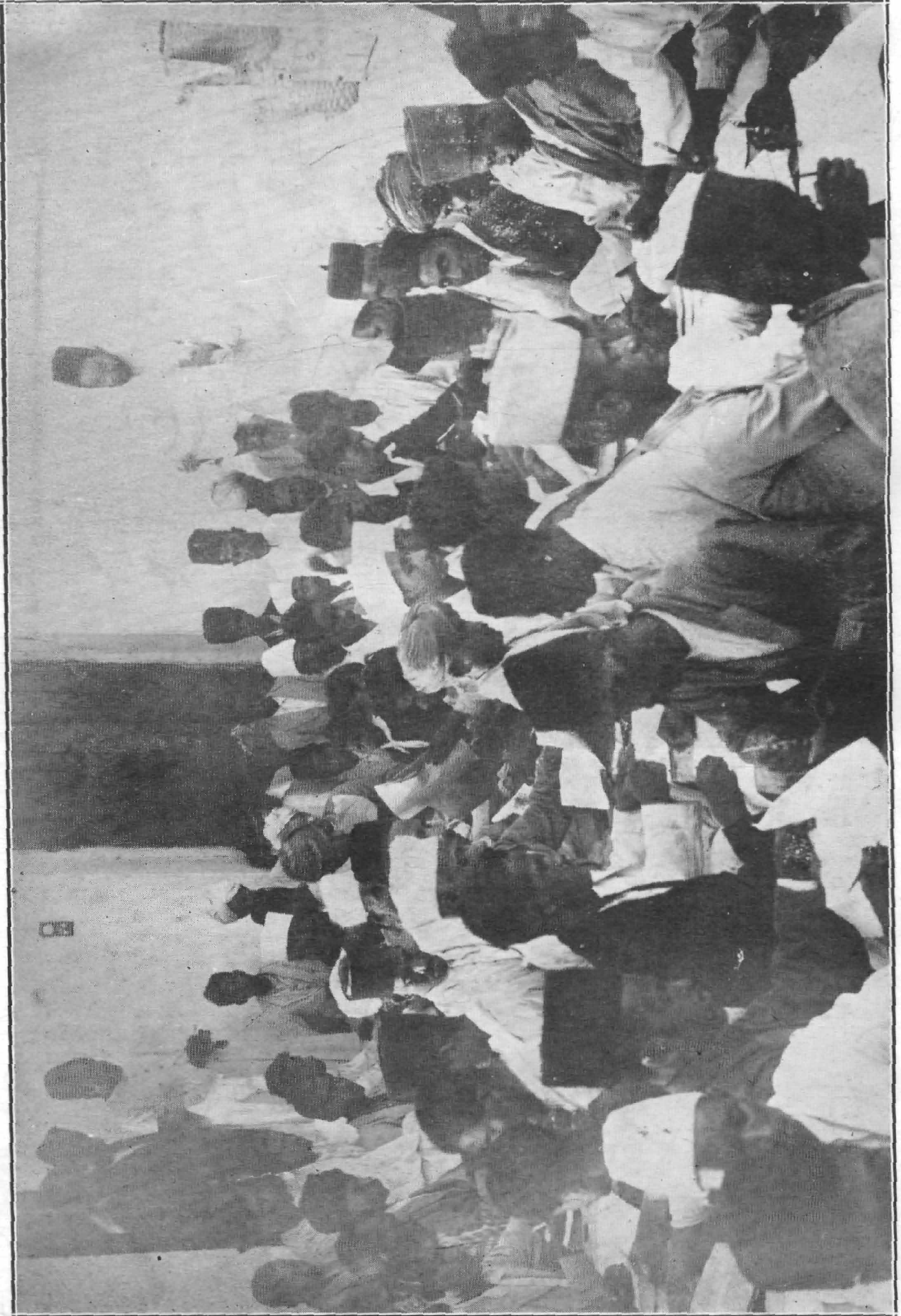
BY

GULAM AHMED KHAN

Census Commissioner

HYDERABAD-DECCAN.
AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1934

CENSUS, 1931



Slip Copying

CHAPTER I.

The Administrative Report on Census sets forth the course run, the difficulties encountered and overcome and suggestions for the guidance of the next Census Commissioner. It is an important reference book and the absence of it not only means incompleteness of census work but also entails considerable hardship to the next officer. Although five Census Commissioners have preceded me, no one except that for 1901 has left a record of his experiences. In his introductory chapter of the Report volume (Part I) for 1921, the then Census Commissioner observed that in the absence of the Administrative volume of the previous census it was found necessary for him to wade through a number of old files with a view to arriving at a definite plan of work and hoped that "the Administrative volume to be published this time will give a detailed account of the machinery by which the Census work was managed and the methods of enumeration and tabulation followed at the present Census." But when I took over the duties of the Census Commissioner I had no alternative but to collect and study the files and follow the remarks left by my predecessor.

2. As suggested by the Census Commissioner for India I have collected
Collection of Printed Matter a few copies of all printed matter and have them bound in the following order :—

1. Hyderabad State Census Code Parts I and II
2. My office circulars and instructions to Census officers together with a calendar of operations
3. Special circulars and instructions *re*: enquiries on anthropological and ethnographical matters, literacy, vital statistics and religion
4. All forms and schedules in the languages in which they were issued
 - (a) The general village registers
 - (b) The circle lists
 - (c) Letters of appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators
 - (d) The manual of instructions to supervisors and charge superintendents
 - (e) The enumeration book
 - (f) The household schedule
 - (g) Travellers' tickets
 - (h) Forms of slips and registers used in slip copying
 - (i) Forms of sorters' tickets
 - (j) Forms of tabulation registers
 - (k) List of occupations
 - (l) List of castes
 - (m) Circulars from the Census Commissioner for India

The contents of the volume have been indexed and references made easy.

3. The intimation of the decennial Census was received in the office of
Appointment of Census Commissioner Director of Statistics through Revenue Secretary's letter No. 1100 dated 9th Thir 1338 F. (14th May 1929). The Statistics Department was at that time in charge of the Senior Assistant, Moulvi Abu Muhammad Sahib. On receipt of Government orders, he gave a start to the Census work with the clerks of the Gazetteer section. Both the officer and the clerks had had experience of the Census work in 1921. This was a great advantage. I was appointed Census Commissioner on the 6th Bahman 1339 F. (9th of December 1929) by

Government letter No. 472 dated 6th Bahman 1339 Fasli. I was also at the same time placed in charge of the Statistics Department as its Director. The dual function, however economical, was not conducive to efficiency. As time went on, the work grew so voluminous that I was hard pressed for time. As the quinquennial cattle census and the decennial population census form part of the Statistics Department, my suggestion is that if the Director of Statistics is also to be the Census Commissioner then a Deputy Director of Statistics should be appointed so that the Director may be relieved of his Statistics work in order that he may be able to concentrate his whole attention upon such timely and important work as Census. The Commissioner has to do a great deal of itineracy and, should be free to devote his undivided time and attention to Census. Moulvi Abu Mahommed was Deputy Census Commissioner and Mr. R. Thomes Assistant Census Commissioner.

Office Establishment 4. The initial office establishment consisted of :—

				Salary
				Rs.
1.	Head clerk ..	..	..	125
2.	Accountant ..	..	..	100
3.	Camp clerk ..	..	..	80
4.	English clerk	..	..	60
5.	English clerk	..	..	45
6.	Six clerks, each @	..	..	35
7.	Daftari ..	..	..	20
8.	Dafadar	..	..	16
9.	Chaprasis (eight) each @	..	..	12

This staff was so inadequate that most of them had to work overtime and on holidays. The accountant not only kept accounts and cash but also attended to printing work. The latter was so important that delay, if any, would have seriously affected the working of the whole census machinery. I would recommend that as the press work continues throughout the census period, a special press clerk with a knowledge of printing should be appointed.

5. Considerable confusion arose in the matter of obtaining paper for Census work. When I was planning at the beginning of 1930 to get the required quantity of paper according to specifications furnished by the Census Commissioner for India from the Upper India Couper Mills, Lucknow, and Titagur Mills, Calcutta, the Commerce and Industries Department, Hyderabad, came forward with the recommendation that the *desi* paper made in Aurangabad and other places might be purchased and thus the waning cottage industry encouraged. The Secretary to Government in the Commerce and Industries Department convened a meeting on (20-3-1930) 22-6-1339 F. consisting of the Director of Industries, the Superintendent of Stationery Depôt, the Secretary of the Co-operative Union and the Government Paper Expert. I was also invited to attend it. At the meeting I stated my requirements and a representative of the manufacturers, who was also present at the meeting, agreed to supply paper in instalments spread over a period of six months. I agreed and the terms of the undertaking by the Industries Department on the one hand and those of the manufacturers' representative on the other were recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The approval of both the Revenue and Finance Members was also obtained to this arrangement which meant more money for *desi* paper than for the mill-made paper. I also duly informed the Census Commissioner for India that I would use *desi* paper for all work except for the report and tables volumes. After the lapse of two months, however, I was informed by the Government Paper Expert that, owing to lack of funds and other equipment, the paper manufacturers in Khagazipura, Sewampet, etc., would not be able to fulfil the contract in time unless financed in advance. As the success of Census work depended on prompt supply of printed instructions, schedules and forms, such delay as was indicated by the Industries Department would be disastrous. I was, therefore, obliged to cancel the arrangement and indent for mill-made paper *post haste*, purchasing only a small quantity of *desi* paper that was available

then. The delay of two months, however, affected the programme of work. I would, therefore, urge the next Census Commissioner to bear these facts in mind and see that the question of the supply, in time, of paper finds a priority in his programme of work.

The following is a statement of paper bought :—

Name of Firm	Number and date of order	Description of paper	Quantity	Value
Upper India Couper Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Lucknow	No. 55 10-7-30			
	No. 65 ,, 2-11-30			B.G. Rs.
Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta	No. 332 ,, 14-2-31	Unbleached printing..	1,518 reams	9,150 9 4
	„ 109 ,, 12-11-30	Green ..	40 12 0	} 821 2 0 =O.S. Rs. 1,633 10 6
		Red ..	2 3 0	
		Blue ..	0 12 0	
		Orange ..	14 0 0	
		Yellow ..	0 4 0	
Do	„ 407 D. O. 5-3-31	Red ..	2 8 21	}
		Yellow ..	0 0 18	
Md. Yusuf, Godur, Medak	„ 487 23-9-39 F.	Desi paper foolscap single size 24 reams		} 2,655 4 0
	„ 488 26-6-30	2nd Class double foolscap 2nd class single royal ..	91 reams	
			245 do	
Stationery Depot,		Foolscap royal unglazed and Kraft ..		1,719 12 9
		Total ..		16,008 11 3

If *desi* paper is not available in time it is advisable to obtain the required quantity of mill-made paper, say about ten per cent., more than this time, from up country mills in good time.

6. The Census Code, Part I, was received from the Census Commissioner for India late in (June 1930,) Amardad 1339 F., and was translated *mutatis mutandis*, into Urdu and published in sections, an English version of the same being also similarly published for the use of the Administered areas and the Railways.

7. The State Census Bill was drafted in Urdu and submitted to Government in the Revenue Department in (Amardad 1339 F.) the first week of June 1930 for it to be passed into Act by the Legislative Council. The Council passed it (on 25th Dai 1340 F.) 29th November 1930 or about three months before the date of the final enumeration. I think the first duty of the Census Department is to have the Act passed and promulgated immediately after the Census Commissioner has taken charge of the work. So long as the terms of the Act are not made public any general order, which may issue for public information and guidance, will, from legal point of view, be *ultra vires*. I issued letters of appointment to honorary workers and others and in certain places my authority was liable to be questioned. For the same reason I had no powers to take cognizance of disobedience to orders and deal with the delinquents.

Employees of some Government Departments, particularly those of the Education, did not readily co-operate with the district Census officers until a late period. Such trouble and inconvenience could be obviated if the Act were permanently put on the statute book as in England and not treated as a new piece of legislation conferring powers and having application only to that Census.

Regarding this question I consulted the Census Commissioner for India and he wrote to me in his letter No. 12—General, dated 6th December 1932 :—

“ In my Administration Report I shall probably recommend that the Census Act should be put on the Statute book as a piece of permanent legislation. Whether the Government of India will see fit to do so or not is another matter, but it seems likely that if a federal constitution is framed it will be necessary therein to make some provision for the taking of the census by all the component parts. In any case there seems to be no reason why the Hyderabad State should not have its own permanent Census Act even if the Government of India does not. There is nothing to prevent your recommending it in your Administrative Report ”.

8. The manual of Instructions to supervisors and charge superintendents was compiled and translated into the principal languages in two parts, one about house-numbering and the other about actual enumeration.

9. The General Schedule, which was received from the Census Commissioner for India, was amended, as in the previous census, by the addition of a column, “ Whether literate in Urdu. ” In 1921, the figures for Urdu literates were collected and exhibited in a State table. Column 10 “ Whether literate ” being ambiguous, the words “ and in which languages ” were added. This helped me to find out the extent of poly-lingualism. This and other schedules were all rendered into various languages.

As the final form, which the general schedule should take, is to be decided on with the approval of Government, and, as its printing is a very complicated task unlike the other census forms, I would advise that at the next Census immediate steps should be taken for getting the form, as soon as it is received from the Census Commissioner for India, approved of by Government and sent to the press to be ready in time for distribution to the districts.

10. In view of the standing orders of Government to the effect that all printing should be done at the Government Central Press, I had to entrust the work of printing circulars, codes, schedules, and forms to the Superintendent, who had done all the printing in 1921. Although at the time the press was very busily occupied with the work connected with the Round Table Conference, thanks to the timely and valuable help of the Superintendent, the press was able to arrange for overtime work and set apart additional machines for printing.

The subjoined statement gives the nature and quantity of work printed and supplied.

Description of work	Urdu	English	Telugu	Marathi	Kanarese	Total
Code of Census Procedure Part I ..	1,100	300	..	..	..	1,400
Title Page of Code ..	..	100	..	..	..	100
Circle Summary ..	3,000	500	5,000	5,000	1,500	15,000
Charge Summary ..	1,200	120	..	..	..	1,320
Manual of Instructions, Part I ..	2,200	1,500	3,310	3,290	770	11,070
Warrant of appointments ..	9,000	3,200	37,200	32,600	6,100	88,100
Manual of instructions, Part II ..	8,000	1,500	..	..	..	9,500
House lists ..	4,500	3,850	39,000	43,200	6,500	97,050
Block lists ..	7,700	3,700	42,700	42,300	6,600	103,000
Circle registers ..	1,500	1,700	3,750	3,300	750	11,000
General schedules ..	122,000	37,000	1,032,000	782,000	132,000	2,105,000
Household schedules ..	12,000	7,000	..	..	..	19,000
Covers ..	7,000	5,500	50,000	50,000	7,500	120,000
Enumeration tickets ..	80,000	33,000	210,000	190,000	20,000	533,000
Cottage Industry schedules ..	6,500	2,500	3,800	39,000	6,000	92,000
Educated unemployment schedules (in English and Urdu) ..	Bi-lingual					50,000
Proclamation ..	4,000	..	..	..	..	4,000
Total ..	269,700	101,470	1,426,760	1,190,690	187,720	3,260,500

11. Printed lists of the last Census were sent out to the Tahsils, Divani and Jagir, for revision on 16th Ardibehisht 1339 F. (20th March 1930). They were then verified and checked with the lists prepared at the time of Cattle Census held a few months previously. In my tour I made test checks of villages and hamlets and was satisfied with the accuracy of the lists.

In the course of revising the lists, some large villages deserved to be treated as towns and towns as cities in view of the character of their population and historicity, etc. Consequently the following towns were, with the approval of Government, treated as cities :—

1. Aurangabad
2. Gulbarga
3. Warangal

12. All arrangements were made through correspondence and 28 circulars were issued. I think this number could be minimised by consolidating some of the standing instructions. This would help to economise time and labour. Any special points which may crop up in the course of time may be communicated separately.

After the appointment of District Census Officers and assistants by circular letter No. 1 dated 10th Farwardi 1339 F., (11th February 1930), railway stations were listed for inclusion in their respective civil charges (Circular No. 2 10th Farwardi 1339 F., (11th February 1930). Village lists of the 1921 Census were revised by circular No. 3 dated 16th Ardibehisht 1339 F. (20th March 1930). The lists were all received back before the 30th Azar 1340 F. (4th November 1930). Thus nearly seven months were taken by district officers for this work. At the same time, by another circular letter, territorial changes or changes in the names of villages and towns, if any, were ascertained. By circular No. 4 dated 26th Thir 1339 F. (31st May 1930) the following exempted jagirs were, with the approval of Government, instructed to appoint, as in the past, their own Census officers and other subordinates :—

1. Sarf-i-Khas (other than Mufavviza)
2. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur
3. Nawab Lutf-ud-Dowla Bahadur
4. Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk Bahadur
5. Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur
6. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur
7. Nawab Khan Khanan Bahadur
8. Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur
9. Raja Sheoraj Dharamwant Bahadur
10. Nawab Shah Yar Jung Bahadur
11. Raja Ray Rayan Bahadur
12. Samasthan Gadwal
13. „ Wanparti
14. „ Jatpole
15. „ Paloncha

Although this was a repetition of the arrangement tried in previous Censuses, whereby the Census Officers of the estates worked under the orders of the Census Commissioner, I was confronted with the question of jurisdiction over certain villages.

For instance :—

(1) Shazadiguda (Maqta of Tippukhan) is in the village of Ravalkol belonging to Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur. Last time it was censused by the Sarf-i-Khas.

(2) Maqta Sangiguda is in the jurisdiction of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur; but it was contended that it should be included in Nandgaon belonging to Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur. A certain portion of Nandgaon belonging to Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur juts into Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur's jurisdiction. In 1921, however, its enumeration was done by the Paigah authorities.

(3) Ali Sahib Maqtaguda is in the same position as No. 2 above; but it is said that this village is situated in Shadnagar of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur.

(4) Lotkunta maqta (ilaqa of Raja Sheoraj Bahadur) is in Alwal, which is Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur's. But in the last census, enumeration was done by Raja Sheoraj's estate, but the charge summary was included in the Sarf-i-Khas (Atraf-i-Balda).

(5) Hamlet Pahadi Sharif is in Mamarpalli Jagir belonging to Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur. Quit-rent for the houses in Pahadi Sharif is realised by Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad's agents. But the 1921 Census was done by the Sarf-i-Khas.

(6) Muhammadabad, Raja Sheoraj Bahadur's maqta, is in Alwal and within the jurisdiction of the British Cantonment. Part of the village was under Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad and part under Sheoraj Bahadur. But the Maharaja Bahadur desired that the whole arrangement should be made through his agency.

(7) Shamaiguda, a maqta belonging to Sarf-i-Khas, is in the name of Goari Begum Sahiba. It is situated within Alwal. The last census was made through the Sarf-i-Khas.

(8) Humnabad. Regarding Manik Nagar there was a dispute with the Paigahs. Finally, the census was taken by the Sarf-i-Khas authorities.

In most of the above villages, house-numbering was done by both the contending parties and in some cases matters took a serious turn. I visited these villages and in the presence of the parties, after hearing both, decided that the agency for census should be the same as in 1330 F. (1921), as the Census Department was not concerned with the proprietorship of villages.

But I would suggest that with reference to these villages a settlement as to administrative jurisdiction should be definitely arrived at by the parties concerned, as early as possible, so that the next census work may not be interfered with.

13. The Hyderabad City presented a difficult problem, in that the Hyderabad City Municipal limits not being defined and the city being interspersed with Sarf-i-Khas, Paigah and Jagir mohallas a clear-cut demarcation of the city and suburbs was impossible. On account of uncertainty as to what belonged to whom, there was the danger of certain localities being either "no man's land" or doubly censused. As far as possible I remedied certain known irregularities but they were not all. Further, the city proper is becoming rapidly depopulated, people moving to more open areas and the expansion is so far and wide that a suburb falls within the jurisdiction of two authorities. For instance, a part of Khairiatabad was this time censused by the Municipality and the other by the Sarf-i-Khas agency. There being no clear boundary between the two, overlapping was inevitable.

I would, therefore, propose that early arrangements should be made to clearly define the municipality and that all that lies within that area should be treated as a single block for census administrative purposes. The radius of the city, apart from municipal jurisdiction, should be twelve to fifteen miles from Charminar. I have after due consideration included within the City limits the following mohallas, which, in the previous years, remained as villages outside the pale of the metropolis:—

Amirpet
Musarambagh
Somajiguda
Golconda
Ferozguda
Boyanpalli
Kokur

Sitarambagh
Syed Ali Guda
Asafnagar
Khairiatabad
Deval Jhamsingh
Bahadurguda
Attapur

Bolaram Chawni
 Hussain Shah Vali }
 Sahib's Dargah }
 Addikmet
 Baradari }
 Thadashah }
 Yapral
 Gaddiannaram.
 Saidabad
 Champapet
 Lothkunta
 Sarurnagar
 Karmanghat
 Shekpet
 Hakimpet
 Langar Houze
 Malkapur
 Mallepalli

Kishenbagh
 Neknampur
 Rukn-ud-Dowla
 Pahadi Mir Mahmud
 Nandi Maslaiguda
 Lalaguda
 Nachwaram
 Malkajgiri
 Ammuguda
 Bandlaguda
 Alwal
 Alwal Station
 Bahlolkhanguda
 Yellareddiguda
 Hashmatpet
 Begampet

The approximate area of Greater Hyderabad as ascertained from various sources is :—

	1931	1921
Chaderghat	17·62	16·36
City proper and Suburbs	13·18	11·46
Hyderabad Cantonment	3·20	5·47
Residency Area	0·57	0·53
Secunderabad, Bolaram and Trimulgherry	19·00	17·17
Total	53·57	50·98

I would suggest to the next Census Commissioner to consult the head postmasters of the General Post Office, Hyderabad, as well as of the Imperial Post Office so that the plans of Census charges (boundaries) may be corrected. If it was done there would be no overlapping or omission of areas.

14. The population of the City in 1911 was about 5 hundred thousand and in 1921 it dropped to about 400,000; the decrease was attributed to the pandemic of influenza but it did not exact such a heavy toll as that, as the Census Commissioner himself says that the death rate was only 2 per cent. of the population. It seems easy to guess that in 1911 most of the suburban areas were taken into account and in 1921 only the municipal areas were dealt with. In the absence of any record for 1911 or 1921 it is not possible to clear this point. To my mind the most important reason for the decrease of the population is the indifferent enumeration and check adopted by an unpaid agency. I followed the principle of 1921 of marshalling Government office clerks at headquarters with the result that on the altar of economy accuracy was sacrificed.

15. All district officers were by circular No. 5 dated 16th Amardad 1339 F. (21st June 1930) required to parcel out their areas into convenient blocks, circles and charges and prepare the village and town registers. The form of the general village register is given in para. 2 of Chapter II of the Hyderabad Code of Census Procedure, Part I—Enumeration, and that of town register is shown in para. 4 of the same code. In either case the names of enumerators and supervisors and the sources from which these persons should be drawn were indicated in circular No. 5. That the success of Census enumeration depended upon the correctness of the registers was emphasized in the same circular and I was satisfied that the work was done thoroughly by all concerned. What constitutes a block, circle and charge is described in the code and need not be repeated here. The number of blocks, circles and charges is given in the appendix.

The Census Code was supplied to the officers on 4th Shahrewar 1339 F. (10th July 1930). When the schedules were in the press, a form was prescribed on 11th Shahrewar 1339 F. (17th July 1930) for indenting for the required number of schedules and registers, etc.

In order to systematise the work and to gauge the progress thereof in various parts of the country, I introduced a fortnightly progress report form (circular No. 7 dated 15th Shahrewar 1339 F.). The Census Officers not only reported the progress of work in their respective areas but also sought advice on various matters. I recorded my observations in the adjacent column of the report and returned the paper. A programme was also sent to them specifying the work and the dates within which it should be done. Thus the work was well regulated according to programme.

On 29th Mehir 1339 F. (4th September 1930) I commenced to collect a list of clerks in the various Government offices in the City so that they might be conscripted for the work of enumeration and inspection in the City. In the circular that was issued to Secretariats (No. 11 dated 29th Mehir 1339 F.), I also specified the nature of work expected of the clerks chosen. After selecting the required quota for immediate needs I warned off a number of others to be in readiness to replace casualties. For the final enumeration night I arranged with the heads of Departments in the City to furnish the Municipal Commissioner, who was the Census Officer for the City, with a list of chaprasis, khalasis and kamatis, so that he might order one man to accompany every enumerator with a lantern and ink pots. (Circular No. 16 dated 26th Bahman 1340 F.).

16. A satisfactory definition of 'house' suitable to both rural and urban areas is difficult to find but I may claim that the definition given in our code is by far the easiest to understand. From enquiries made with the district officers I find that the instruction was intelligible and that there was absolutely no difficulty in house numbering. The work commenced on 1st Azur (6th October 1930) and was completed on 11th Dai 1340 F. (15th November 1930). Although this part of operation was facilitated by the Revenue Member's orders to district officers to meet the expenses connected therewith from the contingency, pending formal sanction of Government, it is essential for the Commissioner to obtain Government sanction long before the date fixed for house numbering. To first spend the amount from the District or Tahsil contingency and then reimburse the same leads to confusion.

17. The Assistant Superintendent, Commercial Department of the State Railway was the Census Officer for the Railway and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Railway, for the police staff on the lines.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway was divided into 7 charges :—

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--------------------|
| 1. | Lallaguda Workshop and staff quarters, | by | Saw-mills Foreman |
| 2. | Northern Division, | by | Traffic Inspectors |
| 3. | Central | do | do |
| 4. | Western | do | do |
| 5. | S. E. | do | do |
| 6. | Southern | do | do |
| 7. | K. B. Railway | do | do |

M. and S. M. Railway The District Transportation Superintendent at Rayapuram, Madras, for the N. W. line (B. G.) and the District Transportation Superintendent (Loco) at Guntakal for the Gadag-Hospet M. G. Line.

B. L. Railway The District Traffic Superintendent (Sholapur District) at Kurduwadi for the Barsi Light Railway.

G. I. P. Railway The Divisional Traffic Manager at Poona for the G. I. P. section.

The Secunderabad Civil area was in charge of the Executive Officer ; the British Cantonment under an officer appointed by the G. O. C. and the Residency Bazaars under the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident. All forms, schedules, etc., were supplied on indent by my office. In the case of the Railways and the Railway Police the stations formed part of the civil area and their figures were passed through the books of the civil divisions ; but this arrangement did not work smoothly. In certain stations, for example Parbhani and Dornakal, the railway police officials refused to hand the schedules to the civil authorities. At the time of preliminary enumeration there was friction between them. I would not have continued this arrangement of the Station Master censusing the railway staff, the Head Constable or Sub-inspector enumerating the police within the station limits and the Civil authorities taking into account the families of police constables if they happened to live outside the railway limits, but for the fact that most of the Station Masters were ignorant of the vernaculars of the State in which the enumeration schedules were printed and the English forms were limited in number.

One Census officer for all branches of the railway service will do and the centralisation of responsibility will, I am sure, work efficiently now that the railway has become a Government concern. A list of the railway (list of railway stations in appendix) traversing this country and the stations is given as an appendix.

18. During the decennium the road communication had so far well advanced that the tracts which in 1921 were treated as non-synchronous were opened up for safe traffic. There was, therefore, no need to treat any area as non-synchronous. Such remote mountainous regions, such as Farhabad inhabited by primitive tribes, were accessible for final enumeration and results available at district headquarters the next morning. Such efficient arrangements were made by the Talukdar of Mahbubnagar, to whom I am thankful.

19. It was unfortunate that the dates of the preliminary Census and Preliminary Enumeration Ramzan coincided. It being a month of fasting and prayer considerable hardship was experienced by the Muslim enumerators and supervisors, not to speak of the inconvenience caused to the Muslims in general. Representation was of course made in time to the Government of India suggesting change of date but it was of no avail.

Preliminary enumeration commenced on the 15th Isfandar 1340 F. (18th January 1931) and closed on 7th Farwardi 1340 F. (9th February 1931). For the purpose of checking the entries Government notified 9th, 10th and 12th Farwardi—11th 12th (13th being Friday) and 14th February—as public holidays. 13th Farwardi (15th February) was also a gazetted holiday on account of Maha Sivaratri and from 14th to 21st Farwardi (16th to 23rd February), both days inclusive, were holidays for Shab-i-Qadr and Id-ul-Fitr. For the final Census 23rd, 24th and 26th Farwardi, (25th, 26th and 28th-27th being Friday-February) were notified as special holidays. Thus from the 9th to 26th Farwardi (11th to 28th February) were all holidays except 22nd Farwardi (24th February.) As it was feared that persons intending to avail themselves of this long period out of headquarters by taking casual leave for the 22nd Farwardi (24th February), Government, at my suggestion, issued general orders (Revenue Secretary's circular No. 5 dated 15th Isfandar 1340 F.) that no Government servant should take advantage of the holidays and leave headquarters. This prevented an exodus of officials from their headquarters to other parts.

As regards the final Census date, I am strongly of the opinion that should public health conditions in the city of Hyderabad be the same as in 1931, the Census Commissioner of 1941 would do well to move Government that the final enumeration be done some time about the end of March.

Time after time an epidemic of plague has much disturbed the normal life of the metropolis. People had to move to places of safety and consequently no reliable enumeration of either the number of houses or people could be had. About the middle of March plague subsides and people return home.

20. Before the final enumeration on 24th Farwardi 1340 F. (26th February 1931) orders were issued to all concerned explaining the method to be employed for expeditiously communicating to the Census Office the results of enumeration. Efficient arrangements were also made in the districts for the purpose. Out-of-the way places were also served by *post haste* runners. Figures were all received on the 26th Farwardi except from the Gulbarga district.

As far as the City was concerned, plague, which broke out in an epidemic form in October 1930, continued to prevail. Between the numbering of houses and final enumeration, many changes took place. Houses which had been occupied at one stage were found deserted at another and *vice versa*. Constant movement of people between the City and the health camps disorganised our arrangements to a certain extent. Some had even migrated to distant taluks and so it was found necessary to issue instructions to district Census Officers to enquire on the first night and note down the City dwellers found there. By an arrangement with the Residency all places of amusement, tea shops and other places of public resort were ordered to be closed on the final night so that people might be indoors.

Special arrangements according to census code were made for enumerating persons travelling by railway on platforms, in mines and factories as well as carters and pedestrians.

No untoward incident happened except one, and that on account of the ignorance of the jagirdar, the jagir of Purkul in Nizamabad district, was temporarily taken over by the Divani authorities and census therein conducted. The estate was subsequently restored to the Jagirdar.

21. When I toured in the districts in connection with the quinquennial cattle census and Statistics Department I made preliminary arrangements for Census work in the places I visited. My regular tour of inspection commenced in the first week of Azar 1340 F. (October 6, 1930) and in the first half of the month I visited the taluks of Parbhani, Gangakhed Jagir, Hingoli, Purna, Basmat and Dharmabad Jagir. The unpreparedness of the members of the Education Department in these parts was brought to my notice and I drew the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the subject. The pleaders of Hingoli, who were engaged in Census work, requested me to move the Judicial Department to show some concession to such pleaders in the matter of posting of cases. The Chief Justice of the High Court, to whom I referred the matter, very kindly acceded to the request.

During the latter half of the month I visited Chinnur, Lakshettipet, Asifabad, Sirpur, Rajura and Peddapalli Jagir Tahsils, as well as Belampalli Colliery.

In Dai I inspected the work in progress in the following areas :—

Hyderabad City, Gulbarga district and Tahsil headquarters, Manicknagar and Sindhur, Humnabad (Sarf-i-Khas), Chitgopa (Paigah), Bidar district headquarters, Medak, Patancheru, Andol and Ibrahimpatan.

In Bahman, Jalna, Vaijapur, Aurangabad and Fardapur. Then I had to attend the All-India Census Officers' Conference at Delhi. In Isfandar, Medak, Nizamsagar, Ellareddi, Borlam, Bodhan, Nizamabad, Kamareddi, Armur, and Sangareddi and Sadasivpet were visited.

I also visited Ekele (Paigah), Kalyani (Jagir), Ganjoti (Paigah), Naldrug, Tuljapur, Osmanabad, Latur, Mominabad, Kallam, Bir, Georai, Patoda, Ashti, Gulbarga, Raichur, Deodrug, Lingsugur, Gurgunta (Samasthan), Kushtagi, Mudgal, Gangawati, Sindhur, Gadwal (Samasthan), Alampur,

Makthal, Mahbubnagar, Lingal Settlement, Amrabad, Nagarkurnool, Siddipet, Nander, Huzurabad, Karimnagar, Hanamkonda, Mulag, Pakhal, Nalgonda and the Cantonment villages. My itineracy ended on 23rd Farwardi 1340 F. (25th February 1931).

22. Payment of allowances to local men drafted to the Census work is not a desideratum. The Act lays down that "except in very special cases, where local men are not obtainable, the Census staff should not be paid any remuneration. Supervisors and enumerators are expected to give their services gratuitously as Census work is a public duty". Payment, therefore, of allowances to one set of staff, say the municipal, and non-payment to others (Government office clerks) are a source of heartburning to the latter. Most of the Government departmental clerks, on the plea of living far from the town owing to the prevalence of plague and other puerile reasons, were irregular to their duty. The heads of Departments had to issue stringent orders to such delinquents. I would, therefore, recommend to the next Commissioner to do away with allowances to both municipal and Government officials. With the amount paid to the municipal officials a full-time assistant to the Census Commissioner could be easily employed who would not only supervise the City enumeration but also assist generally in the office.

23. The provisional figures were all telegraphed from all the districts direct to my office; the first to come was from Parbhani and those from Gulbarga were received by a special messenger on the morning of 28-5-1340 F. (2nd March 1931). Delay in its receipt was regrettable as the provisional State total could not be wired to the Census Commissioner for India earlier than 28-5-1340 F. The subjoined statement shows the date and time of receipt of provisional totals from districts :—

Districts	Date	Time
1. Parbhani	26-5-1340 F.	1-30 p. m.
2. Atraf-i-Balda	do	5-10 „
3. Nizamabad	do	7-45 „
4. Nander	do	7-45 „
5. Bir	do	7-45 „
6. Warangal	do	9-30 „
7. Osmanabad	do	9-30 „
8. Medak	27-5-1340 F.	6-30 a.m.
9. Raichur	do	9-40 „
10. Karimnagar	do	9-40 „
11. Adilabad	do	9-40 „
12. Nalgonda	do	10-30 „
13. Mahbubnagar	do	11-30 „
14. Bidar	do	7-20 p.m.
15. Aurangabad	do	7-30 „
16. Gulbarga	28-5-1340 F.	7-30 a.m.

From the Hyderabad City Division, H. E. H. the Nizam's Cantonment authorities were prompt in sending in the total at 1-45 p.m. on 25-5-40. The Municipality came in on the 26th at 7 p.m., followed by the Residency Bazaars and Secunderabad half an hour later.

The actual variation between the provisional and final figures is shown below :—

Districts	POPULATION		VARIATION (+ INCREASE — DECREASE)	
	Provisional	Final	Actual	Per cent.
HYDERABAD STATE ..	14,395,493	14,436,148	+ 40,655	+ 0·29
1. Hyderabad City ..	377,006	466,894	+ 89,888	+ 23·09
2. Atraf-i-Balda ..	575,336	499,661	— 75,675	— 13·15
3. Warangal ..	1,119,425	1,117,693	— 1,732	— 0·15
4. Karimnagar ..	1,269,676	1,241,405	— 28,271	— 2·23
5. Adilabad ..	758,416	762,030	+ 3,614	+ 0·47
6. Medak ..	745,987	738,665	— 7,272	— 0·97
7. Nizamabad ..	621,607	623,225	+ 1,618	+ 0·26
8. Mahbubnagar ..	949,826	971,617	+ 21,791	+ 2·29
9. Nalgonda ..	1,129,465	1,133,409	+ 3,944	+ 0·35
10. Aurangabad ..	937,926	944,793	+ 6,867	+ 0·73
11. Bir ..	630,637	633,690	+ 3,053	+ 0·48
12. Nander ..	729,841	722,081	— 7,760	— 1·06
13. Parbhani ..	884,456	853,760	+ 19,304	+ 2·21
14. Gulbarga ..	1,212,410	1,225,008	+ 12,598	+ 1·04
15. Osmanabad ..	684,159	691,068	+ 6,909	+ 1·08
16. Raichur ..	942,880	937,535	— 5,345	— 0·56
17. Bidar ..	876,490	873,615	— 2,875	— 0·32

STATEMENT I.
CENSUS DIVISIONS.

	NUMBER OF				NUMBER OF				AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER									
	Charges	Circles	Blocks	Charge Superintendents	Super-visors	Enumerat-ors	Charge Superin-tendent	Supervisor	Enumerator	Charges	Circles	Blocks	Charge Superintendents	Super-visors	Enumerat-ors	Charge Superin-tendent	Supervisor	Enumerator
HYDERABAD STATE ..	789	7,953	78,066	789	7,953	78,066	789	7,953	78,066	4,198	417	42						
1 Hyderabad City ..	34	315	2,703	34	315	2,703	34	315	2,703	3,486	370	50						
2. Atraf-i-Balda ..	26	287	2,309	26	287	2,309	26	287	2,309	4,956	449	55						
3. Warangal ..	49	487	4,581	49	487	4,581	49	487	4,581	4,762	478	50						
4. Karimnagar ..	45	554	5,642	45	554	5,642	45	554	5,642	5,880	478	47						
5. Adilabad ..	45	293	4,121	45	293	4,121	45	293	4,121	3,498	537	38						
6. Medak ..	85	299	3,499	85	299	3,499	85	299	3,499	4,815	564	48						
7. Nizamabad ..	90	401	3,521	90	401	3,521	90	401	3,521	1,770	397	45						
8. Mahbubnagar ..	42	427	4,869	42	427	4,869	42	427	4,869	5,358	527	46						
9. Nalgonda ..	43	431	4,292	43	431	4,292	43	431	4,292	5,530	552	55						
10. Aurangabad ..	50	496	4,887	50	496	4,887	50	496	4,887	4,507	454	47						
11. Bir ..	24	599	3,419	24	599	3,419	24	599	3,419	6,450	259	45						
12. Nander ..	27	325	3,523	27	325	3,523	27	325	3,523	7,051	586	54						
13. Parbhani ..	28	381	4,331	28	381	4,331	28	381	4,331	6,655	489	43						
14. Gulbarga ..	26	512	5,134	26	512	5,134	26	512	5,134	1,483	583	58						
15. Osmanabad ..	19	273	2,627	19	273	2,627	19	273	2,627	8,243	574	60						
16. Raichur ..	32	432	5,025	32	432	5,025	32	432	5,025	6,339	470	40						
17. Bidar ..	28	359	4,373	28	359	4,373	28	359	4,373	7,377	575	47						
18. Moin-ud-Dowla Paigah ..	17	232	1,629	17	232	1,629	17	232	1,629	1,463	107	15						
19. Lutf-ud-Dowla ..	14	164	1,700	14	164	1,700	14	164	1,700	1,053	90	9						
20. Sultan-ul-Mulk ..	21	140	1,340	21	140	1,340	21	140	1,340	522	78	8						
21. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bdr. Jagir ..	21	103	706	21	103	706	21	103	706	1,293	263	31						
22. Salar Jung Jagir ..	16	148	1,388	16	148	1,388	16	148	1,388	2,518	272	29						
23. Fakhrul Mulik ..	9	80	320	9	80	320	9	80	320	1,491	447	41						
24. Khan Khana ..	10	77	418	10	77	418	10	77	418	189	25	4						
25. Sheoraj Bahadur ..	23	125	1,152	23	125	1,152	23	125	1,152	1,405	250	28						
26. Mehdi Ali Khan ..	3	24	241	3	24	241	3	24	241	2,979	372	37						
27. Ray Rayan ..	12	89	365	12	89	365	12	89	365	337	104	11						

STATEMENT II.

List of Railway stations in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Name of Railway with Section or Branch	Name of Station	District in which situated	Remarks
H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway (Broad Gauge). Wadi-Bezwada Section.	1. Wadi Junction ..	Gulbarga	
	2. Chittapur ..	do	
	3. Malkher Road ..	do	
	4. Seram ..	do	
	5. Kurkunti ..	do	
	6. Navandgi ..	do	
	7. Tandur ..	do	
	8. Rukmapur ..	do	
	9. Dharur ..	Atraf-i-Balda	
	10. Godumgura ..	Mahbubnagar	
	11. Viqarabad Junction..	Medak	
	12. Chittigadda ..	do	
	13. Gollaguda ..	do	
	14. Shankarpalli ..	Atraf-i-Balda	
	15. Nagulapalli ..	Medak	
	16. Lingampalli ..	Atraf-i-Balda	
	17. Sufdarnagar ..	do	
	18. Begumpet ..	Hyderabad City	
	19. Hussain Sagar Junction ..	do	
	20. Hyderabad ..	do	
	21. Khairiatabad ..	do	
	22. Begampet Gate ..	do	
	23. James Street ..	do	
	24. Hissam Ganj ..	do	
	25. Secunderabad Junction ..	Hyderabad City	
	26. Moula-Ali ..	Atraf-i-Balda	
	27. Ghatkeshwar ..	do	
	28. Bibinagar ..	do	
	29. Bhongir ..	Nalgonda	
	30. Raighir ..	do	
	31. Wangapalli ..	do	
	32. Alir ..	do	
	33. Pembarti ..	do	
	34. Jangaon ..	do	
	35. Raghunathpalli ..	do	
	36. Ghanapur ..	Warangal	
	37. Pendial ..	do	
	38. Kazipet Junction ..	do	
	39. Warangal ..	do	
	40. Chintapalli ..	do	
	41. Nekkonda ..	do	
	42. Kesamudram ..	do	
	43. Mahabubabad ..	do	
	44. Gundrati Madugu ..	do	
	45. Garla ..	do	
	46. Dornakal Junction..	do	
	47. Papatpalli ..	do	
	48. Khammameett ..	do	
	49. Chintakani ..	do	
	50. Bonakalu ..	do	
	51. Madhira ..	do	
	52. Yerrupaliyam ..	do	
	(Dornakal Junction)		
Dornakal-Singareni Collieries Section.	53. Karepalli Junction..	do	
	54. Singareni Collieries ..	do	
	(Yellandu)		
Karepalli-Bhadrachalam Road.	Karepalli Junction..	do	
	55. Takakalpudi ..	do	
	56. Bhadrachalam ..	do	
	(Kazipet).		
Kazipet-Balarshah Section .	57. Hasanparti Road ..	do	
	58. Oopal ..	Karimnagar	
	59. Tumekoonta ..	do	
	60. Potakapalli ..	do	

Name of Railway with Section or Branch	Name of Station	District in which situated	Remarks	
N.S. Railway (Broad Gauge —contd.)	61. Kolanur ..	Karimnagar		
	62. Pedapalli ..	do		
	63. Ramgudem ..	do		
	64. Mancherial ..	Adilabad		
	65. Belampalli ..	do		
	66. Rechni Road ..	do		
	67. Asifabad Road ..	do		
	68. Kothapeta ..	do		
	69. Sirpur ..	do		
	70. Makudi ..	do		
	71. Wirur ..	do		
	72. Maniekgarh (Viqarabad) ..	do		
		Medak		
	73. Morangapalli ..	do		
	74. Marapalli ..	do		
	75. Kohir (Nizam) ..	Bidar		
	76. Zahurabad ..	do		
	77. Mettulkunta ..	do		
	78. Mohammadabad (Bidar.) ..	do		
	N.S. Railway Metre Gauge Hyderabad Godavary Valley line.	79. Hyderabad (M.G.) ..	Hyderabad City	
		80. Hughes Town ..	do	
		81. Sitaphalmandi (Secunderabad) ..	do	
		82. Lallaguda ..	do	
		83. Malkajgiri ..	do	
		84. Safeelguda ..	do	
		85. Ramkrishnapuram Gate. ..	do	
		86. Ammuguda ..	do	
		87. Cavalry Barracks ..	do	
88. Alwal ..		do		
89. Bolaram Bazar ..		do		
90. Bolarum ..		do		
91. Gowdavalli ..		Atraf-i-Balda		
92. Medchal ..		do		
93. Manoharabad ..		Medak		
94. Brahmanapalli ..		do		
95. Masaipet ..		do		
96. Wadiaram ..		do		
97. Mirzapalli ..		do		
98. Akanapet ..		do		
99. Bhiknur ..		Nizamabad		
100. Talmadla ..		do		
101. Kamareddi ..		do		
102. Upalwai ..		do		
103. Siunapalli ..		do		
104. Indalwai ..		do		
105. Dichpalli ..		do		
106. Nizamabad ..		do		
107. Tankampet ..	do			
108. Manvipet ..	do			
109. Fakhrabad ..	do			
110. Basar ..	Nander			
111. Dharmabad ..	do			
112. Karkheli ..	do			
113. Umri ..	do			
114. Sivangaon ..	do			
115. Mukhed ..	do			
116. Mugat ..	do			
117. Nander ..	do			
118. Limbgaon ..	do			
119. Charaw ..	Parbhani			
120. Purna Junction ..	do			
121. Mirkhel ..	do			
122. Pingli ..	do			
123. Parbhani Junction ..	do			
124. Paidgaon ..	do			
125. Manwath Road ..	do			
126. Sailu ..	do			

Name of Railway with Section or Branch	Name of Station	District in which situated	Remarks
	127. Satona ..	Parbhani	
	128. Usmanpur ..	do	
	129. Partur ..	do	
	130. Ranjani ..	Aurangabad	
	131. Kodi ..	do	
	132. Sarwadi ..	do	
	133. Jalna ..	do	
	134. Dinagaon ..	do	
	135. Badnapur ..	do	
	136. Gevra ..	do	
	137. Karmad ..	do	
	138. Chikalthana ..	do	
	139. Aurangabad ..	do	
	140. Daultabad ..	do	
	141. Ellora Road ..	do	
	142. Lasur ..	do	
	143. Parsoda ..	do	
	144. Rotagaon ..	do	
Purna-Hingoli Section	(Purna Junction)		
	145. Marsul ..	Parbhani	
	146. Basmathnagar ..	do	
	147. Chondi ..	do	
	148. Sirli ..	do	
	149. Bolda ..	do	
	150. Kalamnuri Road ..	do	
	151. Dhamni ..	do	
	152. Hingoli Deccan ..	do	
N.S. Railway M.G. H.C.V. Line (Parbhani-Parli Section)	(Parbhani Junction)		
	153. Singanapur ..	do	
	154. Dhondi ..	do	
	155. Gangapur ..	do	
	156. Wardgaon ..	do	
	157. Pa'li Vajinath ..	do	
Dronachalam Section	Hyderabad M.G.	Hyderabad City	
	158. Malakpet ..	do	
	159. Dabirpura ..	do	
	160. Yakutpura ..	do	
	161. Huppuguda ..	Medak	
	162. Falaknuma ..	Atraf-i-Balda	
	163. Umdanagar ..	Medak	
	164. Timmapur ..	Mahbubnagar	
	165. Shadnagar ..	do	
	166. Balanagar ..	do	
	167. Gullapalli ..	do	
	168. Jadcherla ..	do	
	169. Mahbubnagar ..	do	
	170. Korur ..	do	
	171. Devarkadra ..	do	
	172. Kankuntla ..	do	
	173. Kurumurthi ..	do	
	174. Wanparthi Road ..	do	
	175. Shriramnagar ..	do	
	176. Bhagyanagar ..	do	
	177. Gadwal ..	Raichur	
	178. Poodoor ..	do	
	179. Itkial ..	do	
	180. Manopad ..	do	
	181. Allampur Road ..	do	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (B.G.) Poona- Raichur Section.	182. Kulali ..	Gulbarga	
	183. Ghangapur ..	do	
	184. Savalji ..	do	
	185. Gulbarga ..	do	
	186. Martur ..	do	
	187. Shahabad ..	do	
	188. Wadi Junction ..	do	
	189. Yadgir ..	do	
	190. Narayanpet Road ..	Mahbubnagar	
	191. Krishna ..	do	
	192. Chick Sagur ..	Raichur	
	193. Yermaras ..	do	

Name of Railway with Section or Branch	Name of Station	District in which situated	Remarks
Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway (B.G.) N. W. Line Gun- takalR-aichur Section.	194. Matmari ..	Raichur	
	195. Raichur ..	do	
(M.G.) Gadag-Hospet. Section	196. Banmikoppa ..	do	
	197. Bhanapur ..	do	
	198. Kopbal ..	do	
	199. Ginigera ..	do	
	200. Monirabad ..	do	
Barsi Light Railway.	201. Shendri ..	Osmanabad	
	202. Uplai ..	do	
	203. Barsi ..	do	
	204. Kuslamb ..	do	
	205. Pangree ..	do	
	206. Ramling ..	do	
	207. Yedsi ..	do	
	208. Tadwata ..	do	
	209. Dhoki ..	do	
	210. Ter ..	do	
	211. Palsap ..	do	
	212. Murud ..	do	
	213. Moli ..	do	
	214. Owsa Road ..	do	
	215. Hangui ..	do	
	216. Latur ..	do	

CHAPTER II.

ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.

24. The building in which the clerks had been accommodated was inadequate for the entire abstraction staff. There was room only for the English, Urdu and Kanarese copyists. I, therefore, engaged another building, two furlongs from my office on Rs. 350 a month.

The rooms were utilised for storing files and records and the rear verandah of the building and the central hall was occupied by the Marathi section. The owner of the house improvised a shed with tatty and zinc roof over the compound and the Telugu section, which was the largest, was accommodated there and also in the front verandah of the building. The copyists on matted floor; their writing desk was a deal-wood box fitted with iron.

The disadvantages of two separate buildings so far apart were many. There was no effective control over both and on the day of distribution of wages the copyists were called to the other office to sign the pay roll and take their salaries. This occasioned considerable waste of time. I would, therefore, recommend centralisation of all census work in one building. The Deputy Commissioner was in charge of this Office and accounts.

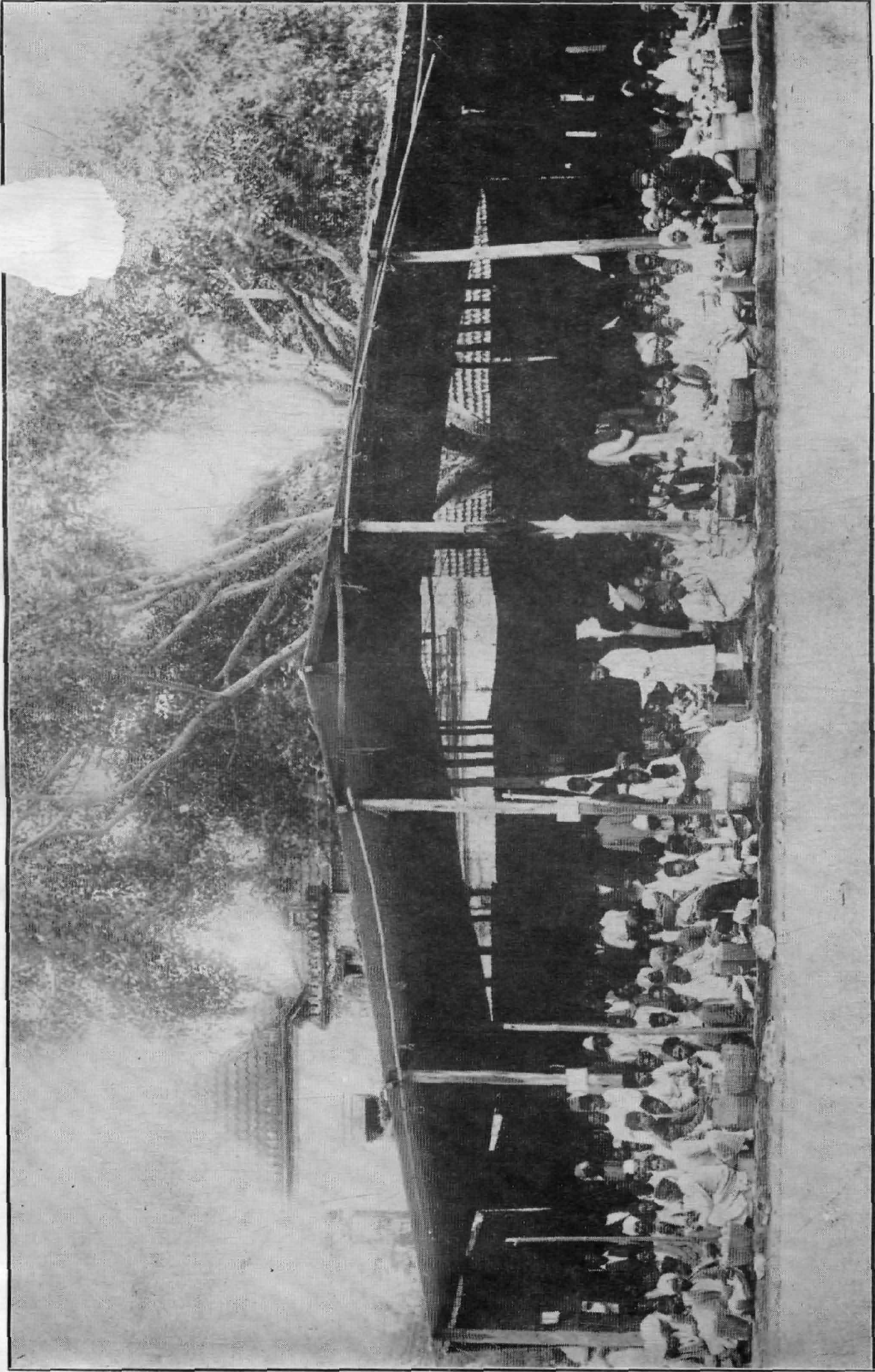
25. No need arose for advertising in the local papers for applicants. It became generally known that men would be required for abstraction work and many hundreds of applications were received from graduates, under-graduates and matriculates. Several of them were from the districts and even from British India. There were among them many retired men and some were students who wanted to make a pecuniary gain during the summer vacation. Only such men were selected as could write fast, neatly and legibly. The abstraction staff formed a representative team of Hindus, Muslims, Zoroastrians and Christians. All the major languages were also represented. All men were properly instructed and trained before regular work started.

When slip copying started on the 30th of April there was the following establishment :—

Language	Gangs	In-spectors	Super-visors	Asst. Su-pervisors	Copyists
Telugu	17	2	17	..	204
Marathi	15	2	15	..	108
Kanarese	2	1	2	..	23
Urdu	6	1	6	..	71
English	4	1	4	..	46
Special gang	1	..	1	1	12

Besides, there were one Accountant, one Record-keeper, 2 Assistant Record-keepers and 10 clerks. The number of copyists increased or decreased during the period according to requirements, as would appear from the statement shown below :—

Week ending	Copyists	Slips copied	Average
30-4-31	524	1,250,250	22
9-5-31	527	936,128	29
16-5-31	594	1,067,318	30
23-5-31	527	1,155,438	37
30-5-31	548	431,798	39
6-6-31	551	1,079,632	40
13-6-31	549	1,241,538	38
20-6-31	598	134,592	39
27-6-31	600	1,511,286	40
4-7-31	707	1,687,739	40
11-7-31	740	2,293,186	40



Abstraction in Progress
(Telugu Section)

26. The problem of tabulation of the raw material obtained on census schedules and of presentation of the results has always been one that demanded careful consideration. Although various systems of abstraction with the aid of mechanical devices are in vogue in different parts of the world, I preferred to repeat the well-tried and easy method of transferring details on slips. The sorts of slips used on this occasion are included in the collection of forms. The colour of the paper for discriminating religions and the symbols employed to denote sex, and civil condition, and the abbreviations prescribed for minimising labour all proved quite adequate for our needs. For infirmities, no separate slips were used nor were separate gangs engaged for slip copying; but the infirmities were copied on the same slips at the bottom noting down their details in Register 'E' along with Register 'A' with a special mention of age and caste of the infirm persons. The copyists found no difficulty in following the instructions and the work of copying nearly fourteen and a half million slips was over in less than 3 months. I do not think I can offer any suggestion for improving upon the present method. The detailed instructions are contained in the Code of Census Procedure, Part II. I believe more in verbal rather than written instructions in order to elucidate certain points.

27. The number of slips required for each religion and sex is detailed below :—

Religion	Colour	Male slips	Female slips	Total slips
Hindu	Unbleached ..	6,500,000	6,300,000	12,800,000
Muslim	Green	840,000	800,000	1,640,000
Tribal	Orange	300,000	270,000	570,000
Christian	Red	100,000	100,000	200,000
Jain	Blue	12,000	11,000	23,000
Others	Yellow	5,000	5,000	10,000
Grand total .. ..	.. ..	..	..	15,243,000

The next Census Commissioner may be advised to have printed about 15 per cent. more slips of each colour to meet the increased demand by the normal growth of population and any other unforeseen contingency.

28. Besides the slips, the following is the complete list of registers, etc., that had to be got printed for the abstraction office :—

Description	Urdu	English	Telugu	Marathi	Kanarese	Total
Abbreviation Lists ..	200	100	300	300	100	1,000
Register A.—Bilingual	(Urdu and	English)	..	..	..	13,000
Do B.—	do	do ..	..	..	..	1,200
Do C.—	do	do ..	..	..	..	7,000
Do D.—	do	do	..	..	..	4,500
Do E.—	do	do ..	..	..	..	3,000
Do F.—	do	do ..	..	..	..	2,600
Do G.—	do	do ..	..	..	..	80
Sorters' Tickets	104,000	91,000	..	..	..	195,000
Compilation Registers.	(in English)	..	..	..	..	22,525

If this be added to the totals of the printed forms for enumeration detailed in para. 10 of Chapter I, the grand total of the printed material required for Census comes to 18,629,920.

29. As shown in a foregoing statement, the average number of slips copied ranged between 227 and 417. The former represents the output at the beginning of the period, when copyists were quite unfamiliar with the task. Although there were some sluggards in every gang the average outturn was quite comparable with that of any of the minor provinces of the British India. The average outturn of copyists in Central Provinces was 190 daily, while 367 was the number here. Madras prescribed 512 and Mysore expected a good copyist to do 600 slips a day. We had some copyists doing about 900 a day but they were exceptions and their work was rewarded amply either by promotion or by extra payment as each copyist was paid for work more than the fixed average of 400.

30. All copyists were employed on a monthly payment with this proviso that those who copied less than 400 slips a day would lose proportionately and above that number would be rewarded. This arrangement was quite fair and worked well. Although the offer of a prize money for extra work was not a potent incentive, only a fraction of the copyists were really capable as the check exercised by the Supervisors over the copyists was very rigorous and those who hurried through were the losers. Loss of pay for inefficiency proved a powerful weapon in our hands. The pay of the copyists ranged between Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 a month according to ability and that of Assistant Supervisors was Rs. 25, while Supervisors were paid Rs. 30 and Inspectors Rs. 50 a month.

31. Where the number of slips per day is prescribed, the copyist's main idea is to accelerate his work regardless of accuracy and therefore a strict check was exercised by the Supervisor and his assistant. Over the Supervisors were Inspectors who carried on a certain percentage of check.

A perceptible mistake was done by some copyists in confounding Pardis with Parsis. This should be guarded against on the next occasion.

One important point I wish to emphasize for the next Commissioner to remember is that notwithstanding the instructions of the Census Commissioner for India as to his requirements of data, all the entries in the schedules should be abstracted. It involves time and labour but it is nothing compared to the embarrassment occasioned by a subsequent demand for special information either from the Census Commissioner for India or from the Report writer.

For instance, figures relating to movement of population between districts and natural divisions, the number of persons afflicted with dual infirmities, literates in individual mother-tongues, persons in single age groups, centenarians according to religion and caste and many such interesting details, which are not covered by the prescribed Imperial, State or subsidiary tables, had better be abstracted. At the initial stage of slip copying the compilation branch should be furnished with a list of such additional information of figures.

I have three suggestions to offer to the next Census Commissioner. One is that the enumeration books should be arranged *chargewar* together with the enumeration books of the jagirs falling within the Diwani jurisdiction concerned and issued *seriatim* to the copyists. A map of the State divided into charges will be of much help. Indiscriminate issue of the books of charges, a few of one and a few of another, leads to confusion and delay in obtaining the final total figure for the district. The second suggestion is that in many areas, where more than one language is current and the enumeration has been done in those languages, say for instance Telugu and Marathi in a charge of Adilabad taluk, the enumeration books in Marathi should not be sent to the Marathi gang for slip copying, because that gang may at that time be busy with another charge; but a few Marathi copyists and supervisors

should be drafted and placed under the Telugu Inspector so that both the Telugu and Marathi figures may be copied simultaneously and the total for the charge obtained without delay. The third and most important suggestion is that in Register A, an entry should be taken also of the number of houses and other public buildings, for which the necessary columns should be added therein.

32. Simple & detailed rules were given in English and Urdu for sorting the slips for each table. They were quite unambiguous and there was no complaint of misunderstanding; but I would lay stress on verbal instructions. Sorters were recruited from among slip copyists and they needed constant oversight and guidance. The number of sorters employed during the three months, July to September, is given in the subjoined table :—

Months	Telugu	Marathi	Kanarese	English	Urdu	Total
July	373	289	60	28	87	837
August	307	249	38	..	..	..
September	292	247	38	..	..	..

The English and Urdu gangs finished their work in the month of July and a few selected hands were absorbed in compilation, which they commenced in earnest. The sorting boxes were made of deal-wood and the daily work of sorters was quite satisfactory. Special care was taken to check sorting. For accuracy sake I would have the slips re-sorted by another set of individuals, and the careless men fined or dismissed, if mistakes were constant. The sorting work was pushed through with utmost expedition, due regard being had to accuracy and the method of check was as laid down in the Code. Sorting for Caste and Occupation tables is the most difficult part of the work. The question is which table should be sorted first. In my opinion, and I speak from experience, Occupation, which is very elaborate and complicated on account of the tremendous variety of entries found, should be tackled first, when the energy of the sorters is at its height, followed by Age, Sex and Civil Condition, Birthplace and Castes.

33. The compilation registers, in which the figures from the sorter's tickets were posted and compiled, corresponded to the final forms in which the printed tables were published, so that there was considerable saving of time.

Compilation was not without difficulties. The enlargement of the boundaries of the Census City of Hyderabad, the constitution of three new cities, and the transfer of Amarchinta Samasthan from Raichur to Mahbubnagar district entailed re-adjustment of figures for the previous decades for the purpose of comparison. Compilers were at first baffled with repeated errors involving delay. The city tangle affected the preparation of tables I, IV, V and XV. Table I was, however, compiled 11 days sooner than on the last occasion. Table XVI occupied 16 days as compared with 36 days on the previous occasion. Table II (variation of district population since 1881) caused no little trouble on account of the jurisdictional change of Amarchinta Samasthan but the compilers, being spurred to greater care and vigilance, were able to compile the table in one-fifth of the number of days taken for the same in the preceding decade.

Now that the position of each district, city and town has been clearly defined I do not think that a similar contingency for adjustment of figures is likely to arise at the next census. Table XIX, classification of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and others by race, caused some anxiety. By a combination of circumstances, misunderstanding and confusion at slip copying stage, the slips for these communities got mixed up after the compilation of the table on Religion. Re-sorting was by no means an easy task. By reference, therefore, to birthplace, occupation and mother-tongue the slips were re-grouped and table XIX was compiled.

As the tables became ready drafting of the report was taken up by the
Assistant, and the drafts were approved of by the Census
Commissioner for India.

The Report

35. As regards classification of municipalities, I referred the matter to the
Census Commissioner for India by letter No. 680/768 dated 8-9-31 stating
that since 1911 the towns which were governed by local District
Boards had been treated as municipalities and that in my own
opinion it was not strictly correct to do so. The Census Commissioner
advised me to continue as before to treat the towns administered under Local
Boards Act as Municipalities. Before the next census, I think Government
should be moved to consider this important case.

Municipal Towns

STATEMENT I.—*Slip Copying*

Office	Population dealt with	Average No. of copyists	Date of commencement	Compilation	Average daily outturn per head
Hyderabad State Census Office ..	14,436,138	592	9-4-1931 4-7-1340	11-7-1931 6-10-1340	367

STATEMENT II.—*Sorting.*

	NUMBER OF BOXES SORTED FOR TABLE NO.									
	VII	XIII	VI	XV	XVII	XIV	VIII	XI	X	XIX
To the end of July ..	169	263	195	114	3	..	..	..	..	..
August ..	614	671	597	1,260	519	391	428	378	369	..
Sept. and 5 days in October ..	586	741	772	1,109	543	623	570	669	627	..

CHAPTER III.

Cost of the Census.

36. In 1921 the Director of Statistics was also Census Commissioner and only a small allowance for the extra work was debited to the Census Budget. But this time although I held both the offices like my predecessor, my whole salary and allowance were debited to the Census. A detailed account of expenditure is given in the appendix and the following is an abstract :—

			O.S. Rs.	A.	P.
1339 Fasli	..	..	..	32,187	13 11
1340 Fasli	..	..	..	1,43,840	14 9
1341 Fasli	..	..	..	72,449	15 9
			<hr/>		
			2,48,478 12 5		
			<hr/>		

which works out at O.S. Rs. 17-3-0 per 1,000 of population, as compared with Rs. 18-11-9 in 1921. The cost of the Census in some of the other Provinces and States may be of interest.

	Central India Agency	Rs.	19-5-0	per 1,000.
Baroda (Gross)	43-11-0	„	„	
Mysore (Gross)	28-10-0	„	„	
Madras (Gross)	13-6-0	„	„	
C. P. and Berar	15-10-0	„	„	
Bengal (net)	9-11-2	„	„	

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Main Head	Sub-Head	1889 Fasli	1840 Fasli	1841 Fasli	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
A. SUPERINTENDENCE.	Pay of Officers ..	18,000 0 0	23,100 0 0	25,200 0 0	66,300 0 0	
	Duty Allowance ..	1,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	3,400 0 0	
	Pay of Establishment ..	6,726 6 4	11,908 15 10	14,407 5 8	33,037 11 10	
	Total ..	25,726 6 4	36,208 15 10	40,807 5 8	1,02,737 11 10	
	<i>Contingencies.</i>					
	Stationery for Head Office.	386 0 3	917 13 5	330 3 6	1,634 1 2	
	Service Stamps ..	415 0 0	1,098 8 0	85 0 0	1,598 8 0	
	Furniture	583 4 0	2,901 10 8	59 8 0	3,544 6 8	
	Cost of paper for slips, etc.	1,459 10 11	8,669 7 6	2,148 15 0	12,278 1 5	
	Freight, etc.	2,951 14 8	778 11 2	..	3,730 9 10	
	Office Rent	551 9 9	1,612 8 0	1,375 0 0	3,539 1 9	
	Travelling Allowances ..	112 0 0	3,710 4 1	860 14 9	4,683 2 10	
	Miscellaneous . ..	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0
	Purchase of Typewriter ..	..	429 0 0	..	429 0 0
Liveries .. ..	..	125 0 0	23 12 0	148 12 0	
Total ..	6,461 7 7	20,242 14 10	4,883 5 3	31,587 11 8		
B. ENUMERATION ..	Emergent Works ..	..	516 13 1	185 4 0	702 1 1
	Lighting .. ..	..	99 3 0	..	99 3 0
	Purchase of a Cycle ..	..	129 14 0	..	129 14 0
	Railway Freight, etc., for sending forms to districts	..	1,433 2 4	..	1,433 2 4	
	Total ..	..	2,179 0 5	185 4 0	2,364 4 5
C. ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.	Pay of Establishment ..	..	82,653 9 7	25,489 13 2	1,08,143 6 9
	Stationery .. ..	..	897 3 11	142 14 0	1,040 1 11
	Office Rent .. ..	..	1,648 6 2	816 10 8	2,465 0 10
	Lighting .. ..	..	15 12 0	124 11 0	140 7 0
	Total ..	..	85,214 15 8	26,574 0 10	1,11,789 0 6
Grand Total ..	..	32,187 13 11	1,43,840 14 9	72,449 15 9	2,48,478 12 5

N.B.—At the time of preparation of these accounts printing bills had not been received.