

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

OF

THE CENSUS OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM,

1911.

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CHAPTER I.—ENUMERATION.

1. As this volume is intended mainly for the use of the Provincial Superintendent of Census of 1921, it is unnecessary to enter in detail into matters which are already dealt with in the Census Code, five copies of which have been preserved for use at the next census together with five copies of all forms used both for enumeration and tabulation. The work in connection with the Census of 1911 in Eastern Bengal and Assam was initiated with the appointment of Mr. J. Donald, I.C.S., as the Provincial Superintendent in April 1910. He was compelled suddenly to take leave in the following November, when he had practically completed the arrangements for the actual enumeration, and I was appointed to act for him temporarily, as he expected to return to duty in two months unfortunately he was unable to do so and I continued in charge until 31st March 1912, when the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was split up in consequence of the administrative changes announced at the Delhi Durbar. From 1st April 1912 I was left in charge of Assam for which a separate report and tables have been published, while Mr. L. O. Malley, I.C.S., Provincial Superintendent, Bengal, assumed charge of Eastern Bengal. As the actual census and the consequent tabulation and compilation were completed under my supervision for Eastern Bengal and Assam, it was decided that this administrative report should be written by me as the person responsible for what was done.

2. The enumeration forms and instructions were translated into the following languages—Assamese, Bengali, Khasi, Lushai, Manipuri and Tangkul. The latter two languages were used in Manipur for block and house lists, general schedules and book covers, but Bengali was used for all other forms supplied to the State. In the Assam Valley and Naga Hills Assamese was the language: English forms were used in Lushai and Khasi Hills for charge summaries. Boat and travellers' tickets were printed in Assamese, Bengali and English.

The translations into Assamese and Bengali were circulated among District Officers and their criticisms were of much assistance. The other translations were done by the District Officers of the districts concerned. Mr. Donald took a good deal of trouble about this matter and on the whole I think that there was not much to object to: I did hear people in the Rajshahi Division objecting that there was too much of the Dacca dialect in the Bengali translation, and in the Assam Valley the language might have been simplified here and there, e.g., the word *sikhita* was used in the instructions for 'literate.' The fact is that at the time the translations were issued, i.e., in April and May 1910, the persons to whom they were submitted were usually Deputy Magistrates, who found no difficulty in them: a copy should have been given to a man of the type of the village enumerator and he should be questioned as to how much he understood. I would advise that this be clearly explained when translations are issued at the next census. Unfortunately Mr. Donald's intentions on this point were not appreciated at their proper value.

3. When the question of settling the contract for printing came up, Mr. Donald was anxious to have the work done within the province and he selected the East Bengal Printing and Publishing House, Dacca, as the best and cheapest firm available. The rates which they proposed were those of the Presidency Jail Press, Calcutta, which are probably the cheapest in India: the firm was new and under an enterprising manager, whose

intention it was to use his success in the census contract as a stepping stone to larger developments: better terms could not have been obtained elsewhere. Unfortunately the results were not commensurate with the expectations then entertained. The first difficulty arose from the supply of paper. There was a good deal of discussion as to where the printing contract should be given and it was in contemplation that the Presidency Jail Press, Calcutta, would undertake the work: intimation was eventually received that this was not feasible, and about the middle of June 1910 sanction was received to place the contract in Dacca. In the meantime the indent for paper for enumeration forms, which had been prepared by Mr. Donald in April 1910 shortly after his appointment, was kept in abeyance until the ultimate destination of the consignment was fixed. It subsequently transpired that the mills, which had obtained the contract for the supply of paper for the whole of India, had not received an adequate idea of the quantity of paper which would be required. The paper was of a special kind and was manufactured for census purposes only: instead of having it ready for immediate despatch, as was expected, when the indent for this province was received about the 20th June, the mills were taken up in manufacturing the indents of most other provinces: but instead of intimating this fact, the managing agents replied that they were informed by the mill manager that our indent would be ready in a week. This 'week' eventually dragged out to nearly four months. The printing press at least once mistook some consignments of paper for slips, which came from another mill, as the schedule paper and reported that the work was being started and so contributed to the general confusion. Had the paper been received in July, as was expected, the general schedules would have been printed by the beginning of September: the majority of the proofs were ready, and printing would have commenced immediately on receipt of the paper. The actual result was that not alone was the paper despatched late, but it got delayed on the way owing to the fact that it was consigned over two railways to Goalundo instead of direct to Calcutta and thence by despatch steamer to Dacca; the bulk of the paper for general schedules did not arrive until October instead of August at the latest. Mr. Donald, foreseeing that the Dacca Press would not be able to cope with the work in time, arranged to have the general schedules for Rajshahi Division (about 9 lacs) printed at the Presidency Jail Press, Calcutta; he endeavoured to get this press to print ten lacs of general schedules in addition to those required for the Rajshahi division, but the Presidency Jail was unable to undertake the work. The Dacca Press had in consequence to go on with the printing of the balance, but was unable to complete in proper time. Instead of the first and main indents of enumeration forms being distributed by the end of November, it was not until the end of January that they were all despatched, and not until the middle of February before the supplementary indents were completely supplied. In addition to all this delay the press had no arrangements for despatching, and the forms were brought in carts to our office where they were packed under the supervision of one of the clerks: this arrangement was bad. Next time no press should get the contract, unless it could guarantee despatch, or else a separate contract should be given for the packing and despatch.

The delay described above was so bad that eventually at the last moment, in the middle of January, I was forced to arrange with the Dacca Central Jail Press to take up the printing of slips and slip-copying registers. The unfortunate break caused by Mr. Donald's departure in the end of November 1910 aided the printing contractors in their futile promises to complete the work in time; on the 18th December they induced the Census Commissioner, when he was in Dacca, to believe that slip printing would start before the end of December. All these promises proved false, and it was fortunate that the Jail Press was able to come to our assistance and prevent a fiasco. As it was, we had all the slips and the corresponding registers delivered before the end of February. It should be remembered that the most difficult part of the preparation of slips is the cutting: we got 123 slips out of one sheet. The contractors' press did not possess the guillotines necessary for this work and, even in the Jail, a great deal of the work was done by hand with brass rules and the slips were not all as good as they might have been.

Before I leave the subject of printing I should note that no press should be given a census contract which cannot make stereo-plates. The printing of the general schedules and the instructions, especially those for enumerators on the book covers, was so bad that a circular had to be issued asking District Officers to have the illegible parts dictated by officers having readable copies. Every district in Eastern Bengal has complained of the badness of the printing: it was due to the absence of stereo-plates and the use of inferior ink. It is to be hoped that in 1921 these difficulties will not be so pronounced.

The Presidency Jail Press, Calcutta, printed all the Compilation and Tabulation forms, and some local presses in Dacca did other forms; the Sreenath Press, Dacca, did good work in small jobs.

4. Before I go on to the operations in the districts, I would like to refer to the **Attitude of District Officers,** general attitude of District Officers towards census. In the first place the novelty of the census is gone. In 1881 District Officers vied with one another in perfecting the arrangements, which were first essayed in 1872: in 1891 they wished to keep up to and improve the standard of 1881: by 1901 there was not much further room for improvement, and interest was not so keen. By 1911 the census was generally regarded as a nuisance: it has now become a routine periodical and it is not easy to revive the old interest. Officers in many districts, particularly in the Dacca Division, were engaged in more serious work, and, in spite of the existence of Additional District Magistrates, the work was mainly left to the Census Deputy Magistrate. It is really the district Census Officers of the province on whom the success of the operations depended. The Police officers, on whom the brunt of the work fell, disliked it as an extraneous addition to their already heavy burden and, in many cases, they succeeded in shelving the task by rousing departmental resentment against receiving orders from a Deputy Magistrate: the Superintendents, not unnaturally, in many cases sided with their men, and the work suffered accordingly. These remarks do not apply to the Assam temporarily-settled or the hill districts, where there were other agencies than the police. By 1921, if the proposed circle system is in force, the circle officers should be put in charge of the preliminary work and the police should, as far as possible, be left to their legitimate duties of watch-and-ward. It is essential in a large operation like the taking of a census that the officer in charge in each district, at least, should be the same throughout. Government agreed not to transfer the district Census Officers; but in a few cases changes were made, though I am doubtful if they were unavoidable. The case of Dacca district was exceptionally bad; the original Census Officer was transferred to Land Acquisition work in the middle of November 1910 and no one was appointed to succeed him in the Sadar subdivision for over a fortnight, just at the most critical time; the Joint-Magistrate was at the same time placed in charge of the census of the district, but, as he says in forwarding the district report, he had no experience of the district, which he had recently joined from another province, and he was unable to do any extensive touring; lastly the district report was written by a third officer who had been Subdivisional Magistrate at Manikganj during the census. It is hardly necessary to enlarge on these facts; it is perfectly obvious that in a large and mostly alluvial district like Dacca, with a population of nearly three millions of people, there should have been one good officer with local knowledge in charge right through to the end.

5. The first thing preparatory to the census was the compilation of village registers in each district, instructions for which were issued with Government Circular No. 9G of 15th December 1909. There is no doubt that this circular was issued too late; it arrived in the districts just as the Christmas holidays began and practically no action could be taken on it until the re-opening of the offices in January 1910. By that time half the cold weather was over and much valuable time necessary for the local enquiries prescribed was lost: this point was noticed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the circular as issued. It should be borne in mind for the next census by the Secretariat that preliminary instructions should be in the hands of District Officers not later than the middle of October 1919; if possible, orders should issue in September. It will thus be possible for District Officers to make timely arrangements. A very wise precaution adopted this time was the order that each District Officer should report the receipt of the circular and its perusal by himself personally to the Secretariat; this should be adopted in 1919.

The essential point with regard to the preparation of the village Register A was that in districts in which there had been a revenue survey, *i.e.*, in all the provinces except Jhapaiguri, the mauza was to be the unit for plotting out the taana for census purposes. The residential villages contained within the mauza were to be entered opposite each mauza as the result of local enquiries. It is probable that the registers as now prepared are much more accurate than those hitherto existing, but it is regrettable that in many districts of Eastern Bengal, where alone difficulties were likely to be met on account of the absence of local knowledge, the order contained in the Government circular were not everywhere appreciated at their proper value and

were not thoroughly carried out. In the first place the preparation of the village register was not started in some places until February 1910, instead of January at the latest. Then column 4 of the register, showing the residential villages of the mauza, was in several districts filled up at headquarters before being issued to the police, who were usually the only mofussil agency available: it was expressly laid down that this column was to be filled up only after local enquiry. Generally speaking, there was not enough of inspection by superior officers during the local investigations by the police, with the result that the work had in cases to be done over again. Of course it must be allowed that all this enquiry was an addition to the ordinary duties of the district officials, magistrates and police, and consequently the result cannot be expected to be perfect; but there is no doubt that the work should have been taken in hand more quickly and could have been done far more thoroughly in many places. In most districts the Subdivisional Officers were given direct charge of the work in their subdivisions, and their association from the beginning was of great assistance, provided that they were supervised and not allowed to neglect the work. In the temporarily-settled districts of Assam the Land Records staff supplied the materials for the compilation of the village register. In Goalpara no maps could apparently be procured, so that the district was plotted out on rough maps made by the police and the residential village was taken as the basis of census divisions; it is to be hoped that the district will have maps by the next census. In most hill districts and in Manipur the register was prepared from the revenue registers; in the Khasi Hills the chiefs and sardars gave the information required. Generally speaking, the village register was compiled by May 1910, though in several districts the work of revision had to be continued during the rains. During his rains tour Mr. Donald found the work well done in Mymensingh, Cachar, Bogra, Noakhali and Tippera: in the latter district the register was prepared by the Chaukidari Officer on his own local enquiries and was tested by the Presidents of the village panchayats, who are said to have given most valuable assistance. Generally in the Assam districts the work was easy, except in Sylhet, because the districts were mostly surveyed. In Jalpaiguri the work had to be done all over again in the rains. In Dinajpur a late start was made and the Subdivisional Officers were kept out of the work in the beginning. In Rangpur one Subdivisional Officer neglected the work completely until July. In Faridpur, in addition to delay in initiating the work, too much was left to thana officers and no testing was done before May. In Rajshahi, where otherwise the work was good, the Subdivisional Officer of Nator handed over the whole of the work to a Sub-Deputy Collector, who apparently did his best to ignore all the rules. In Karimganj subdivision of Sylhet and in Hailakandi in Cachar the work was also handed over to Sub-Deputy Collectors, who did their work well, but I think that the Subdivisional Officer in either case should have been directly in charge, especially in view of the existence of tea gardens in both subdivisions. I give these particulars as instances of what should have been avoided. Where jurisdiction maps and lists were in existence (i.e., in all the districts of the Rajshahi Division except Jalpaiguri, in Mymensingh, in Tippera, and in Noakhali) they were strictly followed and villages and mauzas administered from thanas other than those shown in the lists were transferred to their proper thanas, except in the case of Mymensingh. In the latter district and the rest of the Dacca Division Mr. Donald agreed to follow the areas as administered, in default of any other method. I was informed by the Census Officer of Mymensingh that the jurisdiction lists of that district were found to contain mistakes and that the village register prepared by him was being followed by the Settlement Officer. Of the other districts of the Dacca Division Bakarganj has been recently surveyed and the Settlement thana maps agree with the actual administrative divisions: Faridpur was still being settled and work in Dacca had begun. By the next census something more should be known of the administrative units of these districts and of their boundaries: at present there is nothing certain except the absence of any kind of precision in their limits. In Chittagong, though there was no Boundary Commissioner's list, there had been a revenue and cadastral survey. In Jalpaiguri, though the new Settlement maps were available, the work was originally based on the chaukidari registers: the mauza as a unit has disappeared in this district. One point which has impressed itself on me is that the procedure adopted in Bengal as the result of Mr. Chandra's revision of the Boundary Commissioner's lists (Bengal Government Resolution No. 2462T.-R. of 14th October 1907) with regard to changes of jurisdiction should be adopted in Assam and the Eastern Bengal districts at once. I referred the matter to Government and learned that it was proposed to await the introduction of the Thanas Bill in the now defunct Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam. I am very much afraid that before the Thanas or any similar Bill becomes law many authorised changes will have become necessary. As remarked by the Director of Land Records,

Bengal, in his No. 1627 of the 17th May 1907 to the Government of Bengal, one of the commonest sources of confusion is the alteration of thana boundaries without authority. The Sub-Inspector of a thana reports that it will be more convenient for chaukidar Ram Chandra to go to thana Jaipur than to his own thana of Rampur: thereon the Magistrate, if not the Superintendent of Police, sanctions the proposal, and straightway there is an illegal alteration of the thana boundary, which moreover is never marked on any map. So far has this system become established in Eastern Bengal that the Magistrate of Dacca, when I pointed out that a large list of transfers which he reported to me had never been mentioned in his half-yearly reports to Government, replied that his report to me was more reliable because the list was drawn up by Police Sub-Inspectors and Subdivisional Officers. This practically means that the thana officers can determine their jurisdictions according to mutual arrangement. I am afraid that matters of this kind are left in the district offices to Deputy Magistrates or perhaps clerks who have the vaguest notions of the need for defining administrative boundaries. I expect that they think it is all right as long as it is within the British Raj. I heard of one Sub-Inspector of Police who could not master the jurisdiction map of his charge for a long time: he scornfully confided to a friend that he had done two censuses without a map and what was the use of a map now, he had not the faintest idea.

6. The directions for the formation of census divisions are contained in the Code :
 Formation of census divisions. they were issued in Census Circular No. 5 of the 20th April 1910. During his rains tour Mr. Donald found many cases of non-observance of the orders: I give herewith some typical cases. In some places the formation of circles was done entirely by the police and not by the Census or Subdivisional Officer, after consulting the police, if necessary. Mauzas were divided straight away into blocks, without any reference to villages and each village was not made a separate block or blocks. Care was not taken to cover the whole of district by census divisions: in some district tracts alleged to be then uninhabited were completely ignored. In other districts, especially in the Assam Valley, uninhabited villages were made into blocks and numbered. In one district the circles were given the chaukidari union numbers and not a serial number for the thana. Sometimes no maps at all had been prepared. Often circles were not compact and were either too large or too small: now and then a circle consisted of parts of two mauzas. Sometimes there was no agreement between the village register, the maps and the circle lists. In many towns the divisions were made quite wrongly and without care. During his tour Mr. Donald was able to set most of these difficulties right: I mention them with a view to their future avoidance, if possible. Statement I appended shows the number of census divisions and of the persons in charge, with the average number of houses to each.

7. At the time that the census divisions were formed the houses were supposed to be numbered and abstract showing the number of census divisions and houses was to be sent to the Superintendent by the middle of May. So far as houses were concerned, the abstract was most inaccurate: it was based usually on the chaukidari panchayats' reports, and where these did not exist, it was roughly done by the revenue staff: in either case the number of houses then reported was anything up to twenty per cent. short of the totals found when the enumerators actually numbered the houses at the end of the year. The Magistrate of Mymensingh would prepare the abstract by allowing a percentage of increase or decrease on the last census figures: I think that this is sound, if the officer reporting has sufficient local knowledge to be able to estimate approximately the change since the last census. In any case at least ten per cent. addition should be made to the original number of houses reported from the districts preparing indents of forms. Actual house-numbering should have begun on the 15th October: as a matter of fact the appointment parwanas for supervisors and enumerators were printed late and did not usually arrive in the districts until the beginning of the Puja holidays (7th October). In a few places where the officers were keen, the parwanas were issued at once during the holidays, the names, etc., being filled in by police officers, who were called into the subdivisional headquarters for the purpose. In most places the delay in the receipt of the forms damped what little enthusiasm had been aroused by Mr. Donald's rains tour and the parwanas were not issued until as late as November in several districts. In Rajshahi the forms of appointment parwanas and circle lists were discovered on the 29th October at the steamer ghat after having lain there for a month, in spite of assurances from our office that they had been despatched. The correct abstract of houses should have been despatched by the 30th November. During my cold weather tour I found that in

certain districts the subdivisional figures had not been obtained as late as Christmas. The abstract for Nowgong was sent on the 5th January on account of non-receipt of information from the Mikir Hills : that for Sylhet a few days after, while Lakhimpur managed to get the wooden spoon in this as in most other operations by sending the abstract on the 22nd or 23rd January. The only two districts which kept up to date were Rangpur and Cachar. The moral of all this is that the necessary forms (appointment parwanas, circle list and house lists) should be sent out by the end of August at the latest.

Apart from the delays referred to, house-numbering was well done on the whole. There is no reason to believe that many houses escaped, because in all districts practically every touring officer was engaged in testing the work. If anything the enumerators, who were very enthusiastic once they started, were inclined to overdo the numbering. Temples, mosques, school-houses and trees under which wayfarers were likely to rest were all taken in ; in Margherita in Lakhimpur even the latrines were given numbers. In tea gardens a certain amount of difficulty was experienced in getting the figures from the managers, who mostly regarded the census as a thing not to worry about and left the arrangements to their clerks : the latter were not overkeen when they saw the attitude of their employers. In most tea districts the Superintendent of Police was in direct charge of the gardens and he usually managed to get things into order by personally interviewing the managers. I think that it was a mistake to treat tea gardens so far separately as to issue the directions later than in the rest of the district. The result was that the house abstracts were received very late and the indents for tea gardens had to be met in anticipation from the ordinary district stock of forms. Besides this tea-garden enumerators want longer and special training in view of the numbers of different castes and languages met on them. Work on tea gardens, mines, etc., should proceed *pari passu* with the rest of the district. The definition of a house was readily grasped by enumerators all over the province and there was no difficulty. The only expenditure incurred on house-numbering outside Municipalities and the Khasi and Lushai Hills was on the Sara Bridge works, where wooden tickets were elaborately cut and painted for each coolie hut : but the amount was apparently debited to some other head.

8. As result of the late start, each stage in the operations was delayed somewhat, but the final stage was successfully reached in time everywhere. It was found difficult to induce educated

Preliminary Record.

people like charge superintendents to read the instructions, and this reluctance was especially bad in towns. I think that the suggestion to have English instructions for supervisors in all towns is sound : the average urban supervisor is above reading vernacular rules. The great

(1) The Instructions criticised. difficulty was the illegibility of many of the printed copies of instructions, which necessitated dictation from readable copies and threw a great deal of extra work on everyone concerned : it is greatly to the credit of the officers in charge that in the end no mistakes could be attributed to the bad printing. I quote here from the Magistrate of Bakarganj a fair criticism of the instructions as given :—

As already stated the instructions for filling up the schedules were badly printed on flimsy paper and the result was that many supervisors and enumerators were unable to read them. The instructions were moreover not full. Under each head or column the rules should not only state what the enumerators had to write, but should also point out the mistakes generally committed in filling up the column. The instructions under each head should be illustrated by concrete examples. The instructions regarding columns 9, 10, 11, 14 and 15 when the answers are in the negative, were somewhat confusing. The simple enumerators cannot understand why the word *nai* (ni) should be entered in column 10 and a X in column 14, while the other columns should be left entirely blank in exactly similar circumstances : many have entered *nai* or *na* in all or most of the columns when the answer was in the negative. Some have left column 10 blank when *nai* should have been entered, while the word *na* has been entered in column 13. The specimen of filled up schedules given on the enumerator's book-cover was somewhat misleading. In some cases a man has been simply returned in column 9 or 11 *nij jami chash kare* (cultivates his own land) and it is not stated that he is rent-payer, though there is a clear instruction in the Census Code that all persons living on agriculture must be distinguished as 'rent-receivers' and 'rent-payers', and that a person who cultivates a part of his land and sublets a part should be shown in column 9 as a rent-payer and column 10 as a rent-receiver, if he gets the greater part of his income from the land which he cultivates and *vice versa* (clause 11, Article 5, Chapter V). In several cases in the specimen schedule a person has been shown simply as *khajana pay* (rent-receiver) but in others the word 'zamindar' in brackets has been added after *khajana pay*. It is not clear why in the one case the actual status of a rent-receiver whether Talukdar, Patnidar, Hawladar or otherwise, should not be shown or why in the case of a zamindar the simple description of rent-receiver is not sufficient, more especially when we remember the word 'Zamindar' is vague in its meaning.

There is no doubt that the enumerators generally were non-plussed by the entry of rent-payer : they could not understand how it could be an occupation (*pesha*). When they came to adult sons of cultivators and, in Assam, to wives who helped in

cultivation, they objected to entering them as rent-payers, because it was their fathers and husbands, not they, who paid the rent. It was gravely discussed in places as to whether an *adhuar* or *birgudar*, who hires land for half the crop, should be treated as a rent-payer, because this raised the legal question as to whether such persons were tenants within the meaning of the Bengal Tenancy Act. There was no mention of how to enter a lakhirajdar who had no tenants. If these entries are retained in the next census, I would advise that specific instances of all kinds of entries for agricultural occupations be given: they should be available from the occupational classification statements prepared now. The remarks of the Magistrate of Bakarganj regarding the want of definite instructions as to when *nai* should be entered and when the negative should be represented by a cross or a blank are sound. Clear instructions should be given for each column. It was absolutely necessary to insert the word *nai* in column 10 in order to ensure that each person was questioned as to his secondary occupation. I think that in all other cases a cross should denote the negative. It may be objected that this is unnecessary, *e.g.*, for knowledge of English and for infirmities or for column 11 when column 9 was filled up: I grant that it would not be necessary if we were dealing with fairly intelligent people. The point is that the enumerator, even at the cost of the waste of his own ink, will thus be spared the confusion caused by different directions as to how to denote the negative.

The instructions were not clear with regard to dependents: the rule was that—

Dependents in a joint family, the numbers of which follow different occupations, should be entered in column 11 under the occupation of the principal working member.

In many places officers with a legal turn of mind wanted under this rule to enter as dependents on, for example, a Deputy Magistrate father, his married sons (and consequently their wives and children) who were respectively a Sub-Deputy Collector, a pleader, and a professor in a college. Such a proceeding would vitiate our occupational returns and would not represent facts: for though the family is joint, it is so only in respect of ancestral property, while the individual earnings of each member are regarded as his own. The rule should be more clearly worded next time.

Several rules of the supervisor's instructions were omitted from those for enumerators; I agree with several District Officers in thinking that this was not good. Lastly, instructions regarding the method of entering inmates of jails should be given in the Code.

There has been a general complaint from the tea districts of the Assam Valley that the lists of castes, languages and districts were supplied too late and were defective. It was only in the case of caste and districts that special forms were issued for tea gardens. I think that there is justification for the complaint. In this, as in the other preliminary stages, work should start in tea-gardens as early as in the rest of the district. Carefully drawn up lists, either in English or the vernacular, of coolie castes, languages, and districts should be distributed early, *i.e.*, in November, for tea gardens: I doubt whether these are required in Jalpaiguri, Cachar, Sylhet or Chitragong because the coolies of these districts are mostly either from Chota-Nagpur or the United Provinces: the Assam Valley districts draw on the Central Provinces and Madras, and Lakhimpur had coolies from Mekran and from China. Furthermore, a sufficient supply of these lists in Assamese should be sent to enable District Officers to supply all enumerators with them for the enumeration of *ex-coolie* settlers, who are scattered all over every tea district. These lists should include all possible entries; great difficulty was experienced in the case of Uriya and Madrassi coolies this time. In Lakhimpur Mr. Bentinck had a list prepared showing the different languages spoken by *ex-coolie* settlers, but even with this the enumerators blindly followed a rule of thumb and explained that they were strictly following the Deputy Commissioner's orders when they entered the parents as speaking Hindi and their infant, born in Lakhimpur, as speaking Assamese. Of course it is difficult for anyone to find out what language most of these coolie-settlers speak: it is usually a patois picked up on the garden which recruited them and has a vocabulary made up of Hindi, Bengali and Assamese, which varies according to the tea district and to the districts of recruitment of that particular garden. To the Assamese enumerator these dialects are all one, *i.e.*, foreign, which in Assamese is translated by the word Bengali. There is a still greater difficulty in the coolie castes, of which the coolies or coolie-settlers have vague ideas, their sub-castes being often the farthest they can reach: while the names given as their district of birth are often their villages, post offices, or thanas. More will be said on these points in the report volume; they are referred to here so that due allowance may be made for them before the next census. I think that the castes and languages of Nepali settlers

(1) Tea district difficulties.

should also be listed in the Assam Valley districts and in Jalpaiguri. Even a few words about religion would not be out of place. In Lakhimpur Hindu enumerators are reported to have entered as Hindus all who were not Muslims or Christians and the Deputy Commissioner refers to the claim of Miris to be treated as Hindus simply because they paid *kar* to a Gossain.

(iii) Training of the staff. Taking it all round, the training of the staff was well done, though it was not, in places, until my actual visit to the district that instruction was seriously taken in hand. One useful suggestion is that a specimen schedule should be printed with the Census Code: if it is possible to do this, I would recommend it: if not, specimen schedules should be issued in August at least, so as to enable the Census Officer and Charge Superintendents to see what their work will be. I would also advise my successor to try to visit all the plains districts within November and December: this time my tour was in December and January: it is impossible and unnecessary to visit the hill districts. Lakhimpur again won the wooden spoon in this stage: when I reached Dibrugarh on 21st January, not even the Charge Superintendents had the faintest notion of how the schedules were to be filled up. In spite of this the Deputy Commissioner reports that most of those engaged found the period between the preliminary and final enumeration too long, though probably there is a greater mixture of peoples and castes in Dibrugarh subdivision than in any other part of India outside the large cities. No other district complained in this way and some found the interval rather short. Generally the preliminary record was written on blank paper, supplied practically everywhere by the generosity of the enumerators. In a number of the Assam Valley districts paper is not a common or cheap commodity and the enumerators were given old forms from the offices: in Sylhet and Bakarganj there was quite an opposition to the cost of the paper, and it is suggested that the latter should be supplied: I expect that paper will be more common next census in these districts. One thing that aided the preparation of record was the keenness of a great section of the people and particularly of the lower castes to have themselves entered by the caste names which they claimed. The enumerators thus became centres of interest in their villages and their new importance added dignity to their labours. I think that if the caste entries were abolished, half the interest in the enumeration stage would disappear at once. In some cases it was found that in copying on to the printed form entries were omitted: these were usually found out before the final census. The record was thoroughly well tested in most districts, every touring officer being put on to the work after being instructed. Most District Officers themselves tested large numbers of schedules: genuine interest was roused by January and good work was done. I cannot however omit to quote the following statement from the Dacca report, because it throws an interesting side light on the ideas of touring in that district:—

In some subdivisions the Subdivisional Officers took advantage of their winter tours to visit the interior for giving instructions to supervisors and enumerators.

The italics are mine. In this district also no advantage was taken of the closing of all Government offices and institutions on 25th, 26th (Sunday) and 27th February to send out the persons engaged in them to test the preliminary record. In those districts where the staff was carefully trained before being let loose on the district, excellent results were obtained. Some officers complain that more harm was done by the often wrong changes made by these persons: but it is obvious that this harm was due to their not being trained and this was the fault of the officer in charge: there was the less excuse for this, because I issued a circular advising that nobody should be sent out who had not been trained, because the evils of untrained men became apparent in 1901.

(iv) Assistance by Government departments. Generally speaking, all Government departments gave ready assistance in checking the preliminary record and in other ways. The police, as I have already said, had in many cases to be driven at the work. It was felt necessary to issue a second Government circular in January 1911 to all Heads of Departments pointing out the duties of their subordinates. If the police are again to be utilised in census work, it would be advisable for each District Officer to come to a personal understanding at the beginning with the Superintendent on the subject. Apart from this the only cases of trouble were in Kamrup and Lakhimpur, in both of which the Forest Officers and in latter the Executive Engineer had to be reported for neglect of orders.

9. The final census took place on the 10th March. The date proved an excellent one all round: only in Bakarganj and Sylhet there was a slight storm in the evening which was practically over by 7 P.M. The Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills alone objects to the month, March being the end of the financial year. There is nothing special to note regarding

the ordinary resident population. Most District Officers and their staffs inspected the actual enumeration. The only difficulty reported came from Nowgong where the census coincided with the commencement of the mustard harvest, when the people had to go their *pams* in the jungles of the chaparis. special arrangements were made and the enumerators were protected from wild animals by guns. In most districts proclamations were issued asking that marriages and other occasions for assemblies should be postponed: very few fairs were held on the day and adequate arrangements were made for the few that did take place.

As in 1901, the people of the whole of the Alipar subdivision were censused on the afternoon of the 10th March. The regular census of the Lushai Hills and of Hill Tippera State is referred to in the next paragraph.

10. There were really two kinds of non-synchronous enumeration, (1) purely non-synchronous, when the counting was spread over a period, usually about five weeks, and (2) modified synchronous, in the latter the preliminary record was brought up to date on the morning of the 11th March from the reports of the village headmen to the enumerators, who took up position at convenient centres, regarding all changes since the record was first written. Generally it was in the hill districts that these methods of enumeration had to be adopted, but the Lushai Hills repeated the feat of 1901 in a synchronous enumeration by night, and Hill Tippera State essayed a similar effort for the first time: in the latter the Census Superintendent reports that the orders to this effect were carried out everywhere except perhaps in the wilder portions, where not improbably the census was taken on the morning of the 11th March. The following statement shows the method of enumeration in all the hills and on the north-east frontier, where special measures had to be taken, contrasting this census with that of 1901:—

I.—Synchronous	...	}	1. Lushai Hills	as in 1901.
			2. Hill Tippera	day census in 1901.
			3. Mikir Hills of Sibsagar (Duar, Bagari and Eastern Rangma).	modified synchronous in 1901.
			4. Khasi and Jaintia Hills (part)	mostly non-synchronous in 1901.
II.—Modified synchronous...	}	5. Khasi and Jaintia Hills (part)	mostly non-synchronous in 1901.	
		6. Mikir Hills of Nowgong and Western and Naga Rengma of Sibsagar.	as in 1901.	
		7. North Cachar	ditto.	
III.—Non-synchronous	...	}	8. Chittagong Hills Tracts ...	ditto.
			9. Manipur Hills	ditto.
			10. Garo Hills	ditto.
			11. Naga Hills (hill mauzas) ...	ditto.
			12. Mikir Hills of Sibsagar (Duar-disa and Benjan).	modified synchronous in 1901.
			13. Lakhimpur (Sadiya tract and Sarkari Nagas).	Sadiya as in 1901: Sarkari Nagas censused now for first time.

Taking these districts in the order in which they are given the statement, I shall begin with the Lushai Hills. This district is divided into administrative circles, three of which were on the average included in a charge under a Circle Inspector: each circle consisted of 20 to 40 blocks of 15 to 99 houses: the houses are so closely built that no difficulty resulted from the large number in the average block. Instructions were printed in Roman character in Lushai and the enumerators were all brought into headquarters and taught how to fill up the schedules. First a draft was made on the plain paper and, after check by the supervisors and Charge Superintendents, was copied on to the printed forms. There were no difficulties. The provisional totals were delayed on account of the non-receipt of the charge summary of the Military Police who were scattered in distant stockades, the battalion having been censused as a whole and not according to its locations, which was wrong.

In Hill Tippera paid enumerators were employed in the hills. On the census night the superior census agency and a special inspecting staff went out to superintend the work. As already stated, the Census Officer believes that in the jungle tracts of the interior and in some outlying parts of the State, where close supervision was not possible, the actual enumeration took place on the morning of 11th March, if not later: but this did not affect the accuracy of the enumeration, because stringent measures had been adopted to prevent movement from houses or villages on the night of the 10th and the morning of the 11th March.

In this district in 1901 the Deputy Commissioner did not think that it was feasible to have any but a non-synchronous census except in Shillong and Jowai and some seventy large villages. This time as much as possible of the district was enumerated synchronously (33 per cent of the blocks) and the rest by the modified method. The main difficulty was the want of literate men to act as enumerators: practically speaking, the existence or absence of literates decided whether any tract should be censused synchronously or not. In the synchronous area the blocks ranged from 21 to 67 houses, and in the rest from 40 to 350 houses. Most of the census staff were Missionaries, Pastors or Evangelists of the Welsh mission: in Nongstoin and Kuyrim the Seims had to employ paid enumerators but apparently the enumerators as a body received some pay contributed by the villagers, the amount varying from a bonus of Rs. 10 for a school teacher to a monthly stipend of Rs. 30 in Nongstoin. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that the preliminary record should have begun on 15th December on account of the long distances and large blocks in the modified synchronous area. In the latter villages all births and deaths since the preliminary enumeration were reported on the morning of the 11th (the 10th in remote tracts) to the enumerator. Apart from the paucity of literates, which was most felt in the north of the district where the main inhabitants are Makirs, Lynggams and Garos, the only difficulty was the trouble given by certain Seims, who tried to enumerate villages not in their States with the object of laying claim to them.

No special difficulties were met in the Makir Hills tracts of Nowgong and Sibsagar.

Mikir Hills. In the former the gaonburas were directed to submit through the mauzadar to the enumerator weekly reports of births and deaths from 1st February to 10th March. In Sibsagar there was both an advance and a set-back; two mauzas were censused synchronously for the first time and two others being non-synchronous: I cannot understand the grounds for the latter procedure which seems to have been due to bad management: there should be at least the modified system throughout next time, as in 1901.

In North Cachar subdivision there was nothing special beyond the usual difficulties of a nomadic population, which included some villages of foreign coolies employed on the railway. Each enumerator had an average of 14 blocks: the Subdivisional Officer reports that they were well able to manage this charge. There were no regular supervisors, as all the local literates available were employed as enumerators: the latter were carefully trained beforehand and made a preliminary record on plain paper between the first week of January and 20th February; no entry was made in the printed forms until the draft was checked by the subdivisional clerks. By next census it is hoped that literates will be more numerous.

Lakhimpur. In Lakhimpur the Sarkari Nagas living in the hills were censused for the first time by two paid enumerators. In the frontier tract administered by the Assistant Political Officer, Sadiya, Military Police were employed as enumerators. In inaccessible villages bordering on the Inner Line the people were forbidden to leave their villages during the enumeration. No difficulties of any kind were encountered. An attempt to enumerate these two tracts on the modified synchronous method should be made next time.

Chittagong Hill Tracts. The Chittagong Hill Tracts must have advanced a good deal since 1901, when apparently serious difficulties were met. This time there were but few, and the main one arose from the absence of literate natives of the district to act as enumerators with the result that (in the words of the district report) 'a large number of Government officials, to the detriment of Government work, had to be employed in the census operations.' The inference is that census is not Government work. I expect that the dislike of the clerical staff to journey in the hills is at the bottom of this complaint. The enumeration took from 1st to the 20th February: the supervisors checked about 20 per cent. of the schedules; there was no time, it is reported, for other inspecting officers to check in the interior of the hills.

Manipur Hills. The valley of Manipur State was enumerated in the ordinary way: the hills had to be censused non-synchronously. Outside the Tangkhul lam there are few literates and even among the Tangkhul the number was not large enough to provide an enumerator for every 50 houses. The bulk of the enumeration work and all supervision fell on the hill peons assisted by a few Manipuris and hill boys studying in Imphal. Some of the blocks contained 200 houses. The five hill lams or divisions are under lam-subadars, each of whom is

thoroughly acquainted with his lam, and they were practically the charge superintendents of their respective lams, but the Tangkhul lam was under the Rev. W. Pettigrew and the rest of the hills were under the Vice-President of the Durbar. The preliminary record was made on plain paper between Christmas and the end of January. Testing was done by the Vice-President, the Rev. Pettigrew, a clerk from the hills office, and the lam-subadars and head interpreter. The work is reported to have been good except in the matter of age returns, on which the hill men are extremely vague. Possibly also a certain number of blind lepers and insane from after birth were omitted on account of confusion with the instructions regarding deaf-mutes. The preliminary record was brought up to date as late as possible compatible with the enumerator's arrival at Imphal on the 9th March. So that the census may be called a species of the modified synchronous method. The only difficulty met was from the Nagas in the north on the border of the Naga Hills, British district, who thought that the census had for its object a re-assessment of house-tax or the ascertainment of the number of coolies available in each village: possibly these people succeeded in concealing the existence of people in places.

It was only in the headquarters stations of Kohima and Mokokchang that a synchronous census was attempted. Mokokchang subdivision formed one charge under the Subdivisional Officer, and there were four other charges based on tribal divisions. Practically speaking, there were no supervisors except in Mokokchang and amongst the Kukis, Kacharis and Kaccha Naga. Owing to the absence of Deputy Commissioner and the Subdivisional Officer on punitive expeditions, the census of the Angamis and of Mokokchang subdivision was partially not supervised, while that of the Semas was almost entirely done without check. The Kukis, Kacharis, Kaccha Nagas, Lhotas and Rengmas were supervised by the Assistant Commissioner. There was no difficulty apart from this want of supervision.

Out of the eight mauzas in the Garo Hills four were non-synchronous; Tura town and the plains mauzas were censused in the ordinary way. The block in the hills mauzas averaged 174 houses. The Deputy Commissioner was on tour from the beginning of December and with his tour clerk did a considerable amount of checking. Enumerators and supervisors were called into headquarters originally and were instructed there. The hills enumeration took from the 20th January to 23rd February and was in many cases done twice before being checked by the supervisors: plain paper was used in the first instance. No difficulties or opposition were experienced.

11. The rules regarding special arrangements were contained in Appendices I-V to the Code. I shall take up each in turn and add any not included in the appendices.

It was recommended in 1901 that the census of railways should be arranged for by District Officers and not by the managing staff: the experience of this census absolutely confirms this. It was only in the case of the Assam-Bengal Railway, which undertook the census of several important stations and of all train enumeration, that any difficulties were met. Every District Officer concerned is of the same opinion, and it will be advisable in 1921 to ensure that nothing is left to the railways concerned. Of course, the railways in all cases lent the services of their employes as supervisors and enumerators and gave every assistance to the district census staff. It is only natural that the work is likely to be better done if the latter are responsible for the arrangements, and the only danger was that there would not be co-operation from the railways. This danger proved not to be real: the hearty co-operation of all the railways is reported everywhere. The Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities were particularly energetic and stimulated the subordinate staff into most praiseworthy keenness.

In the case of lines under construction the enumeration was under the Engineer-in-Charge. The largest work in progress was the construction of the Lowe's Ganges Bridge at Paksey in Pabna, where the arrangements were excellent. It would be almost impossible for the district staff to census these large gangs of foreign coolies by the ordinary enumerator: moreover they were usually on the move and were probably finally enumerated at quite a long distance from the place of the preliminary enumeration. The staff must be mainly composed of contractors and clerks, and it is much easier to get the work done through the Engineering staff. These officers everywhere gave every assistance and were most efficient.

The heaviest work was at Goalundo, Sara, Parbatipur, Kaunia and Lalmonirhat stations of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. I was at Parbatipur on the census night and found that everyone I met had been censused: I checked the work also at many stations south and east of Parbatipur and found the work being well done. Mr. Tindal's arrangements for the train enumeration of the Assam, Cooch Bihar and Shillong mails at Lalmonirhat and Kaunia were particularly good.

In railway journeys broken by a steamer passage, *e.g.*, in the case of the Assam and Chittagong mails from Chandpur to Goalundo, and the Assam and Darjeeling mails from Damukdi to Sara, train enumeration was mostly done on board the steamers in the morning: this was the better plan.

There were small cantonments at Shillong, Kohima, Manipur, Dibrugarh and Buxa. There was no difficulty of any kind: at Dibrugarh the battalion was transferred in February, but speedy arrangements were made for its successor.

(iii) Cantonments.

I have already written regarding tea gardens: coal-mines are on the same footing. I think that it is a mistake to delay the preliminary proceedings. Most tea gardens were inspected during the preliminary enumeration by a European officer, usually the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, or Subdivisional Officer. I quote the following from Mr. Bentinck's report for Lakhimpur:—

(iii) Tea gardens and mines.

Managers generally left the work to their head clerks, but very few did not personally supervise at least part of the work. The checking of house-numbering in several cases brought to light unknown squatters on grant lands. More personal interest would have been taken if the instructions had been in English, as few managers can read Assamese: the work was therefore almost entirely in the hands of the muharrirs and, except in the few cases where these omitted to read the instruction, was well done; in many cases notably so. The main difficulty arose over the language, as even the clerks could not generally distinguish Hindi as spoken in Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur from Bengali: indeed but for my having served for seven years in Bihar, the census would have shown many thousands more Bengali speakers: even Central Provinces and United Provinces coolies were repeatedly entered as speaking Bengali. Others avoided the difficulty by entering Tanti *bhasha*, Manjhi *bhasha* and so on, or such names as Ripuri, Bilaspuri, besides the evergreen "deshwali". The East Coast coolies were continually a difficulty: many of them were unconscious of having any religion or caste: they gave as their birth districts places to be found on no map and it was easier to find out what their language was not than what it was. All peoples, nations and languages are concentrated at Margherita, but the census was simplified by the personal interest of Mr. Webster, the colliery superintendent. The Chinese fortunately have English-knowing interpreters, but many insisted on giving their actual birth places, and these, their names, and their religion as rendered in Assamese character need some deciphering. The Mekranis presented similar difficulties and their preliminary records had to be translated before being sent in. The religion and caste of a Hindu coolie woman married to a Chinaman or a Mekrani and the habitual language of her and her children raised further problems.

This extract does not lay sufficient stress on the general caste difficulty of tea-garden coolies, which in many cases was as bad as their language.

The only port worth a name was that of Chittagong, the census of which was well arranged by the Port officer. At Narainganj the work was done by the steamer companies' Agent who happened to be acting as Chairman of the Municipality at the time.

(iv) Ports.

The Superintendent of Census, Bengal, arranged to supply the steamer companies with all forms direct and asked me to leave the matter in his hands. At the end of February I found by accident that he had no knowledge of steamer companies other than the River Steam and the India General, and that several important, though small, fleets trading between Calcutta and Narainganj were omitted: I would advise my successor to make sure well beforehand that all steamer companies are included. The work went on without a hitch on the whole. I arranged training centres for steamer clerks at Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Goalundo, Narainganj and Chandpur: I doubt if any training was done by the subdivisional staff at Narainganj; but elsewhere training was given. Local and ferry steamers were censused by the district staff.

(v) Inland Steamers.

There were fairs of any size only in Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dinajpur and Rangpur: special arrangements were made in each case. Travellers by road and carters were duly arranged for everywhere and no one is reported to have escaped enumeration.

(vi) Fairs, travellers, etc.

Probably in no province in India is there such a large boat population as there is in Eastern Bengal. I found that the local Census Officers were not expeditious enough at first in arranging to get in lists of mooring ghats, but by the time I completed my winter tour the work was well in hand everywhere. There were no difficulties; I discussed the arrangements for the big rivers in each district. For the benefit of the next Census Superintendent, I give herewith a list of the places where there were patrol boats.

		Rivers.		Station.		
I. RAJSHAHI DIVISION—						
1. Rajshahi	...	(1) Ganges	...	Godabari.		
2. Rangpur	...	(2) Brahmaputra	...	Fulchari.		
3. Pabna	...	(3) Ganges	...	Sara (with Nadia).		
		(4) „	...	Sabaria (with Faridpur).		
		(5) Jamuna	...	Mathura (with Dacca).		
		(6) Brahmaputra	...	Kalikapur (with Mymensingh).		
		(7) „	...	Sirajganj (with Mymensingh).		
4. Malda	...	(8) Ganges	...	Rajmahal.		
II. DACCA DIVISION—						
1. Dacca	...	(9) Jamuna	...	Char Bachaman.		
		(10) Dhaleswari	...	Buriganga junction.		
		(11) Padma	...	Opposite Goalundo.		
		(12) „	...	Opposite Sureswar (Kundar char).		
		(13) Meghna	...	Kalagachea.		
		(14) „	...	Kalapaharia.		
		2. Mymensingh	...	(15) Brahmaputra	...	Jagannathganj.
				(16) „	...	Bahadurabad.
				(17) Meghna	...	Bhairab.
		3. Faridpur	...	(18) Padma	...	Goalundo.
				(19) „	...	Sureswar.
				(20) Meghna	...	Char Majhiara.
(21) Arialkhan	...			Fashiatola.		
(22) Madhumati	...			Patgati.		
4. Bakarganj	...			(23) Meghna	...	Dadpur.
		(24) Arialkhan and Jayantia.	...	Junction near Nandibazar.		
		(25) Kacha Kaliganj and Kowkhali.	...	Junction near Hularhat.		
		(26) Baleswar	...	Near Singrabunia.		
		(27) Buriswar	...	Near Amtoli.		
		(28) Khagdone and Bishkali.	...	Junction.		
		(29) Kajal and Agunmukha.	...	Junction near Charkajal.		
		(30) Tentulia	...	Near Gangapur.		
		(31) Shabaspur	...	Near Char Abdul.		
III. CHITTAGONG DIVISION—						
1. Tippera	...	(32) Meghna	...	Bhairab Bazar (Mymensingh).		
		(33) „	...	Srimadi (Dacca).		
		(34) „	...	Chandpur (Dacca).		
2. Noakhali	...	(35) „	...	Char Bangshi (Bakarganj)		
IV. SUBMA VALLEY—						
1. Cachar	...	(36) Barak	...	Lakhimpur to Sonabari-ghat.		
		(37) „	...	Sonabarighat to Silebar.		
		(38) „	...	Silchar to Badarpur (three boats).		
2. Sylhet	...	(39) Bibisana	...	Markhali.		
		(40) Surma	...	Chattak.		

	Rivers.		Station.
V. ASSAM VALLEY—			
1. Goalpara	...	(41) Brahmaputra	... Dhubri.
2. Kamrup	...	(42) „	... Goalpara and Jugighopa.
		(43) „	... Gauhati (to Dalgoma, Sualkuchi and Palas- bari).
		(44) „	... Mouth of Kallang.
3. Darrang	...	(45) „	... Kharupatia (Rangamati)-
		(46) „	... Tezpur.
4. Nowgong	...	(47) „	... Mouth of Kallang.
		(48) „	... Opposite Kharupatia.
		(49) „	... Laokoa.
5. Sibsagar	...	(50) „	... Dhansirimukh.
		(51) „	... Negriting.
		(52) „	... Kukilamukh.
		(53) „	... Kamalbari.
		(54) Lohit	... Garamur.
		(55) Brahmaputra	.. Dihingmukh to Desang- mukh.
		(56) „	... Desangmukh to Dikumukh.
		(57) „	... Dikumukh to Jhanjimukh.
		(58) Dihing	... Throughout to junction with Brahmaputra.

The forest population was usually enumerated under the orders of the forest officer: no difficulty is reported from any district.

(viii) Wood cutters.

In several districts the rule that each police station and lines should be treated as a separate block and should be enumerated under the orders of the Superintendent was not observed at first.

(ix) Police.

I was able to set this right during my cold weather tour.

There was a tendency on the part of the district staff to throw all responsibility on the jails and asylum officials: and it took some time to get it understood that the district Census Officer had to see that instructions were carried out.

(x) Jails, asylums, etc.

12. The main difference between 1901 and 1911 was that Subdivisional Officers were everywhere made responsible for the totals of their subdivisions: this was the recommendation of 1901 and it worked very well, because it decentralised the work and allowed a better check. The first totals received were those of Faridpur, which were despatched at noon on the 13th March, followed by Rangpur which wired at 1-30 P.M. on the same day. The order in which the districts sent off their totals is given herewith: the Rangpur figures were not sent direct to the Census Commissioner until the 17th and Lushai Hills did not send me their original total, but a revised one on the 21st. The latter district was very late owing to delay in the figures for the Military Police, who were scattered in distant stockades and were wrongly censused as a whole battalion: it just managed not to be the last district in India to send its totals to the Census Commissioner. Hill Tippera State was also very late. Apart from these two hilly tracts, all the totals were ready within seven days.

The largest discrepancy with the final figures was in Mymensingh district, in the Netrakona subdivision of which there was an omission of 41,721 persons, and of this no less than 41,117 were omitted from Charge VII, Barbhatta thana: this was apparently due to carelessness in the subdivisional office. This error practically accounts for the difference in the total figures of the late province. The next largest mistake was in Pabna, where 5,000 people were omitted in Serajganj subdivision. In Dinajpur the number of people left out of the provisional totals amounted to 3,565 or 0.2 per cent.: in Nowgong the number was 1,043, equivalent to 0.3 per cent.:

with these exceptions the original summaries were approximately correct, and indeed, excluding Mymensingh, it may be said that this part of the work was done with wonderful accuracy in every district.

District or State.		Date and hour of despatch.	Provisional total.	Final total.	Difference.	Percentage variation on provisional total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	...	24,554,980	24,594,362	3,432	+ 0.114
(i) British Territory	...	...	33,978,308	34,018,527	+ 40,219	+ 0.118
(ii) Feudatory States	...	...	576,622	575,835	- 787	0.136
1. Faridpur	...	13th 12 noon	2,120,286	2,121,914	+ 1,628	+ 0.076
2. Rangpur	...	13th 1-30 p.m.	2,386,261	2,385,330	- 931	- 0.039
3. Lakhimpur	...	13th 5-30 p.m.	469,198	468,989	- 209	- 0.044
4. Cachar	...	13th 7-30 p.m.	497,836	497,463	- 373	- 0.074
5. Noakhali	...	14th 10 a.m.	1,302,608	1,302,030	- 578	- 0.039
6. Bogra	...	14th 11-15 a.m.	983,648	983,567	- 81	- 0.008
7. Dinajpur	...	14th 2-20 p.m.	1,684,298	1,687,663	+ 3,365	+ 0.211
8. Naga Hills	...	14th 2-25 p.m.	149,620	149,613	- 7	- 0.002
9. Rajshahi	...	14th 5 p.m.	1,480,799	1,480,587	- 212	- 0.014
10. Tippera	...	14th 5-30 p.m.	2,430,651	2,430,138	- 513	- 0.021
11. Darrang	...	15th 9 a.m.	377,260	377,314	+ 54	+ 0.014
12. Nowgong	...	15th 12-50 p.m.	302,553	303,596	+ 1,043	+ 0.344
13. Chittagong	...	15th 1 p.m.	1,508,672	1,508,433	- 239	0.015
14. Kamrup	...	15th 1-30 p.m.	667,606	667,828	+ 222	+ 0.033
15. Malda	...	15th 1-35 p.m.	1,005,094	1,004,159	- 935	- 0.093
16. Manipur	...	15th 2-10 p.m.	347,052	346,222	- 830	- 0.239
17. Goalpara	...	15th 2-45 p.m.	600,624	600,643	+ 19	+ 0.003
18. Sylhet	...	15th 6-30 p.m.	2,473,045	2,472,671	- 374	- 0.015
19. Pabna	...	16th 7-25 a.m.	1,422,588	1,428,586	+ 5,998	+ 0.421
20. Bakerganj	...	16th 10 a.m.	2,433,339	2,428,911	- 4,428	- 0.181
21. Jalpaiguri	...	16th 3-50 p.m.	903,585	902,660	- 925	- 0.102
22. Mymensingh	...	16th 4-20 p.m.	4,488,003	4,526,422	+ 38,419	+ 0.856
23. Sib-sagar	...	17th	689,603	690,299	+ 696	+ 0.101
24. {	Dacca	17th	2,961,849	2,963,402	+ 1,553	+ 0.052
	Dacca City	17th	108,188	108,551	+ 363	+ 0.033
25. Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	17th 1-10 p.m.	153,879	153,830	- 49	- 0.031
26. Garo Hills	...	17th 4-50 p.m.	158,994	158,936	- 58	- 0.036
27. Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	17th 5-15 p.m.	235,264	235,069	- 195	- 0.083
28. Hill Tippera	...	20th 4-15 p.m.	229,570	229,613	+ 43	+ 0.018
29. Lushai Hills	...	21st 1-40 p.m.	91,207	91,204	- 3	- 0.003

It is most important that detailed arrangements should be made beforehand for the collection of the provisional totals. These were well made in all districts. The Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills says that towards the final stages he found that several supervisors had not definitely arranged where and when their enumerators were to meet them and owing to the long distance there might have been some confusion, if the dated fixed had not allowed a good margin and if the Charge Superintendents had not stepped in and got the enumerators together.

In a few cases isolated figures such as those of inland steamers reached the headquarters after the provisional totals had been telegraphed. It is almost impossible to foresee and arrange for these contingencies.

The offices were closed on 10th and 11th March. I agree with the recommendation of 1901 that mofusil, *i.e.*, subdivisional offices should be closed two or three days *after* the census, when the totals begin to arrive.

13. The industrial census being an innovation gave rise to some misconceptions and being an addition to the ordinary work was neglected here and there. In one district the Census Offices apparently thought that the industrial schedule should be filled at night and the register originally showed no places that worked by day only. Unfortunately the revised circular was not issued till towards the end of October and this delay was seized on in several places as excuse for dilatoriness on their part. In fact, during my tour, I had to order the submission of an estimate of the number of industries at once, so that I might arrange for printing of the forms, and in the end I had to estimate myself in the case of several districts. In two or three tea districts the list of industries, which included tea gardens, was evidently not read carefully; from Darrang district came the report that there was one factory and that a saw-mill. In practically all the tea districts the census staff and the garden managers were convinced that the schedule was to be filled up for their tea-houses only, these being 'factories' in tea-garden parlance. At the final census the Subdivisional Officer of Hailakandi enquired by telegram on this subject, reporting that tea-houses only had been included in the schedules. In the tea districts the register of factories was almost invariably badly filled. I had to return quite a number to have the entries properly made in spite of the issue of a special circular giving detailed instructions. This is, of course, only one of many instances of the fact that the work was often left to inferior clerks, who did their work carelessly and without check. In the case of Jorhat subdivision the compiler of the register did not understand the meaning of director of a company.

In spite of all these little difficulties I have no reason to believe that any industry employing 20 hands on the census day escaped notice. In the tea districts the list of gardens was already in existence, and the large number of entries of presses in the jute districts showed that great care was taken in preparing the lists. No difficulties were met once the garden managers understood what was required of them. If this industrial review is to be repeated, it would be well to issue instructions early, and I would advise the use of the word industry instead of factory, which was confusing not alone in tea gardens but in other districts where the Factory Act is in force.

14. I have already mentioned the defective arrangements for the despatch of forms in this census, and have recommended that no press should be given the contract unless it could undertake despatch, or at least that a separate contract be given for the latter. Every district complained of the lateness of the receipt of forms; it was regrettable everywhere except in the hill districts, which were supplied well beforehand, and in the Rajshahi Division for which the Presidency Jail Press, Calcutta, printed the schedules. The wonder is that the work was done in time at all, but we got all the forms out at least by the beginning of February. In Assam in 1901 there were reserves in Gauhati and Sylhet. If there had been time at this census, it would have been advisable to do the same, especially in view of the inaccessibility of Dacca. No doubt in 1921 communications will have been much improved and it will be for the then Superintendent to make his arrangements accordingly.

The original supply was fortunately not based on the original house abstracts, which was inaccurate. The revised abstracts were fairly accurate, but, as explained, they were prepared late in practically all districts. There is no doubt that in 1921 the original supply should be based on the figures of this census. The indents should be prepared at once when the Superintendent is appointed.

One small point is whether it is worth having separate forms for house lists and block lists: they are almost interchangeable and were in fact interchanged in this census.

Statement II attached to this report shows the actual number of forms supplied and used.

15. In most districts a small proportion of the enumerators and supervisors objected to their appointments. In some cases their unwillingness was proved to be based on ill-health or other cogent reasons and new men were substituted. In many such cases it was found that the Charge Superintendents did not nominate suitable men. It has been suggested that the nomination of enumerators and supervisors should be given to the *chaukidari* panchayats, who have much better local knowledge than the thana officers. I commend this to the next Superintendent: perhaps by his time the circle system will be

in force and there will be some other agency than that of the police in the mofassil. In most cases where the objections to serve were found to be unreasonable the threat of a prosecution under the Census Act was found sufficient. In a few districts the cases went as far as actual prosecution, when usually nominal fines were imposed on the man promising to waive his objection.

A question as to how a Census Officer should be punished for falsification of the record arose in connection with the language entries in Goalpara. Section 10(a) of the Census Act refers only to refusal or neglect on the part of the Census Officer, while section 167 of the Penal Code necessitates the proof of injury to some person in such cases. I think that a provision to meet deliberate falsification should be made with a fairly high penalty.

It has been suggested that the penal clause of the Census Act should be printed in vernacular in the appointment perwanas and perhaps also with the instructions on the book-covers: I recommend the former. I would also suggest that the gazette notifications delegating the powers of the Local Government in the Act be printed in the Census Code: in Bogra the local officers thought that Government sanction was necessary for all prosecutions.

16. Blank indifference may be predicated of the general attitude of the people, except where questions of disputed claims to be returned under certain castes arose. One of the main reasons of the excitement in places over these questions was the attempt made in 1901 to draw up a list of the social precedence of castes. A great number of people either objected to the place assigned to their caste or endeavoured to be returned as of a higher caste or under a new caste name. These disputes excited considerable interest in the census in many places and gave rise here and there to feelings which almost found expression in open violence. The only reported resistance was in the hills of Manipur, to which I have already referred.

17. Statement III shows the amount expended in each district on the actual enumeration. The total cost for Eastern Bengal and Assam amounted to Rs. 3,370-4, which is less by Rs. 128 than the reported expenditure in Assam in 1901, when the cost in Lushai Hills and Manipur, which is now shown, was not added. I have however not given the expenditure in Hill Tippera, which managed its own enumeration and did not furnish any statistics: the expenditure in Manipur was of course debited to the State. I do not know if we reached the irreducible minimum in this census, but I do not think that the next enumeration will cost much less in the districts. Naturally, the work in hill districts was more expensive than elsewhere, while in the plains it will be noticed that Bogra, Noakhali and Chittagong managed to get through the enumeration without any extra cost to Government. House-numbering cost only twelve rupees, of which half was incurred in Manipur and practically half in Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Remuneration to Census Officers, *i.e.*, the pay of enumerators, was confined to three hill districts, the small amount paid under this head in Mymensingh being negligible: it is probable that the amount reported from Manipur as being debitable to office establishment should have been shown under this head. The extremely low cost of this part of the census is of course due to the voluntary service rendered by the large army of enumerators and supervisors and to the care with which District Officers scrutinised their expenditure: I am afraid that I contributed in some way towards restricting the latter by refusing to sanction any extra cost that was not absolutely necessary.

Statement I.—Census Divisions and Agency.

District or State.	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per			
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendent	Supervisor.	Enumerator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Synchronous ..	652	13,350	191,782	656	13,312	176,004	9,826	484	36
	Non-synchronous ..	30	308	3,919	27	238	1,780	5,744	620	83
British Territory	Synchronous ..	640	13,197	188,276	644	13,166	173,193	9,875	488	36
	Non-synchronous ..	28	231	3,726	25	208	1,609	4,970	597	77
RAJSHAHI DIVISION	...	160	3,702	60,616	169	3,686	61,630	11,550	498	36
Rajshahi	...	23	619	9,997	23	640	9,997	13,449	477	31
Dinajpur	...	27	537	12,746	27	530	8,878	11,818	588	34
Jalpaiguri	...	17	421	4,329	17	417	4,328	10,530	420	41
Rangpur	...	37	988	13,703	37	980	11,115	11,310	465	39
Bogra	...	16	280	5,254	16	280	4,194	11,15	597	40
Pabna	...	25	480	7,416	24	400	7,757	11,051	651	34
Malda	...	16	340	6,631	16	340	5,411	11, 22	547	34
DACCA DIVISION	...	198	4,332	63,033	198	4,332	61,933	11,314	617	37
Dacca	...	62	1,116	15,867	62	1,116	15,102	10,563	492	38
Mymensingh	...	66	1,384	21,930	66	1,384	21,030	11,777	588	35
Faridpur	...	30	798	11,209	30	798	10,908	13, 18	522	38
Bakarganj	...	60	1,035	14,027	60	1,035	13,836	10, 08	484	36
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	Synchronous ..	83	1,977	28,729	92	1,907	28,003	10,437	466	37
	Non-synchronous ..	3	130	472	3	130	472	8,884	205	66
Tippera	...	32	760	12,388	32	760	11,919	12,943	518	35
Noakhali	...	24	539	6,630	24	529	6,294	9,662	470	37
Chittagong	...	32	678	7,902	36	678	7,790	8,774	462	40
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Synchronous ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-synchronous ..	3	130	472	3	130	472	8,884	205	66
SURMA VALLEY AND HILL DISTRICTS.	Synchronous ..	82	1,632	19,794	83	1,620	17,158	7,012	405	38
	Non-synchronous ..	14	50	1,896	11	27	740	8,578	2,277	82
Cachar	...	18	312	2,510	18	308	2,473	5,645	347	43
Sylhet	...	3	4	340	3	3	68	1,960	1,9 0	101
Sylhet	...	45	1,240	16,407	45	1,246	13,817	11,138	404	35
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Synchronous ..	9	36	372	8	40	372	1,917	893	41
	Non-synchronous ..	6	24	654	5	20	654	3,079	769	23
Naga Hills	Synchronous ..	...	6	38	2	6	38	603	168	26
	Non-synchronous ..	5	22	402	3	4	28	13,350	10,012	1,430
Lushai Hills	...	10	29	461	10	29	458	1,723	635	37
ASSAM VALLEY DISTRICTS.	Synchronous ..	113	1,554	18,034	113	1,532	16,419	6,922	437	40
	Non-synchronous ..	11	51	658	11	51	397	3,298	717	91
Goalpara	...	15	280	3,555	15	260	2,821	7,281	420	38
Kamrup	...	19	283	3,792	19	288	3,516	6,972	460	37
Darrang	...	20	246	2,428	20	237	2,268	4,566	335	40
Nowgong	Synchronous ..	10	181	1,735	10	173	1,596	5,433	320	35
	Non-synchronous ..	4	23	532	4	23	116	1,808	310	64
Sibsagar	Synchronous ..	29	376	4,165	29	370	4,150	5,387	422	38
	Non-synchronous ..	2	6	53	2	6	33	1,091	203	69
Lakhimpur	Synchronous ..	14	194	1,978	14	194	1,851	6,849	404	53
	Non-synchronous ..	1	12	156	1	12	112	3,097	258	28
Garo Hills	Synchronous ..	5	15	381	5	15	217	1,744	661	40
	Non-synchronous ..	4	10	137	4	10	137	5,978	2,378	174
Feudatory States	Synchronous ..	12	162	3,576	12	156	2,899	7, 7	265	39
	Non-synchronous ..	2	77	1,092	2	30	180	12,720	845	141
Hill Tippera	...	9	86	2,687	9	79	2,079	4,791	548	31
Manipur	Synchronous ..	3	77	889	3	77	820	14,794	660	16
	Non-synchronous ..	2	77	1,092	2	30	180	12,720	845	141

Statement II.—Number of forms supplied and used.

District or State.	(a) Supplied.				(b) Used.				Other forms issued.		
	Enumeration Book-covers.		Book-lists.		General schedules.				Household Schedules.	Post tickets.	Travelers' tickets.
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	Actual number.		Per hundred houses.				
					(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM ...	235,240	2,4,818	240,793	224,004	3,525,310	3,322,135	54	51	7,7.5	91,157	100,819
<i>British Territory</i> ..	228,123	218,073	232,843	216,310	3,433,086	3,237,481	53	50	7,200	90,757	98,519
RAJSHAHI DIVISION	66,167	62,348	65,080	59,374	920,495	800,513	50	44	1,670	14,353	42,015
Bajshahi ...	12,232	11,783	12,365	11,797	162,840	156,600	53	51	72	1,475	6,121
Dinajpur ...	5,700	5,360	5,730	5,244	68,300	67,330	21	21	30	3,000	6,000
Jalpaiguri ...	6,350	5,608	6,080	3,316	24,125	38,073	60	21	500	600	8,100
Bangpur ...	18,873	1,207	17,730	17,047	231,745	231,864	54	52	660	1,660	10,300
Bogra ...	5,930	5,900	6,000	5,985	87,200	85,200	52	51	37	461	3,780
Pabna ...	9,286	8,770	9,547	9,224	146,530	130,771	55	53	331	4,633	2,700
Malda ...	7,637	7,196	9,530	6,761	90,745	97,075	55	54	40	3,000	5,000
DACCA DIVISION	79,269	76,517	80,503	75,804	1,205,009	1,162,006	51	52	1,055	43,835	19,219
Dacca ...	19,109	18,850	19,410	18,470	235,150	233,991	53	52	45	10,485	4,563
Mymensingh ...	25,968	24,571	26,610	25,116	410,174	401,601	54	52	181	2,585	2,865
Faridpur ...	16,530	16,136	16,579	14,961	238,757	229,077	57	54	337	12,751	8,260
Bakarganj ...	17,632	16,960	17,964	17,257	232,828	245,937	50	49	101	18,014	3,525
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	31,272	30,590	33,108	31,156	522,213	512,378	53	52	603	15,019	13,425
Tippera ...	15,087	14,822	14,818	14,431	220,663	218,103	53	52	134	10,130	6,180
Nonkhali ...	6,180	5,768	8,140	6,579	123,300	121,510	53	52	77	931	1,245
Chittagong ...	9,400	9,397	9,400	9,396	175,500	170,415	55	54	477	2,553	5,000
Chittagong Hill Tracts	605	605	750	750	2,350	2,350	8	8	10	1,000	1,000
BURMA VALLEY AND HILL DISTRICTS	26,332	25,343	27,936	26,361	403,213	386,105	55	53	1,164	7,010	10,783
Cachar ...	3,200	3,071	4,105	3,623	50,725	57,270	53	51	294	1,750	2,700
Sylhet ...	20,892	20,256	23,630	20,380	283,835	273,543	56	54	602	4,760	4,783
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1,100	1,000	1,031	800	31,413	30,000	64	61	147	200	1,500
Naga Hills ...	555	453	1,530	958	17,550	14,902	42	36	25	...	1,000
Lushai Hills ...	585	563	500	535	10,000	10,390	60	59	96	800	800
ASSAM VALLEY DISTRICTS	25,435	23,375	26,156	23,615	386,206	368,879	53	51	2,673	10,040	13,073
Goalpara ...	4,102	4,055	4,080	3,031	56,500	50,018	51	51	231	2,880	3,795
Kamrup ...	5,835	4,735	5,350	4,700	73,700	72,000	55	54	160	1,500	1,700
Darrang ...	2,643	2,502	2,856	2,856	46,311	42,916	53	49	490	1,300	1,400
Nowgong ...	3,200	3,808	2,700	2,662	34,150	33,371	55	54	150	1,000	500
Sibsagar ...	5,280	5,092	6,335	5,532	92,405	87,750	58	55	537	2,460	3,435
Lakhimpur ...	3,630	3,594	4,080	3,191	65,000	56,975	55	49	1,100	850	2,000
Garo Hills ...	705	649	745	743	18,100	16,740	50	51	15	50	243
Feudatory States	6,713	6,245	7,950	7,754	83,233	84,654	73	75	438	400	2,300
Hill Tippera ...	3,745	3,722	4,255	4,053	23,983	23,204	56	54	400	400	600
Manipur ...	2,970	2,523	3,725	3,701	64,250	61,450	93	89	38	...	1,700

Statement III.—District Census charges.

District or State.	District office establishment.	House numbering.	Remuneration of census officers.	Travelling allowance of census officers.	Local purchase of stationery.	Postage.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM	258 11 6	12 0 0	970 9 8	370 12 0	275 1 6	309 2 0	215 2 9	1,058 12 7	3,370 4 0
(i) British Territory	6 0 0	970 9 8	370 12 0	275 1 6	209 2 0	215 2 9	1,058 12 7	3,105 8 6
RAJSHAHI DIVISION	125 12 0	8 15 6	4 14 0	5 6 0	110 12 9	257 12 3
Rajshahi	53 7 0	...	...	...	...	53 7 0
Dinajpur	21 5 0	...	...	...	...	21 5 0
Jalpaiguri	19 0 0	...	...	...	...	19 0 0
Rangpur	8 8 0	...	...	22 15 0	31 7 0
Bogra
Pabna	32 0 0	0 7 6	4 14 0	...	87 18 9	125 3 3
Malda	5 6 0	...	5 6 0
DACCA DIVISION	17 6 8	41 9 0	...	...	48 3 6	463 2 9	670 5 11
Dacca	111 4 9	111 4 9
Mymensingh	17 6 8	11 0 0	...	...	23 9 6	76 15 9	128 15 11
Faridpur	30 9 0	...	...	22 14 0	218 1 9	271 8 9
Bakerganj	1 12 0	56 12 6	58 8 6
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	28 1 6	18 8 9	16 0 0	21 2 0	10 10 0	84 6 3
Tippera	2 8 0	10 10 0	13 2 0
Noakhali
Chittagong
Chittagong Hill Tracts	28 1 6	18 8 9	16 0 0	18 10 0	...	81 4 3
BURMA VALLEY AND HILL DISTRICTS	...	6 0 0	741 13 11	142 11 6	186 5 6	23 10 0	117 4 0	261 6 10	1,479 3 9
Cachar	29 0 0	29 0 0
Sylhet	25 10 0	33 12 9	23 10 0	39 13 0	127 3 0	250 0 9
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	5 8 0	480 0 0	...	75 0 0	...	75 0 0	9 8 9	645 0 0
Naga Hills	261 13 11	117 1 6	23 6 9	...	2 7 0	71 11 10	476 9 0
Lushai Hills	...	0 8 0	...	...	54 2 0	...	...	24 0 0	78 10 0
ASSAM VALLEY DISTRICTS	211 5 1	32 10 0	61 3 9	164 10 0	23 3 3	212 12 3	705 13 4
Goalpara
Kamrup	15 13 9	17 6 6	10 13 3	94 8 9	133 10 3
Darrang	7 8 0	7 8 0
Nowgong	14 0 0	14 0 0
Sibsagar	34 0 0	10 10 0	18 2 0	62 12 0
Lakhimpur	32 10 0	27 5 0	113 3 6	...	49 15 0	223 1 6
Garo Hills	211 5 1	...	18 1 0	...	1 12 0	28 10 6	259 12 7
(ii) Feudatory States	258 11 6	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 11 6
Hill Tippera
Manipur State	258 11 6	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 11 6

* Not received.

CHAPTER II.—COMPILATION.

18. It was decided to follow generally the arrangements of 1901 with regard to slip-copying, *i.e.*, to have as much as possible done at district headquarters. It was also necessary to form the nucleus of a staff at each central office and, to train the men, the slips of the districts where they were situated and of some others were copied in them: the location of these offices is referred to below.

General arrangements.

In the Assam report of 1901 it was recommended that the slips should be copied at district headquarters only except in Sylhet: but it was not originally intended to follow this recommendation. The result, however, was that Jorhat and Golaghat were the only subdivisions that copied their own slips. In Goalpara all the slips were copied at Dhubri, because the Deputy Commissioner was unable to guarantee copyists, accommodation or supervision at Goalpara: the Subdivisional Officer of North Lakhimpur was deputed for some frontier enquiries and at the Commissioner's request his slips were transferred to the divisional central office. I have no hesitation in advising my successor to have all slips copied at district headquarters in preference to subdivisional copying: their population is so small that trifling variations in sex, civil condition or religion upset the original arrangements for the supply of slips and delay is caused by meeting small supplementary indents: the officers in charge are inferior and the work is not sufficiently supervised.

Slips were copied at district headquarters with satisfactory results. If the circle system is in force in 1921 the experiment of copying at circle offices might be tried: it was done with the greatest success this time at tahsil headquarters in the Punjab.

The rules for slip-copying were issued in January 1911, so as to give the officers concerned time to read and digest them and to make suitable provision for the work. There was no dearth of men anywhere, but office accommodation in many places was somewhat scant: in Barisal the full staff of copyists could not be employed at any time for want of room and the work finished later than it would have done otherwise. The district Census Officer was usually put in charge and, where he was relieved of most other duties, he was able to show very good results. In Rajshahi not alone did I take away the Census Officer to act as Deputy Superintendent, but another officer was simultaneously transferred from the district: the result was that the slips were written almost without superior supervision with very bad results. In Dibrugarh the Deputy Commissioner was occupied exclusively with an outbreak on the frontier and our work was neglected by the officer in charge.

19. The great drawback was the difficulty of inspecting. In spite of a circular requesting District Officers to inspect the work summarily once a week, they, with a few exceptions, took no interest in the work. I was very busy with making preparations for sorting, as I did not have much time for this subject since I took over charge, and arranging to meet the emergent indents for slips about which I shall say more below. I inspected the central offices and sent out two Deputy Superintendents to inspect district offices. Between us we were able to test the work in all the districts (including those done in central offices) of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, of the Surma Valley (except two subdivisions), in four out of seven districts of the Rajshahi Division, and in two districts and three subdivisions of the Assam Valley. I think that a special Inspector should have been employed to inspect the work in the latter division. Partly owing to the small district staff and partly owing to neglect of rules and partly perhaps to want of intelligence, the work in the Assam Valley outside Gauhati and Nowgong and perhaps Dhubri was not by any means good: the employment of mandals as copyists also is not to be commended: there were more stupid mistakes and misreading of the rules there than in any other districts of the province.

Inspection.

20. Central offices were established at Dacca, Chittagong and Gauhati. At Dacca there were two, for the Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions, respectively: they were both located in the new Secretariat buildings. Here we were able to stay until the completion of sorting only, as Shillong offices began to move down from the beginning of September: we had to hire an office for compilation from September.

Location of central offices.

In Chittagong it was originally arranged that the still unfinished Government House would be lent for our office. Unfortunately for us it was suddenly decided in the end of January 1911 to complete the building: I received intimation of this only on my return from tour on 3rd February, barely six weeks before the commencement of slip-copying. The Commissioner and Collector advised against hiring the only available building, a jute godown, and we had to build a temporary office at once as the only alternative: through the courtesy of the Public Works Department the work was completed to time. It turned out to be a great mistake to locate an office at Chittagong; the offer of office accommodation was the main inducement. It was most difficult to get men there: the local people have too many opportunities for employment in the railway and jetties, while those in the Government offices apparently enjoy such ease and pecuniary advantages that not even apprentices receiving Rs. 10 per month could be induced to come to our office on Rs. 20: the prospect of no half holidays on Saturdays and Mondays for visits home was also too much for them. To outsiders the place has a notoriously bad name for being feverish, and they usually do find it unhealthy because they must live in the lower portion of the town. Hindus especially dislike it on account of the want of fresh water, fish and the difficulty of procuring milk: indeed things were so bad that the Deputy Superintendent himself told me he was starving in the place. I would advise my successor to try Comilla as the site of an office for that side of Bengal. It has the advantages of an abundant supply of men, of easy accessibility, and a deserved reputation for healthiness. The only drawback is want of office accommodation, and the only remedy is to build as I had to do at Chittagong. Sheds for 350 men with split bamboo roofs and walls and mat floors on earthen plinths and a good corrugated iron record-room should not cost more than Rs. 5,000. If there are buildings for hire in 1921, it will of course be much cheaper to hire.

In Gauhati a temporary office was built with a record-room for about Rs. 2,600. it is an excellent place for an office, as there are more literates there than in any other district in the valley.

I give herewith a statement showing the districts for which slips were copied and sorted in the central offices:—

	Districts whose slips were	
	Copied.	Sorted.
1	2	3
Dacca	Dacca, Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri, Bogra.	Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions.
Chittagong	Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Cachar, Hill Tippera, and Sylhet (Karimganj, Habiganj and South Sylhet subdivisions).	Chittagong division, Sylhet, Cachar, Lushai Hills, and Hill Tippera.
Gauhati	Kamrup, Garo Hills, and subdivisions Mangaldai and North Lakhimpur.	Assam Valley Division, Naga Hills, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and Manipur.

An explanation is required for the inclusion of some of the above districts for slip-copying. At Jalpaiguri we could get neither copyists or accommodation. Bogra we took in as a small district, of which the sorting could start quickly: I do not think that there was much advantage in this, as sorting is done by boxes and not by districts, but the statistics for compilation were ready early. Cachar was done in Chittagong, because the Census Officer of the former district was appointed Deputy Superintendent there; the three Sylhet subdivisions on the railway were also taken there, because local copying was advisedly rejected: Hill Tippera State arranged that we should do their compilation. The outside districts done at Gauhati hardly require explanation. I would copy the Lakhimpur district slips there next time: the work was very badly and slowly done now. We drew the staff from Mangaldai and Kamrup.

As regards the sorting arrangements, there is little to be said except that it was fortunate we had accommodation to sort the Rajshahi Division slips at Dacca. If it is possible to do this in 1921, I would recommend it: if not, it is difficult to suggest a site in that division. I should say that Pabna would be more accessible by the next census. It was not easy to collect men in the other districts of the Rajshahi Division for copying this time.

SLIP-COPYING.

21. I have already referred to the general arrangements for copying slips. The scale of establishment prescribed was 50 copyists for one million of population, divided into gangs of 10 copyists each under the charge of a supervisor and an assistant supervisor. In most offices as soon as the work got into full swing the men filled up more slips than the supervisor and his assistant could check. I freely sanctioned additional checkers, but in several districts sanction to their employment was not applied for in time, with the result that copying got hopelessly ahead of checking and sorting. It should be emphasised more strongly in the rules the next time that as soon as the copyists turn out more slips than the supervisor and his assistant can cope with, additional checkers should be freely employed in anticipation of sanction. In no circumstances whatever should comparing and sorting fall behind copying. In two or three districts the latter precaution was not observed: in Dibrugarh checking and sorting took over a month after the date when copying was reported as finished, and the officer in charge went so far as to say that he did not see how the rules could be followed.

There were in all 24 copying offices, including 3 central offices and 2 at subdivisional headquarters. In the central offices the work was under four Deputy Superintendents, all officers of the Provincial Civil Service, of whom two were at Dacca, where the office was managed throughout as a joint one. In almost every other place the Census Officer was in direct charge. In a few places Sub-Deputy Collectors supervised where the work was not heavy, *e.g.*, in Sylhet sadar and in the Sibsagar subdivisions. Outside the central offices the record-keeper and supervisors were men deputed from the district office: the rest of the staff were outsiders. In the Assam Valley mandals were employed in Tezpur, Nowgong, and the Sibsagar subdivisions: in Gauhati I barred mandals, and in Dibrugarh they were not available because the district was under settlement. The employment of mandals is in my opinion a mistake: they dislike the work and their small deputation allowance is no inducement; they are dragged away from their lots, where they usually have their homes, and lose their freedom of action and occasion for douceurs. I have had a good deal of experience of mandals on settlement and my experience of their slackness in office has been confirmed. There should be a sufficient supply of literates in all these districts to enable my successor to avoid mandals, unless the work is done at circle headquarters where mandals might be usefully employed. In any case the only possible method of getting good outturns is that of piece-work; this is true all over the province. I had to stop monthly payments at Dibrugarh on account of the bad results.

In the central offices, Dacca and Chittagong, the whole staff except the head assistant were outsiders: in Gauhati I got some kanungoes who had served with me on settlement as Inspectors: the supervisors and copyists were all outsiders.

On the suggestion of Rai Bahadur Jamini Mohan Das, the senior Deputy Superintendent, separate sets of rules for supervisors and copyists were drawn up; the latter were in the vernacular and were pasted on the sides of the pigeon-holes. I would recommend this procedure for next census. Of course a great deal of the instruction had to be given orally.

22. The general rate of pay for copyists was 6 pice per hundred slips, *i.e.*, at the rate of Rs. 12 per month for an average outturn of 500 per day, except in the tea districts of the Assam Valley where 400 was taken as a standard for coolies. In Dibrugarh the work began with a monthly rate of Rs. 10 which I changed to piece-work: in Tezpur outsiders were given pay at the rate of Rs. 12 which worked out to 5 pice per hundred. In the Naga Hills the copyists received 6 pice per hundred, in the Lushai Hills Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per month, and in Shillong Rs. 20 per month: I really do not see why the Khasi copyists should not do piece-work. Official supervisors were given one-fifth of their pay as deputation allowance, non-officials got Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 and their assistants Rs. 15 per month.

23. Statement I attached to this chapter gives the number of copyists in each office and their average daily outturn. The work in the hill districts was well and speedily done, the Naga Hills being the first and Lushai Hills the second to finish. The best all-round outturn was in Faridpur and the next in Malda. The outturn in the central offices looks less than it really

was owing to the large staff which had to be trained and the necessity of starting sorting quickly, with the result that the remainder of the copying was somewhat dragged out. The outturns of Gauhati and Nowgong show that good work can be done in the Assam Valley if the supervision is good: in Nowgong mandals were employed. Tezpur shows the worst outturn in the province, though it was the best in 1901, a result which Mr. Allen attributed to the administrative abilities of the superior officer in charge: there has been a sad falling away since then.

The progress in the province as a whole is shown herewith: the standard outturn of 500 a day was practically reached all round.

1. The date on which slip-copying was		2. The average number of slips copied daily			The maximum number of copyists employed. week ending 29th April.
(a) Commenced.	(b) Completed.	(a) During the first week ending 26th March.	(b) When the work was in full swing; ending 29th April.	(c) The general average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
16th March 1911.	10th June 1911.	378	601	499	1,701

24. The standard abbreviations were adopted, *i.e.*, a cipher for infants in column 7, a tick in column 12 for district born, a dash in column 14 for illiterate and for literate, and the letter *i* for those literate in English. The particular abbreviations sanctioned for this province were:—

Column 8, Caste.

Bajshahi Pabna.	and	Brahman	... ব	Goalpara	...	Brahman	... ব
		Namasudra	... নম			Rajbansi	... রা
		Kaibartta	... কৈ				
Dinajpur Malda.	and	Rajbansi	... রা	Kamrup	...	Brahman	... ব
		Santal	... সা			Kachari	... ক
Jalpaiguri Bogra.	and	Bajbansi	... রা	Darrang	...	Brahman	... ব
Rangpur	...	Rajbansi	... রা			Kachari	... ক
		Namasudra	... নম	Nowgong	...	Brahman	... ব
Dacca, Mymen- singh, Faridpur and Bakarganj.		Brahman	... ব			Mikir	... মি
		Kayastha	... কা			Lalung	... ল
		Namasudra	... নম	Sibsagar	...	Brahman	... ব
Tippera	...	Brahman	... ব			Ahom	... আ
		Kayastha	... কা	Chutiya	... ছু		
Noakhali	...	Namasudra	... নম	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.		Khasi	... K
Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Chakma	... চা			Synteng	... S
		Tipara	... টি	Garro Hills	...	Garro	... গা
Hill Tippera	...	Tipara	... টি			Manipur	...	Brahman	... ব
Cacha- Sylhet.	and	Brahman	... ব	Khatiri	... খ		
		Namasudra	... নম	Lakhimpur	...	Ahom	... আ
						Kachari	... ক

Column 9, 10 and 11.

প = rent-receiver (খাজানা পায়).

In permanently-settled districts...দ } = rent-payer (খাজানা দেয়).

In temporarily-settled districts...খব }

Assam Valley...কদ | =revenue-payer { কর দেয় }

Cachar ...রদ | =revenue-payer { রাজস্ব দেয় }

All districts কৃষ = field labourer (কৃষী মজুর).

Column 13.—Language.

অ = Assamese.

ব = Bengali.

ম = Manipuri (in Manipur and Cachar).

ল = Lushai (in Lushai Hills only).

In Shillong where the slips were copied in English from Khasi school-books, a special set of abbreviations was sanctioned on the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner.

25. I have referred in the beginning of the first chapter to the breakdown in slip-printing. The Dacca Central Jail Press took up the work

Supply of slips.

about a middle of January and all the first supply of slips was in the districts by the beginning of March at the latest. This supply was based on the figures of the last census *plus* ten per cent. in all cases and *plus* twenty per cent. in the hill districts for each category. As soon as the provincial totals were known, another supply was at once ordered in proportion of sex and religion to all districts where the increase exceeded ten per cent. But these took a little time to despatch and after the 7th or 8th March began a most exciting period. It will be understood that we just managed to get the first supply of slips despatched in time: by the time the Census Officer opened them, the district provincial totals became known and if he had not the full number necessary for this, he immediately began to telegraph for further supplies. In such cases I was able to reply that the extra supply based on the provisional totals was being sent. In many other cases the officer in charge took it for granted that our indent must have been based on guess-work and he tried to guess to his own satisfaction, with the result that we received most extravagant indents. It would be advisable to put it into the slip-copying rules that the first indent of slips is based on the population by sex, religion and civil condition of the last census *plus* ten or fifteen per cent., and that a further proportional supply will be sent as soon as the provisional totals are known: after that indents may be sent in, but only when based on sound reasoning which should be explained. With the original slips were despatched the slip-copying registers: we soon began to receive the most fanciful indents for some of these. For example, in a district with 620 circles for which 700 copies of Register A were sent, before the end of March we had a demand for 500 more copies: it would be well to emphasise in the rules the number of copies of each register form necessary, giving the basis of the supply and to point that no waste can be allowed. Our supply of register forms was ample.

The delay in starting slip printing, which must be attributed to the vain promises of the contractor, hampered us from the beginning. The inaccessibility of Dacca was another drawback and the indents came in so quickly that I was unable to establish reserve depôts. Eventually I was able to transfer slips from one office to another and save some printing. Apart from ordinary variations in religion and civil condition, the sudden changes in some districts were startling. In Goalpara apparently 60,000 persons, who were Animists in 1901, had become Hindus, while the total population increased by 30 per cent. mostly by Muhammadan immigration. The Census Officer did not explain this for some time and I am afraid that I did not believe in his indents until he explained. The unfortunate thing was that in most cases the supplementary indent was framed by the record-keeper, who based it on the supply he had, without taking into account the slips in the pigeon-holes, while the Census Officer took the record-keeper's guess without the slightest check. The rules should contain a direction to the Census Officer that he is responsible for all indents and that he should give his reasons for them.

In other places accidents happened: some of the boxes containing the original indent for Dinajpur got broken on the train and the railway track was strewn with slips for miles: in several places north-westerns broke down the scanty walls of the offices and scattered the slips irretrievably. These accidents could not be foreseen.

When I look back on the period from the middle of March to the end of April 1911, it seems to be a horrid nightmare in which we were deluged with showers of frantic telegrams from the Census Officers, all lamenting that work was all but stopped and their demands were unsatisfied. Everything was against us: even the smallness of the staff at the Dacca railway parcel office stood in our way, and parcels of slips from the press were sometimes kept a week before despatch: this I found out when it was too late to do anything. The engine of the jail press broke down in April and the stereo-plates got worn out at the end of that month. The jail press itself had a bad reputation and the superior Prisons authorities were not pleased with the new work that was thrown on it: in the press itself we met with hearty assistance and by the courtesy of Major Parry, the Superintendent, and the energy of Mr. Durcan, Deputy Superintendent, and of Mr. Scott, Foreman in charge, we were able to fee the ravening hands of the copyists. I am sure that if our bad state had been better known, we should not have been so rushed, but copyists on piece-work will not stay idle. By May we began to get into clear water, as the work in the smaller districts was completed.

The moral of all this trouble is that the slips and registers should be all ready and printed before December: the original supply should be distributed in January and a stock to meet extra demands, as shown by the provisional totals, should be ready for despatch as soon as each district figures come in. As I have already explained, the difficulty with slips is the cutting and counting, not the printing: my successor should satisfy himself that next printers understand what they undertake and have the means to carry it out.

I give herewith a statement showing the number of slips actually copied in each office, the number used including wastage, and the number supplied. It appears from the press accounts that we actually had printed 39,632,297 slips in all, of which 790,356 were left in stock: in other words, we printed 14·6 per cent. more than the population and had 2·3 per cent. surplus. The total excess printed agrees approximately with the excess in Bengal in 1901 and should serve as a standard for the next time.

Office.	Total number of			Wastage.	Balance.
	Slips supplied.	Slips copied.	Slips used.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	11,230,123	9,894,358	9,761,148	366,790	1,468,975
Chittagong	4,236,926	3,868,130	3,912,711	44,581	324,215
Gauhati	1,497,687	1,099,502	1,229,702	130,200	267,985
Faridpur	2,447,570	2,125,526	2,294,702	168,544	153,500
Barisal	2,482,680	2,432,218	2,439,250	7,032	43,430
Comilla	2,478,170	2,434,215	2,434,470	255	43,700
Noakhali	1,342,780	1,304,010	1,309,562	5,552	33,218
Rajshahi	1,724,017	1,488,186	1,436,559	3,373	237,458
Dinajpur	2,219,260	1,691,745	1,710,000	18,205	509,260
Rangpur	2,415,800	2,391,205	2,405,700	14,495	10,100
Pabna	1,594,550	1,431,820	1,480,717	48,897	113,833
Malda	1,103,715	1,006,800	1,032,284	25,484	71,431
Sylhet	1,158,554	1,006,090	1,006,090	...	152,464
Shillong	300,255	235,495	242,741	7,246	57,514
Kohima	166,480	150,815	157,270	6,455	9,210
Aijal	108,960	91,634	100,860	9,226	8,10
Dhubri	618,903	602,639	602,817	128	1,086
Tezpur	252,732	207,649	217,124	9,475	35,603
Nowgong	304,960	304,458	304,458	...	502
Sibsagar } Jorhat } Golaghat }	783,544	692,021	693,906	1,885	89,638
Dibrugarh	458,345	370,279	371,245	966	87,100
Manipur	358,660	346,430	353,500	7,070	5,1
TOTAL	39,279,671	34,670,325	35,540,184	875,859	3,733,481

For the benefit of my successor I append herewith also a statement showing the number of forms supplied to each slip-copying office: they were ample in every case, provided that there was no extravagance.

Statement showing the number of forms supplied to each slip-copying office.

Name of office.	Register I.	Register II.	Register III.	Register IV.	Register V.	Register VI.	Register VII.	Labels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	7,855			1,472	452	463	184	51,400
Chittagong ...	2,000			570	99	86	20	22,000
Gauhati ...	550			165	28	23	32	5,900
Faridpur ...	925			321	42	37	12	10,500
Barisal ...	1,200			345	57	52	12	13,700
Comilla ...	880			318	41	46	12	10,000
Noakhali ...	640			172	29	25	12	6,500
Bajshahi ...	750			220	36	37	12	8,600
Dinajpur ...	625			234	29	47	12	7,000
Rangpur ...	1,150	Manuscript.	Manuscript.	324	53	51	12	13,000
Pabna ...	560			214	26	28	12	6,400
Malda ...	400			132	18	24	12	4,500
Sylhet ...	1,080			135	26	25	12	6,100
Shillong ...	80			30	4	3	12	800
Kohima ...	30			16	1	2	12	300
Aijal ...	40			15	2	2	12	300
Dhubri ...	315			72	15	13	24	3,400
Tezpur ...	90			25	4	4	12	900
Nowgong ...	200			40	9	3	12	2,100
Sibsagar ...	110			34	5	4	12	1,200
Jorhat ...	130			34	6	4	12	1,400
Golaghat ...	100			28	4	4	12	900
Dibrugarh ...	130			42	6	5	12	1,300
Manipur ...	160			43	8	7	12	1,800
TOTAL ...	20,000			5,000	1,000	1,000	500	180,000

26. Generally the standard rules were followed faithfully. With regard to sorting by sex and religion I found that a lot of time was wasted in the beginning, much to the disgust of the copyists, in comparing and sorting for sex and religion: in fact, the Dacca copyists, went on strike over this. We hit on the excellent plan of making the copyist sort by sex and religion while reading out the slips to the supervisor: this was quite easy and worked well: instead of putting down the slips in a heap as he read each one, he placed them in piles by sex: it was no trouble to pick out the religions by the colour of the slips. This saved a lot of time and reconciled the men to checking. In Dacca the copyists took the slips direct from the record-keeper: I think, on the whole, the standard rule by which the supervisor receives slips from the record-keeper and distributes them to his gang is better, even though it throws more work on the supervisor. It has been suggested that the record-keeper should have an assistant to test the sorting of slips when they are returned to him: under the present rules he was to test only one bundle, but this is not sufficient. There is a good deal to say for the suggestion that the copyist should read out the enumeration book entries and the supervisor hold the slips, but the danger is that entries of literacy may escape notice: I was tempted to try this, but did not for fear of wasting time by changing procedure. There should be clear rules regarding double infirmities and above all on the subject of separate infirmity slips: in Rajshahi only one slip was used for infirm persons, the infirmity being entered in column 9: if the person was a worker, he was thus deprived of his occupation: all the entries had to be copied over again.

The mistakes generally found were omissions of secondary occupations, non-district birth places and literacy. On the whole, mistakes in choosing the wrong slip for sex, civil condition and religion were not many: but some were not detected

until the slips came to be sorted for the tables. As regards testing, the rule that the officer in charge should test 10 per cent. of the books was observed generally. The weekly return prescribed showed the number of entries tested: I think it would be better to show the number of slips tested. It would appear that in the province about 12 per cent. of the entries were tested by officers in charge and inspectors and that the percentage of mistakes found was 0·03. I think that in districts with over a $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions population, an inspector might be allowed.

Discretion might be given to the officer in charge to permit the abbreviation of uselessly long descriptions of occupations. The discretion given to correct obvious mistakes was well used on the whole, but in Tezpur the officer in charge interpreted it as giving him the power to alter the entry of religion from Animist to Hindu and *vice versa* in the case of people whom he thought were wrongly entered from their caste: this is an example of wrong-headed keenness.

Taking the work all round, it was done with very great accuracy: we reached a weekly provincial outturn of over 5 million slips, of which over $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions were copied in the Dacca office, but this speed did not interfere with the general accuracy. It is when sorting for the tables is taken in hand that the accuracy of the work is proved, and we had not to refer an excessively large number of entries. Of course mistakes in the registers and slips escaped notice until their slips came to the central offices, but, considering everything, they were not too numerous and most, if not all, of them were discovered quickly and set right.

27. The annexed statement shows the cost of copying the slips per thousand in each of the offices. Shillong was the most expensive and was followed in order by Gauhati, Chittagong, Dibrugarh, Aijal and Dhubri. Nowgong and the Sibsagar subdivisions were wonderfully cheap on account of the employment of mandals.

Cost of slip-copying.

Slip-copying offices.	Number of slips (i.e., total population).	Total expenditure.	Expenditure per 1,000 slips.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dacca	9,373,051	17,288 0 10	1 13 6
Chittagong	3,858,556	8,435 3 3	2 3 0
Gauhati	1,096,174	2,630 11 8	2 6 3
Faridpur	2,121,914	2,971 1 1	1 6 5
Barisal	2,428,911	4,189 15 0	1 11 7
Comilla	2,430,193	3,646 14 1	1 8 0
Noakhali	1,302,090	2,260 11 1	1 11 9
Rajshahi	1,480,587	2,571 7 6	1 11 9
Dinajpur	1,687,863	2,658 7 2	1 9 2
Rangpur	2,385,830	3,403 8 4	1 6 10
Pabna	1,428,536	2,015 12 2	1 6 7
Malda	1,004,159	1,691 1 4	1 10 11
Sylhet	1,003,454	1,826 14 8	1 13 2
Shillong	235,069	663 12 1	2 13 2
Kohima	149,823	266 12 10	1 12 6
Aijal	91,204	194 7 4	2 2 1
Dhubri	600,643	1,224 9 0	2 0 7
Tezpur	207,155	394 15 4	1 14 6
Nowgong	303,596	154 13 0	0 8 2
Sibsagar	240,158	156 14 7	0 10 5
Jorhat	254,645	207 10 3	0 13 1
Golaghat	195,406	166 15 3	0 13 8
Dibrugarh	360,783	801 8 5	2 2 8
Manipur	346,222	661 14 10	1 14 7

SORTING.

28. Sorting was done only at the central offices, where the previous slip-copying staff was expanded as the slips came in from the districts: but Table XV-E was done completely under my own supervision at Dacca. Sorting actually commenced in a small way at the beginning of May, but it was not until June that work got into full swing at Gauhati and Dacca and it took till July to get the full staff at Chittagong. At Dacca we had 660 sorters eventually, under 66 supervisors, 4 Assistant Inspectors and 10 Inspectors: at Chittagong the full number was 325 sorters under similar supervision, and at

Gauhati 135. Great difficulty was experienced at Chittagong in recruiting the staff : slip copyists who worked at Comilla, Noakhali and Sylhet formed most of the new comers : similarly at Dacca we got men from Faridpur and Barisal. At Gauhati there were plenty of men, but of very low educational standard : however they were usually so stupid that they did not rise to fudging, which was a better result than securing the clever knaves who were discovered in some instances in other offices. I think that we tried to do too much at Dacca: it would be advisable next time to restrict the central office there to the Dacca Division : the slips of the Chittagong Division could be sorted at Comilla, those of Rajshahi at Pabna or perhaps at Murshidabad, as was the case in 1901. The Assam slips could be all done at Gauhati, but I think that at the next census there should be a central office for either division ; as Sylhet will then be on the railway, there is no reason why the Surma Valley and Hill Districts slips should not be sorted there.

Sorters were paid at the rate of Rs. 15 per month, subject to fines limited to Rs. 5 and rewards limited to Rs. 3. This system gave less trouble than payment by piece-work and was more popular with the men, while it was practically as efficient as the other method.

29. Statement II at the end of this chapter shows the progress of sorting. It is difficult to lay down standards, because not alone do the tables vary in difficulty, but the capability of the sorters varies a great deal also. In Gauhati the average time taken to sort 30,000 slips for all the tables was 44·3 days. At Dacca the rate for Table VII, the first undertaken according to the rules, was much below the standard prescribed by the Census Commissioner, while that for Table X was much higher. On the whole, the Census Commissioner's standards were pretty accurate and could be attained with proper supervision.

30. The rules of the Code were strictly followed. We did not have the instructions printed on the back of the tickets, but printed rules in the vernacular were pasted on to each of the sorters' two boxes. In Gauhati no difficulties were experienced in the preliminary verification of the number of slips, which were very carefully sorted by sex and religion in the district offices. In Dacca it was found in cases that the sorters accepted without verification the figures given in Register I, and I approve of the suggestion of the senior Deputy Superintendent, Rai Bahadur Jamini Mohan Das, that each sorter should be given a printed form to show the number of slips in his two boxes, with the usual references to the district, thana, circle number and a certificate at the foot to be signed by the sorter and his supervisor that the number found was reconciled with the number shown in Register I. Another suggestion is that the check mentioned in clause 1, rule 29, Chapter III, of the Imperial Census Code, should be more thorough and that for caste, birth place and language every male ticket should be compared with the corresponding female ticket : short notes should be made on the back of the ticket explaining all discrepancies and the Inspector should sign a certificate that the male and female tickets had been compared and explained: I think that this is very sound. If this rule had been adopted this time, we should have been spared a lot of resorting in Chittagong. Too much stress cannot be laid on the rule that sorters must not classify and the only method of securing accuracy is that mentioned in Chapter XII of the Report volume as having been used at Gauhati : no matter how similar the entries may be, they must be sorted separately.

In the case of Khasi and Jaintia Hills we had to have the statistics of literacy re-abstracted : as the schedules were in Khasi, it was possible to do this only in Shillong and to save time I had the work done on the old tick system. I would note for the benefit of my successor that it would have been much simpler to re-abstract on the slip system in all cases.

Tables VII and VIII were found to be fairly easy : references to the districts regarding unmarried Animistic females of 20 should not have been made in Gauhati : the rule in the Code was a general direction, which could have been modified by local conditions. Tables X and XI were difficult for tea gardens and in the Assam Valley : if the enumeration supervisors at least could be provided with lists of the districts of India, a certain amount of vagueness regarding birth place would be avoided. Table XIII was difficult and in Gauhati the Deputy Superintendent gave up the prescription of the Code that the 30 most numerous castes of the previous census should be first sorted for, as he found that this led the sorters into classifying : I am not sure, however, that stricter supervision would not have cured this. Table XV was, of course, the most difficult of all : in Gauhati the Deputy Superintendent personally tested all the items of classification : so far as I could see, the work was carefully supervised in Dacca ; in Chittagong the fatal error of entering in the sorting tickets English translations of the entries on the slips was adopted : this prevented us from subsequently verifying the work, and we had to take the word of the Deputy Superintendent that

he had himself tested all the entries. I need hardly say that the procedure was an absolute disobedience of the rules and was adopted without my knowledge in the hurry to close the office so as to allow the Deputy Superintendent to be transferred to other duty under the orders of Government.

31. As the rules stood, we sorted Christians and "other" religions by districts.

Sorting of Christians, etc. This suited the general lines of the tables, but I made a mistake in not treating North Cachar subdivision as a separate district for sorting purposes. It must belong to the Hills' natural division and complete separate statistics were required for the subsidiary tables to the chapters of the report. As it was, several of the subsidiary tables of my report are defective in that they do not show North Cachar figures separately. In another way also we were handicapped by the rule. We were directed by Government to show literates by thanas in Provincial Table II instead of the statistics suggested by the Government of India. We were consequently unable to give figures of Christian and "other" literates by thanas and could show them only for districts.

My successor should take care to see that district sorting of these minor religions does not affect the completeness of the statistics he is to produce.

TABULATION.

32. District abstracts of each table were prepared in Dacca and Gauhati, but

General. Chittagong failed us here also, in spite of strict orders. These abstracts and the compilation registers were checked in my office at Dacca. The only trouble that I subsequently experienced was in connection with Assam Table XIII which came to me at Shillong badly checked and wrongly classified, and I had to do the whole table over again myself. No special difficulties were experienced in this branch of the work.

STATEMENT I.—COPYING OF SLIPS.

Office.	Population dealt with.	Average number of copyist.	Date of		Average daily outturn per head.
			Commencement.	Completion.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	9,126,670	300	17th Mar. 1911	27th May 1911	493
Chittagong	3,799,792	134	23rd Mar. 1911	2nd June 1911	460
Gauhati	1,087,064	46	16th Mar. 1911	6th May 1911	525
Faridpur	2,121,863	62	16th Mar. 1911	17th May 1911	637
Barisal	2,428,923	68	23rd Mar. 1911	1st June 1911	585
Comilla	2,430,390	83	17th Mar. 1911	29th May 1911	463
Noakhali	1,302,124	46	16th Mar. 1911	17th May 1911	529
Rajshahi	1,477,261	46	17th Mar. 1911	31st May 1911	500
Dinajpur	1,687,880	65	16th Mar. 1911	16th May 1911	516
Bangpur	2,385,207	71	17th Mar. 1911	2nd June 1911	503
Pabna	1,423,273	59	17th Mar. 1911	6th May 1911	588
Malda	1,004,161	35	17th Mar. 1911	10th May 1911	611
Sylhet	1,003,454	29	17th Mar. 1911	8th June 1911	476
Shillong	235,080	15	21st Mar. 1911	8th May 1911	371
Kohima	149,617	22	17th Mar. 1911	6th Apl. 1911	378
Aizal	91,206	8	21st Mar. 1911	17th Apl. 1911	504
Dhubri	600,646	22	17th Mar. 1911	31st May 1911	420
Tezpur	207,153	13	17th Mar. 1911	23rd May 1911	285
Nowgong	303,596	13	17th Mar. 1911	1st May 1911	499
Sibsagar	240,449	18	17th Mar. 1911	17th Apl 1911	445
Jorhat	254,352	14	16th Mar. 1911	6th May 1911	453
Golaghat	195,253	15	17th Mar. 1911	25th Apl. 1911	394
Dibrugarh	369,717	15	16th Mar. 1911	10th June 1911	330
Manipur	346,271	44	14th Mar. 1911	30th Mar 1911	492

STATEMENT II.—SORTING.

Period.	Number of units sorted for Table No.																
	VI	VII.	IX	X	XI.	XII.	XII-A	XIII.	XIV	XV-A.	XV-B.	XV-C.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Up to end of May 1911	44	38	5	18	21	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	108	83	57	75	77	..	..	63	53	23	20	20	44	..	..	..
July	120	127	116	114	118	16	16	123	104	101	103	161	101	17	17	17	
August	70	94	165	155	126	13	13	147	185	218	219	221	197	12	12	12	
Total	342	342	312	342	342	29	29	312	342	312	342	342	342	29	29	29	

NOTE.—For Tables XII, XII-A, XVII and XVIII the district is the unit of sorting. In all other cases it is the thana or town.

CHAPTER III.—COST

33. There are two statements appended to this chapter, of which Statement I shows the actual expenditure under the treasury heads of account, *i.e.*, the actual extra cost to Government of the census, while Statement II classes the expenditure under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner and contrasts the actual extra cost to Government with the expenditure shown in our accounts. The difference is due to the fact that in the latter are shown the total amounts drawn without making any allowance for expenditure which would have had to be incurred, whether there was a census or not. For example, in the latter the whole of my pay and deputation allowance was included, whereas the Accounts Department debited to Census (1) my deputation allowance and (2) the acting allowance given to the most junior officer who received acting promotion on account of my deputation. Similarly only the deputation allowance of permanent clerks deputed to census duty and the acting allowance of the lowest man in the chain of temporary promotions in their office were considered by the Accounts Department as debitable to Census.

Our accounts were verified monthly by the Accounts Department and the discrepancies between them and their own accounts were reconciled: a combined return was then submitted monthly to the Census Commissioner. I found that this reconciliation was no easy matter, mainly owing to the inadequate arrangements made in the Dacca Accounts office, the original statements of which were almost invariably incorrect and entailed in many cases a lengthy correspondence. I would suggest that, if possible, special arrangements should be made next time in the Accounts office to ensure adequate check, at least during the year in which slip-copying and sorting takes place, and that any extra cost incurred should be debited to Census.

34. It should be promised that the statements include the whole of the expenditure in Eastern Bengal and Assam up to 31st March 1912 and thereafter the whole of the expenditure in Assam and the total cost of the establishment at Dacca until the office there was closed in August 1912: the only item of expenditure omitted is the cost of printing the Bengal Tables at Dacca, which will presumably be shown in the Bengal Report. The gross expenditure according to our accounts was Rs. 2,65,173-7-4 and the actual extra cost to Government according to the books of the Accounts Department was Rs. 2,14,896-11-5: the difference Rs. 50,276-11-11 has been explained above. The differences between the two methods of account are shown in detail under each head and sub-head in Statement II. I do not think that anything would be gained from a detailed examination of these figures: I need only repeat that the arrangements made in the Accounts Department for recording the actual expenditure under detailed sub-heads was not as good as it might have been and that we spent a good deal of time in pointing out inaccuracies. It is not improbable that the bills drawn in the districts did not show in all cases the proper sub-heads of debit, and this no doubt tended to increase the confusion. But the gross expenditure is accurate enough for all practical purposes, for there was no doubt of the main head, Census.

It is almost impossible to estimate accurately the cost per head of the Census of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The cost of printing the combined report for the Presidency of Bengal and the Province of Bihar and Orissa would have to be divided proportionately and the cost of the Bengal Tables volume, which was printed at Dacca and bound in Calcutta, would have to be added. The actual extra cost to Government in Eastern Bengal and Assam up to 31st March 1912 was Rs. 1,98,573-12-10 and not as given in paragraph 5 of the Introduction to the Assam Census Report: in 1912-13 the Accounts Department figures of expenditure in Assam amount to Rs. 8,844-14-9 and in Dacca to Rs. 7,477-15-10. On the whole I think that the only method of approximating to the actual cost per mille is to estimate it on the population of Eastern Bengal and Assam up to 31st March 1912, and thereafter on the population of Assam. On this basis the cost per mille in Eastern Bengal and Assam comes to Rs. 5-11-11. To the actual cost in Assam should be added Rs. 800, being one-third of the cost of the Dacca office until the Assam office clerks left the total cost for Assam thus comes to Rs. 9,644-14-9 or Rs. 1-5-1 per mille. Thus the cost per mille for the late province comes to Rs. 7-1-0, which differs by 9 pils from what I estimated in the Introduction to the Assam Report.

35. In Bengal in 1901 the estimated cost per mille was Rs. 5 and in Assam Rs. 11-11-1. That there was such a large difference was due in great measure to the greater population dealt with in Bengal which then contained over 78 millions, while Assam had a little over 6

Explanatory.

Review

Comparison with 1901.

millions. As I remarked in the Introduction to the Assam Report, the former low figure will probably never be reached again, because wages have increased considerably since 1901. It will be of no great advantage to pursue the comparison further, because the cost per mille depends so much on the population dealt with.

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

Main head.	Sub-head.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Total 1910-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SUPERINTENDENCE	.....	7,145 4 10	14,973 11 8	11,033 15 7	33,153 0 1
Personal charges ...	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to census duty.	2,581 7 6	3,718 0 0	2,547 12 4	8,847 3 10
Establishments	..	1,539 11 7	7,579 4 10	7,223 3 0	16,342 3 5
	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	832 8 3	6,605 2 11	6,590 3 0	14,027 14 2
	Deputation allowance of men deputed to census duty.	707 3 4	974 1 11	633 0 0	2,314 5 3
Travelling allowance	...	555 8 9	302 11 9	8 6 0	866 10 6
	(i) of officers ...	...	117 13 6	.	117 13 6
	(ii) of establishments ...	555 8 9	184 14 3	8 6 0	748 13 0
Contingencies ...	...	2,468 9 0	3,373 11 1	1,254 10 3	7,09 14 4
	Office rent		2,103 2 0	350 8 4	2,453 10 4
	Purchase and repair of furniture.	232 9 6	48 0 0	.	280 9 6
	Local purchase of stationery	88 7 3	140 12 0	66 12 0	295 15 3
	Postage and telegram charges	975 2 6	688 0 0	104 3 6	1,767 6 0
	Freight	345 6 0	162 13 6	180 13 4	687 0 10
	Miscellaneous	826 15 9	230 15 7	552 5 1	1,610 4 5
ENUMERATION ...	...	9,163 5 10	795 7 2	—2 14 9	9,955 14 3
Temporary establishment in district offices	...	709 11 3	257 10 3	26 13 2	994 2 9
	Remuneration of census officers.	450 0 0	196 9 4	26 13 3	703 6 7
	Travelling allowance of census officers.	229 11 3	61 0 11		290 12 2
Contingencies	....	8,453 10 7	537 12 11	—29 12 0	8,961 11 6
	Local purchase of stationery	6,551 0 11	—640 11 7	...	5,910 5 4
	Postage	188 15 6	20 6 6		2 9 6 0
	House numbering ...	0 8 0	...	...	0 8 0
	Freight	709 13 6	—12 9 0		697 4 6
	Miscellaneous	1,003 4 8	1,170 11 0	—29 12 0	2,144 3 8
ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.	.....	13,372 4 5	1,29,039 14 0	1,810 13 11	1,41,223 0 4
Establishment ...	.....	270 9 1	1,20,214 14 4	1,810 13 11	1,22,296 5 4
	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	270 9 1	1,16,291 6 1	1,419 6 5	1,17,981 5 7
	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to census duty.		3,688 8 0	...	3,688 8 0
	Travelling allowance ..		235 0 3	391 7 6	626 7 9
Contingencies	...	13,101 11 4	8,821 15 8		21,926 11 0
	Office rent	1,000 0 0	9 6 0	...	1,0 9 6 0
	Purchase and repair of furniture	473 0 0	1,495 11 3		1,968 11 3
	Local purchase of stationery	6,885 7 3	2,945 7 3		9,830 14 6

I.—Actual expenditure distributed under the head of account prescribed by the Comptroller General.—concluded.

Main Head.	Sub-head.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Total 1910-13.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Postage and telegram charges	1 6 0	315 7 0	.	316 13 0
	Freight	490 13 10	1,247 1 3	...	1,737 15 1
	Miscellaneous	4,251 0 3	2,811 14 11	...	7,062 15 2
PRINTING AND OTHER STATIONERY CHARGES.	.. ..	6,931 1 5	3,116 5 7	3,450 15 10	12,598 6 10
	Cost of stationery (including paper supplied from Central Stores.	1,085 13 0	21 0 0	...	1,106 13 0
	Carriage of stationery ..	306 14 6	265 12 0	...	572 10 6
	Printing	5,010 14 5	2,745 3 9	3,450 15 10	11,207 2 0
	(i) at Government presses...	4,143 7 2	1,728 8 2	3,304 0 4	9,175 15 8
	(ii) at private presses ..	867 7 3	1,016 11 7	146 15 6	2,031 2 4
	Despatching charges	—372 8 6	84 5 10	...	—2 8 2 8
	(i) Postage ... ..	...	46 7 0	...	46 7 0
	(ii) other charges ..	—372 8 6	37 14 10	...	—334 9 8
MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	.....	8,136 10 11	6,799 11 0	30 0 0	14,966 5 11
Acting allowance of officers in non-census offices.	.....	8,136 10 11	6,799 11 0	£0 0 0	14,966 5 11
	(i) Officers	7,989 8 11	5,798 11 2	...	13,788 4 1
	(ii) Establishment ...	147 2 0	1,000 15 10	30 0 0	1,178 1 10

II.—Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner, according to (a) Comptroller General's and (b) Departmental Accounts.

Main head.	Sub-head.	Expenditure according to Comptroller General's Accounts				Expenditure in 1910-1913 according to Departmental Accounts.		Difference.	Remarks.
		1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Total 1910-1913.	1910-1913.	1910-1913.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
A.—ENUMERATION.	... ..	9,183 7 4	1,914 4 0	—2 14 9	11,094 12 7	15,527 1 7	+4,432 15 0	
District charges.	...	9,163 5 10	795 7 2	—2 14 9	9,855 7 3	3,629 5	—6,326 12 10		
	1. District office establishment.	..	...	...	...	26 13 3	+26 13 3	
	2. Remuneration of Census Officers.	480 0 0	196 9 4	26 13 3	703 6 7	1,257 8 8	+584 2 1		
	3. Travelling allowance of Census Officers.	229 11 3	61 0 11	...	290 12 3	312 11 6	+51 15 4		
	4. Contingencies	8,453 10 7	537 12 11	—29 12 0	8,961 11 6	1,672 0 0	—6,289 11 6		
	(a) Petty stationery.	6,551 0 11	—640 11 7	...	5,910 5 4	269 9 0	5,640 12 4		
	(b) Postage (for transmission of returns).	188 15 6	20 6 6	...	209 6 0	207 3 0	—2 3 0		
	(c) House numbering.	0 8 0	...	...	0 8 0	160 7 0	+160 7 0	
	(d) Freight	709 13 6	—12 9 0	..	697 4 6	141 3 0	—556 1 6		
	(e) Miscellaneous	1,003 4 8	1,170 11 0	29 12 0	2,144 3 8	1,253 10 0	—890 9 8		

II.—Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner, according to (a) Comptroller General's and (b) Departmental Accounts.—continued.

Mainhead.	Sub-head.	Expenditure according to Comptroller General's Accounts.				Expenditure in 1910-1913 according to Departmental Accounts.	Difference.	Remarks.
		1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Total 1910-1913.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. Press charges	.....	Rs. a. p. 20 1 6	Rs. a. p. 1,118 12 10	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 1,138 14 4	Rs. a. p. 11,893 10 2	Rs. a. p. +10,759 11 10	
	5. Paper ...	...	...	...	...	8,015 2 1	+8,015 2 1	
	6. Carriage of paper to press.	2 1 6	...	...	2 1 6	346 0 0	+343 14 6	
	7. Printing ...	18 0 0	1,383 7 10	...	1,301 7 10	2,239 4 11	+937 13 1	
	(a) At Government presses.	...	...	...	...	718 3 10	+718 3 1	
	(b) At other presses.	18 0 0	1,253 7 10	...	1,301 7 10	1,521 1 1	+219 9 9	
	8. Despatching forms	...	-164 11 0	...	-164 11 0	1,298 3 2	+1,462 14 2	
B.—TABULATION OF THE RESULTS.	.....	13,338 4 4	1,37,132 3 7	1,310 13 11	1,52,326 5 10	1,86,380 2 7	+34,053 12 9	
III. Office charges	.....	13,372 4 5	1,29,408 9 4	1,310 13 11	1,44,591 11 8	1,73,075 14 9	+28,484 3 1	
	2. Correspondence and accounts establishment.	...	...	...	...	694 13 9	+634 13 9	
	10. Menial establishment.	...	...	...	...	2,117 1 8	+2,117 1 8	
	11. Working staff, including Superintendence.	270 9 1	1,29,348 9 5	1,419 6 5	1,22,038 8 11	1,54,322 2 2	+32,783 9 3	
	(a) Officials ...	...	4,801 12 0	...	4,801 12 0	36,775 5 9	+31,973 9 9	
	(b) Non-officials	270 9 1	1,15,546 13 5	1,419 6 5	1,17,236 12 11	1,18,046 12 5	+809 15 6	
	12. Travelling allowance.	...	235 0 3	391 7 6	625 7 9	1,405 14 9	+779 7 0	
	13. Contingencies ...	13,101 11 4	8,824 15 8	...	21,526 11 0	14,125 14 5	-7,800 12 7	
	(a) Rent ...	1,302 0 0	9 6 0	...	1,009 6 0	3,111 10 4	+2,102 4 4	
	(b) Furniture ...	473 0 0	1,495 11 3	...	1,968 11 3	2,979 4 8	+1,010 9 5	
	(c) Stationary ...	6,885 7 3	2,945 7 3	...	9,830 14 6	2,646 1 3	-7,184 13 3	
	(d) Postage ...	1 6 0	315 7 0	...	315 13 0	359 15 0	+44 8 0	
	(e) Telegram ...	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	...	
	(f) Freight ...	490 13 10	1,247 1 3	...	1,725 5 1	1,762 7 2	+24 8 1	
	(g) Miscellaneous	4,251 0 3	2,811 14 11	...	7,222 15 2	3,265 2 0	-3,797 13 2	
IV.—Press charges.	.....	6,010 15 11	1,723 10 3	...	7,734 19 2	13,304 3 10	+5,569 9 8	
	14. Paper for slips ...	1,085 13 0	21 0 0	...	1,106 13 0	5,947 1 10	+5,083 1 10	
	15. Paper for compilation.	...	...	...	...	242 13 0	...	
	16. Carriage of paper	304 13 0	285 12 0	...	579 9 0	325 15 6	-234 9 6	
	17. Printing ...	4,992 14 5	1,387 13 5	...	6,180 11 10	5,318 5 6	-862 6 4	
	(a) at Government presses.	4,143 7 2	1,447 7 8	...	5,500 14 10	4,967 11 9	-533 3 1	
	(b) at private presses.	849 7 3	-259 10 3	...	559 13 0	360 9 3	-223 3 3	
	18. Despatching charges.	-372 8 6	249 0 10	...	-123 7 8	1,460 0 0	+1,583 7 8	
C.—SUPERINTENDENCE.	.....	15,581 15 9	21,078 9 10	14,514 15 5	51,475 9 0	63,265 11 2	+11,790 2 2	
V.—Personal charges.	.....	10,571 0 5	8,521 4 8	2,547 12 4	21,640 1 5	47,871 8 7	+26,231 7 2	
	19. Pay of Superintendent.	...	...	...	...	35,590 15 5	+35,590 15 5	
	20. Deputation allowance of Superintendent.	10,571 0 5	8,403 7 2	2,547 12 4	21,522 3 11	8,443 0 0	-13,079 3 11	
	21. Travelling allowance of Superintendent.	...	117 13 6	...	117 13 6	3,837 9 2	+3,719 11 8	
VI.—Establishments and office charges.	.....	4,710 15 4	13,157 5 2	11,967 3 1	29,835 7 7	15,394 2 7	-14,441 5 0	
	22. Superintendent's office establishments.	1,626 13 7	9,324 13 4	7,223 3 0	18,264 13 11	5,957 6 11	-12,327 8 0	

II.—Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner, according to (a) Comptroller General's and (b) Departmental Accounts.—concluded

Mainhead.	Sub-head.	Expenditure according to Comptroller General's Accounts.				Expenditure in 1910-13 according to Departmental Accounts.	Difference.	Remarks.
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Total 1910-13.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	23. Travelling allowance of establishments.	555 8 9	184 14 3	8 6 0	748 13 0	800 1 0	-51 4 0	
	24. Printing ...		273 14 6	3,450 15 10	3,724 14 4	3,459 15 10	-264 14 6	
	(a) at Government presses.	..	281 0 6	3,304 0 4	3,585 0 10	3,304 0 4	281 0 6	
	(b) at private presses.	..	-7 2 0	146 15 6	159 13 6	155 15 6	+16 2 0	
	25. Contingencies ..	2,468 9 0	3,373 11 1	1,254 10 3	7,096 14 4	5,196 11 10	-1,900 2 6	
	(a) Rent ...	..	2,103 2 0	350 8 4	2,453 10 4	2,103 2 0	-350 8 4	
	(b) Furniture ..	233 9 6	48 0 0	..	280 9 6	298 13 6	+18 3 0	
	(c) Stationery ...	88 7 3	140 12 0	66 12 0	295 15 3	279 15 3	-16 0 0	
	(d) Postage	975 2 6	689 0 0	104 3 6	1,767 6 0	1,742 3 6	+20 0 0	
	(e) Telegrams					45 2 6		
	(f) Freight ...	345 6 0	162 13 6	180 13 4	689 0 10	303 10 6	-385 6 4	
	(g) Miscellaneous	826 15 9	230 15 7	552 5 1	1,601 4 6	423 13 7	-1,178 6 10	