

**CENSUS OF 1921**

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**ADMINISTRATION REPORT**

OF THE

**CENSUS DEPARTMENT**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAUF**

BY

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### PART I.—ENUMERATION.

#### CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. The Census Operations in the Central Provinces and Berar began with Changes affecting the Census Organisation. the appointment of the Provincial Superintendent from the 1st April 1920.

There were no changes during the decade, which affected the external boundaries of the Province, and internally the redistribution of territory between the districts of Bhandara and Balaghat caused the only important modification of population and areas. Except for the inter-change of one village between Kanker State and Raipur the Feudatory States remained as they were.

2. From the Census Administration Report of 1911 it appears that every Records of the previous Census. precaution was adopted to enable the records of that Census to be preserved intact. This, however, did not stay the hand of the eliminator in the Secretariat, and of the compilations of important orders carefully prepared in 1911 all but one copy had been eliminated. This had been required by the Census Commissioner for India, but he returned it for my use. I was able, however, to obtain partly from District offices a complete set of forms, circulars and rules in English, Hindi and Marathi. The majority of the office files preserved in 1911 escaped destruction. A list showing the compilations now preserved is appended to this report (Appendix B). In each District and State also the authority concerned has been asked to preserve carefully all important Census records such as the General Village Register, the Circle lists, Census maps, important correspondence, orders issued by them and five compilations of forms, circulars, rules, etc., in English and the Vernacular used in the District or State.

3. The Census Operations began in these Provinces with the appointment The preliminary organisation. of the Provincial Superintendent on the 1st April 1920; and as the cost at the next Census is likely to be very considerably greater if it be found necessary to pay the Enumerators, it will not be out of place to suggest a means whereby the expenditure can be kept down. The first matter to which attention has to be directed is the supply of the large amount of paper necessary for use in the enumeration, and after this the drafting and issue of the various chapters of the Census Code. In provinces like this in which there is a well defined village, which makes the preparation of complete village lists unnecessary, the first actual operation in districts is that of house-numbering, which should be undertaken in the month of October or earlier if the rains have ceased earlier. Prior to this, there is a certain amount of preliminary organisation in districts, and a report in the form of the General Village Register has to be sent to the Census Superintendent by the end of July, in which the Census arrangements are set out and the number of houses reported. I would

suggest that this report be omitted altogether and that no preliminary estimate of the number of houses be sent in. The Superintendent would be unable to check the number of forms actually required, and it would therefore be necessary to provide a somewhat larger reserve, but given a reasonable reserve the estimate based on the population of the last Census, and the number of reported births and deaths would be sufficiently near the mark. As regards the district organisation and the division of the country into circles, charges and blocks the arrangements of the last Census are now so closely followed, and the officers on the spot are so much better informed of the local conditions that the Superintendent is unlikely to be able to suggest any useful alterations. If, therefore, the Deputy Commissioner is in a position to issue final orders on the Census organisation at the end of September it is then possible to proceed at once with the house-numbering towards the end of October. It follows that if the Deputy Commissioner has nothing to refer back to the Superintendent he will have sufficient time if he receives his first instructions at the beginning of August. The preparation of the Census Code by the Provincial Superintendent can be done very quickly, as he has only to adopt the Imperial Code with a few alterations to suit local conditions. He should have no difficulty in issuing the earlier chapters within two months of their receipt. If, therefore, the Superintendent has a supply of paper delivered in Nagpur by June 1st, he can start his work on that date; and there is no reason that the simple calculation for the amount of paper should not be made by the Census Commissioner for India, who, when he arranges the paper contract, can at the same time state the quantity to be sent to each province. It must be borne in mind that the Provincial Superintendent has little opportunity of introducing any changes in the actual method of enumeration which is standardised for the whole of India. He will have sufficient time to study the subject, and form his idea as to the matter to be presented in the report during the preliminary organisation. I would, therefore, suggest that the appointment of the Superintendent should be made on June 1st instead of April 1st.

## CHAPTER II.—DRAFTING, TRANSLATION AND PRINTING OF ORDERS, CIRCULARS, FORMS, ETC.

4. The Provincial Census Code was issued in chapters based very largely on the Code issued by the Commissioner of Census for India. There was ample time to get the various orders issued before the operations to which they referred began. It must, however, be remembered that considerable time may elapse before instructions issued in Nagpur and intended for an Enumerator on the confines of Sironcha reach their objective. As a general rule all printed matter should be sent to press two months before it is required in districts. Some of the instructions were somewhat delayed by the tardy arrival of the portions of the India Code relating to them, *e. g.*, the rules for Census of Railways and Cantonments, but ultimately they reached their destination in time for the lost ground to be made up. It is advisable not to issue rules before they are required. In particular the subsidiary instructions to Enumerators, if the Census is taken in March, need not be issued before the end of the preceding rains. Various bodies, particularly those concerned in matters of caste and religion, always have suggestions to make as to the method in which entries should be made in the General Schedules, and I found from experience that addenda on slips of paper are confusing to the Enumerators and are liable to be lost or overlooked. In particular, any orders that are not reproduced from the preceding Census have to be emphasised not merely by inclusion in the Code, but by enquiry at intervals to see that they are being carried out. Some Deputy Commissioners have urged that all instructions should be issued together in book form, but this is not practicable as they are not all ready for issue at the same time, while some are required in much greater numbers than others. There is, however, no objection to the issue of the Code as a whole in English for the use of the supervising staff.

5. The translation of circulars and forms was made in my office, the Oriental Translator being consulted where necessary: Little modification in the language used in 1911 was necessary. Few criticisms of the language used have been made and these are mainly based on the fact that it is impossible to find expressions current in all the Hindi dialects of the Province, though the same difficulty does not exist in the case of Marathi. Urdu forms were not issued at all, and Oriya forms were no longer required, as in the Oriya-speaking parts Hindi has sufficiently spread during the last decade to enable all the Census work to be done in that language. A small number of Telugu forms and instructions were obtained from Madras for use in the Sironcha tahsil of the Chanda district.

6. The Code and all the printed circulars required for the enumeration were printed by the Nagpur Government Press in English as well as in the Vernacular. All the Hindi, Marathi and English forms used for enumeration were printed at the Central Jail, Nagpur, where the rates, which only covered the actual cost, were far below any that could be obtained by private presses. The advantage of dealing with the Jail Press is very great, as copies can be turned out much quicker than at private presses, and I have received no complaints as to legibility of forms in spite of the immense magnitude of the work, and I take the opportunity of acknowledging the assistance which I received from Mr. E. E. Thomas, I.S.O., Superintendent of the Central Jail, Nagpur, and his staff in dealing with the heavy Census work.

7. The contract for the supply of paper for forms was arranged by the Census Commissioner for India with the Bengal and the Titaghar Paper Mills, Calcutta. Owing to the prevailing shortage of paper supplies, it was necessary to spread the printing of forms over a longer period, and the last supply of forms was not despatched until the end of December preceding the Census, but as districts were supplied with a portion of their requirements earlier no inconvenience was experienced. I allowed a margin of ten per cent for unforeseen requirements and found this to be just sufficient. The ordinary Jail-made paper is not of sufficiently good quality for use in Census work. The Nagpur Government Press supplied the paper for the circulars printed there.

8. The forms printed at the Nagpur Central Jail were despatched direct to Districts and States. The despatching was expeditious, though occasionally Marathi forms were despatched in place of Hindi ones and *vice versa*; and it would be as well to ask States and Districts when acknowledging the receipt of vernacular forms and circulars to report that they are in the correct vernacular. Circulars printed at the Nagpur Government Press were despatched from my office.

### CHAPTER III.—PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS IN DISTRICTS.

9. It has been recognised on the last three occasions on which a Census has been taken in these Provinces that the preparation of a General Village Register is unnecessary. The whole of the cultivated area in the Central Provinces is divided conveniently into Revenue Inspector and Patwari circles for the purposes of land records and the same holds good with most of the Feudatory States. Even in the States that have no elaborate land-record system and may still be the home of *dahia* or shifting cultivation, a record prepared more than a year before the actual Census is taken will not be the basis of any more accurate information, than that obtained during the progress of the actual operations. In Berar, where hereditary Patwaris hold their office in each village there is no well defined Patwari circle such as obtains in the Central Provinces, but with the experience of former Censuses there is no chance of any village being overlooked. Census maps will generally

be available for the preceding Census ; if not, there are usually maps available at head-quarters for Census purposes ; it should not be necessary to waste money on the preparation of entirely new maps. There is, therefore, no necessity for Census operations in Districts or States to commence before the issue of the first three Chapters of the Code dealing with Census arrangements in urban and rural areas.

#### CHAPTER IV.—DIVISION OF AREAS INTO CENSUS CHARGES AND CIRCLES.

10. The land record staff supplies an agency most excellently adapted to the carrying out of the Census operations in rural areas. The Land record staff and staff in urban areas. Most fortunately Settlement operations were nearing their close in Betul and Bhandara when the preliminary organisation commenced, and the Northern Tahsils of the Chanda district were the only area actually under settlement when the Census was taken. The Census Code is fairly elastic in the dates provided for the operations, and no difficulty was experienced by the Deputy Commissioner and the Settlement Office of the Chanda district in dovetailing together the two operations.

11. The Patwari circle was therefore in the Central Provinces again the Census circle as was also the case in those Feudatory States The Circle. which have adopted the Central Provinces Land Revenue System. In the other Feudatory States and in Berar the scheme of the preceding Census was in general followed. Where the Patwari circle contained a small town or large village, that area was often with advantage given over to a separate agency, generally a schoolmaster or a member of the managing body of the town or village. Famine was prevalent over large areas in the touring season preceding the final enumeration, and when the organisation of famine relief required, the sub-division of circles was done in the same way as for the purposes of the Census. When Patwari circles were too large they were either subdivided, or an assistant was given to the Patwari. The system to be followed should be decided by the Deputy Commissioner on considerations of personnel and distance.

12. The charges in the Census rose from 644 in 1910-11 to 649 in 1920-21. The Charge. Famine operations being in full swing, the charge, as was the case with the circle, was sub-divided in a large number of instances, and the Revenue Inspector was either given an assistant, or a portion of the revenue circle definitely handed over to another man. This division is always necessary for large revenue circles, and the choice as to which of the two methods is to be followed should be left to the discretion of the district officials. In Berar the scheme of the previous Census was closely followed. Indeed, it was too slavishly followed in two districts, where the Revenue Inspectors in consequence found themselves controlling areas not in their own circles.

13. The village served as the unit of the Census, or the block as it is The Block. called, though larger villages were divided into two or more blocks according to the size of their population. Where there are small areas or hamlets belonging to the village but separated from it by some little distance they were either included in the main block, or were formed into a separate block. Space is provided in the circle list for the inclusion of these hamlets, and it is a part of the duty of the supervising officer to see that they are not overlooked. The circle list provides a most useful check both of areas and of the Census staff, and it is most important, particularly in those Feudatory States which have no settled land revenue system, that the supervising officials should make careful enquiries as to areas which are divided off from the main place of residence. The circle list in addition is the basis on which the General Village Register is prepared. From this an abstract has to be sent to the Provincial Superintendent by July 1st showing the number of houses, blocks, circles, charges, etc. The date for the receipt of this information had to be

postponed to August 1st, as I was unable, owing to my first supply of paper being late, to issue the forms of the General Village Register punctually, but the information was received in time to enable me to make a sufficiently accurate forecast of the number of forms required.

14. As at last Census, the serial numbering of charges and circles was not made on a uniform system in each district and this caused inconvenience in the abstraction offices. Circles should therefore in future be numbered in serial order throughout the tahsil, any circles that require to be added during the course of operations being given a sub-number. This will be much better than allowing districts to follow the system which they may consider to be the most convenient.

15. Towns were constituted into separate charges or circles according to their size. The organisation in urban areas should be kept separate as far as possible from that in the rural ones. As far as possible municipal divisions were followed in forming circles and blocks. In cantonments the areas within military limits—*vide* Chapter VIII of the Census Code—should not be included in circles partly outside those limits, as it will probably be necessary to show the Civil and Military population separately, as far as possible, and unless the areas, as they should be, are properly divided off this cannot be done. It is also necessary carefully to check the limits of urban areas to see that no residence fails to come in within either urban or rural jurisdiction.

## CHAPTER V.—THE CENSUS STAFF.

16. The growing complexity of the work of general administration, and the prevalence of famine in the year 1920-21 found Deputy Commissioners fully occupied and the district organisation was everywhere put in charge of an assistant except in Narsinghpur where the Deputy Commissioner was able to take charge himself. The system worked excellently, as the Deputy Commissioner remained in supreme control, and gave his decision on any important points referred to him, while his time was not unnecessarily occupied by the mass of detail inseparable from Census operations. The assistant in charge acted mainly as a co-ordinating officer, but in addition frequently gave his personal attention to special matters such as the Railway Census, or arrangements in large towns and cities. The other assistants generally were Sub-Divisional Officers and were responsible for the areas in their charge assisted by Tahsildars, who in their tahsils or taluqs controlled the work of the Charge Superintendents.

17. As has been already stated in rural areas, the Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris were the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors. In some cases, where the exigencies of famine administration caused the Revenue Inspector's circle to be sub-divided, the Census organisation followed suit, and the man appointed to take charge of the newly formed circle, usually a promoted Patwari, became the Charge Superintendent for that area. In towns non-official municipal members often made excellent Charge Superintendents and this is undoubtedly the best arrangement. It was sometimes necessary to depute an official to supplement their efforts, but there is no doubt that at a time when the urban population was inclined to be hostile to government, a non-official was of the greatest assistance in winning round the recalcitrant members of the public. A government pensioner of some standing, if one can be found, is sufficiently aloof from government to avoid political hostility and at the same time has the advantage of his life-long training in organisation and execution. Where their services were available the Patwari made by far the best Supervisor in rural areas owing to the fact that he was the official subordinate of the

Revenue Inspector, and even, where as in Chhindwara, the Patwaris almost unanimously went on strike shortly before the day for final enumeration, the Deputy Commissioner remarks they must always remain the backbone of the organisation. Schoolmasters in many cases were usefully employed in the larger places in relieving the Patwari of some of the work, but the fact that they are now seldom subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner makes a more extensive use of their services undesirable. In the larger towns and cities more government officials were employed than heretofore, largely as a result of the spread of the non-cooperation movement; and I must here acknowledge the courtesy of the various heads of offices, who spared officials for Census duties and of those officials who added to an otherwise full day's work by devoting a considerable amount of time to the Census.

18. By far the majority of Enumerators were non-officials; out of a number of 95,830 persons so employed, only 14,540 were officials, and of these 6,736 were schoolmasters. Of the officials the largest number were employed in towns and in forest areas. There was considerable difficulty in obtaining enough Enumerators in parts of the country affected by the non-cooperation movement, and in some cases Enumerators who had accepted the appointment put forward frivolous excuses and resigned. The threat of prosecution under the Census Act was however generally sufficient. It may, however, be doubted, whether it would have been possible to get the work done even a few months later without paying the Enumerators, and this question will have to be very carefully considered at the next Census.

#### CHAPTER VI.—HOUSE-NUMBERING.

19. The house-numbering was done by the Supervisors assisted by the Enumerators during the month of October. The rains ceased early, and the operations were consequently finished well up-to-date. It was checked very thoroughly by touring officers, and where mistakes occurred they were generally due to some misunderstanding as to the definition of house and not to the omission of buildings. The question of the best definition has been discussed at length in previous Census Reports, and the chief point is as to whether the *chulha* should be the basis and the family be identified with the house, or the structural house should be the unit for enumeration. At the present Census the structural definition was again adopted, and was extended to the five Chota Nagpur States for which at last Census the *chulha* definition had been adopted. The Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, suggests that the *chulha* definition should be adopted in large towns only, but this would undoubtedly lead to undesirable complications in the distribution of forms. There is very considerable advantage in keeping the same definition as at the last Census, and I am for this reason against any alteration, unless there are strong reasons for it. The balance of opinion of the district officers is in favour of the structural definition and I would therefore retain it. The actual definition, which was the same as at the last Census, is bound to present some difficulty, and there must always be cases in which it is difficult to say whether a particular building is one or two houses, but in practice I found that there were very few omissions and if there were mistakes they were not sufficiently numerous to make any appreciable difference to the statistics.

#### CHAPTER VII.—THE PRELIMINARY CENSUS.

20. Perhaps the most important feature of the Census organisation is the training of the staff. However complete the instructions may be, there will always be Enumerators unwilling or unable to understand them unless and until they have had the various entries in the schedules explained to them column by column. The instructions themselves should be as simple as possible and should be issued as

late as possible in order that the various points, which the Superintendent is always asked at the last moment to include in the schedules may be reproduced in one place. The cover of the enumeration book contained the main instructions for filling up the schedules, and on the back is a specimen schedule which contains a number of entries in which the Enumerator might go wrong. This specimen schedule is very useful in solving difficulties for the Enumerators, but of course it cannot give examples in every doubtful case. In addition, each Enumerator received a paper printed in his mother tongue giving in detail all the points on which doubt can be felt, and as the experience of all the previous Censuses is now embodied in these instructions, which were issued as an Appendix to Chapter XII of the Census Code, there are now very few points that they do not cover. The instructions to Supervisors and Charge Superintendents were also issued as Appendices to Chapter XII and were translated into the vernacular. The verbal training was done by means of conferences at convenient centres, and these were attended by Supervisors and the local Enumerators. The Supervisors passed on their knowledge to their Enumerators who in most instances were asked to prepare rough schedules on ordinary paper before writing up the printed Enumeration books. This is generally found to be necessary, and may well in future be embodied in the Census Code. I found, that in most cases the Enumerators understood their work well, and that the answers to the questions, which were the same as at the previous Census, were properly recorded. Any new matter, however, introduced at the present Census, unless it was particularly impressed on the staff in addition to appearing in the written instructions, was apt to be overlooked. For instance, an attempt was made to take a Census of handlooms in order to discover the proportion of improved looms in use, and the information should have been given in the block lists. The returns in this respect were so inaccurate that the information when collected could not be used.

21. After the Enumerators had been fully instructed in the method of writing up the Schedules they were allowed about six weeks in which to fill up the books. During this period everybody available is asked to do some checking. The greatest difficulty with which the staff had to contend was the prevalence of famine which put a very heavy burden on officials; and the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, which I quote below, indicate how heavy that burden was—

The system of testing the record. "To begin with the revenue staff commenced their duties after the extra burden of work due to the Reforms had been laid down. Then came the anxious time when the monsoon failed and crop outturns had to be prepared for every village. There were also the conferences held at head-quarters lasting for some days during which time all Revenue Inspectors and a good many Patwaris were present. Preceding the declaration of scarcity, gratuitous relief lists had to be prepared and this was no slight addition to the work of the revenue staff. Non-cooperation intensified their difficulties. Even this was not the worst. On the 10th February over 200 Patwaris out of a total of 247 went on strike, and others joined a little later on. For some time it was not quite certain whether the Patwaris would do Census work. Notices were issued to all the Patwaris in the district warning them that they would be prosecuted under Section 10 of the Census Act if they refused to carry out their duties as Supervisors. This action had the desired effect in bringing the Patwaris to their senses so far as Census work was concerned, but it can be imagined that the quality of their work was not up to the usual standard. To make matters worse, I was forced to send out all my superior officers to meet and deal with the Patwaris in regard to current revenue business, at selected camps. The result was not only a serious dislocation of routine work, but the careful and systematic check of the schedules by superior officers planned by me almost completely fell through. Previous overwork of the Patwaris, heavy current work, departmental and political disaffection, and incomplete supervision thus reduced the efficiency of the Patwaris who were the most important branch of the Census staff. Consequently, I think the census was not so accurate on the whole this time as it was at last census."

On the whole, however, I believe a very high standard of accuracy was attained. In the country the variety of entries is not very great, and I think that greater accuracy certainly prevailed there than in urban areas where political disaffection created greater difficulties, and entries, especially as regards birth-place and occupation, were much more varied.

## CHAPTER VIII.—THE ACTUAL CENSUS.

22. For the final enumeration a date is chosen on which the moon rises shortly before sunset so that the Enumerators may go by its light from house to house, and the 18th March was therefore selected. This date was open to the objection that large bodies of labourers called *Chaiitharas* move into the Nerbudda valley from neighbouring states and the upland country for the wheat harvest, and special arrangements have to be made for their enumeration at the places where they halted for the night. The *de facto* population of the wheat tracts was consequently considerably in excess of the residential. Instructions, however, were issued, that a note should be made against the *Chaiitharas* in the schedules, but the figures suggest that these instructions were, to a certain extent, overlooked.

23. The accuracy of the final Census of course depends on the care with which the preliminary record is prepared, and I have already commented on the special difficulties which prevailed. The inclusion of new-comers, and the exclusion of absentees on the Census night is not a matter of very great difficulty. The usual resting places of travellers, *paraos*, temples and *sarais* are well known, and the population of India is on the whole remarkably stay-at-home.

## CHAPTER IX.—SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

24. At the present Census the railway Census was for the first time completely in the hands of the district authorities, that is to say, the railway authorities provided the staff which co-operated with the officials of the District or State in which each particular station was situated. The system was introduced partially at the preceding Census; and there is no doubt that it works much better than having the railways under railway officials. It is of course necessary that a special officer should be told off in each district to see that the railway Census is properly organised, and this was everywhere done. The division of railway station and areas into Census units must depend on their size, but I think it is better that, however small a station is, it should be made into a circle, not a block. In small stations the Supervisor and the Enumerator would then be the same person, but there is no objection to this, and the advantage of having the Charge Superintendent, who is usually a Revenue Inspector, instead of a Patwari, to instruct the station officials is obvious. It would be advantageous to get the railway officials to agree that as far as possible transfers among the local staff should not be made during the course of Census operations. At Nainpur the transfer of the Railway Charge Superintendent shortly before the final enumeration caused considerable delay in forwarding the provisional totals to Mandla. On the whole the arrangements for the railway Census worked very smoothly indeed.

25. There were few industrial establishments which were sufficiently large to require the application of the special rules contained in Chapter XI of the Census Code. The arrangements everywhere worked well, and there was no difficulty in obtaining from the staff of the industrial concern satisfactory Census officials.

26. The rules for the enumeration of Cantonments worked well. Special care, however, should be taken to see that areas technically known as within Military limits are separated from other areas, as it is desirable to show as far as possible the military population separately. In Kamptee some such areas were not even in separate blocks, and consequently it was not possible to separate the inhabitants into two distinct categories. The enumeration books of the cantonments should be checked with particular care both in the district office and the tabulation office. Those for a British regiment and battery at Kamptee were found to be missing some months after the day of the Census, and subsequent investigation did not disclose at what

point in their journey from the station staff officer to the tabulation office they went astray. Fortunately the information necessary for the Census taken was preserved in the regimental records.

27. The instructions in the Census Code were quite sufficient for the enumeration of the few fairs that were in progress on the Fairs and other gatherings of the public. Census night, and bazars usually break up in time to allow those who attend them to return to their homes before dark. There were, however, numerous famine camps to be dealt with. In many cases those on famine works return to their homes at night; where they did not, a special house-numbering for the ephemeral huts that spring up round these works was made a few days before the Census, and the officials in charge of the famine camp had no difficulty in carrying out the enumeration. In the northern districts many *Chaitharas* or wheat-harvesters were moving from the uplands to the Nerbudda valley, and a few extra Enumerators had to be posted at the places where they usually halted for the night. There was practically no plague at the time of the Census and only one town (Harda) asked for a later re-Census on that account.

28. The difference between the provisional totals and the final totals was 02 per cent, the biggest discrepancy in any district being one of 22,000 or 1·6 per cent in the Raipur district where the figures of almost all the circle summaries were incorrect. The Sarangarh State was the first to despatch its totals and so expeditious were the arrangements that the telegram was sent at 3·55 a. m. on the 19th March less than 4 hours after the time fixed for the schedules to be completed. Narsinghpur, at 11.50 on the 19th, was more than a day ahead of any other district. The last total to arrive was that of Akola which was received at 6 p. m. on March 25th, and the provincial figures were ready for publication in the Gazette of March 26th, only eight days after the Census. The Makrai State failed to telegraph its totals to the Government of India, and this omission was only detected when I wired to the Census Commissioner to enquire whether all totals had been received by him, and the receipt of the provincial totals by the Government of India was in consequence delayed by two days.

29. The returns of the industrial Census were in many cases very care- lessly made and in future it would be advisable to issue some instructions to ensure that they are properly checked. The industrial Census. In many districts the schedules were merely collected from the factories and forwarded as they were. The most frequent mistake was the confusion of skilled and unskilled labour and a labourer was often returned as skilled because he was literate and *vice versa*. The Register of industrial establishments took a very long time to prepare, and as the number of forms required was based on the information contained in this Register the date fixed for the Census was delayed until the season of the cotton gins and presses was approaching its end. An earlier date should be fixed in future. A good many references to district officials had to be made to enable deficient entries to be correct, and the schedules of the Akola district had to be returned to be sorted out as the A and B Schedules were sent separately. Many districts were very late in sending their schedules, particularly Jubbulpore, where they were apparently mislaid in the District Office, Balaghat and Nagpur.

## CHAPTER X.—FORMS.

30. Statements I and II show the number of forms supplied and used. The standard for the more important forms is laid down in the Census Code, and the actual requirements were found to be somewhat less. The Titaghar Paper Mills which supplied the paper had some difficulty in meeting the demand upon them and the supply of forms continued up to the end of December 1920 without any inconvenience being felt.

Very few suggestions for improvement of the forms were received. The following are the most important :—

*General Schedules.*—It is suggested that column 5 should be sub-divided into two portions for males and females. This might facilitate the addition of the provisional totals but would probably give rise to some errors. In the vernacular translation of column 6 विद्वान् was wrongly written for विद्वान्. A fixed standard at school might be required for literacy in the case of children at school.

*Covers.*—The entries in the specimen schedules might be more varied.

*The books of travellers' tickets* might be perforated to facilitate the removal of the tickets.

*Parwanas of appointment.*—It would be useful if the penal definitions of the Census Act were printed on the back.

*General.*—In the headings of the forms in Hindi the word “state” should be printed below “district” wherever that word occurs.

## CHAPTER XI.—DISTRICT CENSUS EXPENDITURE.

31. The district Census expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,191-0-3 as against Rs. 1,394-0-10 at last Census. Some saving might be effected by utilizing existing maps instead of preparing new ones, but apart from this, the expenditure was kept very low indeed. No extra clerical staff was employed although I received demands from one or two districts.

## CHAPTER XII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

32. The various notifications which were issued under the Census Act will be found in Appendix A. 31 cases were prosecuted under the Act, and 11 convictions were obtained. The Act was extremely useful when the Patwaries of the Chhindwara and Chanda districts struck shortly before the Census day as they were constrained to complete the Census work under threat of prosecution.

33. Although few prosecutions were instituted under the Act, the attitude of the public was in many places one of apathy if not of open hostility to the Census as a result of the non-co-operation propaganda. It was necessary to draw up a set of instructions as to the methods to be employed in filling up the Census schedules in the event of wholesale refusal to answer questions. In the end, although it appeared at one time that there would be a number of recalcitrant localities, the tactful efforts of the district authorities were every successful.

STATEMENT I.—Census Divisions and Agency.

Serial No.	District or State.	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per			Remarks.
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Super-visors.	Enumera-tors.	Charge Super-intendent.	Super-visor.	Enumera-tor.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>SYNCHRONOUS TRACTS.</b>											
<b>CENTRAL PROVINCES BRITISH DISTRICTS.</b>											
1	Saugor ...	34	392	3,643	34	393	3,514	3,144	272	30	
2	Damoh ...	12	182	2,220	12	182	2,224	5,068	334	27	
3	Jubbulpore ...	34	489	5,229	29	481	4,855	5,383	325	32	
4	Mandla ...	26	235	2,729	26	231	2,583	2,922	320	29	
5	Seoni ...	18	239	2,400	30	240	2,359	2,836	351	36	
6	Narsinghpur ...	12	211	2,172	12	217	2,174	5,700	315	31	
7	Hoshangabad ...	29	331	3,131	29	365	3,129	3,195	254	30	
8	Nimar ...	23	335	2,453	22	336	2,442	3,532	231	32	
9	Betul ...	21	238	2,206	19	236	2,273	3,842	329	32	
10	Chhindwara ...	17	244	2,586	16	275	2,765	5,532	322	32	
11	Wardha ...	17	270	2,652	17	273	2,717	5,706	355	36	
12	Nagpur ...	47	501	4,757	60	512	4,784	2,792	327	35	
13	Chanda ...	21	276	3,841	21	270	3,281	5,246	408	34	
14	Bbandara ...	13	345	4,015	13	343	4,017	10,572	401	34	
15	Balaghat ...	17	225	2,897	14	233	2,871	7,141	429	35	
16	Raipur ...	45	668	8,244	43	667	8,141	6,428	414	34	
17	Bilaspur ...	26	484	6,160	26	490	6,049	7,983	424	34	
18	Drug ...	23	406	4,865	22	412	4,597	7,270	388	35	
	Total ...	435	6,071	66,300	445	6,156	64,875	4,829	348	33	
<b>BERAR.</b>											
19	Amraoti ...	22	397	5,239	23	405	5,214	6,686	380	29	
20	Akola ...	35	393	4,999	38	395	4,979	4,086	393	31	
21	Buldana ...	29	384	5,436	29	384	4,366	5,132	388	24	
22	Yeotmal ...	8	329	4,326	35	333	4,349	4,252	447	34	
	Total ...	94	1,503	20,000	125	1,517	18,908	4,854	400	32	
<b>FEUDATORY STATES.</b>											
23	Makrai ...	2	14	130	2	14	118	1,496	214	25	
24	Bastar ...	20	143	3,256	20	143	1,667	3,834	516	46	Includes figures for Non-Synchronous tracts is
25	Kanker ...	5	46	737	5	46	537	4,638	504	43	
26	Nandgaon ...	7	89	1,039	7	89	1,024	4,376	344	30	
27	Khairagarh ...	6	88	932	6	88	910	4,324	295	29	
28	Chhuikhadan ...	1	4	181	1	14	180	5,719	408	32	
29	Kawardha ...	6	46	535	6	46	471	2,455	320	31	
30	Sakti ...	1	11	233	1	11	233	8,165	742	35	
31	Raigarh ...	43	79	1,023	4	79	1,021	8,904	451	35	
32	Sarangarh ...	9	50	631	9	50	589	1,998	360	31	
33	Changbhakar ...	1	6	132	1	6	63	4,511	752	32	
34	Korea ...	5	32	387	5	32	279	2,711	424	41	
35	Surguja ...	11	128	1,428	10	128	1,226	(a) 6,886	422	44	
36	Udaipur ...	5	30	317	5	30	321	2,418	403	38	Includes figures for both tracts.
37	Jashpur ...	4	42	365	4	41	353	(a) 6,605	580	67	
	Total ...	87½	808	11,327	86	817	8,992	4,270	428	39	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	616½	8,382	97,627	656	8,490	92,775	747	365	33	

(a) Average calculated on the houses for Synchronous and Non-Synchronous tracts as there were no separate Charge Superintendent for the latter.

## STATEMENT I.—Census Divisions and Agency.

Serial No.	District or State.	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per			Remarks.
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisions.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendent.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>NON-SYNCHRONOUS TRACTS.</b>											
<b>CENTRAL PROVINCES BRITISH DISTRICTS.</b>											
1	Jubbulpore	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	23	
2	Chhindwara	...	40	621	...	40	595	7,520	376	25	
3	Nagpur	...	6	52	...	6	49	786	262	32	
4	Chanda	...	8	1,358	...	64	896	2,377	297	21	
5	Balaghat	...	7	49	...	7	49	867	248	35	
6	Raipur	...	5	83	...	14	96	467	167	24	
7	Bilaspur	...	6	582	...	53	569	2,270	257	24	
	Total	...	25	177	2,747	25	184	2,256	2,135	290	24
<b>BERAR.</b>											
8	Amraoti	...	6	22	345	6	21	188	1,252	358	40
	Total	...	6	22	345	6	21	188	1,252	358	40
<b>FEUDATORY STATES.</b>											
9	Bastar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Raigarh	...	1½	23	339	2	23	267	5,093	443	38
11	Surguja	...	(b)	46	457	...	46	322	...	322	46
12	Udaipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Jashpur	...	(b)	6	22	...	6	22	...	443	121
	Total	...	1½	75	818	2	75	611	5,093	369	45
	Grand Total	...	32½	274	3,910	33	280	3,055	2,154	316	29

Separate figures for Non-Synchronous tracts re not available.

Do. do.

(b) There was no separate charge for the Non-Synchronous area in the Surguja and Jashpur States.

## STATEMENT II.—Number of forms supplied and used.

Language.	(a)—Supplied.												Remarks.
	(b)—Used.												
	Enumeration book covers.		Block lists including house lists.		General Schedules.				Other forms issued (c).				
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	Actual Number.		Per 100 houses.		Household schedule.	Boat tickets.	Travelers' tickets in books of 25 each.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
A. English	4,202	2,609	3,400	1,467	23,630	16,034	...	...	8,092	...	...	...	
B. Hindi	85,672	77,800	158,756	136,326	1,262,230	1,171,820	57	53	...	...	...	4,272	
C. Marathi	45,600	42,075	83,250	71,078	722,641	667,169	63	58	...	...	...	...	
D. Teluga	400	388	840	595	3,430	3,350	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Total	137,174	122,972	246,240	209,466	2,011,931	1,858,373	63	58	8,092	...	...	4,272	
	1911	38,880	122,905	187,060	247,678	2,135,555	66	61	7,521	...	...	12,699	

(c) Represents the actual number used by the District or State Census Officers.

## STATEMENT II-A.—Showing the number of English forms supplied and used.

District or State.	(a)—Supplied. (b)—Used.									Remarks.
	Enumeration book covers.		Block lists.		General Schedules.				Other forms issued.	
					Actual number.		Per 100 houses.			
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	Household schedules.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>CENTRAL PROVINCES BRITISH DISTRICTS AND BERAR.</b>										
1. Saugor ...	150	124	56	36	300	155	...	...	530	
2. Damoh ...	15	15	10	10	75	21	...	...	40	
3. Jabulpore ...	1,070	732	1,040	453	9,900	7,937	6	5	2,865	
4. Mandla ...	60	60	110	87	620	320	...	...	136	
5. Seoni ...	25	23	5	5	45	12	...	...	23	
6. Narsinghpur ...	35	...	5	...	65	10	...	...	38	
7. Hoshangabad ...	600	450	25	17	250	250	...	...	800	
8. Nimar ...	110	61	10	7	750	17	...	...	26	
9. Betul ...	60	49	10	10	75	12	...	...	25	
10. Chhindwara ...	135	109	10	10	200	170	...	...	130	
11. Wardha ...	75	...	25	25	60	1	...	...	100	
12. Nagpur ...	1,100	645	1,800	550	9,000	5,400	5	3	1,295	
13. Chanda ...	10	9	10	...	45	28	...	...	90	
14. Bhandara ...	10	10	10	10	60	60	...	...	310	
15. Balaghat ...	50	50	5	5	30	30	...	...	60	
16. Raipur ...	150	47	75	75	300	6	...	...	199	
17. Bilaspur ...	140	61	30	30	1,260	1,142	...	...	400	
18. Drug ...	20	...	5	5	20	20	...	...	166	
19. Amraoti ...	110	100	60	60	40	40	...	...	310	
20. Akola ...	65	56	25	25	100	85	...	...	300	
21. Buldana ...	75	68	40	30	75	45	...	...	82	
22. Yeotmal ...	10	6	10	6	45	23	...	...	76	
Total ... { 1921	4,075	2,682	3,370	1,455	23,315	15,784	...	...	7,941	
... { 1911	2,570	1,810	2,400	1,165	13,115	9,173	...	...	7,191	
<b>FEUDATORY STATES.</b>										
23. Makai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
24. Bastar ...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
25. Kanker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26. Nandgaon ...	10	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	14	
27. Khairagarh ...	7	6	...	...	200	175	...	...	20	
28. Chhuikhadan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
29. Kawardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
30. Sakti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	
31. Raigarh ...	10	10	20	1	115	75	...	...	13	
32. Sarangarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33. Changbhakar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
34. Korea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35. Surguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
36. Udaipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
37. Jashpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Total ... { 1921	127	17	30	12	315	250	...	...	151	
... { 1911	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... { 1921	4,202	2,699	3,400	1,467	23,630	16,034	...	...	8,092	
... { 1911	2,670	1,910	2,400	1,165	13,115	9,173	...	...	7,521	

STATEMENT II-B.—Showing the number of Hindi forms supplied and used.

District or State.	(a)—Supplied. (b)—Used.								Remarks.	
	Enumeration book covers.		Block lists.		General Schedules.					Other forms issued.
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	Actual number.		Per 100 houses.			
					(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		Travellers' tickets in books of 25 each.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>CENTRAL PROVINCES BRITISH DISTRICTS AND BERAR.</b>										
1. Saugor ...	4,340	4,072	8,750	8,286	65,400	62,217	61	58	145	
2. Damoh ...	3,024	3,024	5,450	5,450	41,425	40,820	68	67	80	
3. Jubbulpore ...	11,700	6,088	11,560	9,433	99,300	97,199	64	62	287	
4. Mandla ...	3,265	3,166	8,950	8,470	48,180	46,331	63	61	55	
5. Seoni ...	2,890	2,878	5,720	5,370	47,355	47,282	56	56	70	
6. Narsinghpur ...	2,544	2,420	5,230	4,550	41,435	39,559	61	58	100	
7. Hoshangabad ...	3,635	3,571	7,275	3,423	58,950	57,574	63	62	100	
8. Nimar ...	2,960	2,787	6,000	3,814	48,950	19,493	63	25	250	
9. Betul ...	2,900	2,799	5,650	5,189	41,325	37,855	57	52	34	
10. Chhindwara ...	2,500	2,500	7,800	3,830	59,700	57,597	58	56	100	
11. Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
12. Nagpur ...	1,245	1,240	2,760	2,435	17,000	16,650	10	10	405	
13. Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114*	
14. Bhandara ...	800	800	500	500	...	...	...	...	100	
15. Balaghat ...	3,975	3,778	6,850	5,436	55,770	55,100	55	54	100	
16. Raipur ...	10,515	10,498	21,325	20,340	164,200	164,200	59	59	100	
17. Bilaspur ...	8,754	8,364	17,430	15,694	145,640	120,994	66	55	119	
18. Drug ...	5,875	5,864	11,705	11,705	96,230	96,184	60	60	100	
19. Amraoti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	
20. Akola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	
21. Buldana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	
22. Yeotmal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	
Total { 1921 ...	70,922	63,769	132,955	114,125	1,029,960	950,055	56	52	3,642	
{ 1911 ...	68,310	63,755	145,800	136,731	1,054,190	1,016,428	50	48	10,230	
<b>FEUDATORY STATES</b>										
23. Makrai ...	150	150	250	132	2,200	2,100	74	70	50	
24. Bastar ...	3,915	3,882	3,700	3,700	48,710	48,090	64	63	35	
25. Kanker ...	885	760	1,800	1,700	14,600	13,600	63	59	20	
26. Nandgaon ...	1,255	1,159	2,500	2,048	20,900	15,596	63	51	70	
27. Khairagarh ...	1,175	1,048	2,400	1,112	18,900	13,500	73	54	134	
28. Chhuikhadan ...	250	185	450	270	3,500	3,200	61	56	20	
29. Kawardha ...	680	680	1,600	1,600	8,700	7,884	59	54	...	
30. Sakti ...	275	223	350	323	4,200	3,943	51	48	50	
31. Raigarh ...	1,610	1,477	3,250	3,242	26,425	26,340	58	58	50	
32. Sarangarh ...	845	739	1,500	1,419	10,300	10,026	57	56	60	
33. Changbhakar ...	140	140	195	195	2,600	2,300	58	49	10	
34. Korea ...	480	416	1,000	682	8,700	6,668	64	49	10	
35. Surguja ...	2,275	2,267	4,825	4,022	39,935	37,784	58	55	80	
36. Udaipur ...	405	270	825	556	6,300	5,944	52	49	46	
37. Jashpur ...	710	645	1,450	1,200	16,300	15,490	62	59	...	
Total { 1921 ...	15,050	14,041	25,795	22,201	232,270	212,765	62	56	630	
{ 1911 ...	14,860	14,037	36,150	29,197	240,850	209,569	62	54	2,409	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> { 1921 ...	85,972	77,810	158,750	136,326	1,262,230	1,171,820	57	53	4,272	
{ 1911 ...	83,170	77,792	181,950	165,928	1,295,040	1,225,997	52	49	12,699	

\*This includes 50 books of Telugu forms received from Madras.



## STATEMENT III.—District Census Charges.

District.	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.
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	33 0 9	...	82 15 0	54 11 6	170 11 3
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 9 0	15 0 0	51 9 0
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 8 0	11 0 0	62 8 0
Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 1 3	3 13 0	36 14 3
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	13 6 3	0 2 0	31 4 0	0 4 0	45 0 3
Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	...	...	...	1 5 0	...	...	6 8 0	...	7 13 0
Chanda	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	...	79 14 6	2 0 0	126 14 6
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4 0	1 0 0	13 4 0
Balaghat	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	...	32 1 0	3 12 0	37 3 0
Raipur	...	...	...	...	21 10 6	...	65 15 0	20 2 0	107 11 6
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 15 0	...	98 15 0
Drug	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 2 0	0 8 0	29 10 0
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	50 6 0	...	62 5 6	2 0 0	114 11 6
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	47 14 0	2 8 0	52 6 0
Yeotmal	...	1 4 6	...	...	195 3 0	...	39 5 6	...	235 13 0
Total	...	1 4 6	...	3 5 0	360 0 6	0 2 0	709 9 9	116 10 6	1,191 0 3

## STATEMENT IV.—Showing the number of Prosecutions instituted and Fines imposed in Districts or States.

District or State.	Number of prosecutions.	Number convicted.	Amount of fine imposed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. a. p.	
Seoni	2	...	...	
Chhindwara	13	...	...	Cases withdrawn.
Balaghat	4	2	15 0 0	
Raipur	5	4	13 0 0	
Amraoti	3	1	35 0 0	2 cases withdrawn.
Akola	1	1	50 0 0	
Buldana	2	2	100 0 0	
Khairagarh	1	1	10 0 0	
Total	31	11	223 0 0	

STATEMENT V.—Showing the date and time of despatch and receipt of the Provisional totals and their accuracy.

District, City or State.	Date and time of despatch and receipt of telegram.			Order of despatch.	Difference between Provisional and Final totals.	Remarks.
	Date.	Despatch.	Receipt.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR DISTRICTS.</b>						
	March 1921.	H. M.	H. M.			
1. Saugor	21st	19-40	20-40	29	- 313	
2. Damoh	21st	18-40	9-13 on 22nd	28	- 79	
3. Jabulpore	21st	16-35	16-57	23	+ 517	
4. Jabulpore City	21st	16-35	17-17	24	- 180	
5. Mandla	25rd	15-10	16-10	33	- 73	
6. Seoni	26th	11-15	11-50	11	- 31	
7. Narsinghpur	15th	11-50	12-55	6	+ 337	
8. Hoshangabad	21st	22-30	23-35	30	+ 19	
9. Nimar	21st	18-0	18-40	16	+ 474	
10. Betul	20th	17-40	18-58	15	- 127	
11. Chhindwara	21st	17-8	17-40	26	- 728	
12. Wardha	20th	16-30	16-53	14	+ 171	
13. Nagpur	23rd	16-50	16-55	35	- 3,733	
14. Nagpur City	23rd	15-30	15-35	34	- 4,329	
15. Chanda	22nd	9-15	9-30	31	- 5,824	
16. Bhandara	21st	16-45	17-30	25	- 807	
17. Balaghat	22nd	15-30	15-20	32	+ 99	
18. Raipur	25th	10-20	10-30	38	+ 21,867	
19. Bilaspur	20th	16-20	16-30	13	- 1,361	
20. Drug	21st	16-30	17-23	21	- 167	
21. Amraoti	20th	18-45	19-50	17	- 866	
22. Akola	15th	17-55	17-58	39	- 842	
23. Buldana	20th	20-0	21-30	19	- 456	
24. Yeotmal	24th	12-50	13-15	36	- 5,732	
<b>STATES.</b>						
25. Makrai	19th	16-25	17-0	8	- 14	
26. Bastar	21st	18-40	19-3	27	+ 270	
27. Kanker	21st	16-30	19-20	22	- 244	
28. Nandgaon	19th	9-20	9-30	4	- 13	
29. Khairagarh	19th	15-10	15-30	7	- 762	
30. Chikhadan	19th	16-40	16-50	9	- 19	
31. Kawardha	15th	8-30	9-35	3	- 117	
32. Sakti	19th	10-0	10-45	5	- 41	
33. Raigarh	19th	6-30	9-50	2	+ 15	
34. Sarangarh	19th	3-55	5-30	1	- 22	
35. Chaghbakar	24th	16-20	16-57	37	+ 8	
36. Korea	20th	9-0	10-11	10	- 10	
37. Surguja	21st	15-0	16-15	20	- 547	
38. Udaipur	20th	19-10	20-7	18	- 102	
39. Jashpur	20th	15-0	17-48	12	+ 16	

## PART II.—SLIP-COPYING.

34. As at the preceding Census, I had two abstraction offices of which one was situated at Jubbulpore for Hindi work and the other at Nagpur for Marathi. As the Hindi population is nearly double the Marathi, it would be much better to have three offices—two for Hindi and one for Marathi. This would save time and consequently money and would enable the Superintendent if troubled with strikes, as I was, to threaten to close down one office. My office at Jubbulpore was at first situated in the coolly recruiting lines which were about to be dismantled; there was plenty of space here, but owing to its distance from the city the staff was very discontented and went on strike at the end of April 1921. I settled the strike very quickly by paying two annas a day extra until the office could be moved to a more convenient site, and I was able to secure a Y. M. C. A. building near the district court which was occupied on May 4th, 1921, at a rental of Rs. 150 per mensem. This, however, was not sufficiently large, and a bungalow in the vicinity belonging to Dewan Bahadur Jiwandas was occupied on a rental of Rs. 200 a month from the 1st June to 30th November 1921 and a building called the Church house from the 15th May to the 31st May 1921 and again from the 16th August to the 30th November 1921. The office was finally closed on the 7th April 1922. The removal of the office was attended with misfortune as plague broke out with unprecedented virulence towards the end of the rains of 1921, and the staff fell to fifty per cent of the normal. I attempted to move the office to Narsinghpur but though a building was available in the Settlement office, it was impossible to house the staff owing to the natural disinclination of owners of house property to let their buildings to persons from a plague-infected area, and I had to carry on at Jubbulpore with the depleted staff though I was able to relieve the pressure by transferring 50 boxes of slips relating to 11 units to the Nagpur office. At Nagpur I secured most suitable and central accommodation in the old Bengal-Nagpur Railway Audit Office, opposite the railway station, on a rental of Rs. 250 per month, and the staff remained here until the 15th February 1922, when, in order to save the rent, I removed the office to a Government building in the partial occupation of the Morris College which was sufficient for the staff still employed. My own office was a small one, and a Government building in the Secretariat compound provided sufficient accommodation, until it was combined with the Nagpur abstraction office on the 15th April 1922. The combined office completed the various tables for the report as well as the subsidiary tables, and worked out the figures required for me for the body of the report.

35. The necessary furniture for the offices was supplied from the Public Works Department famine reserve supplemented by local borrowings, and a few local purchases, which were sold on the completion of operations. Racks were already available in the Nagpur office, but were constructed by the Public Works Department for the Jubbulpore office. The Jail at Nagpur were unable to undertake the supply of pigeon-holes and I had them made locally on contract at Rs. 4-8-0 per double set and the cost of the wood. At Jubbulpore they were made more cheaply by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 2 per set inclusive of wood. Gunny bags were purchased locally and made efficient mats. Boxes were collected locally beforehand, and the supply was supplemented by purchase in the local market, and by the use of those in which the enumeration books were sent.

36. The Deputy Superintendents were appointed at the beginning of March 1921, and thus had time for the study of the Census Code, and the preparation of their offices for the work before them. Work actually started on the 1st April 1921 at the end of the Easter holidays. Owing to the close of the Bhandara and Betul Settlements a considerable number of temporary Government employers were thrown out of work, and by arrangement with the Settlement Commissioner I employed a number of these men for the supervising posts.

The Head Assistants and Record-keepers are required shortly after the appointment of Deputy Superintendent and the rest of the office staff shortly before the work of slip-copying begins. Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors can join on the day before. The Nagpur office suffered owing to the failure of the man selected as Head Assistant to join and a suitable substitute was not found for three months, thereby throwing extra work and responsibility on the Deputy Superintendent. The Enumeration books were received in good time in the offices with the exception of those from the Bastar, Udaipur and Jashpur States and the Sausar tahsil of the Chhindwara district.

37. In a number of other Provinces at the present Census slips were copied locally by the Patwari staff. This arrangement, while undoubtedly more prodigal of slips, as a larger margin has to be left for contingencies when the work is done at a number of centres, would probably be more expeditious, and should be followed at future Censuses. The only slips to be copied at the central offices will be those of very backward areas, or of certain large towns when local arrangements might be difficult to make. It was impossible to follow this arrangement at the present Census as after sanction to it had been obtained from the Revenue Authorities, the sanction was revoked owing to the prevalence of famine, and the consequent pressure of work on the revenue staff in the districts. If the system of local copying is followed, the slips will have to be carefully checked with the Enumeration books after receipt, and I think it would still be advisable to have three instead of two abstraction offices.

38. The system of the supply of slips is given in the Imperial Census Code. Slips were printed on 5 different colours of paper, supplied by the Upper India Couper Paper Mills Company, Lucknow, at the Nagpur Central Jail, each colour representing one of the 5 main religions. It would be advisable to allow a larger margin than the code allows, for slips which are not used much, *e. g.*, Christians and others as it is easy for the estimated number required to be wrong, and a further supply to an office situated from Nagpur may take some little time. At both offices expedients had to be employed to alter a few slips from one kind to another. One copyist in Nagpur was detected in altering entries of married persons to unmarried persons by adding the word "*nahin*" in the Enumeration books in the Nagpur office as the supply of married slips had given out and was summarily dismissed. The wastage in slips amounted to 7 per cent at Nagpur and 6½ at Jubbulpore.

39. Copyists were originally divided into gangs of 10 under a Supervisor and an Assistant Supervisor, and this standard was maintained throughout at Nagpur. With this it is difficult but not impossible for the supervising staff to keep the work up-to-date, and they got behindhand at Jubbulpore. The gangs were then increased to 12 and an extra Assistant Supervisor added. The cost of supervision is much the same as the Assistant gets less pay than the Supervisor and either system may equally well be followed, and it is probably better to employ both, the latter being utilised for most speedy gangs. The most efficient copyists were selected to fill vacancies in the supervising staff and were retained when staff was reduced on completion of the copying work. In order that there may be no delay in beginning the work of sorting, care should be taken to see that the work of stamping the number of the abstraction unit on the back of the slips, which is part of the duty of the Record Room staff, does not get into arrears.

40. At the Nagpur office in addition to the Marathi books there were a few English, Urdu and Telugu books, but no separate staff had to be employed. English books were paid for at the rate of annas 3 pies 6 per 100 slips and Telugu annas 4 pies 6 per 100. At Jubbulpore most of the books from the Surguja State were written in Kaithi and considerable difficulty was experienced in their interpretation. Oriya books were no longer found at the present Census.

41. The use of the abbreviations *Sar Ka* for *Sarkari Karna* were introduced at the present Census, but no further useful abbreviations were discovered. It is advisable carefully to check the tendency of the copyists to use unauthorised abbreviations, as they often are not legibly written, and their use only results in delay when sorting is done as reference has to be made to the Enumeration books.

42. After they get used to the work the more expert copyists turned out a very large number of slips a day, and the record for any man in any day was 1,682, but the average number taking good and bad workers into consideration was nearly 500 slips per working day. During the first week average payments of 8 annas per day were given, but after this the rate was fixed at 2 annas 6 pies per 100 with somewhat higher rates for books written in other languages. It is necessary to check the work very carefully when the outturn became very large. Fines of one pice were imposed for each mistake.

43. The checking of the slips was done by two methods. The ordinary supervising staff of each gang checked the slips as soon as possible after they were written up, the Supervisors or Assistant Supervisor holding the Enumeration books and the copyist reading out the slips which he had written. An Inspector was in charge of about 6 to 8 gangs and was responsible for the work of his room while the Deputy Superintendent was supposed to be frequently on the move in his office and to make surprise checks continuously. In addition to this a special checking gang was instituted after the slips were passed as correct for the Inspectors' rooms. In Jubbulpore this gang was combined with the gang which was employed in taking out the entries of infirmities, and this method was somewhat more economical than having the work done separately. The special checking gang soon got to know where mistakes were most likely, and checked a much higher percentage of the entries of the bad workers. The special checking gang is essential to the accuracy of the work and should be appointed as early as possible after the work has started. A register should be maintained, so that the Deputy Superintendent can see at a glance the gangs from which mistakes are most frequent and take the defaulting parties to task.

44. The slip-copyists very quickly learnt to select the correct slips for religion and civil conditions after the first few days, and mistakes in this were negligible. On the whole, entries in the Enumeration books were well written, and the proportion of incomplete or doubtful entries to the total was very small indeed. The occupation columns (9, 10 and 11) were those in which mistakes were most frequently made by the Enumerators, and it was necessary to insist that the copyists in transferring these entries to the slips should avoid all but the simplest abbreviations, and they should never be allowed to try and compress the matter recorded in the books into fewer words. Intentional omissions due to the refusal of the general public to give information were confined to a few Koshtis in the Nagpur city, and these entries were dealt with in accordance with the instructions in circular letter No. 542 of the 10th January 1921, which was based on orders issued by the Census Commissioner. In one village in the Bhandara district a number of individuals gave their occupation as non-cooperators. The general principle laid down was that the copyists should write the entries as they found them, and any that were obviously incorrect were, as far as possible, put right at the time of sorting.

45. The staff employed on copying consists of men of a not very high standard of education and intelligence, who are paid by the outturn of their work. It is, therefore, necessary that the supervision of the work should be very strict. It was found in practice that Government servants were much better at supervising than others. Considering the material employed I think that a very high standard of accuracy

was attained, and if a few mistakes did escape detection the number was so small as to have no appreciable effect on the correctness of the figures as finally tabulated.

*Statement showing the progress of slip-copying.*

Office.	Population dealt with.	Number of copyists (average per day).	Date of			Remarks.
			Commencement.	Completion.	Average daily outturn per head.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jubbulpore ...	10,126,025	238	4-4-21	16-7-21	408	
Nagpur ...	5,853,635	156	1-4-21	5-7-21	391	

### PART III.—SORTING AND COMPILATION.

46. It is unnecessary to comment at length on the instructions for sorting and compilation as they are contained in the Imperial Census Code, and there was in practice very little deviation from the standard rules. The sorters were divided into gangs of twelve under a Supervisor, and up to eight gangs were in charge of an Inspector. Initially there were five Inspectors in charge of the sorting in the Jubbulpore office and four in Nagpur. The outbreak of plague in Jubbulpore, however, much reduced the numbers in the gangs, and 50 boxes were transferred to the Nagpur office in order to avoid delay.

47. Before the work starts it is necessary to provide pigeon holes, boxes, of which two are required for each sorter, sorters tickets and compilation registers. The pigeon holes were prepared on contract in Nagpur and by the Public Works Department in Jubbulpore. This latter agency was the cheapest. The Nagpur jail was asked to undertake the work but was unable to do so. In Nagpur a number of empty cases were purchased very cheaply from the Central Provinces Club and converted into suitable boxes on contract at Re. 0-14-0 per box. The arrangements for obtaining the boxes should be taken in hand well before the work begins. Owing to the absence of any information on the subject I found considerable difficulty in estimating the number of sorters tickets and forms of compilation registers required, and as the supply in some cases ran out manuscript copies had to be prepared. The following table should, therefore, prove useful at the next census :—

Number of Table.	Sorters Tickets.		Compilation Registers.	
	Printed or prepared in manuscript.	Required.	Printed or prepared in manuscript.	Required.
Table III, Tabulation Register ...	...	...	1,700	1,650
„ III, Compilation Register ...	...	...	500	430
„ VII ...	4,300	3,850	1,100	1,080
„ VIII ...	4,600	3,850	1,200	1,100
„ VIII-A ...	4,000	...	...	...
„ IX ...	4,450	4,000	1,550	1,450
„ X ...	3,800	3,200	1,050	1,000
„ XI ...	9,000	6,700	1,850	1,220
„ XII ...	200	170	500	280
„ XII-A ...	400	250	500	210
„ XIII ...	5,000	4,300	2,400	2,270
„ XIV ...	12,350	7,200	2,200	1,830
„ XV ...	500	400	500	430
„ XVI-A ...	300	270	500	400
„ XVI-B ...	300	250	500	400
„ XVII ...	10,000	9,000	6,700	6,100
„ XVII,—Classification Sheets ...	...	...	500	450
„ XVIII ...	7,000	4,800	2,500	1,400
„ XIX ...	7,000	4,450	5,000	4,500
„ XXI-A ...	7,550	6,650	4,600	2,500
„ XXI-B ...	6,600	6,600	1,800	1,800
„ XXII ...	4,000	3,500	...	...

Sorters tickets in Marathi were obtained from the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay, Poona, and those in Hindi were printed by the Nagpur Jail Press; compilation registers in English were supplied by the Local Presses at Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

48. The boxes of slips were made up by the record-room staff, and each sorter had two for males and females, respectively. The first operation was to check the number of slips in each box with Register A and for this the sorters were paid Re. 0-2-6 per 1,000 slips in Nagpur and Re. 0-2-3 in Jubbulpore and when this was done the sorters, who were provided with a cheap lock for their boxes, were responsible that the number of slips was complete.

49. It is not necessary that the slip copying should be complete before sorting commences and a training class for sorting should be started well in advance of the operations, and should be attended by the supervising staff. The standard rates for sorting should be fixed on their work, and not on the actual outturn of the gangs, as the earlier gangs will, otherwise, work slowly in order to increase the rates to be sanctioned. The rates were fixed in order to give an average worker Re. 0-15-0 per day. Originally a somewhat lower rate was fixed in Jubbulpore, but owing to the heavy rise in prices which occurred in the rains of 1921, and was particularly severe in Jubbulpore, I increased the rate to that prevalent in Nagpur.

The table below gives the standard outturn as fixed by me :—

Table.	Number of slips to be sorted per day.	For Jubbulpore office only.	
		Christians.	Others.
VII ...	4,000 ...	2,400	2,400
VIII ... {	8,000 Males ... } 13,500 Females ... }	2,400	2,400
IX ...	7,500 ...	2,400	2,400
X ... {	7,000 Town ... } 9,500 Country ... }	2,400	2,400
XI ... {	6,000 Town ... } 7,500 Country ... }	1,275	1,952
XII and XII-A ...	One sorter at Re. 0-15-0 per diem.	Sorting done by the special gang engaged for checking work.	
XIII ...	3,800 ...	...	3,400
XIV ... {	3,000 Town ... } 3,500 Country ... }	1,400	3,000
XV and XVI ... {	Two sorters on daily wages of Re. 1 each for Nagpur Office only.	2,300 and 3,800	} Sorting done by special gang.
XVII ... {	2,000 Town ... } 2,600 Country ... }	2,300	
XVIII ... {	6,400 Town ... } 6,800 Country ... }	3,800	4,600
XIX ... {	9,200 Town ... } 11,200 Country ... }	12,000	6,800
XXI-(a) ... {	2,100 Town ... } 3,000 Country ... }	1,700	3,200
XXI-(b) ...	18,000 ...	12,000	13,700
Actuary statement ...	3 000 for Nagpur office only..	...	...

The rates for tables VII and VIII were fixed too high as intelligent sorters combined the two operations, and in future it would be advisable to have one ticket for the two operations in the form appended to this chapter which was suggested by the Deputy Superintendent, Jubbulpore.

50. It is advisable to fix rates based on the outturn in order to keep the sorters up to the mark but in the following instances daily wages were paid :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Sorting of slips for Infirmities, Tables XII and XII-A	...	...	0 15 0	per diem.
Copying and sorting the slips for Industrial Schedules	...	...	0 15 0	„ „
Sorting of slips for statistics of marriage fertility	...	...	0 15 0	„ „
Sorting of slips for Christians, Tables XV and XVI	...	...	1 0 0	„ „
Taking out figures of re-census of Harda Town	...	...	0 15 0	„ „

51. The instructions for sorting contained in the Imperial Census Code are complete and it is not necessary for me to analyse the operations table by table. I therefore confine myself to making the following suggestions :—

(i) These tables are prepared from the A Register and no sorting is necessary. The figures for certain sects such as Sunnis and Shias, Satnamis and Kabirpanthis and Jains, if their sects are to be shown separately, should be sorted at an early stage soon after the counting of the slips in order to avoid delay in the final preparation of table VI.

(ii) A higher outturn can be expected in the case of the Mohommedan slips and it is convenient for account purposes to divide the number of Mohommedan slips by three in applying the standard rate. An appendix which is given at the end of this volume gives a list of castes which will be found very useful at the time of sorting as well as compilation for this table.

(iii) This table should be sorted after table XVII and a note should be appended to that effect at the end of the instructions dealing with that table. In the Nagpur office as the instructions for sorting this table appeared at a different place in the Code they were overlooked, and sorting for it had to be done *abinitio*.

*Progress Report for sorting.*

Period.	Number of boxes sorted for Tables.															
	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XII-A.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XXI.	X
the end of June 1921.	54	38	..	...	16	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ July 1921.	314	283	45	244	250	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Augt. 1921.	166	184	256	205	195	...	...	226	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ Sept. 1921.	81	80	231	114	114	...	...	106	275	2	2	207	126	109	313	
„ Octr. 1921.	145	155	106	108	103	2	...	105	148	...	...	296	357	366	197	
„ Novr. 1921.	26	42	85	109	106	338	340	95	97	4	4	160	171	167	142	
„ Decr. 1921.	6	10	62	12	8	2	2	62	89	6	16	73	76	88	82	
„ Janv. 1922.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	4	52	50	50	24	
„ Feby. 1922.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	12	4	
Total	792	792	786	792	792	342	342	790	792	26	26	792	792	792	792	

NOTE.—Information by units could not be given as it was not collected by the Jubbulpore office.

52. No additional furniture is needed for the use of the Compilers, as slip copying will be finished before compilation begins. It is important that compilation should be started as soon as possible and it should begin when sufficient sorters tickets are ready. It is not even necessary to wait as directed by the Code until all the sorters tickets for one district relating to a particular table are ready before compiling that table. If a serial number is given to each box, and is written against the appropriate space in the Compilation Register the Register can be filled up as tickets are ready. This does not, however, apply to table XI, as the names of the various places of birth for the inhabitants of one district have to be entered at the top of the register before the compilation starts. The chief difficulty in connection with compilation is associated with the preparation of the caste and occupation tables. In 1911 an appendix to table XIII was prepared showing the distribution of the minor castes not tabulated, but I omitted it on this occasion. It was subsequently found that this would have been useful in order to check the IXth and XIVth tables, and it may with advantage and little extra labour be prepared in future. The list of synonymous caste names given in this volume may also be printed and copies distributed among the Compilers and Sorters. For occupation an alphabetical English list was prepared, but it would undoubtedly facilitate the work if vernacular lists were available which should also show the terms for various occupations current in different parts of the Province. Such a list, however, would be extremely difficult to prepare and would probably be incomplete. Owing to the inaccuracy of the circle summaries the total number of occupied houses required for Provincial Table I was difficult to discover and the figures had to be taken out by a special staff from the enumeration books. The information might be collected by the Record Room Staff and entered in extra columns for "occupied" and "unoccupied" houses at the end of Register A.

53. In addition to the work of preparing the prescribed tables of statistics there are a number of other tables and statements to be prepared. These I had done at the Nagpur office so that I could supervise the work myself.

The following are the most important of these returns :—

- (i) *Special return of European British Subjects required by the Registrar-General of England.*
- (ii) *Certain statistics dealing with congestion in towns.* These were prepared with little intelligence, and many references had to be made subsequently to the municipalities concerned. It would be advisable in future to prescribe a special method of check before the statements are sent in.
- (iii) *A statement showing the number of handlooms in use.* It was intended to take a census of handlooms in order to compare their number with that of the improved looms introduced by the Department of Industries whose location was known to that department. The handlooms should have been noted in the house lists but the returns were so inaccurate that the figures could not be used.
- (iv) *A statement showing the age distribution by sex of 100,000 Hindus and Mohammedans in normal areas required for actuarial purposes.*
- (v) *A statement showing the distribution of lepers asked for by the Local Administration.*

The preparation of the last two statements presented no difficulty.

54. The accuracy of the tabulated results depends very largely on the energy of the Deputy Superintendents and their vigilance in preventing fudging in order to obtain a greater outturn. A few such cases were detected at the start and the offenders expelled from the office. As soon as it is understood that dishonest work will not be tolerated, very little of it is found. In my opinion, given good supervision the errors in the Census figures introduced during the process of tabulation are negligible compared with those due to faulty enumeration which are unavoidable with the present standard of literacy and intelligence of these Provinces.

Method of Check and accuracy of results.



#### **PART IV.—COST OF THE CENSUS.**

55. The actual cost of the Census amounts to Rs. 2,77,000 as far as it can be estimated at the time of writing this report. At the previous Census the cost was Rs. 2,03,000 on a population which was 0·3 per cent, in excess of that of 1921. The increase in the cost is of course due to the rise in prices. Under the head Abstraction and Compilation, working staff, the expenditure totalled Rs. 1,41,000 as against Rs. 81,000 in 1911. The excess is mainly due to the increase in the minimum rate at which it is possible to obtain low grade clerical labour and to the higher salaries paid to Government officials. These are both items over which the Census Superintendent has no control. The cost of stationery and printing also has risen considerably during the decade, and under this head Rs. 37,000 has been spent against Rs. 21,000 in 1911. It may fairly be claimed that the increase in the expenditure which occurred has been unavoidable.

The details of expenditure under the various heads as prescribed by the Accountant-General and the Census Commissioner for India are given in Statements I and II. The difference is merely one of accounts as salaries of Government servants, excluding deputation allowances, are not included in the Accountant-General's figures, but are covered by a separate grant given by the Government of India to the Provincial Government.

STATEMENT No. I.—Actual expenditure distributed under the heads of accounts prescribed by the Accountant-General.

Main head.	Sub-head.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Grand Total</i> ...	.....	40,202 5 7	1,04,595 3 0	42,655 2 6	2,77,452 11 1
<b>I.—Superintendence</b> ...	.....	8,804 6 7	9,082 7 11	5,667 5 2	23,554 3 8
	<i>Salaries.</i>				
1	Deputation allowance of Officers deputed to Census duty.	3,300 0 0	3,600 0 0	2,219 6 0	9,119 6 0
	<i>ESTABLISHMENT—</i>				
2	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	2,140 11 6	2,037 13 9	2,206 3 6	6,384 12 9
3	Deputation allowance of men deputed to Census duty.	43 8 11	801 7 2	573 7 0	1,418 7 1
4	House-rent and other allowances ...	172 4 1	237 10 2	...	409 14 3
	<i>TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE—</i>				
5	Travelling allowance of Officers and Establishment.	2,677 0 0	1,392 10 0	92 5 0	4,161 15 9
6	Contingencies—				
	(a) Office rent ...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Purchase and repairs of furniture.	134 4 11	155 9 0	31 9 0	321 6 11
	(c) Local purchase of Stationery ...	106 6 0	3 0 0	16 6 6	125 12 6
	(d) Postage and telegram charges..	0 13 0	244 7 9	170 1 0	415 5 9
	(e) Freight ...	4 2 0	53 14 6	8 2 0	66 2 6
	(f) Miscellaneous ...	225 4 2	555 14 10	349 13 2	1,131 0 2
<b>II.—Enumeration</b> ...	.....	627 13 3	553 3 0	...	1,191 0 3
	<i>DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT—</i>				
7	Temporary establishment in District Offices.	...	...	...	...
8	Remuneration of Census Officers ...	...	...	...	...
9	Travelling allowance ...	1 5 0	2 0 0	...	3 5 0
10	Contingencies—				
	(a) Local purchase of Stationery ...	300 0 0	60 0 6	...	360 0 6
	(b) Postage and telegram charges..	...	0 2 0	...	0 2 0
	(c) House numbering charges ...	1 4 6	...	...	1 4 6
	(d) Freight ...	303 2 3	406 7 6	...	709 9 9
	(e) Miscellaneous ...	32 1 6	84 9 0	...	116 10 6

**STATEMENT No. 1.—Actual expenditure distributed under the heads of accounts prescribed by the Accountant-General.—(Concl'd.)**

Main heads.	Sub-head.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>III.—Abstraction and Compilation.</b>		2,104 14 6	1,49,531 10 4	12,612 6 10	1,64,248 15 8
	ESTABLISHMENT—				
11	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	...	58,272 6 5	10,438 12 1	68,711 2 6
12	Deputation allowance of men deputed to Census duty.	...	4,909 12 1	1,623 12 1	6,533 8 2
13	House-rent and other allowances	...	1 9 2	...	1 9 2
14	Travelling allowance	18 0 0	2,535 1 4	...	2,553 1 4
15	Contingencies—				
	(a) Office rent	...	6,169 6 7	3 11 9	6,173 2 4
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture.	1,954 2 0	3,952 13 6	—311 1 6	5,595 14 0
	(c) Local purchase of Stationery	0 2 6	812 6 0	—16 15 0	795 9 6
	(d) Postage and telegram charges,	5 0 0	225 9 3	...	230 9 3
	(e) Freight	15 12 0	1,001 8 3	202 3 0	1,219 7 3
	(f) Miscellaneous	111 14 0	71,651 1 9	672 0 5	72,435 0 2
<b>IV.—Printing and other Stationery Charges.</b>		25,358 1 11	3,049 13 6	10,446 11 7	38,854 11 0
16	Cost of Stationery (including paper) supplied from Central Stores.	1,091 9 0	196 4 7	...	1,287 13 7
17	Carriage of Stationery	1,054 5 6	84 8 0	...	1,168 13 6
18	Local purchase of Stationery	17,132 15 3	—462 2 11	—3,131 3 0	13,539 9 4
19	Printing—				
	(1) At Government Press	(b) 5,838 11 2	2,041 8 0	(c) 2,562 0 0	10,442 3 2
	(2) At Private Presses	...	982 5 10	10,715 14 7	11,698 4 5
20	DESPATCHING CHARGES—				
	(1) Postage	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0
	(2) Other charges	210 9 0	207 6 0	250 0 0	667 15 0
<b>V.—Miscellaneous</b>					
21	ACTING ALLOWANCE OF OFFICERS IN NON-CENSUS OFFICES.	5,122 6 11	9,703 7 10	2,414 15 0	15,240 13 9
	(1) Officers	3,044 5 4	7,098 0 4	1,766 2 0	11,908 7 8
	(2) Establishment	78 1 7	2,605 7 6	648 13 0	3,332 6 1
<b>VI.—Special allowance.</b>	22	174 10 5	427 14 5	...	602 8 10
	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference between the Departmental and Treasury accounts chargeable to Census expenditure according to Auditor-General's letter No. Ac-2537/S-20, dated the 19th/21st August 1922.	...	(d) 22,246 10 0	11,513 11 11	33,760 5 11

NOTE.—(a) The statement shows net charges after deducting all recoveries from Municipalities and States on account of cost of tabulating Census statistics, sale-proceeds of furniture, and surplus forms, and refund on account of pay, etc.

(b) These charges were not included in final accounts as they were not charged to the Census expenditure, but have been shown here to give an idea of the actual expenditure.

(c) These are estimated charges as actual cost is not available yet.

(d) Excludes Rs. 1,212-6-0 on account of pay of temporary clerks of the Settlement Department for the period of service in that Department and Rs. 21-1-1 on account of charges for printing forms supplied by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay, under note to Article 9, Chapter II, Part, I, Imperial Census Code.

(e) Charges for the year 1922-23 are only approximate as actual figures are not available.

**STATEMENT No. II.—Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner according to (a) Accountant-General's and (b) Departmental Accounts.**

Main head.	Sub-head.	Expenditure according to Accountant-General's Accounts.				Expenditure in 1920-23 according to Departmental Accounts.	Difference.
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	.....	40,202 5 7	1,94,616 4 1	42,555 2 6	2,77,473 12 2	2,93,445 6 2	15,971 10 0
<b>A.—Superintendence.</b>	.....	12,101 7 11	32,984 14 3	19,493 4 2	64,579 10 4	79,338 14 4	14,759 4 0
<b>I.—Salaries</b> ...	.....	6,344 5 4	24,014 8 0	14,582 4 0	44,941 1 4	59,470 14 11	14,529 13 7
	1 Pay of Officers	3,044 5 4	20,414 8 0	12,362 14 0	35,821 11 4	50,351 8 11	14,529 13 7
	2 Deputation allowance of Officers.	3,300 0 0	3,600 0 0	2,219 6 0	9,119 6 0	9,119 6 0	...
<b>II.—Establishment and other Charges.</b>	.....	5,757 2 7	8,970 6 3	4,911 0 2	19,638 9 0	19,867 15 5	229 6 5
	3 Superintendent's office establishment.	2,609 4 6	6,291 13 10	4,242 11 6	13,143 13 10	13,373 4 3	229 6 5
	4 Printing—						
	(a) At Government Presses.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) At Private Presses	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Travelling allowance of officials and establishment.	2,677 0 0	1,392 10 9	92 5 0	4,161 15 9	4,161 15 9	...
	6 Contingencies—						
	(a) Office rent	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Purchase and repairs of furniture.	134 4 11	155 9 0	31 9 0	321 6 11	321 6 11	...
	(c) Stationery	106 6 0	275 15 7	16 6 6	398 12 1	398 12 1	...
	(d) Postage and Telegram charges.	0 13 0	244 7 9	170 1 0	415 5 9	415 5 9	...
	(e) Freight	4 2 0	53 14 6	8 2 0	66 2 6	66 2 6	...
	(f) Miscellaneous	225 4 2	555 14 10	349 13 2	1,131 0 2	1,131 0 2	...
<b>B.—Enumeration.</b>	.....	14,841 10 6	2,029 3 10	-2,756 0 0	14,114 14 4	14,114 14 4	...
<b>III.—District Charges.</b>	.....	637 13 3	553 3 0	...	1,191 0 3	1,191 0 3	...
	7 District office establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Remuneration of Census Officers.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Travelling allowance	1 5 0	2 0 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...
	10 Contingencies—						
	(a) Stationery	300 0 0	60 0 6	...	360 0 6	360 0 6	...
	(b) Postage and Telegram charges.	...	0 2 0	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	...
	(c) House numbering charges.	1 4 6	...	...	1 4 6	1 4 6	...
	(d) Freight	303 2 3	406 7 6	...	709 9 9	709 9 9	...
	(e) Miscellaneous	32 1 6	84 9 0	...	116 10 6	116 10 6	...

STATEMENT No. 11.—Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner according to (a) Accountant-General's and (b) Departmental Accounts.—(Concl'd.)

Main head.	Sub-head.	Expenditure according to Accountant-General's Accounts.				Expenditure in 1920-23 according to Departmental Accounts.	Difference.
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
IV.—Printing and Stationery Charges.	.....	14,203 13 3	1,476 0 10	-2,756 0 0	12,923 14 1	12,923 14 1	...
11	Paper	7,849 11 7	-608 10 2	-2,756 0 0	4,485 1 5	4,485 1 5	...
12	Carriage of paper to Press.	441 1 6	...	...	441 1 6	441 1 6	...
13	Printing—						
	(a) At Government Press	5,838 11 2	2,041 8 0	...	7,880 3 2	7,880 3 2	...
	(b) At other Presses	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Dispatching forms	74 5 0	43 3 0	...	117 8 0	117 8 0	...
C.—Abstraction and Compilation.	.....	13,259 3 2	1,59,602 2 0	25,917 14 4	1,98,779 3 6	1,99,991 9 6	1,212 6 2
V.—Office Charges	.....	3,092 15 6	1,58,214 9 10	12,715 2 9	1,74,322 12 1	1,75,535 2 1	(a) 1,212 6 0
15	Correspondence and Accounts Establishment.	...	7,646 10 8	763 14 0	8,410 8 8	8,410 8 8	...
16	Menial Establishment	...	1,919 9 10	392 3 0	2,311 12 10	2,311 12 10	...
17	Working staff including Superintendence—						
	(a) Officials	...	62,366 0 8	11,009 3 1	73,375 3 9	74,587 9 9	(a) 1,212 6 0
	(b) Non-officials	...	67,348 2 7	352 8 0	67,700 10 7	67,700 10 7	...
18	Travelling allowance	18 0 0	2,533 1 4	...	2,553 1 4	2,553 1 4	...
19	Contingencies—						
	(a) Office rent	...	6,169 6 7	3 11 9	6,173 2 4	6,173 2 4	...
	(b) Purchase and repairs of furniture.	1,954 2 0	3,952 13 6	-311 1 6	5,595 14 0	5,595 14 0	...
	(c) Stationery	1,288 3 6	746 12 0	-16 15 0	2,018 0 6	2,018 0 6	...
	(d) Postage and Telegram charges.	5 0 0	225 9 3	...	230 9 3	230 9 3	...
	(e) Freight	15 2 0	1,001 8 3	202 3 0	1,219 7 3	1,219 7 3	...
	(f) Miscellaneous	111 14 0	4,302 15 2	319 8 5	4,734 5 7	4,734 5 7	...
VI.—Printing and Stationery Charges.	.....	9,856 1 8	1,387 8 2	13,202 11 7	24,456 7 5	24,456 7 5	...
20	Paper for slips	9,283 3 8	146 7 3	-345 3 0	9,084 7 11	9,084 7 11	...
21	Paper for compilation	...	65 10 0	-30 0 0	35 10 0	35 10 0	...
22	Carriage of paper	446 12 0	7 13 0	...	454 9 0	454 9 0	...
23	Printing—						
	(a) At Government Presses.	...	21 1 1	2,562 0 0	2,583 1 1	2,583 1 1	...
	(b) At Private Presses	...	982 5 10	10,715 14 7	11,698 4 5	1,1698 4 5	...
24	Dispatching charges	136 4 0	164 3 0	300 0 0	600 7 0	600 7 0	...

The difference shown in column 8 is due to the fact that the Departmental figures include the full salaries of officers deputed to the Census while the Treasury figures show only the extra expenditure, which, but for the Census, would not have been incurred.

(a) The Treasury figures exclude this amount as it was on account of pay of temporary clerks of the Settlement Department for the period they worked in that department, but for which pay was drawn on Census bills, on receipt of last pay certificates: this amount is not chargeable to the Census expenditure.

## APPENDIX A.

*Gazette Notifications under the Census Act of 1920.**The 16th June 1920.*

No. 17/341-C/IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Indian Census Act, 1920 (Act IV of 1920), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following rules regulating the cost of meeting the Census operations in Municipalities in the Central Provinces :—

(I) Government will supply to Municipalities, free of all cost, including carriage from the press, the schedules and enumeration books and other forms required in connection with the Census.

(II) Municipalities will provide at their own cost all the necessary agency for the enumeration, supplemented in such manner as the Local Government may direct by the loan of Government officials to act as Census Officers. The Municipalities will also meet such charges as may be necessary for contingencies.

(III) The tabulation of the results will be carried out by Government agency, but the Municipalities will contribute towards the cost at the rate of three months' salary of one tabulating clerk for every ten thousand of the population dealt with.

Provided that the amount payable may be reduced with the approval of the Local Government for Municipalities containing less than 10,000 inhabitants.

Provided also that for the purpose of this rule the remuneration of the tabulating clerks shall be fixed by the Provincial Superintendent of Census.

(IV) The tabulated registers, when no longer required by the Provincial Superintendent, will, in return for the assistance rendered, be made over to the Municipalities concerned, provided that the Municipal authorities undertake to preserve them in good order until the next general enumeration.

No. 18/341-D/IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Indian Census Act, 1920 (Act IV of 1920), as applied to Berar, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following rules regulating the cost of meeting the Census operations in Municipalities in Berar :—

(I) Government will supply to Municipalities, free of all cost, including carriage from the press, the schedules and enumeration books and other forms required in connection with the Census.

(II) Municipalities will provide at their own cost all the necessary agency for the enumeration, supplemented in such manner as the Local Government may direct by the loan of Government officials to act as Census Officers. The Municipalities will also meet such charges as may be necessary for contingencies.

(III) The tabulation of the results will be carried out by Government agency, but the Municipalities will contribute towards the cost at the rate of three months' salary of one tabulating clerk for every ten thousand of the population dealt with.

Provided that the amount payable may be reduced with the approval of the Local Government for Municipalities containing less than 10,000 inhabitants.

Provided also that for the purpose of this rule the remuneration of the tabulating clerks shall be fixed by the Provincial Superintendent of Census.

(IV) The tabulated registers, when no longer required by the Provincial Superintendent, will, in return for the assistance rendered, be made over to the Municipalities concerned, provided that the Municipal authorities undertake to preserve them in good order until the next general enumeration.

*The 11th August 1920.*

No. 41/490-A/IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 2 and 3 of the Indian Census Act, IV of 1920, the Chief Commissioner is pleased :—

- (1) to appoint all District Magistrates to be Census Officers ;
- (2) to delegate to District Magistrates the power of appointing Census Officers within their districts ;
- (3) to direct that the declarations of appointments of Census Officers shall be signed by the District Magistrate or any of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the district for the District Magistrate,

No. 42/490-B/IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 2 and 3 of the Indian Census Act, IV of 1920, as applied to Berar, the Chief Commissioner is pleased:—

- (1) to appoint all District Magistrates to be Census Officers ;
- (2) to delegate to District Magistrates the power of appointing Census Officers within their districts ;
- (3) to direct that the declaration of appointments of Census Officers shall be signed by the District Magistrate or any of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the district for the District Magistrate.

*The 4th September 1920.*

No. 52/610-A/IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Indian Census Act, 1920 (IV of 1920), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that petty expenditure incurred in connection with any arrangements made for the taking of the Census under the said Act within the area for which a District or Municipal Fund has been constituted may be charged to such Fund.

*The 23rd October 1920.*

No. 99/772-A/IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Census Act, IV of 1920, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following instructions regarding the nature of the questions to be asked by Census Officers at the coming Census and to direct that every Census Officer duly appointed under the Act for this purpose shall ask all the questions set forth in these instructions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed:—

*[Here followed a copy of the instructions to Enumerators as printed on the cover of the Enumeration Book and a copy of the General Schedule].*

No. 100/772-B/IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Census Act, IV of 1920, as applied to Berar, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following instructions regarding the nature of the questions to be asked by Census Officers at the coming Census and to direct that every Census Officer duly appointed under the Act for this purpose shall ask all the questions set forth in these instructions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed:—

*[Here followed a copy of the instructions to Enumerators as printed on the cover of the Enumeration Book and a copy of the General Schedule].*

No. 101/772-C/IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Indian Census Act, IV of 1920, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the appended form of household schedule for use in the Central Provinces, and to direct that all persons to whom the household schedule is delivered at their houses shall fill up such schedule, to the best of their knowledge or their belief, for inmates of their houses according to the instructions annexed to the schedule, and shall sign their names thereto; and shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the Census Officer from whom they were received or to such person as he may direct. Any occupier of a dwelling house or part thereof, who knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the directions or makes any false entry in the schedule, is liable to a fine of Rs. 50 under Section 10 of the above Act.

*[Here followed a copy of the household schedule].*

No. 102/772-D/IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Indian Census Act, IV of 1920, as applied to Berar, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the appended form of household schedule for use in the Central Provinces, and to direct that all persons to whom the household schedule is delivered at their houses shall fill up such schedule, to the best of their knowledge or their belief, for inmates of their houses according to the instructions annexed to the schedule, and shall sign their names thereto; and shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the Census Officer from whom they were received or to such person as he may direct. Any occupier of a dwelling house or part thereof, who knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the directions or makes any false entry in the schedule, is liable to a fine of Rs. 50 under Section 10 of the above Act.

*[Here followed a copy of the household schedule].*

No. 103/772-E/IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of the Indian Census Act, IV of 1920, the Chief Commissioner is pleased:—

- (1) to direct that all prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted in the Court of a Magistrate of the 1st Class ;
- (2) to empower the District Magistrate to authorise the prosecution of cases under this Act within the limits of his district.

No. 104/772-F/IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of the Indian Census Act, IV of 1920, as applied to Berar, the Chief Commissioner is pleased:—

- (1) to direct that all prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted in the Court of a Magistrate of the 1st Class ;
- (2) to empower the District Magistrate to authorise the prosecution of cases under this Act within the limits of his district.

## APPENDIX B.

*List of Compilations preserved in the Central Provinces Civil Secretariat.*

1. General Circulars and Orders issued by the Census Commissioner for India.
2. Printed notes on the Imperial and Provincial Tables issued by the Census Commissioner for India, Parts I and II.
3. Rules and Chapters issued by the Local Government and the Provincial Census Superintendent, Central Provinces and Berar.
4. Legal (Notifications, Census Act, etc.)
5. Purchase of paper for Census forms.
6. Estimate of printing at the Nagpur Jail Press.
7. Office Establishment of Provincial Census Superintendent, Central Provinces.
8. Budget estimates and allotment.
9. Salary bills.
10. Circular Orders regarding maintenance of accounts and the cost of Census Operations in Municipal areas.
11. Monthly accounts, Treasury and Departmental.
12. Adjustment of area and population, Parts I and II.
13. Correspondence regarding Census in Railway Limits.
14. Coloured paper for slips and indent on Nagpur Jail Press.
15. Indents for stationary.
16. Determination of sex in children (Fertility of marriage).
17. Cottage industries (Census of looms).
18. Preparation of a Skeleton Map for the Central Provinces and Berar.
19. Special Industries for Railways, Telegraph Posts, Irrigation.
20. Christian sects.
21. Appointments of Deputy Superintendents.
22. Special enquiry into congestion in cities and towns (over crowding areas).
23. Religions and customs of various castes.
24. Orders regarding the treatment of Nagpur and Jubbulpore as cities for Census purposes.
25. Correspondence regarding arrangements for slip copying.
26. Arrangements for taking census on the railways.
27. File regarding the industrial and economic conditions of the Indian population. (Parts I and II).
28. Printing of Village tables, sorters tickets in English and Hindi and compilation registers for Census Tables.
29. File regarding the Tabulation of Industrial Schedules.
30. Instructions for slip copying, etc.
31. Entertainment of staff in the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Census Tabulation offices (Volumes I and II).
32. Instructions for sorting and compilation.
33. File regarding General office orders issued by the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Central Provinces and Berar.
34. File regarding instructions for drafting the Provincial report of 1921. (Parts I-15)
35. Preservation of Census Records for the Census of 1921.
36. Correspondence regarding the recensus of Harda town (Hoshangabad District).
37. Statistics for Immigration from other Provinces. (Parts I and II).
38. Printing of the village statistics of the Central Provinces and Berar Districts.
39. Return of European British subjects.
40. Printing of B Volume Gazetteers.
41. Office order Book [3 Volumes].
42. Bound Compilations of Rules and Orders issued and the forms printed [3 copies].

## APPENDIX C.

*List of caste names returned in the schedules with their final classification.*

Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
<b>A</b>					
1	Abdal	... A minor caste.	56	Atkar	... Hatgar.
2	Achari (Bairagi)	... Bairagi.	57	Attar	... Gandhi.
3	Adbal	... Abdal.	58	Audhelia	... A minor caste.
4	Adhegoi Brahman	... Brahman.	59	Audhiya	... Bania.
5	Adinath	.. Jogi.	60	Aughad	... Jogi.
6	Adhvani	... Mehra.	61	Avadhiya	... Sunar.
7	Afgan	... Musalman.	62	Avadhut	... Jogi.
8	Agarehi	... Bania.	63	Awari	... Mehra.
9	Agarhar Bani	... Do.	64	Ayawar	... Satani.
10	Agarhari	... Do.			
11	Agaria	... A caste.			
12	Agarwal	... Bania.			
13	Agharia	... A caste.			
14	Aghori	... Jogi.			
15	Agrahari	... Bania.	65	Baba	... Bairagi.
16	Agrawal	.. Do.	66	Baba Bisnavi	... Do.
17	Ahir	... A caste.	67	Babaji	... Do.
18	Ahirwar	... Beldar.	68	Baba Samyogi	... Jogi.
19	Ahwasi or Aiwasi	... Brahman.	69	Baba Udasi	... Nanakshahi.
20	Aiyar	... Do.	70	Babban	... Babhan.
21	Aiyawar	... Satani.	71	Babhan	... A minor caste.
22	Ajan	... Musalman.	72	Bachhla	... Rajput.
23	Ajan Kutubshahi	... Do.	73	Badai	.. Barhai.
24	Ajmed	... Unclassified.	74	Badar	... Waddar.
25	Ajmera	... Banjara.	75	Baddewar	... Do.
26	Ajudhiabasi	... Bania.	76	Bad-Dhanwi	... Sali.
27	Ajudhiyapuri	.. Do.	77	Badek	... Ganda.
28	Akhara malak	... Bohra.	78	Badgujar	... Gujar.
29	Akramasa	... A minor caste.	79	Badhurala	... Bahelia.
30	Alkari or Alia	... Kachhi.	80	Badi	... Nat.
31	Alvar	... Satani.	81	Badia	... Od.
32	Alya	... Kachhi.	82	Badjgir	... Nat.
33	Aman (Musalman)	... Musalman.	83	Badiya	... Do.
34	Andh	... A tribe.	84	Badot	... Banjara.
35	Andkuri Ganda	... Ganda.	85	Badtia	... Do.
36	Arab	... A minor caste.	86	Bagdewar	... Kasar.
37	Aradbansi	... Unclassified.	87	Baghurla	... Bahelia.
38	Arak Gond	... Arakh.	88	Bagri	... Rajput.
39	Arakh	... A minor tribe.	89	Bagwan	... Mali.
40	Araki	... Arakh.	90	Bahelia	... A caste.
41	Arakpasi	.. Pasi.	91	Bahera	... Kahar.
42	Ardi	... Unclassified.	92	Bahika	.. Unclassified.
43	Are	... A caste.	93	Bahloda	... Bahelia.
44	Ariya	... Arya.	94	Bahna	... A tribe.
45	Arkhin	... Arakh.	95	Bahora	... Bohra.
46	Arkmasi	... Akramasa.	96	Bahurupi	... A minor caste.
47	Arod	... Arora.	97	Baidya	.. Vaidya.
48	Arora	... A minor caste.	98	Baiga	.. A tribe.
49	Arya	... Do.	99	Baina	... Bahna.
50	Asathi	... Bania.	100	Bairagi	.. A caste.
51	Asati	.. Do.	101	Bais	... Rajput.
52	Asit (Bania)	... Do.	102	Baishnava	... Bairagi.
53	Asur	... A minor caste.	103	Baishya	... Bania.
54	Atari	... Rangari.	104	Bajania	... Ganda.
55	Atith	... Bairagi.	105	Bajari Bhat	... Bhat.

Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
106	Bajhi	... Ojha.	161	Basdewa	... A minor caste.
107	Bajni	... Ganda.	162	Basguro Bairagi	... Bairagi.
108	Bakar Kasai	... Khatik.	163	Basohar	... Basor.
109	Bakar Kasao	... Do.	164	Basor	... A caste.
110	Bakharia	... Mehra.	165	Basudeo	... Basdewa.
111	Baksaria	... Rajput.	166	Basuhar	... Basor.
112	Balahi	... A caste.	167	Bawania Mehra	... Mehra.
113	Balahi Nai	... Nai.	168	Baya	... Do.
114	Baland	... Balda.	169	Bedar	... A caste.
115	Bald	... Do.	170	Bedar Dakhni	... Bedar.
116	Balda	... A minor tribe.	171	Bedbansi	... Basor.
117	Baliya	... Do.	172	Bedi	... Nat.
118	Balji Gajal	... Baliya.	173	Bedia	... Do.
119	Balochi	... A minor caste.	174	Bega	... Baiga.
120	Balsar	... Unclassified.	175	Behna	... Bahna.
121	Banaphar	... Rajput.	176	Beldar	... A caste.
122	Banda	... Unclassified.	177	Beli	... Nat.
123	Bandarwala	... Jogi.	178	Belpardhi	... Pardhi.
124	Bandbdewar	... Devar.	179	Benaikaya	... Bania.
125	Bangali	... Dhimar in Bilaspur, else- where unclassified.	180	Bengali	... Unclassified.
126	Bangali Baidya	... Vaidya.	181	Berad	... Bedar.
127	Bangali Mukarji	... Brahman.	182	Besta	... A minor caste.
128	Bani	... Bania.	183	Bhaddari	... Joshi.
129	Bania	... A caste.	184	Bhadoria	... Rajput.
130	Bania Bisenagar	... Bania.	185	Bhagadia (Barhai)	... Barhai.
131	Banjara	... A caste.	186	Bhagwat	... Brahman.
132	Banjara Gwal	... Banjara.	187	Bhaina	... A tribe.
133	Banjara Nai	... Nai.	188	Bhalai	... Balahi.
134	Banjara Pamar	... Banjara.	189	Bhali	... Mhali.
135	Do. Tejawat	... Do.	190	Bhami	... A minor caste.
136	Banjari	... Wanjari.	191	Bhamta	... A caste.
137	Banka	... A minor caste.	192	Bhamti	... Bhamta.
138	Bansbedia	... Nat.	193	Bhanari	... Dhimar.
139	Bansfod	... Basor.	194	Bhand	... A minor caste.
140	Barad	... Bedar.	195	Bhandari	... Nai.
141	Baradia	... Kumhar.	196	Bhandri	... Joshi.
142	Barai	... A caste.	197	Bhangan	... Bhangi.
143	Barat	... Unclassified.	198	Bhangi	... A caste.
144	Bara darwali	... Do.	199	Bhaosar	... Chhipa.
145	Bareth or Baretha	... Dhobi.	200	Bhar	... A minor tribe.
146	Bargaha	... A caste.	201	Bharadbhunja	... Bharbhunja.
147	Bargahat	... Bargaha.	202	Bharadi	... A minor caste.
148	Barghai	... Do.	203	Bharbhunja	... A caste.
149	Bargujar	... Rajput.	204	Bharbhunja Halwai	... Bharbhunja.
150	Bargunda	... Kaikadi.	205	Bharewa	... Kasar.
151	Barhai	... A caste.	206	Bharewa Kasar	... Do.
152	Barhai Lohar	... Lohar in Betul and Barhai in Narsinghpur.	207	Bhargava	... Brahman.
153	Barhiya	... Nai.	208	Bhargo	... Do.
154	Bari	... A minor caste.	209	Bhargo Bania	... Bania.
155	Baribun Mahar	... Mehra.	210	Bharia Bhumia	... A tribe.
156	Barikar	... Barai.	211	Bharud	... Do.
157	Bariya	... Bari.	212	Bhat	... Do.
158	Barkya Mahar	... Mehra.	213	Bhatani	... Bhat.
159	Barua	... Jasondhi.	214	Bhath	... Do.
160	Barud	... Basor.	215	Bhati	... Rajput.

Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
216	Bhatia	.. Bania.	261	Bhunji	... Bharbhunja.
217	Bhatia Vaishya	... Bania.	262	Bhunja	... A tribe.
218	Bhat Jasondhi	... Jasondhi.	263	Bhunjwa	... Bharbhunja.
219	Bhatra	... Gond.	264	Bhurthiya	... Ahir.
220	Bhat rao	.. Bhat.	265	Bhuta	... Bhopa.
221	Bhatu	... Kasbi.	266	Bhu-vaishya	... Vellalan.
222	Bhatva	.. Bania (Bhatia).	267	Bhuyya	... Bhuinhar
223	Bhawania	.. Unclassified.	268	Biar	... Biyar.
224	Bhil	... A tribe.	269	Bidur	... A caste.
225	Bhilala	... A caste.	270	Bidur Gond	... Gond.
226	Bhilalni	... Bhilala.	271	Bidur Kanwar	... Kawar.
227	Bhilara	... Do.	272	Bijabargi	... Bania.
228	Bhilaria	... Do.	273	Bijaura	... Unclassified.
229	Bhima	... Bhimma.	274	Bijhal	... Binjhar.
230	Bhimma	.. A minor caste.	275	Bijhia	... Binjhia.
231	Bhtrala	... Bhilala.	276	Bijwar	... Binjhar.
232	Bhiri	... Bhil	277	Bilochi	.. Balochi.
233	Bhir Shikari	.. Do.	278	Bilwar	... A minor caste.
234	Bhisti	... A minor caste.	279	Bin	... Bind.
235	Bhogta	... Do.	280	Binaikya	... Bania.
236	Bhoi	... Kol in Bhainsdehi tahsil of Betul; Mehra in Nandgaon, Raipur, Khandwa in Nimar, Chhuikhadan, and Mahasamund tahsil of Raipur; Gond in Saugor; and Dhimar in Harda, Seoni, Sakti, Khairagarh, Bilaspur, Balaghat, Drug, Sohagpur, Damoh and Raipur.	281	Bind	... A minor tribe.
237	Bhoi Dhangar	... Oraon.	282	Bineka or Binakiya	... Bania.
238	Bhoi Gahra	... Ahir.	283	Binjhia	... A minor tribe.
239	Bhoi Gond	... Gond.	284	Binjhar	... A tribe.
240	Bhojak	... A minor caste.	285	Biraman	... Brahman.
241	Bhojhya	... Ojha.	286	Birhor	... A minor tribe.
242	Bhokta or Bhokhta	... Bhogta.	287	Biria	... Nat
243	Bholia	... Bhulia.	288	Birjia	... Binjhar.
244	Bhora	... Bhaina.	289	Birnia	... Nat.
245	Bhonsle	... Maratha.	290	Birtia	... Bhat.
246	Bhopa	... A minor caste.	291	Bisanagar	... Bania.
247	Bhopi	... Bhopa.	292	Bisnoi	... A caste.
248	Bhorea	... Bhulia.	293	Biyar	... A minor caste.
249	Bhorku	... Unclassified.	294	Biyoriha	... Korwa.
250	Bhorli	... Do.	295	Bogam	... Kasbi.
251	Bhortia	... Ahir.	296	Bohra	... A caste.
252	Bhoti	.. Bhopa.	297	Bohra Daudi Ismaili.	.. Bohra.
253	Bhoyana	... Bhaina.	298	Bohra Shekh	... Do.
254	Bhoyar	... A caste.	299	Bohri	... Do.
255	Bhuan	... Bhuinhar.	300	Boi	... Boya.
256	Bhuinhar	... A tribe.	301	Bojha	... Ojha.
257	Bhulia	... A caste.	302	Bong	... Unclassified.
258	Bhumak	... Korku.	303	Bopchi	... Korku.
259	Bhumia Gond	... Bharia.	304	Bora	... Bohra.
260	Bhumka	... Korku.	305	Borekar	... Pangul.
			306	Borewalla	... Do.
			307	Botkar	... Otari.
			308	Bowak	... Unclassified.
			309	Boya	... A minor caste.
			310	Brahma	... Brahmo.
			311	Brahma Bhat	... Bhat.
			312	Brahmachari	... Bairagi.
			313	Brahma Dandi	... Do.
			314	Brahman	... A caste.
			315	Brahmo	... A minor caste.

Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
316	Budalgir ...	Chamar.	366	Chitera ...	Chitari.
317	Budbudkala ...	A minor caste.	367	Chitnavis ...	Parbhu.
318	Budhadeo Dhangar...	Oraon.	368	Chitora ...	Bania.
319	Budhya ...	Unclassified.	369	Chitrakar ..	Chitari.
320	Bulang or Urang ...	Oraon.	370	Chitrakathi ..	A minor caste.
321	Bundela ...	Rajput.	371	Chitter ...	Chitari.
322	Bunkar ...	Balahi in Nimar and Kori in Damoh.	372	Chitvari ...	Do.
323	Burad ...	Basor.	373	Chiwaka ...	Unclassified.
324	Burganda ...	Kaikadi.	374	Chohda ...	Chuhra.
325	Burud ...	Basor.	375	Chohrawal ...	Do.
326	Byadha ...	Bahelia,	376	Chokh ...	Lohar.
327	Byar ...	Biyar.	377	Cholian ...	A minor caste.
			378	Chuhra ...	Do.
			379	Chunari ...	Beldar.
			380	Churihar Shekh ...	Kachera.
	<b>C</b>				
328	Chadar ...	A caste.	381	Churiwala ..	Do.
329	Chadar Kotwar ...	Chadar.	382	Cutchi ...	A minor caste.
330	Chakar ...	A minor caste.		<b>D</b>	
331	Do. ...	Kumhar.	383	Dabgar ...	Chamar.
332	Chamar ...	A caste.	384	Dabidiya ...	Banjara.
333	Chamardurani ...	Chamar.	385	Daharia ...	A minor caste in Chhattisgarh and Rajput elsewhere.
334	Chamarladia ...	Beldar.			
335	Chambhar ...	Chamar.	386	Daharia Kalar ...	Kalar.
336	Champali ...	Unclassified.	387	Dahayat ...	A caste.
337	Chandel ...	Rajput.	388	Dahit ...	Dahayat.
338	Chandnahu ...	Kurmi.	389	Dakalwad ...	Mang.
339	Channahu ...	Do.	390	Dakhni ...	Mehra.
340	Charad ...	Chadar.	391	Dakochia ...	Joshi.
341	Charnagar ...	Bania.	392	Dal ...	Khond.
342	Chasa ...	A minor caste.	393	Dalia ...	Kunbi.
343	Chater ...	Chitari.	394	Dalia Lewa ...	Do.
344	Chauhan ...	A caste in Chhattisgarh and elsewhere a Rajput sept.	395	Dalkond ...	Khond.
345	Chauhan Mori ...	Rajput.	396	Dalwale ...	Kunbi.
346	Chaumasi ...	Unclassified.	397	Dandigan ...	Joshi.
347	Chawan ...	Rajput.	398	Dangchada ...	Nat.
348	Chenchuwar ...	A minor tribe.	399	Dangi ...	A caste.
349	Chenwar ...	Mehra.	400	Dangri ...	A minor caste.
350	Chero ...	A minor tribe.	401	Dangur ...	Kumrawat.
351	Cherwa ...	Kawar.	402	Daphali ...	A minor caste.
352	Chetti Karnam ...	Karan.	403	Daraiha ...	A caste.
353	Chhallotaragujar ...	Gujar.	404	Darji ...	Do.
354	Chhattri ...	Rajput.	405	Darman ...	Dahayat.
355	Chhattrichhipa ...	Chhippa.	406	Darud ...	Unclassified.
356	Chhattri Dareha ...	Daraiha.	407	Darwesh ...	Fakir.
357	Chherka ...	Ganda.	408	Das ...	Panka.
358	Chhipa ...	A caste.	409	Dasi ...	Deulwar.
359	Chhipi ...	Darji.	410	Dasondhi ...	Jasondhi.
360	Chhipiya Patwa ...	Patwa.	411	*Dasondi Bhat ...	Do.
361	Chikba ...	Khatik.	412	Dasondi Kisba ...	Kasbi.
362	Chik Ganda ...	Ganda.	413	Dasora ...	Bania.
363	Chirimar ...	Bahelia.	414	Dasri ...	Satani.
364	Chisti ...	A minor caste.	415	Datta ...	Kayasth.
365	Chitari ...	A caste.	416	Dauwa ...	Ahir.
			417	Deharia Chhattri ...	Rajput.
			418	Deo Bhumja ...	Gond.
			419	Deogarhhi ...	Nat.
			420	Deogariha ...	Do.

Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
421	Deshmukh	Kunbi.	476	Dosar	Bania.
422	Deshwal	Bania.	477	Dosi	Joshi.
423	Deswali	A caste.	478	Duasar	Bania.
424	Deulwar	A minor caste.	479	Dudhgaiki	Gowari.
425	Devadihan	Nat.	480	Dumal	A minor caste.
426	Devangan	A minor caste.	481	Dumar	Dom.
427	Devar	Do.	482	Durla	Gond.
428	Dhadi	Do.	483	Dusadh	A minor caste.
429	Dhakad	Kirar.		E	
430	Dhakar	Bania and Rajput differentiated by occupation.	484	Ediga	A minor caste.
431	Dhale	Mang.	485	Elni	Velama.
432	Dhalgar	A minor caste.	486	Eranga	Kalanga.
433	Dhamat	Unclassified.		F	
434	Dhami	A minor caste.	487	Fakir	A caste.
435	Dhandhar	Ahir.		G	
436	Dhanagar	A caste.	488	Gadaba	A minor tribe.
437	Dhangra	Oraon.	489	Gadar	Gadaria.
438	Dhankar	Dhanagar.	490	Gadari	Do.
439	Dhanohar	Dhanwar.	491	Gadaria	A caste.
440	Dhanuk	A caste.	492	Gadaria Guwal	Gadaria.
441	Dhanuwar	Dhanwar.	493	Gadhera Kumhar	Kumhar.
442	Dhanwar	A tribe.	494	Gadhere Beldar	Beldar.
443	Dhapali Saiu	Fakir.	495	Gadhewal	Mehra.
444	Dharan	Banjara.	496	Gadhincha	Unclassified.
445	Dharkar	A minor caste.	497	Gadhri	Gadaria.
446	Dharwad	Nat.	498	Gadia	A minor caste.
447	Dhedh	Mehra.	499	Gaharwar	Rajput.
448	Dhedh Dakhni	Bedar.			Ahir.
449	Dhimar	A caste.	500	Gahera or Gahira	
450	Dhiwar	Dhimar.	501	Gahoi	Bania.
451	Dhobi	A caste.	502	Gahran	Ahir.
452	Dhokhar	Gond.	503	Gakra Rawat	Do.
453	Dhokra	Nat.	504	Gaikan	Gowari.
454	Dhole	Mang.	505	Gaiki	Do.
455	Dholi	A caste.	506	Gaita	Gond.
456	Dholi Dewra	Dholi.	507	Gajulbalija	Baliya.
457	Dhulia	Dholi in Balaghat, Mandla, and Raipur; and Basor in Bilaspur, Sakti, and Mandla.	508	Gakhand	Gakkad.
458	Dhulni	Gond.	509	Gakkad	A minor caste.
459	Dhundhunja	Unclassified.	510	Ganda	A caste.
460	Dhunja	Bahna.	511	Ganda Chikva	Ganda.
461	Dhurgond	Gond.	512	Gandhi	A caste.
462	Dhuri	A caste.	513	Gandhmali	A minor caste.
463	Dhurwa	Gond.	514	Gandhrap	Kasbi.
464	Dhutwapradhan	Pardhan.	515	Gandlawar	Kalar.
465	Dhusar	Bania	516	Gandli	A caste.
466	Dhusia	Chamar.	517	Gandli Telanga	Gandli.
467	Dimmar	Dhimar.	518	Gangiredlu	Kapewar.
468	Diwar	Devar.	519	Gangrada	Bania.
469	Doharia Mahar	Mehra.	520	Gaoli	Ahir.
470	Dohor	A caste.	521	Gaondi	Bedar.
471	Doksi	Unclassified.	522	Gaontia	Kol.
472	Dom	A caste.	523	Gaoriya	Sansia.
473	Domganda	Ganda.	524	Garhewal	Mehra.
474	Dora, Daura	Gond.	525	Garhwe	Kunbi.
475	Dorla	Do.	526	Garodi	Mang.
			527	Garpagari	A caste.
			528	Garudwar	Mang.
			529	Gasi	Mali.
			530	Gaud	Ahir.

Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
531	Gaulan	... Golar.	586	Gorukh	... Gorkha.
532	Gaur	... Rajput.	587	Gosain	.. A caste.
533	Gautam	... Rajput or Brahman as indicated by other entries in the schedule.	588	*Gosangi	... A minor caste.
			589	Gosawi	... Gosain.
			590	Goswami	.. Do.
534	Gawai	... Bania (Gahoi).	591	Gotalwar	... Kalar.
535	Gawal	... Ahir.	592	Gotam	... Rajput.
			593	Gotephod	... Waddar.
536	Gawali	.. Do.	594	Gotfcd	.. Pathrat.
537	Gawari	... Gowari.	595	Gowala	... Ahir.
538	Gawel	... Kurmi.			
539	Gavan	... Kasbi.	596	Gowali-Gaoli	... Do.
540	Gehra	... Ahir.	597	Gowari	... A caste.
			598	Guara	.. Gowari
541	Gentoo	... Baliya.	599	Gubar	... Banjara.
542	Ghacha	... Basor.	600	Guchar	... Gujar.
543	Ghadwa	... Kasar.			
544	Ghaira, Gahra	... Ahir.	601	Gudaria Jogi	... Jogi.
545	Gharuk	... Kahar.	602	Gudera Ahir	... Ahir.
			603	Gujar	... A caste.
546	Ghasi	... Ghasia.	604	Gujar Gond	... Gond.
547	Ghasia	... A caste.	605	Gujrati	.. Nat in Bastar, Kunbi in Khandwa and Brahman elsewhere.
548	Ghasnin	... Ghasia.			
549	Ghisadi	... Panchal.	606	Gujrati Baislad	.. Bania.
550	Ghoghia	... Gond.	607	Gulare	... Do.
			608	Gundharia	... Banjara.
551	Ghosi	... A caste.	609	Gunjwar	... Unclassified.
552	Ghosi Raghubansi	... Ghosi.	610	Guranda	... A minor caste.
553	Ghusain	... Gosain.			
554	Ginnora	... Rajput.	611	Gurao	... A caste.
555	Girasya	... A minor caste.	612	Guria or Gudia	... Halwai.
			613	Guruba	... Gurao.
556	Giri	.. Gosain.	614	Gurud Kapewar	... Kapewar.
557	Gobi	... Unclassified.	615	Guruk	... Kahar.
558	Godaraya	... Gosain.			
559	Godri	... Do.	616	Guwal	.. Ahir.
560	Goha	... Goanese.	617	Guwalbans	... Do.
			618	Gwal	... Do.
561	Gohil	... Rajput.	619	Gwala	... Do.
562	Gohni	.. Unclassified.	620	Gwal Lamana	... Banjara.
563	Golak	... Brahman.			
564	Golan	... Golar.	621	Gwar	... Do.
565	Golandaz	... Kadera.	622	Gwara	... Gowari.
			623	Gwar Gond	... Gond.
566	Golapurab	.. Bania.			
567	Golar	... A caste.			
568	Goli	... Ahir.			
569	Golkar	... Golar.			
570	Golla	... Do.			
571	Gond	... A tribe.			
572	Gondgaiki	... Gowari.			
573	Gond guara	... Do.			
574	Gondhali	.. A caste.	624	Hada	... Rajput.
575	Gondia	... Ahir.	625	Haihaiyavansi	.. Do.
576	Gondi Lohar	... Lohar.	626	Hajjam	... Nai.
577	Gond Khatuliya	... Gond.	627	Halba	.. A tribe.
578	Do. Kurka	... Sawara.	628	Halbi	... Halba.
579	Do. Lakhtor	... Gond.	629	Halwai	... A caste.
580	Gondli	... Gondhali.	630	Halwi	... Halba.
581	Gond Pardhan	... Pardhan.	631	Hammal	... Maratha.
582	Do. Thakur	... Gond.	632	Harbola	... Basdewa.
583	Gopal	... Nat.	633	Hardas	... Chitrakathi.
584	Goria	... Sansia.	634	Hardiha	... Kachhi.
585	Gorkha	... A minor caste.	635	Harna	... Hirna.

Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
636	Hatgar	.. A caste.	686	Jogi Kewat	... Kewat.
637	Hela	.. A minor caste.	687	Jogi Nath	... Jogi.
638	Helamehtar	... Hela.	688	Johri	... A minor caste.
639	Her	... Ahir.	689	Jokhara	... Do.
640	Hiadu Buchar	... Khatik.	690	Joshi	... A caste.
641	Hindusthani Rao	... Bhat.	691	Jukhara	... Jokhara
642	Hirna	... A minor tribe.	692	Julaha	... A caste.
643	Holya	... Golar.	693	Julha	... Julaha
644	Hoswal	... Bania (Oswal).	694	Jusia	... Chamar.
	<b>I</b>			<b>K</b>	
645	Igarhari	.. Bania (Agrahari).	695	Kabirpanthi	... Bairagi.
646	Igrari	... Do.	696	Kabuli	... Musalman.
647	Illia	... A minor caste.	697	Kabutari	... Nat.
648	Injhar	... Binjhar.	698	Kachar	... Kachera.
649	Ira Mushti	... Bairagi.	699	Kachchhi	... Cutchi
650	Irgopal	... Nat.	700	Kachera	... A caste.
651	Isab	... Unclassified.	701	Kachhi	... Do.
652	Islam	... Musalman.	702	Kachhi Alkari	... Kachhi.
	<b>J</b>		703	Kachhi Alya	... Do.
653	Jadam	... Rajput.	704	Kachhiya	... Do.
654	Jadia	... Unclassified.	705	Kachhma	... Rajput.
655	Jaduwansi Gwal	... Ahir.	706	Kachhwaha	... Do.
656	Jagat Gond	... Gond.	707	Kadera	... A caste.
657	Jagri Ganda	... Ganda.	708	Kaderin	... Kadera.
658	Jaini	... Bania.	709	Kadia	... Beldar.
659	Jaiswar	... Chamar.	710	Kadoria	... Unclassified.
660	Jaiwar	... Rajput.	711	Kahar	... A caste.
661	Jalkada	... Rajput (Dhakar).	712	Kahar Bhoi	... Kahar.
662	Jamidar Naidu	... Baliya.	713	Kahra	... Do.
663	Jangam	... A caste.	714	Kaicha	... A minor caste.
664	Jangra	... Lodhi and also Rajput.	715	Kaikadi	... Do.
665	Jantu	... Baliya.	716	Kaiwart	... Do.
666	Jara Sawar	... Sawara.	717	Kaji	... Musalman.
667	Jargal	... Unclassified.	718	Kajia	... Unclassified.
668	Jasondhi	... A minor caste.	719	Kakaigir	... Kakera.
669	Jat	... A caste.	720	Kakera	... A minor caste.
670	Jati	... Bairagi.	721	Kakeri	... Kakera.
671	Jatwa or Jatuwa	.. Chamar.	722	Kalajia	... Ahir.
672	Jhadi	... Gond.	723	Kalai	... Kalar.
673	Jhamral	... Mang.	724	Kalandar	... Fakir.
674	Jhanjar	... Unclassified.	725	Kalanga	... A minor tribe.
675	Jharaya	... Ahir.	726	Kalanki	... Brahman.
676	Jhariya	... Teli.	727	Kalar	... A caste.
677	Jhawala	... Banjara.	728	Kalauta	... Kasbi.
678	Jhiria	... Teli.	729	Kalawat	... Do.
679	Jhora or Jhara	... Sonjhara.	730	Kallan	... A minor caste.
680	Jingar	... A caste.	731	Kalota	... Kasbi.
681	Jin Kachchh Mochi.	... Mochi.	732	Kalwar	... Kalar.
682	Jirayat	... Jingar.	733	Kamad	... A minor caste.
683	Jiri	... Mali.	734	Kamar	... A tribe.
684	Jogi	... A caste.	735	Kamari	... Kamar.
685	Jogi Gusain Gorakhnath.	... Jogi.	736	Kamaria	... Ahir.
			737	Kamathi	... A minor caste.
			738	Kamekar	... Unclassified.
			739	Kamkar	... Kahar.
			740	Kamma	... A minor caste

Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
741	Kamma Baru	... Kamma.	796	Khadelwar	... Bania (Khandelwal).
742	Kamnigir	... Unclassified.	797	Khadia	... A minor caste.
743	Kamod	... Kumawat.	798	Khadra	... Do.
744	Kanadi	... A minor caste.	799	Khairua	... Kharwar.
745	Kandh-Khond	... A tribe.	800	Khairwa	... Do.
746	Kandra	... Basor.	801	Khairwar	... Do.
747	Kandri	... Do.	802	Khalifa	... Darji.
748	Kandu	... Bharbhunja.	803	Khandait	... A minor caste.
749	Kangar	... A minor caste.	804	Khandelwal	... Bania.
750	Kangir	... Fakir.	805	Khangar	... A caste.
751	Kanjar	... A minor caste.	806	Khanjar	... Kanjar.
752	Kanjhar	... Kanjar.	807	Kharadi	... Kundera.
753	Kankar	... Kangar.	808	Khar Gond	... Gond.
754	Kanojia	... Ahir in Seoni, Kumhar in Raipur, and Chamar in Drug.	809	Khari	... Kahar.
755	Kantharu	... Unclassified.	810	Kharia	... A minor tribe.
756	Kaoutra	... A caste.	811	Kharra	... Khadra.
757	Kapali	... A minor caste.	812	Kharsania	... Rajput.
758	Kapari	... Bania.	813	Kharwar	... A tribe.
759	Kaparia	... Kapali.	814	Khati	... Lohar.
760	Kapewar or Kapu	... A caste.	815	Khatik	... A caste.
761	Kapu	... Kapewar.	816	Khatri	... Do.
762	Kapuar	... Do.	817	Khaturaya	... Gond.
763	Kapuaru	... Do.	818	Khawas	... Nai.
764	Karajgar	... A minor caste.	819	Khawase	... A minor caste.
765	Karan	... Do.	820	Kherwar	... Kharwar.
766	Karan Mahanti	... Karan.	821	Khoja	... A minor caste.
767	Karchuli	... Rajput.	822	Khokal	... Unclassified.
768	Karnati	... Nat.	823	Khujia	... Do.
769	Kasai	... A caste.	824	Kileri	... Do.
770	Kasar	... Bania (Kasarwani)	825	Kir	... A caste.
771	Kasar	... A caste.	826	Kirani	... Christian.
772	Kasban	... Kasbi.	827	Kirar	... A caste.
773	Kasbi	... A minor caste.	828	Kisan	... Nagasia.
774	Kasbin	... Kasbi.	829	Kisba	... Kasbi.
775	Kaser	... Kasar.	830	Kisban	... Do.
776	Kashisarghirwar	... Rajput (Gaharwar).	831	Kisbi	... Do.
777	Kasondha	... Bania.	832	Kiswa	... Do.
778	Kassaw	... Kasai.	833	Koda	... Oraon.
779	Kaswa	... Kasbi.	834	Kodali	... Unclassified.
780	Kateri	... Unclassified.	835	Kohar	... Kumhar.
781	Kathak	... A minor caste.	836	Kohli or Koiri	... A caste.
782	Kathikar	... Do.	837	Kohri	... Kohli.
783	Kathri	... Unclassified.	838	Kohtur	... Gond.
784	Katia	... A caste.	839	Koi	... Gond in Chanda and Bastar, and Koli in Berar.
785	Katipaplu	... Jogi.	840	Koira	... Do.
786	Kaunra	... Ahir.	841	Koiri	... Kohli.
787	Kaura	... Do.	842	Kol	... A tribe.
788	Kautil	... Bhil.	843	Kolabhuti	... Gond.
789	Kawar	... A tribe.	844	Kolam	... A tribe.
790	Kayasth	... A caste.	845	Kolatau	... Nat.
791	Kayet	... Kayasth.	846	Kolbhoi	... Kol.
792	Keoti	... Kewat.	847	Kolbhutni	... Gond.
793	Keshadhari	... Sikh.	848	Kol Gond	... Kol.
794	Kewat	... A caste.	849	Kolhati	... Nat.
795	Kewatin	... Kewat.	850	Koli	... A tribe.

Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
851	Kolita	... Kolta.	901	Ladhia	... Beldar.
852	Kolni	... Koli.	902	Ladwan	... Mehra.
853	Kolta	... A caste.	903	Lahgera	... Kori.
854	Komti	... Do.	904	Lahoti	... Unclassified.
855	Kond	... Khond.	905	Labudia	... Dhimar.
856	Kondar	... Kharwar.	906	Lajjhad	... Rajjnar.
857	Kondia	... Khond.	907	Lakhara	... Lakhera.
858	Kori	... A caste.	908	Lakhari	... Do.
859	Korku	... A tribe.	909	Lakher	... Do.
860	Korku Gond	... Sawara (in Damoh).	910	Lakhera	... A caste.
861	Korwa	... A tribe.	911	Lakheri	... Lakhera.
862	Korwala	... Banjara.	912	Lakhtora	... Gond.
863	Kosaria	... Ahir.	913	Lala	... Kayasth in North, and Kalar in South.
864	Kosaria Rawat	... Do.	914	Lalbegi	... A minor caste.
865	Koshti	... A caste.	915	Lalbegi Bhangi	... Lalbegi.
866	Koskati	... Do.	916	Lalkhatri	... Khatri.
867	Kotil	... Bhil.	917	Lamana	... Banjara.
868	Kotwar	... Khangar in Khurai tahsil of Saugor, Mehra in Betul, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara, Chadar in Banda tahsil of Saugor, Balahi in Khandwa, and Gauda in Bilaspur.	918	Lamana Gwar	... Do.
869	Koya	... Gond.	919	Lanja	... Gond in Raigarh and Sakti and Nai in Surguja.
870	Koyal	... Kol.	920	Lanja Bhat	... Gond.
871	Koyala bhuti	... Gond.	921	Laria	... Ahir in Seoni, and Chamar in Nandgaon.
872	Krishnapakshi	... Bidur.	922	Lasri	... Unclassified.
873	Kshatriya	... Rajput.	923	Lawan	... Banjara.
874	Kuchbandhia	... A minor caste.	924	Lewa	... Kunbi.
875	Kulati	... Nat.	925	Lilagir	... Rangari.
876	Kuli	... Kori.	926	Lingayat	... Bania.
877	Kulia	... Chamar.	927	Lingdhari	... Bania (Lingayat).
878	Kulmi	... Kurmi.	928	Lodha	... Lodhi.
879	Kulta	... Kolta.	929	Lodhi	... A caste.
880	Kumawat	... A minor caste.	930	Lodhi Thakur	... Lodhi.
881	Kumbhar	... Kumbar.	931	Lohana	... Bania.
882	Kumhar	... A caste.	932	Lohar	... A caste.
883	Kumrawat	... A minor caste.	933	Lohar Barhai	... Barhai.
884	Kunbi	... A caste.	934	Lohari Gond	... Lohar.
885	Kundera	... A minor caste.	935	Lohar kora	... Do.
886	Kunjra	... Do.	936	Lohra	... Do.
887	Kuramwar	... A caste.	937	Lonari	... A minor caste.
888	Kureshi	... A minor caste.	938	Londhari	... Do.
889	Kuria	... Kori.	939	Loni	... Nunia.
890	Kurka	... Sawara in Damoh, and Oraon in Bastar.	940	Lonihar	... Bania (Raunihar).
891	Kurka Gond	... Sawara.	941	Lorha	... Rajput (Tomar).
892	Kurku	... Korku.	942	Lunia	... Nunia.
893	Kurmi	... A caste.	943	Luwar	... Lohar.
894	Kurukh	... Oraon.			
895	Kusta	... Koshti.			
896	Kutubshahi	... A minor caste.			
897	Kutwal	... Katia.			
	L				
898	Labhan or Labhana	... Banjara.			
899	Labhani	... Do.			
900	Lad	... Bania.			
				M	
			944	Mabhiwar	... Majhwar.
			945	Machharha Ahir	... Ahir.
			946	Madari	... Nat.
			947	Madgi	... A caste.
			948	Madrasi Bhoi	... Boya.
			949	Madya	... Gond.
			950	Magahiya	... Dhobi.

Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
951	Maha Brahman ...	Brahman.	1006	Marathe ...	Maratha.
952	Mahajan ...	Bania.	1007	Maretha ...	Do.
953	Mahajan Gangard ...	Do.	1008	Mari ...	Gond in Bastar and Chhindwara, and Mali in Betul.
954	Mahali ...	Mahli.	1009	Maria ...	Gond.
955	Mahanti ...	Karan.	1010	Marori ...	A minor caste.
956	Mahapatra ...	Brahman.	1011	Martha ...	Mehra.
957	Mahar ...	Mehra.	1012	Maru Bhat Lamana ...	Banjara.
958	Maharashtra ...	Brahman.	1013	Marwari ...	Bania.
959	Maheshri ...	Bania.	1014	Marwari Kumhar ...	Kumhar.
960	Mahli ...	A minor caste.	1015	Marwari Maheshri ...	Bania.
961	Mahra ...	Mehra.	1016	Marwari Mali ...	Mali.
962	Mahton ...	Munda.	1017	Marwari Oswal ...	Bania.
963	Maiman ...	Cutchi.	1018	Mataha ...	Sonjhara.
964	Maina ...	Deswali.	1019	Mauwar ...	Rajwar.
965	Majhi ...	Gond.	1020	Mawasi ...	Korku.
966	Majhia, Machhiwar ...	Majhwar.	1021	Mehar ...	Mehra.
967	Majhwar ...	A caste.	1022	Mehkul ...	Ahir.
968	Makhiyar ...	Mehtar.	1023	Mehra ...	A caste.
969	Makiyar ...	Do.	1024	Mehtar ...	Do.
970	Makuti ...	Unclassified.	1025	Mehtar Lalbegi ...	Lalbegi.
971	Mal ...	A minor tribe.	1026	Melwat ...	Unclassified.
972	Mala ...	A caste.	1027	Memam ...	Cutchi.
973	Malabari ...	A minor caste.	1028	Meo ...	A minor caste.
974	Malar ...	Kasar.	1029	Merpandia ...	Mehra.
975	Maiha ...	Mallah.	1030	Mesri ...	Bania (Maheshri).
976	Malhar ...	Do.	1031	Mewafarosh ...	Kunjra.
977	Mali ...	A caste.	1032	Mewati ...	Meo.
978	Maliwar ...	Malyar.	1033	Mhali ...	A caste.
979	Maliya ...	Mali.	1034	Mhar ...	Mehra.
980	Maliyar ...	Malyar.	1035	Mijawal ...	Unclassified.
981	Malla ...	Mallah.	1036	Mina ...	Deswali.
982	Mallah ...	A caste.	1037	Mirasi ...	A minor caste.
983	Malyar ...	A minor caste.	1038	Mirdaha ...	Gond.
984	Mana ...	A caste.	1039	Mirgan ...	Mehra.
985	Manbhao ...	Do.	1040	Mirza ...	Musalman.
986	Manewad ...	Mannewar.	1041	Mithya ...	Halwai.
987	Mang ...	A caste.	1042	Mochi ...	A caste.
988	Mangan ...	A minor caste.	1043	Modi ...	Bania.
989	Mangia ...	Ganda.	1044	Mod Teli ...	Teli.
990	Mangia Ganda ...	Do.	1045	Mogal ...	Musalman.
991	Mangtha ...	Chamar.	1046	Moghe or Moghia ...	Pardhi.
992	Mangwal ...	Unclassified.	1047	Moharia ...	Ganda.
993	Manhar ...	Manihar.	1048	Molwi ...	Musalman.
994	Manihar ...	A caste.	1049	Moman ...	Julaha.
995	Mankar ...	Korku.	1050	Momin ...	Do.
996	Mannewar ...	A minor tribe.	1051	Mori ...	Rajput.
997	Marahtha ...	Maratha.	1052	Mowar ...	Rajwar.
998	Marahtha Chhatri ...	Do.	1053	Mudalyar ...	Vellalan.
999	Marahtha Dakhini ...	Do.	1054	Mudia ...	Murha.
1000	Marahtha Kurmi ...	Kunbi.	1055	Mudiha ...	Do.
1001	Marahtha Somas ...	Mehra.	1056	Mugal Irani ...	Moghal.
1002	Maral ...	Mali.	1057	Muglani ...	Do.
1003	Marar ...	Do.	1058	Mukasdhar ...	Gond.
1004	Maratha ...	A caste.	1059	Mukeri ...	Banjara.
1005	Maratha Dhedh ...	Mehra.	1060	Mullyar ...	Vellalan.

Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
1061	Munda	... A minor tribe.	1111	Nihal or Nahal	... A tribe.
1062	Munnar Tilanga	... Kapewar.	1112	Nihala	... Nahal.
1063	Munarwar	... Do.	1113	Nikumbh	... Rajput.
1064	Murai	... Kachhi.	1114	Nilgar	... Chhipa.
1065	Murao	... Do.	1115	Nona	... Chamar.
1066	Murha	... A minor caste.	1116	Nonari	... Londhari.
1067	Muria	... Gond.	1117	Nonia	... Nunia.
1068	Mursad	... Musalman.	1118	Noniar	... Bania (Raunihar).
1069	Musli	... Unclassified.	1119	Nunia	... A minor caste.
1070	Muslim	... Musalman.			
1071	Mutraj Telanga	... Mutrasi.			
1072	Mutras	... Do.			
1073	Mutrasi	... A minor caste.			
1074	Muwasi	... Korku.	1120	Od	... A minor caste.
	<b>N</b>		1121	Odharia	... Audhelia.
			1122	Odhil	... Waddar.
			1123	Odiya	... Od.
			1124	Ojha	... A minor caste.
1075	Nagar	... Brahman.	1125	Ojhia	... Ojha.
1076	Nagarchi	... A caste.	1126	Ojhwari	... Binjhwari.
1077	Nagarsi	... Mang.	1127	Omar	... Bania (Umre).
1078	Nagasia	... A tribe.	1128	Oraon	... A tribe.
1079	Nagbansi	... Nagasia in Chota Nagpur States and Rajput elsewhere.	1129	Oriya	... Od.
			1130	Oswal	... Bania.
1080	Nagbansia	... Do.	1131	Otari	... A caste.
			1132	Otkar	... Otkari.
1081	Nagbasi	... Do.	1133	Otkari	... Do.
1082	Naghasia	... Do.	1134	Oudhiya	... Sunar.
1083	Nagvansi	... Do.	1135	Ozya	... Ojha.
1084	Nahal	... A tribe.			
1085	Nahar	... Baiga in Plateau Districts, and Rajput elsewhere.			
1086	Nai	... A caste.	1136	Pab	... Pabia.
1087	Naidoo	... Baliya.	1137	Pabia	... A caste.
1088	Naik	... Banjara.	1138	Pabra	... Pabia.
1089	Naikada	... Bhil.	1139	Padar	... Rajput.
1090	Naikar	... A minor tribe.	1140	Padat	... Unclassified.
1091	Naik Banjara	... Banjara.	1141	Padka	... Panka.
1092	Naikul	... Boya.	1142	Padwar	... Rajput (Parihar).
1093	Nakhar or Nakhia	... Ahir.	1143	Padyar	... Do.
1094	Nanak	... Nanakshahi	1144	Pabad or Pahar	... Mali.
1095	Nanaksa	... Do.	1145	Pahilwan or Pahalwan	... Nat.
1096	Nanakshahi	... A minor caste.	1146	Paik	... A caste.
1097	Naoghana	... Kol.	1147	Painpaliwar	... Mala.
1098	Naora	... A minor caste.	1148	Pajmi	... Paraiyan.
1099	Nargaria	... Kuchbandhia.	1149	Pakhali	... Bhisti
1100	Naru	... A minor caste.	1150	Pal	... Rajput (Chauban).
1101	Nat	... Do.	1151	Palamwar	... Velama.
1102	Nat Firista	... Nat.	1152	Paliba	... Bhuinbar.
1103	Nath	... Jogi.	1153	Paliwar	... Dhinbar.
1104	Nath Bhartari	... Do.	1154	Palliwal	... Bania.
1105	Natiya	... Nat.	1155	Pamar	... Rajput.
1106	Nau	... Nai.	1156	Pan	... Panka.
1107	Navar	... A minor caste.	1157	Panara	... Barai.
1108	Nema	... Bania.	1158	Pancha	... A minor caste.
1109	Nepali	... Rajput.	1159	Pande	... Kumhar.
1110	Nhavi	... Nai.	1160	Pandit	... Brahman.



Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
1261	Sahis	... Ghasia in Chhattisgarh and Chamar in Northern districts.	1316	Singaroda	... Dhimar.
1262	Sahisbakharia	... Mehra.	1317	Sipi	... Darji.
1263	Sahisgond	... Gond.	1318	Sirdar	... Kawar.
1264	Sain	... Fakir.	1319	Sisodia	... Rajput.
1265	Saitwal	... Bania.	1320	Solanki	... Do.
1266	Saiyad	... Syed.	1321	Solha	... A minor caste.
1267	Sakataha	... Panka.	1322	Somaiya	... Bania.
1268	Sakori	... Kori.	1323	Somasi	... Mehra.
1269	Salawat	... Beldar.	1324	Somwansi	... Rajput.
1270	Salewar	... Sali.	1325	Sonjhara	... A minor caste.
1271	Sali	... A caste.	1326	Sonjharia	... Sonjhara.
1272	Salve	... Sali.	1327	Sor	... Sawara.
1273	Samari	... Nai.	1328	Sora	... Do.
1274	Sanadh	... Brahman.	1329	Sud	... A minor caste.
1275	Sanjogi	... Jogi.	1330	Sudra	... Unclassified.
1276	Sansia	... A minor caste.	1331	Sunar	... A caste.
1277	Santal	... A minor tribe.	1332	Sundi	... Do.
1278	Sanyasi	... Bairagi.	1333	Sunkar	... Beldar in Northern districts and Mali in Chhattisgarh.
1279	Saonr	... Sawara.	1334	Surajwansi	... Kalar in Chhindwara and Betul, and Rajput elsewhere.
1280	Saonta	... A caste.	1335	Surki	... Rajput.
1281	Sarangia	... Kasbi.	1336	Surti	... Kalar.
1282	Saraogi	... Bania.	1337	Suryawansi	... Rajput.
1283	Saraswar	... Rajput.	1338	Sutar	... Barhai.
1284	Sardar	... Kawar.			
1285	Sargara	... A minor caste.			
1286	Sarodi	... Joshi.			
1287	Satari	... A minor caste.			
1288	Sathrasahi	... Fakir.	1339	Tadvi	... Bhil.
1289	Sathwara	... Unclassified.	1340	Tagwale	... Kangar.
1290	Saur	... Sawara.	1341	Takankar	... Takari.
1291	Sawara or Saonr	... A tribe.	1342	Takari	... A caste.
1292	Sehare	... Kalar.	1343	Talkute	... Kamad.
1293	Séjbari	... Bari.	1344	Tambtakar	... Tamera.
1294	Sengar	... Rajput.	1345	Tamera	... A caste.
1295	Sewak	... A minor caste.	1346	Tamer Bharewa	... Tamera.
1296	Shah	... Fakir.	1347	Tamoli	... Barai.
1297	Shegar	... A minor caste.	1348	Tankara	... Takari.
1298	Shekh	... Shaikh Musalman.	1349	Tan Sarangi	... Kasbi.
1299	Shik	... Sikh.	1350	Tanti	... A minor caste.
1300	Shikari	... Pardhi in Raipur and Bahelia in Mandla.	1351	Tanwar	... Kawar.
1301	Shilat	... Beldar.	1352	Tapi	... Unclassified.
1302	Shishgara	... Kachera.	1353	Tarakihar	... Manihar.
1303	Shiwa Brahman	... Gurao.	1354	Telanga Naik	... Boya.
1304	Shravagi	... Bania.	1355	Teli	... A caste.
1305	Shrimali	... Do.	1356	Thakur	... Rajput in Central Provinces and Bhat in Berar.
1306	Shirvastava	... Kayasth.	1357	Thanapati	... Gandhmali.
1307	Siddi	... A minor caste.	1358	Thanwar	... Ghasia.
1308	Sikari	... Pardhi.	1359	Thather	... Tamera.
1309	Sikh	... A minor caste.	1360	Thathia	... Gond.
1310	Sikligar	... Do.	1361	Thathwar	... Ahir.
1311	Silot	... Beldar.	1362	Thob	... Unclassified.
1312	Silwat or Silawat	... Do.	1363	Thoria	... Banjara.
1313	Simpi	... Darji.	1364	Thoti	... Gond.
1314	Sinduria	... Nagasia.	1365	Thoti Burud	... Basor.
1315	Singarha	... Dhimar.			

Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.	Serial No.	Name of caste.	Caste in which amalgamated.
1366	Thudia	... Banjara.	1396	Vellalan	... A minor caste.
1367	Tilanga	... Mala.	1397	Vellalar	... Vellalan
1368	Tilanga Mandraji	... Do.	1398	Vidur	... Bidur.
1369	Tirmali	... A minor caste.	1399	Viratia	... Bhat.
1370	Tiyar	... Do.	1400	Virwa	... Unclassified.
1371	Tomar	... Rajput.	1401	Vishnumat	... Bairagi.
1372	Turak	... Musalman.	1402	Vojha	... Ojha.
1373	Turi	... A caste.	1403	Votkar	... Otari.
1374	Turia	... Turi.	1404	Votkari	... Do.
1375	Turk	... Musalman.	1405	Vyadha	... Bahelia.
1376	Tuwar	.. Rajput (Tomar).			
	U				
1377	Udasi	... Nanakshahi.	1406	Waddar	... A caste.
1378	Udhlia or Udharia	... Audhelia.	1407	Waghe	... Waghya.
1379	Ujir	... Dhobi.	1408	Waghya	... A minor caste.
1380	Umre	... Bania.	1409	Wani	... Bania.
1381	Uppari	... A minor caste.	1410	Wanjari	... A caste.
1382	Upparwan	... Uppari.	1411	Wasudeo	... Gondhali.
1383	Uria	... Od.			
	V				
1384	Vadar	... Waddar.			
1385	Vaddil	... Do.			
1386	Vaidya	... A minor caste.			
1387	Vais	... Bania.	1412	Yadava	... Rajput.
1388	Vaisanava	... Bairaji.	1413	Yelama	... Velama.
1389	Vaishnava Sadhu	... Do.	1414	Yerukala	.. A minor caste.
1390	Vaishya	... Bania.			
1391	Vajhe	... Ojha.			
1392	Vani	... Bania.			
1393	Varatha	... Dhobi.			
1394	Vasudeo	... Basdewa.			
1395	Velama	... A minor caste.			