



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XI

MYSORE

PART VIII-B

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

(TABULATION)

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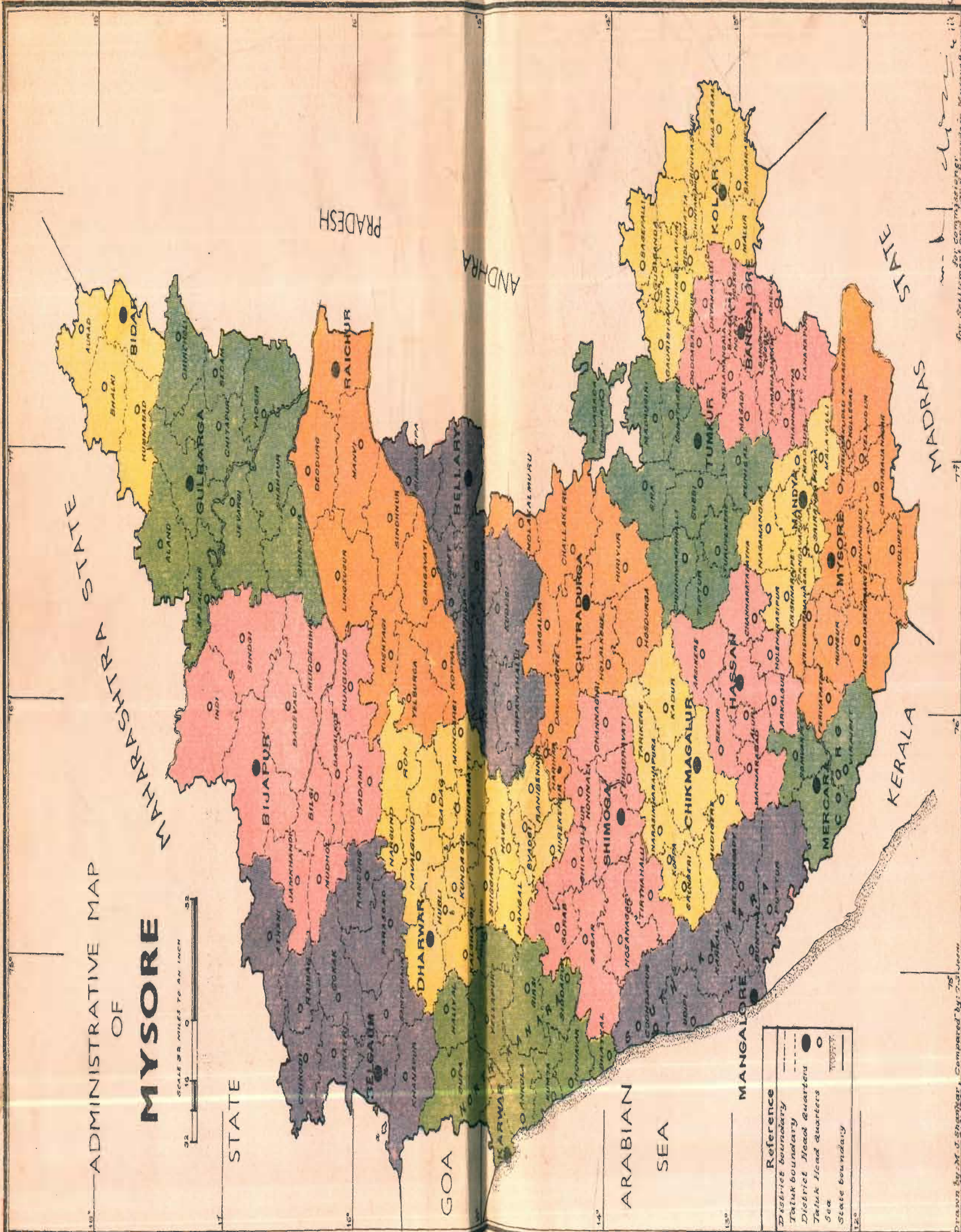
1969

PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE DIRECTOR, GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, BANGALORE

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP
OF
MYSORE

SCALE 32 MILES TO AN INCH

STATE



Reference	
-----	District boundary
-----	Taluk boundary
●	District Head Quarters
○	Taluk Head Quarters
○	Sea
---	State boundary

7-1
Mysore State
Mysore State

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

VOLUME XI MYSORE

List of Central Government Publications

Part	I-A	General Report
Part	I-B	Report on Vital Statistics
Part	I-C	Subsidiary Tables
Part	II-A	General Population Tables (A Series)
Part	II-B (i)	General Economic Tables (Tables B-I to B-IV-C)
Part	II-B (ii)	General Economic Tables (Tables B-V to B-IX)
Part	II-C (i)	Social and Cultural Tables (C Series)
Part	II-C (ii)	Migration Tables (D Series)
Part	III	Household Economic Tables (Tables B-X to B-XVII)
Part	IV-A	Report on Housing and Establishments
Part	IV-B	Housing and Establishment Tables (E Series)
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Part	VI	Village Survey Monographs (51 monographs)
Part	VII	Handicraft Survey Monographs (13 crafts)
Part	VIII-A	Administration Report—Enumeration
Part	VIII-B	Administration Report—Tabulation
		} <i>not for sale</i>
Part	IX	Census Atlas Volume
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P R E F A C E

This report deals with the administrative details connected with the Census. The Census operations comprise two distinct phases, the first dealing with all arrangements preliminary to the enumeration and the second with the processing of the data collected during enumeration and their presentation to the best possible advantage in the form of tables. The Administration Report of 1961 Census is therefore published in two parts, *viz.*, Part I dealing with Enumeration and part II with Tabulation.

Consequent on the re-organisation of the States and the integration of five different areas with differing patterns of administration and levels of development to form the new State of Mysore, the building up from scratch of a sound and gigantic organisation for the stupendous task of enumerating accurately the entire population was naturally beset with innumerable difficulties. An attempt has been made to describe in this report the more important of all such administrative difficulties and their possible remedies. I hope, the volume will serve as a complete record not only for guiding the steps to be taken to ensure a successful enumeration, but also for highlighting the hidden dangers and pitfalls and how best to get over them.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to the Registrar General and the State Government for their unstinted and helpful co-operation.

K. BALASUBRAMANYAM,
Superintendent of Census Operations, Mysore.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

Part II—Tabulation

CHAPTER I

HOUSING TABULATION

Introduction.—The Indian Census is conducted by the Enumerator visiting each house and counting every inmate he finds in the house which is otherwise called the canvasser method. Hence, as a preliminary to taking the Census, every house is carefully numbered without omission, and the houses listed in a serial and methodical order. On the basis of these houselists is carved out the smallest Census Division called “Block” which constitutes the beat of the Enumerator. In the previous Censuses uniformity in regard to the preparation of houselists was wanting as their object then was merely to provide a list of houses to be visited by the Enumerators and there was no idea of collecting essential data pertaining to housing.

In order to meet the varied demands from several sources for information about the tenure status of houses, materials used for roof and wall and the degree of overcrowding and also to collect information about industrial activity carried on in census houses, a uniform houselist on which all the requisite data could be gathered was evolved in this Census for the first time and was adopted in all the States and Union Territories in the country.

The preparation of the houselists commenced in this State in April 1960 and ended in October 1960. The Village Officers of the Revenue Department in rural areas and the Municipal Staff in urban areas were employed to do this work. Printed instructions were distributed to the housenumbering staff and intensive training was also imparted to them to ensure accuracy and efficiency. The houselists were prepared in duplicate. One copy of the houselist of each village with a notional map delineating the sequence of housenumbering and the run of numbers is preserved in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of the District and the other was used for tabulating the data and preparing the Housing Tables.

Location.—The Housing Tabulation Unit actually commenced functioning on 10th October 1960 soon

after the completion of the preparation of houselists and was located in one of the main halls of the Central Office in the premises of the Old Residency Courts. The small overflow of staff was, however, accommodated in a portion of the Records Room attached to the Office.

Staff Set-up.—The staff to begin with consisted of two teams each with a Supervisor and six Compilers. As the work gained momentum the staff was gradually augmented to 8 Supervisors and 48 Compilers. The selection of staff was made by holding a written test in coding with a view to finding out the aptitude of the candidate for the work, preference being, however, given to those sponsored by the Employment Exchange. This method of selection proved effective in weeding out persons lacking aptitude, and avoiding extraneous pressures. One of the Statistical Assistants of this office was in overall supervision of the work.

Equipment.—The Housing Tabulation Unit was organised rather hastily for the limited purpose of processing the data collected on the houselists. This unit was purely temporary and was expected to continue for a short duration. Consequently it was considered that the balance of advantage lay in hiring the furniture than purchasing new ones. The required articles were hired from Messrs. Saleh Ahmed & Co., with whom the State Government have a standing contract at rates approved by the State Government. The forms required for tabulation were got printed at the State Government Press, paper being supplied by this office. The other items of heavy consumption in the Housing Tabulation Unit were coloured pencils and erasers. These were purchased locally from time to time after assessing the needs.

HOUSING TABULATION

Sampling and Coding.—In view of the decision to prepare Tables E-II, E-IV and E-V only for a 20 per cent sample of households, it was necessary to

mark off the samples to be considered for preparing these tables. This marking of samples was done before coding, by impressing the word "Sample" with a rubber stamp, in column 12 of the houselist where the name of the head of the household is entered. As the name of the head of the household is not required for tabulation, there was no risk of any entry required for tabulation being overprinted. Column 12 had another advantage in marking off sample households as there would be an entry in that column for each household while it would be blank in respect of census houses not occupied by households. All that was necessary to mark the samples was to mark off every fifth entry in column 12 of the houselist starting from a pre-selected random number. Only data in columns 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 figured in tables prepared for 20 per cent sample households, and column 12 which was almost in the middle of these columns, was ideal for marking off the samples. This procedure was of advantage in coding for columns 9, 10 and 14 which were close to column 12 and also for reading off the data in columns 13, 15 and 16 relating to sample households for preparing Table V.

The next operation in the tabulation of housing data is coding. But before coding was actually taken up much preparatory work had to be done. The first step was to verify that all the houselists had been received and were arranged properly. The next was to check up that all the columns were correctly filled without omissions and that the entries were free from internal inconsistencies.

Coding was done according to the instructions of the Registrar General. The codes prescribed by the Registrar General were generally adopted for coding columns 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 14. Column 6 was coded using the 3 digit classification of industries under the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. (I.S.I.C.) Special care was taken to get the codes written legibly and distinctly using coloured pencils, different colours being used for different columns. The use of a separate colour for each column enabled the Compilers to stick to that column and avoid mistakes arising from the eye jumping columns while the tally sheets were prepared. Though the Registrar General's instructions as originally formulated did not contemplate the inclusion in Table E-III of industrial establishments run without any power or fuel such establishments, however, had to figure necessarily under "Others", and therefore these establishments were also coded and tabulated.

This coding though appearing at first to be superfluous proved later to be of much use in separating establishments run by other power from those run without power when revised instructions of the Registrar General were received for showing separately these establishments run by "other power" also in Table E-III.

The coding of entries in the different columns was done on the assembly line pattern. According to this method one Compiler was entrusted with the coding of only one column and after his completing it in all the houselists pertaining to a village, town or division of a city the lists would be passed on to another Compiler for coding the next column, and so on. While all entries in columns 4, 6, 7 and 8 were coded, coding of columns 9, 10 and 14 was restricted to the entries relating to sample households. This method made for both speed and accuracy as the Compilers were able soon to acquire skill and dexterity by dealing again and again with the same code assigned to them.

After the houselists of quite a large number of Tabulation Units had been coded, compilation of Tables E-I, E-II, E-III, E-IV and E-V was taken up by diverting a part of the staff to this work. One Compiler's Posting Statement was devised for each column (specimens reproduced in Appendices).

The compilation sheets were so devised as to facilitate the codes being posted to them from the houselists by means of tally marks. These compilation sheets served in addition the purpose of scrutinising more effectively the work done by Compilers. The Compilers were instructed to take a new tally sheet immediately any one of the columns came to be filled up completely and also to record in each of them the line and page number of the first and last entries dealt with in the tally sheet. This method having been found to be quite satisfactory during the Pilot Compilation of Tables for the first Tabulation Unit, all compilation sheets were finalised on the same principle. The compilation work of all the tables proceeded smoothly without any kind of hitch at any stage. A rough estimate was made of the proportion of entries under each code and space was allotted to each code in the tally sheet on the basis of such proportion, to prevent wastage of paper. The tally sheets used for the several tables are found in the Appendices.

The compilation of tables was done by Compilers in pairs. One Compiler would read the

codes or numbers of a particular column or columns relative to the table under preparation while the other would put the tally marks in the appropriate columns of the compilation sheets. They were also permitted to exchange their jobs at stated intervals with a view to avoiding monotony and the consequential slowing down of work. Even compilation was done on the same assembly line pattern, each pair of Compilers preparing one table.

After the tally marking of compilation sheets for a Tabulation Unit was done, the Compilers were asked to total the tally marks under each code in each sheet, and pass on the totals to the Supervisor for his scrutiny and further tabulation. The preparation of the tables was the responsibility of the Supervisor. Tally sheets with square cages were used. Each cage was to accommodate five tally marks. Thick lines drawn vertically at intervals of five cages in each code, facilitated the computation out of the totals under each code in each sheet.

As Tables E-I, E-II, E-IV Part A and E-IV Part B, dealt with only one attribute of the census houses, the posting of tally sheets and the computation of the totals under each code presented no complications. Table E-III, however, deals with three attributes of each industrial establishment, *viz.*, (1) the code number of the industrial activity according to I.S.I.C., (2) the power if any, used by the industry, and (3) the size of employment. Special tally sheets had to be devised for Table E-III. Each minor group of I.S.I.C. was dealt with separately. For each such minor group, a two-way tally sheet was used, some columns being set apart for each source of power used, and some rows being set apart for each range of employment. Each tally sheet also contained cages for preparing totals of each minor group in each of the thirty-five possible combinations of power and range of employment.

Tabulation for Tables E-I and E-III.—The Tabulation Plan provided for the following five Housing Tables being prepared:—

- I. Census Houses and the uses to which they are put;
- II. Occupied Census Houses used as houses classified by tenure status;
- III. Workshops and factories classified by product, repair or service, by power used and by employment;

IV. Distribution of Census Houses by wall and by roof material and by number of rooms;

V. Occupied houses by households, member and number of rooms.

Among these five Housing Tables, Tables E-I and E-III were prepared on full count and the remaining Tables E-II, E-IV and E-V for a 20 per cent sample of the households. These tables give the rural and urban figures with total of both for each taluk. In the case of urban it will also exhibit separately the names and figures of each city, town—group and Town with a population of 50,000 and over. Like all other tables in E series, Table E-IV has also been compiled down to the taluk. But as printing of Table E-III for taluks is likely to occupy much space, it was decided that the statistics of village industries from the houselists should be printed in the District Census Handbooks. Hence, this table is presented in Part IV-B upto district level only with the rural and urban break-up and for towns with a population of 50,000 or more.

The tally marks posted in Compilation Sheet No. 1 were counted and the totals under each of the columns were after due scrutiny directly carried on to Table E-I.

The preparation of Table E-III was, however, not as simple as the other Tables E-I, E-II and E-IV. This table had to be prepared taking into consideration three distinct characteristics available in three different columns, and the posting of information into the compilation sheet by tally marks was itself a complicated process. For operational conveniences, the issue of certain special instructions to the compilation staff was implicit and the Compiler posting the tally mark was instructed not to enter minor group of different major groups in the same sheet, and to arrange the compilation sheets strictly in the order of the major groups. This facilitated the easy tracing of minor groups in the bundle of compilation sheets. The Compiler reading columns 6-8 of the houselist to his partner was instructed to read the information coded in the respective columns in a particular order. He was asked to spell out the code number in column 6—the code number of the minor group—first and when his partner found the exact code in the compilation sheets, he should read the code number for fuel (column 7) and then the code relating to Employees (column 8). Though this method appeared rather difficult in the initial stages it yielded satisfactory results after some practice.

Immediately after completion of the posting of tally marks in the compilation sheet No. 3 for a Tabulation Unit, the Compilers were requested to prepare an abstract of the information, giving the Minor Group, fuel used and number of workers employed. The Supervisor was instructed to compare the total number of industrial establishments obtained from this abstract with the total of Workshop-cum-dwellings, Factories, Workshops and Worksheds in Table E-I. The quality check was thus insured even as the compilation was in progress.

Preparation of Tables E-II and E-IV.

Table E-II.—Codes in column 14 read with codes in column 4 of the sampled households in the house-lists formed the starting point for the preparation of Table E-II. As there were only four classes of census houses used as dwellings and the tenure status had to be either owned or rented, a compilation sheet with 8 columns was used for this Table. To make the reading and posting of coded information easy, the codes in columns 14 and 4 (samples only) read together as explained below.—

Col. 14	Col. 4	Read as	Description.
O	A	OA	Owned dwelling.
R	A	RA	Rented dwelling.
O	B	OB	Owned shop-cum-dwelling.
R	B	RB	Rented shop-cum-dwelling.
O	C	OC	Owned workshop-cum-dwelling.
R	C	RC	Rented workshop-cum-dwelling.
O	Any code	OD	Owned dwelling with other uses.
R	Any code	RD	Dwelling with other uses.

The totals of each column for each Tabulation Unit were transferred to the Table E-II.

Table E-IV.—Though Table E-IV also depended for its preparation on the information contained in two columns—columns 9 and 10 of the houselist—its preparation presented no problems in view of the decision to present information about material of the wall and that about material of the roof separately without any attempt to correlate the material of wall with that of the roof, a slightly different method was employed in its preparation. The compilation sheet used for preparing this Table was sheet No. 4. Entries in this compilation sheet were made in two stages. Firstly the code marks found in column 9 were entered by tally marks and immediately thereafter those found in column 10. This ensured that the total of tally marks for various types of walls was exactly equal to the total of tally marks for various types of roof material. As in the case of other compilation sheets immediately a particular column came to be completely filled up, that sheet would be closed and a fresh one taken for posting information relating to further samples.

Preparation of Table E-V

Table E-V was prepared in a way different from the other Housing Tables. This table had to present not only the number of households living in dwellings with different number of rooms, but also the total number of males and females in such households and the total number of rooms. The compilation sheet devised for this Table allotted two columns for each of the following categories of households, to enter the number of males and females in such house hold from columns 15 and 16 of the houselist :—

Households having—

- (1) no regular room ;
- (2) one room ;
- (3) two rooms ;
- (4) three rooms and
- (5) four rooms.

Three columns were allotted to households having five rooms or more, and the additional column was used to enter the actual number of rooms from column 13 of the houselist. As soon as all entries of a Tabulation Unit had been completed, the totals were struck and transferred to

Special Table for slum areas

The Registrar General suggested at the Second Conference of the Superintendents of Census Operations the preparation of Table E-V on full count for some selected slums of Bangalore on the basis of the information available in the houselists. It was later felt that the preparation of such Tables for each Division of Bangalore would facilitate comparison between the housing conditions of the old and developed parts of the City instead of confining this study to a few selected slums. A suggestion on these lines was made to the Registrar General. He readily agreed with me. Table E-V for Bangalore was therefore compiled on full count for presenting the information for each Municipal Division.

Preparation of Subsidiary Tables

The following subsidiary tables in E-series have been prepared from the 5 main Housing Tables.

Table E-I—1.

Table E-I—2.

Table E-II—1.

Table E-II—2.

Table E-III—1.

Table E-III—2.

Table E-IV—1.

The instructions issued by the Registrar General were followed while preparing these Subsidiary Tables. This work did not involve any sorting or computation but merely the working out of proportions.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL TABULATION

Procedural changes as introduced in 1961 Census.—Enumeration of the 1961 Census was finally completed on 5th March 1961 after effecting necessary corrections in respect of births and deaths that had occurred between the date of the first visit of the Enumerator to the household and the sunrise of 1st March 1961 called the reference date, and also of those who were away from their normal places of residence throughout the period of count without being enumerated but were found by the enumerator later, in any other place during this revisional round from 1st March 1961 to 5th March 1961.

A pronounced deviation of the 1961 Census is to be noticed in the collection of economic data. In addition to the information which was hitherto being collected for each individual certain information on the activities in the twin fields of cultivation and household industry of a household as a household, that is, as one unit as distinct from the individual on which a population census is based. In consequence economic tables have been prepared under two separate groups, namely, General Economic Tables and Household Economic Tables. The General Economic Tables based on the individual slips were prepared in the Divisional Tabulation Offices by manual sorting of slips, while the Household Economic Tables based on a 20 per cent sample of households were prepared at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona by mechanical tabulation.

After enumeration, the next stage of the Census operations was Tabulation. Tabulation entails cost which depends on the population as well as the number of tables prepared. The matter was therefore discussed in considerable detail at the conference of Superintendents of Census Operations held in Delhi during August 1960, and an ambitious Tabulation Plan was finally evolved. The sorting and compilation of slips was done keeping these Tables in view. Some of the Tables underwent minor modifications in February, 1962 but these modifications did not involve any large-scale re-sorting of slips. According to this plan, 47 Main Tables, some of them divided into sub-parts, and also one comprehensive Table for each village or urban block were prescribed. The latter Table called the

Village Directory contains, apart from such administrative information, details regarding the name of village, its area, number of occupied residential houses, total population, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, houseless population and non-workers, all classified by sex. It also gives figures of males and females coming under the nine categories of workers and non-workers.

The tabulation process which was quite elaborate was mainly manual and in the Tabulation Offices the Census slips were hand-sorted to produce the Tables.

Before the Household Schedules were sent to the Gokhale Institute, information necessary for the Primary Census Abstract like number of households, number of occupied houses, institutional population etc., were extracted.

Training of Statistical Assistants at Delhi.—The first draft questionnaire of 1961 Census devised by the Registrar General's Office was subjected to a pre-test during February—April 1959 in selected rural and urban areas, by the State Statistical Department and the returns pertaining to Mysore and Belgaum Divisions were handed over at the Registrar General's Office.

The Registrar General, India suggested that the Statistical Assistants may be deputed to his office for training at the time when the trial tabulation of pre-test returns was taken up. Accordingly the Statistical Assistants from Mysore reported for training at Delhi in June 1959. The Technical Officers in the Registrar General's office explained during this training the mechanics of the Census. The Statistical Assistants of this office were made to participate in the trial tabulation of pre-test returns in respect of Belgaum and Mysore Divisions in which they had the guidance of technical officers. The training in Registrar General's office gave the Statistical Assistants a working knowledge of the methods of compilation and tabulation of census data. The period of training lasted about two months.

Location and arrangement of accommodation.—The location of Tabulation Offices is governed primarily by considerations of availability of accommodation and staff. At the Conference of Superintendents of Census Operations held from 5th to 12th August 1960 in Delhi the Registrar General agreed that four regional Tabulation Offices should be set up in this State at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga, each in charge of a Deputy Superintendent to serve the districts as specified below :

Bangalore Division :	Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga Districts.
Mysore Division :	Mysore, Shimoga, Coorg, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Mandya and South Kanara Districts.
Belgaum Division :	Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts.
Gulbarga Division :	Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar and Bellary Districts.

It was further impressed that in view of the fact that some of the Tables relating to urban areas give more detailed information than similar Tables for rural areas, and also varied types of industry are found mostly in urban areas, it would be desirable that all urban slips are concentrated in a single Tabulation Office at the headquarters with a view to facilitating stricter control in the pre-coding of schedules and slips for occupation, industry and other characteristics. Thus four Tabulation Offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga to deal with rural slips and one Tabulation Office at Bangalore to deal exclusively with the slips of all urban areas came to be established about June, 1961. The total number of slips handled in each Tabulation Office is as follows :—

Bangalore Division (Rural)	..	4,276,428
Mysore Division (Rural)	..	5,672,330
Belgaum Division (Rural)	..	4,967,537
Gulbarga Division (Rural)	..	3,403,984
Bangalore Urban Unit	..	5,266,493

Bangalore Rural Office.—This office started functioning on March 1961. Shri H. G. Halappa of Mysore Administrative Service (Junior Scale) was in charge of this office. Due to acute accommodation difficulties in Bangalore the problem of securing a suitable building presented no small difficulties. The building to be secured had to be sufficiently spacious to accommodate a large Tabulation staff whose distribution over three or four small and scattered buildings would have created difficulties for the Deputy Superintendent to exercise control and supervision. After a good deal of futile search, accommodation was finally secured in a portion of Varma Industrials (P) Ltd., on Domlur Road. The portion made available consisted of five units measuring 8,677 Sq. ft. with an open space of about 20,000 sq. yds. Thus this place besides commanding the required floor space had the added advantage of a quiet surroundings. A rent of Rs. 1,200 p.m. was fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore and *Ex-officio* Accommodation Controller and the accommodation was shared by the Urban Unit also. Certain repairs and additions found necessary were got done by the management of the industry. Besides, 50 electric lights and 20 fans for the different halls had to be provided. The cost of these additions, repairs and fixtures amounted to over Rs. 18,000 which was met entirely by the management of the industry. However, its distance of about five miles from the City created the problem of transport. Under a special arrangement with the Mysore Government Road Transport Corporation buses were run from certain important points of the City to the Tabulation Offices. I would be failing in my duty if I did not place on record my thanks to the Mysore Government Road Transport Corporation for their ready co-operation in making available this facility for mass transport of the staff at concessional rates. Drinking water was supplied from a nearby well on contract entered into with Messrs. Venus Metal Mart and a sum of Rs. 175 was paid to the contractor every month on this account. Provision was also made for the running of a canteen for the convenience of the staff.

Mysore Tabulation Office.—This office started working on 4th November 1960. Shri K. L. Suryanarayanan of the Mysore Administrative Service (Junior Scale) was in charge. The securing of accommodation at Mysore was no less difficult. Ultimately due to the interest that the then Chief Minister Shri B. D. Jatti and the then Chief Secretary Shri R. J. Rebello evinced in the matter I

was able to persuade the State Government to agree to spare two rooms in the Old Mysore Horseline buildings (II and III rows) yielding roughly about 10,400 Sq. ft. floor space. These buildings had just then been repaired and renovated by the State Government at a cost of about Rs. 20,000 with a view to providing accommodation to Tibetan Refugees. Further improvements by way of additional electrical and sanitary fittings to suit the needs of a Tabulation Office were effected by the State Government at a cost of roughly Rs. 14,500. The State Government charged a rent of Rs. 500 p.m. for these two rooms.

Belgaum Tabulation Office.—Shri C. M. Chandawarkar of the Mysore Administrative Service (Junior Scale) was in charge of this office and it commenced working on 26th October 1960. Three units namely T-6, T-16 and T-26 of M.E.S. buildings (where the Census Tabulation Office had been located in 1951) were secured for locating the office on a monthly rent of Rs. 157. Additional lights were provided for these halls and the cost was met by this department. The material was salvaged and sold later when the buildings were vacated.

Gulbarga Tabulation Office.—Shri Narasinga Rao Madarkal, Mysore Administrative Service (Junior Scale) was in charge of this office. The securing of a building sufficiently large for accommodating the huge staff of a tabulation office at this place was also difficult. On my approaching the Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga, he found it possible to provide the required accommodation of about 10,000 Sq. ft. in the sheds and halls of the Central Prisons in Gulbarga which became available when the Polytechnic located therein moved into its own building. Three such halls, each measuring 30 feet by 100 feet were engaged on a rent of Rs. 248 per month.

The Prisons Department got certain minor repairs executed by the Public Works Department.

Bangalore Urban Office.—This office was placed under Shri V. Shankarappa, an Officer of the Mysore Administrative Service (Junior Scale) for centralised sorting and compilation of all urban slips in the State which had to be processed for the more detailed data needed for the Urban Tables. This Office was also located in the halls of Varma Industrials (P) Ltd., along with the Bangalore Rural Office. The housing of these two offices in the same premises had its own advantage in that the facilities created like transport, canteen, drinking water, etc., became equally available for both the offices.

The Deputy Superintendents in charge of the Tabulation Offices were allowed their own scale pay under the State Government plus a special pay of 33 1/3 per cent of Rs. 150 p.m. whichever was less.

Staff set-up.—Immediately after accommodation was secured it became necessary to recruit the staff for manning the Tabulation Offices located at different centres. At the Second Conference of Superintendents of Census Operations held during August 1960, it was laid down that each Tabulation Office which was expected to deal with about 6 million slips should have staff consisting of 1 Tabulation Officer, 1 Statistical Assistant, 4 Tabulation Assistants, 20 Supervisors, 40 Compiler-Checkers and 200 Sorters, the number in the last three categories, however, varying with the number of slips dealt with. The scale prescribed provided for appointing 10 Sorters, 2 Compiler-Checkers, 1 Supervisor for every 3 lakh slips. On this basis the staff requirements of the different tabulation Offices were worked out as detailed below:—

<i>Rural Tabulation Offices</i>	<i>No. of slips handled</i>	<i>No. of Sorters</i>
Bangalore ..	4,276,428	144
Mysore ..	5,672,330	183
Belgaum ..	4,967,537	163
Gulbarga ..	3,403,984	111
<i>Urban Tabulation Office.</i>	5,266,499	236

It is seen from the above statement that the number of Sorters in the Urban Tabulation Office, however, exceeds the scale prescribed.

The larger proportion of staff in the Urban Office is due to a more complicated process of sorting done for urban areas and the necessity to ensure that the sorting of both urban and rural slips was completed simultaneously. The recruitment of Sorters and Compiler-Checkers was done primarily through the Employment Exchanges. The candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchanges as well as direct applicants with a fairly good school record were examined to find their aptitude for the work at a written test held at all the four centres. The candidates were required to fill in slips from narrations given of certain select households, after going through the relevant portions of the instructions to the Enumerators, made available to them

just two hours before the commencement of the test. Selections were made purely on the basis of merit. Sorters and Compilers recruited in the tabulation offices were required to execute an agreement for refunding the salary drawn by them in case they resigned the posts of their own accord before the completion of their individual assignments. This acted as an effective deterrent against desertions to the detriment of work.

One hundred and fifteen Probationary Sorters and 23 Probationary Supervisors recruited for enumeration in Belgaum and Nipani urban areas had been offered the prospect of being absorbed as Sorters and Compilers on slightly increased pay in the tabulation office, if their enumeration work was satisfactory and beyond reproach. Hence in the Belgaum Tabulation Office, only the staff required after absorbing Probationary Supervisors and Sorters, were directly recruited.

The staff of the Housing Tabulation Unit, selected with the same meticulous care, had by the time the tabulation offices started acquired considerable experience and insight in Tabulation work. Hence the Compilers of the Housing Tabulation Unit were appointed as Supervisors and the Supervisors as Tabulation Assistants in the Divisional Tabulation Offices.

The ministerial staff who were dealing with administrative matters in each tabulation office consisted of (1) Head Clerk-cum-Accountant; (2) one Cashier and (3) one Record Keeper. They were mostly taken on deputation from the State service. Class IV employees were recruited through the Employment Exchanges.

EQUIPMENT

1. *Furniture*.—A financial provision of Rs. 2,500 was made available to each of the tabulation offices for the purchase of furniture articles required. Provision of chairs and tables was confined to only supervisory staff and the office staff. It was considered a golden rule that the Sorters should squat on the floor and work as this gives the maximum movement to the hands without fatigue. In order to overcome the initial resistance the Sorters might have entertained on this account the Deputy Superintendents were requested to show by personal demonstration that sorting by sitting on the legs was more convenient.

Small drugget pieces numbering 632 for use of Sorters were purchased from Messrs. The Mysore Carpet Works, Bangalore-20, after calling for competitive quotations and distributed to the various tabulation offices at one for each Sorter.

Pigeon holes were got made in the Jail Manufactory at Bangalore giving them the specifications, and the planks required for making them were supplied from this office. It was first considered advantageous to purchase dealwood planks of the required size from the Government Press, Bangalore, out of the released crates of printing paper. But, as against the requirement of 8,800 pieces each of 3 planks of 30 inches length the Government Press was able to spare only about 3,300 pieces, and alternative sources of supply had therefore to be explored. Tenders were invited for the supply of roughly 20,000 junglewood planks of length 33 inches, breadth not less than 5 inches and not more than 8 inches and thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Supplies were obtained from Messrs. Bharathi Trading and Industrial Co., whose quotation was found to be the lowest, and were in some respects more favourable than the rates paid to the State Government Press.

Most of the pigeon holes were got manufactured in the Jail Manufactory at Bangalore paying making charges at Rs. 3-25 each and got distributed to the Tabulation Offices. Particular attention was bestowed to secure maximum utilisation of the available space in the Tabulation Offices by back to back arrangement of the pigeon holes.

The other essential equipment the Sorters were required to be provided with was two steel boxes each with locking devices—one for keeping the unsorted slips and the other for the sorted ones. These were got made locally through one Messrs. Khader & Co., who tendered the lowest quotation of Rs. 17-48 each, and supplied 775 boxes in all to the tabulation offices at Bangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum. The boxes required for the Mysore Office were, however, got made by Messrs. Kirit & Co., at Mysore at the same rates, as Messrs. Khadar & Co., consented to that part of the order being executed by them. The boxes supplied to the tabulation office at Mysore were got painted at an additional cost of Rs. 1-50 each by the Divisional Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Mysore, and the painting work was also done by the same firm.

Rubber stamps particularly Miscellaneous Sorting Forms 1(a) and 1(b) required to be used in these offices were got made by this office and sent to the tabulation offices. Each Supervisor's team and 10 Sorters and 2 Compiler-Checkers was given 1 rubber stamp, as the stamp had to be used at least 16,000 times by each such team. Rubber bands required for binding the bundles of Census slips were purchased by this office and supplied to the Divisional Tabulation Offices. They were permitted to purchase locks locally after obtaining local quotations. Stationery articles were supplied from out of the stocks of this office, and later got replenished. Sorter's Tickets, Compiler's Posting Statements and other necessary forms were got printed at the State Government Press, Bangalore, paper therefor being supplied from this office.

Cardboards for use as separators were authorised to be purchased by the Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations themselves locally or at Bangalore at a rate not exceeding Rs. 44-50 paise per packet of 112 lbs., this being the lowest price quoted by Messrs. Gopalan & Co., Bangalore.

Four Comptometers were hired from Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Madras for use in all the tabulation offices except Gulbarga. The firm also made available Operators to work on them till one or two of our Compilers were trained. The Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations were generally of the opinion that full advantage could not be taken of these machines in the Divisional Tabulation Offices as sorting process which was mainly manual could not keep pace with the speed of the machine thus allowing it to lie idle off and on. In consequence the Comptometers were not retained for the full period and were returned to the firm much before the completion of sorting.

SCRUTINY OF SLIPS

In Appendix A to "Sorting and Compilation Instructions 1961", instructions for treatment of omissions in the Enumeration slips were given. These instructions were only a reproduction of the practice obtaining in the previous Censuses for correcting obvious mistakes, and ensuring accuracy of the answers to the various questions, with suitable modifications with reference to 1961 Census questionnaire. These instructions were strictly adhered to for detecting and correcting internal inconsisten-

cies. Further a cent per cent check of the enumeration slips with the household schedules was also done. Scrutiny of some of the slips revealed repeated omission to indicate by a ring the principal work regarding which clear instructions had been given in the printed instructions supplied to the Enumerator, and had been sufficiently emphasised in the training classes also. On a reference to the Registrar General for final instructions the following procedure was suggested for treatment of such cases :

1. *Rural Slips*.—Where there is an entry against Question 8 ("Working as cultivator") and also against Question 9, 10 or 11, Question 8 ("Working as Cultivator") may be taken as the principal work. Similarly when there was an entry against Question 10 ("Working at Household Industry") and also Question 9 or 11, Question 10 ("Working at Household Industry") might be taken as the principal industry. When there were no entries against Question 9 and 11 only, Question 11 (doing other work) may be taken as the principal work.

2. *Urban slips*.—Where there was an entry against Question 11 ("Doing other work") and also in any of the Questions 8 to 10, Question 11 ("Doing other work") might be taken as the principal work. Where there were entries against Questions 8 to 10 only, entry against Question 8 ("Working as cultivator") might be taken as the principal work.

Another omission found in a few slips was that even though a person's occupation was shown as coming under Question 11, a cross had been put against Question 11(c) instead of indicating whether he was an employer, employee, single worker or family worker. In all such cases the wanting information was supplied on the basis of duties found in other sub-divisions of question 11. When the answers to other sub-divisions did not shed any light on the status of the workers, the classification SW was adopted as being the most appropriate.

Immediately after the tabulation offices came to be formed and the Divisional Deputy Superintendents took up office, it was considered that a periodical meeting for exchange of views and experiences, and also discussion of matters of common interest would be greatly beneficial besides being helpful in evolving a common approach to many problems connected with Tabulation. The first of such meetings was held on 20th May, 1961.

CODING OF SLIPS FOR OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

Unlike in the previous Censuses the National Classification of Industries and Occupations adopted by the Government of India was followed in the 1961 Census, with the result that figures have been given by sex and age-group of more than 300 occupational families and industrial minor groups in the economic Tables. According to the earlier instructions of the Registrar General, coding had to be done only in respect of urban slips, but these instructions were modified and even rural slips were coded. At the meeting of the Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations the following order of coding was decided upon to make this work easy, *viz.*, (1) non-workers, (2) cultivators, (3) agricultural labourers and then others who would be determined with reference to the prior digit of the industrial and occupational code. It was also considered desirable that coding should be done by Supervisors both in urban and rural Tabulation Offices, so that the Sorter's discretion in this regard may be restricted. Further, the staff of the Housing Tabulation Unit who had rich experience in coding proved useful for this job. The coding staff was told to write legibly and distinctly in coloured pencils the relevant code number on the right hand side on the line relating to the respective question. Even here the assembly line pattern was broadly followed. One coder would code question 10(a) for a pad and pass it on to the next coder who will code question 10(b) and in turn he would pass it on to the next coder to code for question 11(a) and finally the pad would be passed on to the fourth coder who would code for question 11(b). This method ensured greater accuracy as each coder, after a time, became familiar with the code number for that particular classification. Maximum care was taken to avoid mistakes in coding.

The earlier instructions that the coding of rural slips for industry and occupation may be done after Sorter's Ticket 3 were probably based on the view that there would be saving of time by this procedure as the proportion of slips requiring coding would be very small in rural areas, and every slip has to be looked into if coding is to be done before pads are broken up. Actual experience in Mysore, however, confirmed that the balance of advantage would be with coding before breaking up pads. Coding only slips in categories III to IX after preparing Sorter's

Ticket 3, disclosed several cases where the category had to be changed while coding. Sorters' Ticket 3 and Primary Cases Abstract had to be re-written completely for several units.

The advantages of coding before the pads are broken are :—

(1) In coding a slip it may be necessary in a few cases to consult the household schedule. Location of the household would involve considerable search after the pad is broken up ;

(2) It is easier to turn over pages in a pad more quickly than only individual slips ;

(3) It is easy for two or three coders to take a pad by turns and for each to do his bit of coding. There is no need for each coder to count the slips while receiving them.

In spite of clear instructions and all the care taken to avoid mistakes, it was found that there was no uniformity in coding even among the several teams in the Tabulation Offices and much less among the five Tabulation Offices. One of the intelligent Supervisors in each Tabulation Office was entrusted with the scrutiny of slips in categories III to IX to check the coding and prepare a list of codes given on the slips showing description of work, and the codes assigned to it both under industry and under occupation. The lists received from the several Tabulation Offices were scrutinised and instructions issued wherever a change of code was considered necessary. Also doubtful cases where it was difficult to decide the correct classification were brought up for discussion at the meetings of Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations. These measures ensured a fair degree of uniformity in coding.

The next stage was the breaking of the pad for each Enumerator's Block and sorting of the slips for Sorter's Ticket 1, 2 and 3 and preparation of Primary Censes Abstract for every Block. Before breaking up the pads it was ensured that each slip bore the Location Code number to facilitate the filling up of the Primary Censes Abstract.

The houseless and institutional population was also counted before breaking up the pad and the number of males and females entered in Sorter Tickets 1 for being utilised to fill in columns 13 to 16 of the Primary Census Abstract.

PILOT SORTING AND DETERMINATION OF NORMS

Following the experience gained in the tabulation offices regarding the speed of sorting, and after considering the out-turn of work fixed for Sorters in Madras and Madhya Pradesh the number of slips to be sorted per day by each Sorter for Sorters' Tickets 1—4 was fixed as follows :—

Urban Slips :

Checking .. 1/4 Sorter day per Block.

Coding .. 1/5 Sorter day per Block.

S.T.-1 .. 64 Sorter days per 1,00,000 slips.

S.T.-2 .. 32 Sorter days per 1,00,000 slips

S.T.-3 .. 32 Sorter days per 1,00,000 slips.

S.T.-4 .. 32 Sorter days per 1,00,000 slips.

Rural Slips :

Checking .. 1/4 Sorter day per Block.

Coding .. 1/10th Sorter day per Block.

S.T.-1 .. 66 Sorter days per 1,00,000 slips.

S.T.-2 .. 33 Sorter days per 1,00,000 slips.

S.T.-3 .. 33 Sorter days per 1,00,000 slips.

As soon as Sorters' Ticket-1 was ready, a comparison was made between the primary population figures of the village/urban Block and total population as per Sorters' Ticket-1. A detailed investigation was made in all cases where the difference was more than 5 per cent. The larger errors were all traced to arithmetical mistakes in working out the provisional totals. The errors within 5 per cent were generally due to the omission on the part of some of the Enumerators to count separately the male and female slips while preparing the pad abstract. It was assumed that each pad had exactly 100 or 25 slips, and after counting either male or female slips, the number of other slips was computed. The larger pads contained between 97 and 102 slips each and the smaller ones 23 to 26 and hence total population as per provisional figures differed slightly from the final population as per Sorters' Ticket-1.

Norms for Sorter's Tickets 5-12 were thereafter fixed, as detailed below :—

ANNEXURE ' A '

Fixation of Norms for Sorting

S.T. No.	Description of the Ticket	Norms (No. of slips) per day	
		Rural	Urban
5(a)	Age-group x Educational standard :		
	Illiterate ..		5,000 } or 3,000 2,000 } combined slips
5(b)	Age-group x Educational standard :		
	Illiterate ..	5,000 } or 4,000 2,500 } combined slips	
6	III to IX only : Occupational Division x Literacy :		
	Illiterate		do
	Literate ..		do
7	Age-group x Marital status.	5,000	5,000
8	Single Year Age Returns.	5,000	5,000
9	III, V to IX only : Major Group x Emp. status.	2,000	2,000
10	IV only : Major group x Emp. status.	2,000	2,000
11	I and II only : Principal work x Sec. work.	6,000	6,000
12	IV only : Household Indus- try x Sec. work.	6,000	6,000

When sorting of Sorter's Tickets 1—12 was nearing completion norms in respect of the remaining Tickets 13—29 were fixed as hereunder :—

FIXATION OF NORMS FOR SORTING FOR DIFFERENT
SORTERS' TICKETS.

Sorter's Ticket No.	Category	No. of slips to be sorted per day	
		Rural	Urban
13	III, V to IX	3,000	3,000
14	III to IX	3,000	3,000
15	X	5,000	5,000
16(a)	X-NE & UN	..	3,000
16(b)	XNE & UN	5,000	..
17	Language	2,500	2,500
18	Place of birth :		
	PL & D	3,000	2,000
	Others		
19	Duration and residence :		
	All except PL	5,000	5,000
19(a)	Do	1,000	1,000
20	Cities only—Age-group x Lite- racy x Occupational classifi- cation.	..	1,500
21	Nationality	5,000	5,000
22	Religion x SC/ST	2,500	2,500
23	SC & ST only	3,000	3,000
24	SC & ST x Marital status x Age- group.	1,500	1,500
25(a)	SC & ST x literacy	..	3,000
25(b)	Do	3,000	..
26	SC IV, V, IX	3,000	3,000
27	SC X—Literacy x ST, UN, NE	3,000	3,000
28	ST Mother-tongue	3,000	3,000
29	ST, UN, NE	3,000	3,000

In order to enforce strict adherence to the norms fixed above it was also enjoined upon all the sorting staff that if the time taken for finishing the monthly quota exceeded the admissible time by more than 1½ days, cut in pay would be effected as follows:—

<i>Excess of time taken over time admissible.</i>	<i>No. of days for which pay would be cut.</i>
More than 1½ days but less than 2½ days.	2 days
More than 2½ days but less than 3½ days.	3 days
More than 3½ days but less than 4½ days.	4 days
More than 4½ days but less than 5½ days.	5 days

If the time taken was more than 5½ days over the time admissible the Sorter's services would be terminated.

To allow a chance for the defaulting Sorter to clear the arrears, a cut in pay was effected during the months succeeding that to which the deficiency related so that if during the first 20 days of the following month, the Sorter concerned made up the deficiency the cut could be waived.

After the completion of sorting of Sorter's Ticket-3 the writing up of the Primary Census Abstract was taken up. A form of the Primary Census Abstract is appended hereto as Appendix 'A' Column 2 of the Abstract gives the code number and the name of the village in case of rural areas and code number and the name of the town and Enumerator's Block in case of urban areas including cities and column 3 is posted from area statements. Columns 4 and 5 are written up from Household Schedule Abstract. Figures for columns 6 to 16 were extracted from the corresponding entries in Sorters' Ticket-1, Columns 17 and 18 from Sorters' Ticket-2 and 21-40 from Sorters' Ticket-3 exactly as the figures are found under the relevant columns in the Ticket. Thereafter totals for each column other than the first three were struck.

Village-wise population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been given for the first time in the Primary Census Abstract. In view of the safeguards provided in the Constitution for these communities, these figures are likely to be of special interest to the administration both at the Centre and in the States.

It was therefore necessary to think of all possible devices to eliminate inaccuracies. The Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations in charge of Tabulation Offices were therefore instructed to be on the vigil to detect any abnormality in the proportion of Scheduled Castes population to the total population of the village, where such castes are known to exist and also any abnormal variation for taluks when compared with 1951 figures. Where a large variation in the proportion was noticed, a comparison was made with the figures of the 1951 Census for the tract concerned as ascertained from column 8 of the N.R.C's. If such a comparison with the 1951 figures did not throw sufficient light, a re-sorting of slips of the particular tract was done.

BOX MAKING

Till the completion of Sorter's Tickets 1 to 3, the unit for the sorting of slips was either the "Village", or Enumerator's "Block" in the case of urban areas. Thus Sorter's Tickets 1, 2 and 3 have been prepared for each village, as the information collected thereon had to be utilised in the preparation of the Primary Census Abstracts. In respect of urban areas, Sorter's Ticket 4 was prepared after mixing the slips of each urban unit. Thereafter sorting at the block/village level was found to be both unwieldy and unnecessary and hence combining of slips for a more convenient unit had to be thought of. "Box Making" was the systematic process of combining the slips of similar characteristics obtained after sorting for Sorter's Ticket-3 for rural slips and Sorter's Ticket-4 for urban slips into units of bigger sizes. As decided at the Second Conference of Superintendents of Census Operations, the rural parts of each taluk constituted a separate sorting unit for Sorter's Tickets-5 onwards, and cities (urban area with population of 1,00,000 or more) was an urban sorting unit. The slips of all non-city urban areas in a district were dealt with as a separate sorting unit. A statement giving full details of sorting unit. A statement giving full details of sorting units is appended. Appendix 'B'.

After sorting for ticket 3, in case of rural slips, the slips for each village was first separated by sex and then by illiterates and literates and educated persons and finally by each of the 9 industrial categories of workers and by non-workers. There were thus 40 bundles—20 for males and 20 for females—for each village. As the unit for further sorting was the taluk, "Box-making" was done after determining the size and contents of each sorting unit. The idea of box-making was to combine the slips for each of the 40 bundles of all the villages in a taluk made up as follows:—

To facilitate box-making.—Two pigeon holes (one for males and the other for females) with 20 compartments each, was supplied to the Compiler-Checkers, each compartment being, used to deal with the slips of each of the nine categories of workers and non-workers, under each sex. A box-making register was maintained. Immediately after all the slips of a village had been dealt into the appropriate compartments, the number of slips in each compartment was counted and then entered in the box-making register under the corresponding columns. A cumulative total was struck after the entries

relating to a village were recorded in the register. This process was repeated till the slips of all the villages of a particular taluk were dealt into the compartments. The main purpose of the register was to facilitate verification of actual number of slips on hand with the number as per register. After adding the slips of each village, the slips were made upto into bundles of 100 and the number so made up tallied with the number as per register.

The same procedure was followed in respect of urban slips also. As the box-making for urban slips was done after Sorter's Ticket No. 4, there were as many as 40 bundles of slips, excluding a few under the group 'Age not stated'. Box-making for urban areas was carried out in the same manner as for rural areas, but in four stages. In each stage only one age-group was tackled.

The contents of each box had been pasted on the containers in the prescribed form.

Subsequent Sorting.—After the boxes had been made up the Sorter's job was confined to merely sorting the slips according to instructions given for the particular Sorter's Ticket. At every stage of sorting, the Compiler-Checker had been asked to verify whether the Sorter had sorted the slips properly and whether the counting of the slips was done correctly. This verification was carried out on a sample basis when the number of slips in a pigeon hole was enormously high and on a cent per cent basis when the number of slips was comparatively small. The Compiler-Checker was thus expected to examine the slips in each pigeon hole at the end of every sorting operation. The Supervisor's job was to exercise an overall supervision over the work of the Compiler-Checkers and Sorters in his teams, to issue instructions for sorting the slips and to cross-tally wherever necessary the figures in a Sorter's Ticket with those entered in some other Sorter's Tickets.

While there was little difficulty on the technical side of sorting, the sorting operation would sometimes get stranded for other reasons. The chief of these was the illegible handwriting of the Enumerators. But sometimes it so happened that the Sorter would come across certain uncommon qualifications entered against Literacy and Education in the slips and the work would get stuck up for a time on this account also. The decision as to the correct group under which a particular educational qualification falls was

taken by the Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations himself. Such impediments in the process of sorting though frequent did not materially affect the pace of sorting.

While sorting for religion and languages, Sorters had been strictly instructed to record faithfully in the Sorter's Tickets the name of the religion/language as recorded on the slips without making the slightest change, although *prima facie* these might be mistakes. The same treatment was accorded in posting the Compiler's Posting Statements also. Prudence dictated the taking of this simple precaution as allowing the Sorters who lacked a precise grasp of these controversial issues to exercise their individual discretion in classifying and grouping them would have led to mistakes. It is only when the tables were prepared final decisions as to the retention or grouping of languages/religions were taken.

A reference is made in Part I of the Administration Report on Enumeration to caste names being recorded in the Census slips owing to undue pressure being brought to bear on Enumerators by certain communities among Hindus. The enumeration of caste figures was eschewed in the 1961 Census and there could therefore be no compilation of caste figures. The question therefore arose how some of these castes which were formerly treated as coming within the fold of Hinduism but now declared to be independent should be dealt in tabulation.

On a closer examination of the question two facts emerged. First, even among these dissentient communities, cent per cent of the members had not returned caste due to the fact that the Census Department had made it perfectly clear that caste is not enumerated in the 1961 Census, and also as the propaganda carried on by these communities failed to reach all places. Secondly, certain communities had accepted the decision of the Central Government regarding non-enumeration of caste and extended their full co-operation during enumeration in properly returning religion.

In the circumstances as set out above the publication, may even the compilation of figures relating to any particular community would not only have been as full and complete as other census data were expected to be, but also manifestly unjust to communities which had honoured and respected the Government's decision. Hence, during tabulation caste names returned against question 5(b) were

verified with reference to the returns made in the previous Census Tables and shown under the appropriate religion. For example Veerashaivas in the earlier censuses were sub-grouped under Lingayets and grouped under the main religion "Hindus". Hence the religion of such castes returned against question 5(b) was shown as Hindus and not the caste.

COMPILATION

Compilation constitutes an intermediary operation between sorting and tabulation. The responsibility of Sorters ended with their making correct entries in the Sorter's Tickets and obtaining approval thereto of the Compiler-Checker and the Supervisor. The subsequent stage in the processing of Census data was the preparation of the Compiler's Posting Statements for which set forms were prescribed. This item of work was attended to by the Compilers and Supervisors. Though no originality need have been displayed in the preparation of the Compiler's Posting Statements, the work was also not altogether mechanical and called for some degree of intelligent approach. However cautious one may be in sorting, cent per cent avoidance of inconsistencies and incongruities is an impossibility. Despite all care and check at the sorting stages, some discrepancies which had escaped notice in the early stages came to be spotted later. These discrepancies were brought to bolder relief when the preparation and cross tallying of Compiler's Posting Statements were taken on hand. A re-examination of the slips would almost inevitably be the method to remedy such discrepancies.

The correct posting of figures from the Sorter's Tickets and their consolidation in the Compiler's Posting Statement constituted the primary stage of compilation. The Compiler-Checkers were also asked to tally the figures with those found in other completed Compiler's Posting Statements. The overall check and scrutiny of the correctness of the Compilers Posting Statements, was the primary responsibility of the team Supervisor. After the Supervisor was satisfied of the accuracy of the figures in the Compilers Posting Statements, the statements would be made over to the Tabulation Assistant and Statistical Assistant for further scrutiny and checking.

Miscellaneous administrative matters, if any, relating to regional tabulation offices.—In the Belgaum Tabulation Office, there were as many as 48 Marathi knowing hands while the records of only three Tahsils were in Marathi. Until these Marathi hands could pick up a smattering of Kannada for a

period of about a month, they needed constant and continuous assistance in the sorting of slips, with the result not only the work of these Marathi Sorters slackened but also the speed of other Sorters who had to assist them was considerably retarded. Hence in the initial stages the speed of sorting in Belgaum Tabulation Office was unavoidably slow as compared to the speed in the other regional Tabulation Offices.

In spite of instructions issued to the Deputy Superintendents to send indents for stationery, they failed to do so being pre-occupied with learning the sorting and compilation instructions, as well as the practical difficulties inherent in them. Hence they had to be given supplies of stationery articles from out of the slender stocks of this office. It would therefore facilitate work to a great extent if direct supplies of minimum quantities of essential stationery articles are made to the regional tabulation Offices by the Controller of Stationery and Forms immediately these offices come to be established. This initial supply may be supplemented on indents later.

The making of boxes and pigeon holes entail considerable cost to Government. These have little resale value. Hence if the sizes of Census slips and schedules are standardised and not altered at each Census, the same boxes and pigeonholes could be preserved and utilised in the succeeding censuses also. The acquiring of such essential articles needed in Tabulation Offices on a more permanent basis would save cost, time and labour. Now that a move is afoot to have a skeleton staff during the intercensal period, the preservation of these materials may also present no practical difficulties.

Census is a recurring feature of great national importance. A huge staff is employed in Tabulation Offices for doing sorting and compilation on a very temporary basis. After completion of tabulation, the Home Ministry at the instance of the Registrar General and *Ex-Officio* Census Commissioner accords each time high priority in Employment Exchanges for absorption of the disbanded staff. But in view of the very strenuous nature of duties discharged by these Sorters and Compilers grant of further concession to them by way of counting service rendered in the regional tabulation offices for leave and pensionary benefit when alternate employment is secured under the State or Central Government deserves consideration. Such a move will also attract candidates of a more superior calibre for service in the regional Tabulation Offices.

WINDING UP OF REGIONAL TABULATION OFFICES.

The staff of the tabulation offices consisted mainly of two categories, namely (1) those taken on deputation from the State services and (2) those directly recruited. Even the direct recruits were of two kinds (a) Supervisory staff and (b) Sorters. As the work in tabulation offices was nearing completion about the end of 1961 the Deputy Superintendents were asked to disband Sorters as soon as their work was over unless their services were needed otherwise, and to disband fifty per cent of the Compiler-Checkers also along with them. While retrenching the Compiler-Checkers it was suggested that it would be better to keep one Compiler-Checker of each batch of 10 Sorters. As regards deputationists their reversion was to take effect after February, 1962. However, it was suggested to the Deputy Superintendents that before reverting the staff on deputation the Divisional Commissioners and other authorities of the State Government concerned should be intimated well in advance to facilitate suitable postings being given to them. When the work of the tabulation offices got tapering off, the Divisional Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations were asked to relax the condition of refund of salary for leaving the post and release such of the officials who wanted to resign, either for prosecuting their studies or for accepting alternative appointments. Appendix "E" gives details of staff pattern from month to month in the various Tabulation Offices from the time the Tabulation work was taken up till its final completion.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRESERVATION OF FILLED UP HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULES AND INDIVIDUAL SLIPS.

The filled-in individual slips and Household Schedules had necessarily to be preserved until completion of the preparation of all the Tables and also for a time thereafter, so that they may be available for reference when needed either by the Central or the State Government. The Registrar General issued instructions in his letter No. 13-5-61-RG, dated 22nd September 1961 that the individual slips may be kept either centrally or in the headquarters or away from the headquarters where suitable accommodation was available preferably quite near the Office of the District Collector and the household schedules at the Central Office. The matter was thereupon taken up with the State Government,

who approved my proposals to preserve the records of Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga Tabulation Offices at the headquarters of the respective Divisions under the immediate supervision of the concerned Deputy Commissioners. For this purpose a portion of the accommodation of the Divisional Tabulation Offices was retained even after the winding up of the tabulation offices, paying therefor a proportionately reduced rent Staff consisting of a Record Keeper and two literate attenders was got sanctioned for each of these Offices to work under the control of the Deputy Commissioners. The records of the Bangalore Divisional Offices—both urban and rural—were preserved in the Shivajinagar Godown.

Subsequently in view of the national emergency the Old Mysore Horse Lines buildings at Mysore in which the records of the Mysore Divisional Office had been preserved were required to be vacated at short notice for defence purposes. Alternative accommodation for shifting these records could not be immediately secured at Mysore. Hence the Mysore Census records were got transferred to Bangalore for Central preservation in the Shivajinagar Godown on 16th November 1962.

Prof. Nigam, Linguist of the Registrar General's Office, after a preliminary scrutiny of the language returns, listed 117 names of speeches in respect of which affiliations could not be traced. This obviously necessitated further investigations with reference to the original slips and for the purpose a Statistical Assistant of the office had to be sent to Gulbarga to fetch the concerned slips. When Lingsugur Taluk returned an unduly large proportion of student population in the age-group 60 plus the re-sorting of the household slips (samples) for the category of non-workers had to be re-sorted to for which an official of this office had again to be deputed. The inconvenience that was thus being caused on and often without the ready availability of the census records at Bangalore after the disbandment of the tabulation staff underlined the necessity for transferring the records of all the tabulation offices to Bangalore where Godown facilities commanding a floor space of over 4,000 square feet were available for receiving and preserving all these records. After obtaining the concurrence of the Registrar General, the records of Gulbarga and Belgaum Tabulation Offices were shifted to Bangalore on 25th October 1963 and 25th February 1964 respectively.

The Record Keeper of the Belgaum Tabulation Office was repatriated to the State Government. The Record Keeper of the Gulbarga Tabulation Office

who was a direct recruit was taken to Bangalore for indexing, stitching and arranging records, and to be in charge of them at the Central Godowns.

DISPOSAL OF OTHER RECORDS INCLUDING SCHEDULES AND SLIPS USED IN TRAINING SAMPLE CENSUS AND UNFILLED SCHEDULES AND SLIPS.

The records of the Tabulation Offices consisted of the following broad categories:—

- (i) Accounts Records,
- (ii) Other important administrative records,
- (iii) Filled-in schedules and slips,
- (iv) Unused schedules and slips.

Arrangements made for the preservation of filled-in schedules and slips have been explained at length in the previous paragraph.

The accounts records of the tabulation offices were first got arranged, indexed and stitched to facilitate their safe preservation. After being so stitched, they were asked to be delivered at my office. Before Tabulation Offices were finally wound up, items that were likely to attract detailed scrutiny at the time of local audit were got scrutinised carefully and the defects noticed if any rectified.

The other important administrative files and reports considered useful for reference were also like-wise got arranged, indexed and stitched, and received at the Central Office for preservation.

Schedules and slips used in training as well as the unused slips, both of the regular and the practice varieties were sold to the Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravathi, after being torn into shreds. Subsequently the Bhadravathi Paper Mills found no way of using our waste paper in their manufacture and advised stoppage of further despatches to them. Hence the further quantities of waste paper released after the shifting of the Divisional Tabulation Office records to Bangalore were sold to Messrs. M. S. Rao & Co., at Bangalore after obtaining competitive quotations. Their rate was in fact more favourable than what the Mysore Paper Mills offered on previous supplies made to them.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES INCLUDING FURNITURE ARTICLES.

The Central Tabulation Unit was organised in September 1961 and functioned for sometime simultaneously with the Tabulation Offices. The furniture required for use in the Central Tabulation Office was hired from Messrs. Saleh Ahmed entailing a heavy recurring expenditure on this account. When

the work in the Divisional Tabulation Offices was complete, the furniture articles of the tabulation offices of Bangalore and Mysore were taken over to the Central Office to replace the hired furniture. 51 villages were selected for socio-economic survey in this State. Field work of quite a large number of villages was over even before the Tabulation Offices were wound up. For tabulating the socio-economic data collected in these villages, 12 Sorters were appointed. This extra staff had also to be provided with requisite furniture at Central Office. Hence the furniture articles got from Bangalore and Mysore Divisional Offices did not fully meet the needs of this office. Part of the furniture of Belgaum and Gulbarga Offices were also got transferred to Bangalore for use of the staff in the Central Office, and a part was sold locally at favourable prices to State Government Offices.

The pigeon holes were sold locally after calling for tenders. Druggets and other sundry articles acquired by the tabulation offices for which no use could be found were also sold in auction. Stationery articles were taken to the stock of the Central Office.

SURRENDER OF ACCOMMODATION HIRED.

Bangalore Urban and Rural Offices.—Both these Offices were located in the buildings belonging to Messrs. Varma Industrials (P) Ltd., Domlur Road, Bangalore. In consequence of the reduction of work about the end of March, 1962, there was a gradual depletion in the strength of the staff which ultimately reduced to a mere 75. This small staff was retained to attend to certain residuary items of work and also for completing the Migrants Tables to Bangalore City which had been taken up as a special item of work in the Urban Office. The continuance of the office in such a big building was positively uneconomical and it was therefore vacated on 30th April 1962 shifting the records and the office to four rooms made available in the Tasker Town High School belonging to the Bangalore Municipal Corporation. The closure of the school for the summer was helpful in securing these rooms temporarily. Thereafter, only 12 officials were retained for completing the compilation of the Migrants Tables and this small staff was accommodated in the Main Office itself. A rent of Rs. 64-62 nP from 30th April 1962 to 19th May 1962 was paid to the Corporation Authorities for making available the accommodation in Tasker Town High School.

Mysore Office.—Accommodation with a floor space of 14,500 Sq. ft. had been secured in the Old Mysore Horseline Buildings, Jyothinagar, Mysore, for the location of the Mysore Divisional Office.

With the gradual reduction of work relating to sorting and compilation, the staff also came to be correspondingly reduced. This accommodation became excessive for the small staff that was continued after 1st March 1962 and therefore only two rooms at a rent of Rs. 88 per month were retained till 16th November 1962 mainly for storing the census records. A decision having been taken with the concurrence of the Registrar General for centralised storing of records at Bangalore, the two rooms retained at Mysore were also vacated on 16th November 1962 shifting the records to Bangalore.

Belgaum Office.—During the period from 15th March 1961 to 31st May 1962 when sorting and compilation work was in its full swing, three halls T-6, T-16 and T-26 in the M.E.S. Barracks had been engaged. Consequent on the reduction of work and staff, T-6 and T-26 were vacated on 1st June 1962 retaining only T-16 till the end of 24th January 1963 mainly for storing the records, the rent paid for T-16 was Rs. 26 per month.

Due to the emergency, the Defence Department demanded vacant possession of even T-16. The records had then to be shifted to two rooms on the ground floor of the District Survey Office buildings from 25th January 1963 to 10th April 1963 paying a rent of Rs. 23 p.m. and later to two rooms on the top floor of the same building from 11th April 1963 to 29th February 1964 paying a rent of Rs. 51 p.m. Thereafter in conformity with the decision for centralised preservation of records, all the records of Belgaum Office were got transferred to Bangalore.

Gulbarga Office.—Two and half barracks behind Central Prison, Gulbarga, which was vacated by the Polytechnic had been engaged for the Gulbarga Tabulation Office. When the sorting work was nearing completion, one barrack was vacated on 31st January 1962. The possession of the remaining 1½ barracks was retained till 31st October 1963 when these were also vacated finally shifting all the records to Bangalore.

Securing of the Food Godown at Blackpalli (Shivajinagar) which has a floor space of over 4,000 Sq. ft. was very helpful to vacate rented accommodation in all the Divisions either when they became surplus to our requirements or the owning authorities demanded their vacation for their own use. The reimposition of controls over foodgrains has compelled the Food Supplies Department to ask for vacation of this Godown also for the storage of grains and alternative accommodation is being negotiated with the State Government for keeping the census records.

CHAPTER III

MECHANICAL TABULATION

The following instructions were issued to the Divisional Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations for the selection of Sample Household Schedule sent to the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona.

All the schedules of a Tahsil will be numbered serially in the order of the location codes except the Household number and then every fifth schedule marked out as sample.

While numbering the schedules, schedules pertaining to institutions will be excluded, *i.e.*, if after numbering the first three schedules as 1, 2 and 3, the 4th schedule pertains to an Institution, it should not be numbered. However, if the 5th schedule happens to be a non-institutional household then it should be numbered as 4 and so on.

If in a household more than 14 persons are enumerated, there will be a supplement to the Household Schedule. In such a case the same serial number as that given to the schedule should be given to the supplement also.

The Sample Schedules should then be selected as per the random starting number given for each Taluk for the rural areas, in the enclosed list, *i.e.*, if the starting number is 4, the selected sample schedules will bear the serial numbers 4, 9, 14, 19, etc., until the last serial number of the schedule of the taluk is reached.

The Sample Schedules should be marked with a rubber stamp of the pattern "SAMPLE" at the right hand top corner of the schedules. Each sample schedule should again be serially numbered in a continuous series for the Tahsil and the numbers may be split up into groups of 1-1000, labelling each group as A, B, C, D. etc. It is, however, not necessary to number the Sample Schedules as A-100,

B-200, etc. It is enough to label the bundles of each one thousand schedules as :

A	..	1—1000
B	..	1—1000
C	..	1—1000
D	..	1— 850

i.e., the bundle D consists of only 850 sample schedules.

It should be confirmed that the entries in the schedules have been scrutinised with the entries in the individual census slips with respect to item (c) of Part I and the last column of Part II of the Household Schedule, before the pads of the individual slips were broken up for sorting. However, the entries pertaining to labour force in part (c) are again to be checked with the entries in the last column of Part II before the Sample Schedules are removed from the pads and tied into bundles.

The Sample Schedules from the pads can conveniently be removed by keeping a metal strip below the Sample Schedule and cutting it away by a sharp blade. Alternately, the ends of the pins fastening the schedules can be opened and the Sample Schedules removed. The remaining schedules can be fastened again with the same pins. However, cutting the schedule with a blade as near the fastened end of the schedules as possible is preferable.

The Sample Schedules after being removed from the pads should be tied for a suitable unit of Tahsil. The Sample Schedules may not be stitched or pinned together.

CHAPTER IV

CENTRAL TABULATION

Organisation of Central Tabulation Office :—

The Central Tabulation Office was accommodated in one of the spacious halls of the Central Office. To begin with, one Tabulation Officer, 2 Compilers and 1 Statistical Assistant were appointed. Strength was gradually increased to 3 Tabulation Officers, 18 Compilers, 1 Statistical Assistant, 1 Supervisor and 12 Copyists. Three teams were formed each under a Tabulation Officer with 6 Compilers. The programme of work for the month was drawn up at the beginning of the month. For this purpose, I had asked all the Tabulation Officers to meet me on a specified date in the first week of the month.

At this meeting the progress of work secured during the previous month was reviewed in addition to drawing up the programme of work for the current month. This helped to develop a healthy rivalry as between the teams resulting in increased output of work.

The furniture articles required for the Central Tabulation Offices were at first hired from Messrs. Saleh Ahmed & Sons who are the approved suppliers to the State Government Offices. When the Divisional Tabulation Offices were wound up, the furniture of these Offices were taken over by the Central Office for replacing the hired pieces.

CHAPTER V

SPECIAL STUDIES

Census in India has all along been a scientific and systematic survey. Gradually through the decades it has also aimed at providing, besides a statistical account of the population surveyed, a picture of the socio-economic-cultural conditions of the people. With this end in view, the Census authorities in India have always interested themselves, side by side with the counting of the people, at making several studies relating to the life of the people. The surveys undertaken as ancillary to the 1961 Census are the following :—

- (1) Socio-Economic Survey of selected villages,
- (2) Ethnographic Survey of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and
- (3) Survey of Rural and Tribal handicrafts.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SELECTED VILLAGES

The Superintendents of Census Operations had full discretion in the selection of villages for survey. In Mysore, 51 villages were selected, taking care to see that the selected villages included at least one village from each of the twenty-five agro-physical regions of the State according to Dr. Learmonth, and that all the Districts were also covered. Two detailed questionnaires namely the Village Schedule and the Family Schedule, were devised. The Village Schedule contained questions relating to the approach to the village, topography, area, general particulars like legends and existence of temples, etc., finance of the Panchayat, education, trade and commerce, co-operative movement, health and sanitation, livestock and poultry, sports and recreations and arts, crafts and industries. The Village Schedule contained also five appendices relating to the nature of soil, disabilities suffered by different castes in the village, village disputes, village leaders, cultural life of the village and land holdings.

The Family Schedule contained questions relating to Family composition, religion, marriage, property and inheritance, agriculture and irrigation, improved implements used, new techniques followed in the previous ten years, rotation of crops, organic manure and improved varieties of seeds used; common diseases to which the crops are susceptible, livestock and poultry, industries including household and non-household industries, indebtedness, education, diet, utensils, fuel, health, clothing, housing and sanitation, furniture and fixtures, family income and expenditure and other miscellaneous matters.

Detailed instructions were given as to the points to be noted by the Investigator while filling up the Village and Family Schedules. Further, supplementary instructions for the collection of additional information were issued later and forms were devised for collecting these additional details. Following the suggestions given by the Registrar General, questionnaire relating to consanguineous marriages was also drawn up with as many as twenty-five main questions, each of which had several subsidiary ones. A frame for the analysis of inter-hamlet relations was also given by the Special Officer for Handicrafts and Social Studies. Many of the points in the frame were covered by the Village and Family Schedules but all the same, the Investigators were instructed to have this frame with them while doing the survey and to incorporate their observations regarding inter-hamlet relations in the body of the monographs

The Investigators were supplied with adequate quantities of Family Schedules, Village Schedules, schedules relating to consanguineous marriages, copy of instructions relating to the survey of consanguineous marriages, letters of introductions to the local officers, forms of daily and weekly progress reports, copy of instructions for collecting additional information required, suggested chapter headings of the monographs and a copy of the "Detailed agricultural statistics to be collected".

FERTILITY SURVEY

Fertility Survey of ever-married women is one among the many studies taken up by the Census organisation, as ancillary to 1961 Census. The object of the survey was primarily to collect information on the fertility pattern of Indian women. The study also hoped to obtain incidentally information on working force, since each individual in the household being either a seasonal worker, non-seasonal worker or casual worker was followed respective of the fact whether he was engaged in work or not during the reference period of the "previous 15 days".

The Fertility Survey was conducted on a one per cent sample of rural blocks and two per cent of urban blocks. If, however, a village had more than one Enumerator's Block or if any one of them happened to be a sampled block, the entire village was taken up for the survey. In all 159 urban blocks and 424 rural blocks/villages were selected for the survey in the State.

The field work consisted of a visit to every household in the selected blocks/villages and the filling up of two schedules. Specimen forms of the Household Schedules and the "Fertility slip" are reproduced below:—

POST CENSUS SURVEY

FERTILITY SLIP

REMARRIAGES

(For ever married woman)

1. (a) Sl. No. of the Household Schedule to which the woman belongs

(b) Sl. No. of the relevant entry in section 1 (a) of the Household Schedule.....

2. Location
Code :.....

3. Name.....

4. Present Age (Completed Years).....

5. Religion.....

6. Education.....

8. (a) Age at wedding (Age at first wedding, if remarried).....

(b) Interval between wedding and the time she came to live with her husband.....

(c) Her age when she began to live with her husband :

[Total of (a) & (b)]

A. If remarried after widowhood or divorce write B

B. How many times remarried?

C. Duration in years of current marriage

7. Marital Status.....
(M/W/S)

9. If W/S, No. of years when marriage was broken by death or divorce.....

10. Duration of total married life
[(4)–(9)–8 (c)]



11. HUSBAND'S PARTICULARS :

Code

(a) Nature of work.....

(b) Nature of Industry in which working.....

(c) Education

12. (i) Births after Diwali 1960 :

(a) Sex

(b) Type of birth (L/SA/SB).....

(ii) Did this birth occur before or after Diwali 1961 ?

(Before/After)

13. All children born alive to this woman before Diwali 1960 :

	Present age of still alive		Age at death of those now dead		No. of years passed since death (3)	Total of (2) & (3) (4)
	(1)		(2)			
	M	F	M	F		
1st						
2nd						
3rd						
4th						
5th						
6th						
7th						
8th						
9th						
10th						
No. of entries						

14. Total No. of children born alive including that given in Q. 12 but excluding still births

.....Male.....Female.

Total ..

--

POST CENSUS SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Census Location Code

S. No.

SECTION 1.

1. (a) [Persons (including visitors) in the household on the date of investigator's visit].

Name	Rel. to Head	Sex	Age	M.S.	Name	Rel. to Head	Sex	Age	M.S.
1					8				
2					9				
3					10				
4					11				
5					12				
6					13				
7					14				

SECTION 2.

(a) Is re-marriage after widowhood or divorce permissible in your family? (Yes/No).

.....

(b) If 'Yes' is the answer, is there any woman in the family who has been married more than once (Give reference to Sl. No. in Section 1(a).

.....

The Household Schedule was intended to be filled up one for every household visited.

The Fertility slip was required to be filled up for every ever-married woman, irrespective of the fact whether she was widowed, separated or remarried. A separate recording of the fertility experience of women married more than once was considered desirable but in this the approach was necessarily to be cautious in view of the pronounced inhibitions in the country against widow-remarriage. Hence provision was made for a separate section in the household schedule for recording information about remarried widows.

The field work of the survey was done by a select band of Sorters/Compiler-Checkers/Supervisors of the Tabulation Offices, who were found to possess the requisite intelligence, tact and patience to elicit answers to questions of such a delicate nature. The field work was supervised by the Tabulation Assistants, Statistical Assistant and Tabulation Officer under the overall guidance of the respective Deputy Superintendents. The filled-in schedules and slips were scrutinised at the Tabulation Offices and were later transferred to the Urban Tabulation Unit at Bangalore for further processing. The schedules and slips were coded by the supervisory staff according to the instructions. They were later sorted for various differentials and tables were prepared. The Tables were also subjected to quality and arithmetical checks at my office, and were forwarded thereafter to the Registrar General.

ETHNOGRAPHIC SURVEY

In his D.O. No. 23/1/59-RG, dated 31st March 1960, Registrar General, India, stated that it was proposed to prepare some special tabulations for the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribes. He enclosed some tentative tables and suggested the preparation of an All-India brochure with monographs on each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes to be published along with the tables. He averred it was not necessary to have a Statewise brochure, for most of the Castes and Tribes are treated as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes in more than one State and an All-India brochure would serve the purpose. The State Census Superintendents could, however, publish the Tables with brief review about the population and other characteristics of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These monographs had to be as brief as possible, but they

had to be interesting and deal with the various aspects of the life of those communities. Each monograph should not ordinarily exceed 5 to 6 pages in Demi quarto size (8½ inches by 10¾ inches). In the case of less important castes and tribes, the number of pages might be less. Even on the basis of an average of 5 pages for each Caste and Tribe, the brochure would run into 3,300 pages as there are 660 castes and tribes and it might be necessary to publish them in parts. Some broad headings were indicated for collection of the material and they included such topics as the origin and structure of the caste or tribe, population trends, appearance, domestic life and family structure, laws, manners and customs, religious beliefs and practices, occupation, language and literature, recreations, influence of modern civilisation on social and economic life and changes in social customs.

It was further suggested that the material for the monographs might be organised in the following sections:—

1. Name, origin and history.
2. Geographical distribution and population trend.
3. Dwellings, food, dress and habits.
4. Language.
5. Occupation.
6. Life cycle (birth, marriage and death customs).
7. Religious beliefs and practices.
8. Important festivals.
9. Village organisations including traditional panchayat, inter-community relationship and social status.
10. Bibliography.

An official of the Revenue Department who had made a special study of Kumbi Marathis was appointed as Investigator for the preparation of ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

HANDICRAFTS SURVEY

A craft-wise and State-wise list of handicrafts was supplied by the Registrar General. This was not supposed to be comprehensive. The Registrar General wished that it should be scrutinised by the State Directors of Industries so that he could have comprehensive districtwise lists of handicrafts.

From this list, the following crafts were selected for study in this State :—

1. Brocade and silk weaving.
2. Wooden toys and dolls (painted).
3. Wooden educational toys.
4. Ivory inlay work in wood.

5. Wood carving (sandalwood and rosewood).
6. Lacquerware.
7. Sculpture (stone and metal).
8. Incense and perfumery.
9. Red clay pottery.
10. Carpets and druggets.
11. Pith garlands and decorative articles.
12. Bidriwares.
13. Gold, silver jewellery.

The study of selected handicrafts and drafting of monographs on these crafts was entrusted to the sole charge of an experienced Senior Technical Assistant,

CHAPTER VI

PREPARATION OF MAPS FOR THE ATLAS VOLUME OF
THE STATE.

In view of huge volume of mapping work to be completed by the small staff in the Map Unit of this office, which was organised very late, the assistance of the Map units of the census office of Andhra Pradesh, Maharastra, West Bengal and of the Registrar General's Office were obtained and some of the Atlas Volume Maps were passed on to them for preparation. Out of the total of 161 maps in this volume those prepared in the Map Units of different offices are as follows :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Office</i>	<i>Maps completed.</i>
1	Office of the Registrar General ..	24
2	Office of the S.C.O. Andhra Pradesh.	37
3	Office of the S.C.O. Maharastra ..	19
4	Office of the S.C.O. West Bengal ..	8
5	Office of the S.C.O. Mysore ..	73

The Maps with explanatory notes are presented in Part IX of the Census publication of the State.

CHAPTER VII

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PAPER REQUIRED FOR CENSUS PUBLICATIONS.

Supplies of white paper for the printing of Census Publications and map printing paper as well as black art canvass, cardboard and other binding materials were received direct from Mills on indents placed by the Registrar General through the Controller of Printing and Stationery. Some difficulty was, however, experienced in obtaining supplies of silver leaves for Deluxe copies due to their non-availability in the market. The Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal, traced their being in stock for ready delivery with one Messrs. Parekh & Sons., Calcutta. The Registrar General circulated this information to all the Superintendents of Census Operations whereupon I placed my indent with the

firm for the supply of 320 books of 25 leaves each. The State Government Press which used the material in the preparation of Part II-A Volume found the quality not up to standards, but still, for want of choice this had to be used for the Deluxe edition.

Supplies from the Mills were regular and quite timely and there was no occasion of the printing programme being seriously upset at any time for want of paper or other material.

The enjoined statement gives particulars of the various mills which supplied paper and binding materials and the quantities supplied by each :

Sl. No.	Description	Name of Mill	Quantity supplied	Date of supply	Vlaue
1.	46 lbs. white printing double long Royal—26"×40"—62.2 GSM—Product of.	Titaghur Paper Mills, Calcutta	100 Reams 1,632 Reams	14-11-59 14-4-1960	
2.	52 lbs. (22.8 Kg.) white printing double demy—57×89 cms. Product of.	Star Paper Mills, Shaharanpur	686 Reams 657 Reams 162 Reams.	10-4-1961 16-5-1961 24-5-1961	
3.	42 lbs. double demy white printing paper—57 cms ×89 cms 75 G.S.M.				
	(a) product of	M/s. West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli.	260 Reams	2-4-1964	
	(b) product of	M/s. Star Paper Mills, Shaharanpur.	Received from G.O.I. Press, Faridabad 240 reams.	29-5-1965	
4	Paper white cartridge 58.5×89 cms 23.6 Kgs. 110 G.S.M.—Product of	M/s. Shree Gopal Paper Mills, Calcutta	46 Reams 30 Reams. S.C.O. Delhi 10 Reams Orissa 10 reams G.O.I. Press 10 reams Faridabad 10 reams.	18-5-1963 8-5-1965 18-5-1965 25-5-1965	
5.	(a) Paper blue printing—57 cms×89 cms 22.8 Kgs. Product of	M/s. Titagur Paper Mills, Calcutta.	18 reams	26-10-1964	
	(b) Mottle Grey cover paper purchased from M/s. Reliance Stationery Mart, Bangalore. 17"×27"—14.5 Kgs.	M/s. Reliance Stationery Mart, Bangalore.	2 reams—local purchase	4-4-1964	
6.	Paper Map Printing—Super Calendered—70 cms ×105.5 cms—90 G.S.M.—32 kgs. Product of—	Shree Gopal Paper Mills, Calcutta.	32 reams	4-6-1963	
7.	Paper Sunlit Offset printing 58.5 cms×91 cms—130 G.S.M. 34.6 Kgs. product of	—do—	78 reams	13-3-1964	
8.	Art Paper—Guillotine trimmed 57 cms×89 cms—90 G.S.M.—22.8 Kgs. product of	M/s. Titaghur Paper Mills, Calcutta.	100 reams.	24-2-1964	
9.	Straw Boards—60.5 cms×47.5 cms 113 decagram substance—weight per sheet 65 decagrams supplied by (a) Controller of Stationery Calcutta.	Controller of Stationery, Calcutta.	1,000 sheets	6-8-1963	
	(b) Meerut Straw Board Mills		22,000 pieces	19-9-1964	
10.	Art Canvas Block—1 metre wide in Rolls Supplied by	M/s. D. J. Parekh & Co., Bombay.	70 Rolls	9-2-1964	
11.	Silver leaves books—251 leaves per book 4"×3" approx. supplied by	Dutta & Co., Calcutta	320 books	6-3-1964	

CHAPTER VIII

TABULATION—PROCEDURE AND COMPILATION

The Tabulation is the final stage in the preparation of Census Tables. Almost all the Tables have been prepared making use exclusively of the figures in the Compiler's Posting Statements. It is only in respect of Tables A-II and A-IV that figures had to be collected from records of the earlier censuses.

Tabulation was done in the Central Compilation Unit attached to my office at Bangalore. The Compilers' Posting Statements which were prepared in the Tabulation Offices gave figures of Taluks for rural area, and of (i) all Towns of the District excluding Cities with a population of 1,00,000 or more; and (ii) each City with a population of 1,00,000 or more for urban areas.

The Tabulation consisted of totalling the figures of rural and urban areas separately from the Compilers' Posting Statements and presenting them in the form prescribed. This work was attended to by the Compiler-Checkers. The Tables prepared by the Compiler-Checkers were scrutinised by the Statistical Assistants and the Tabulation Officers. Apart from ensuring internal consistency the Statistical Assistants and Tabulation Officers took pains to see that the figures in any Table under preparation cross-tallied with the corresponding figure in the other Tables.

After this was done, the next stage in Tabulation was the incorporation of figures pertaining to Defence Personnel. The men in the operational areas were enumerated in their positions, and the Tables relating to these were prepared by the Army Statistical Organisations. The totals from these Tables were intimated to the respective Offices for incorporation in the State Tables to make it appear as though it was that the Defence Personnel were enumerated in their own houses.

The Tables, after the addition of figures relating to the Defence Personnel, were sent to the Central Tabulation Unit of the Registrar General's Office for scrutiny. All the Tables were finalised in consultation with the Central Tabulation Officer, New Delhi.

A Note on the examination of 1961 Census language returns.—Language returns revealed the existence in this State of 323 languages falling broadly under the following four groups:—

- (a) Languages assuming the names of Castes and Tribes;
- (b) Foreign languages;
- (c) Main Indian languages going by different colloquial and local names;
- (d) Others.

The fact that out of the 323 languages returned in the State as many as 234 found no place in the linguistic classification of Grierson in his monumental work "Linguistic Survey of India" created doubts and uncertainties in the matter of their correct classification. So a list of languages grouped as above was sent to Sri R. C. Nigam, Linguist of the Registrar General's Office for his comments on the appropriateness of counting languages going by different local names with the main language to which they are affiliates and of merging languages assuming Caste or Tribe names as well as those under "Others" with the one nearest to Grierson's classifications.

The list was preliminarily scrutinised by the Linguist. His scrutiny also left 117 names of speeches in much the same quandary. The Linguist thereupon advised my making a study of the individual slips for which uncommon speeches were reported.

The examination of individual slips disclosed that several languages appeared in more than one place under slightly different names on account of wrong transcriptions from the slips to the Sorter's Tickets. There were also several instances whereon the names of Castes or Communities or the names of birth place were entered against the language either in the slip or during sorting.

Discussions were held with Sri R.C. Nigam, Linguist, during his visit to Mysore. After a first detailed review of the list, 124 spurious returns were eliminated, and 138 languages were approved for

retention in the Main Tables 60 doubtful languages were marked out for further investigation and one under "Others" was added on to "Kannada", the predominantly spoken language of the State. Action was soon set afoot to trace slips relating to these 60 languages earmarked for further investigation. The scrutiny at this second stage with reference to the original slips helped the elimination of a further 28 languages. The errors in these cases were also due mostly to wrong transcriptions and adoption of different spellings for one and the same language. In respect of the remaining 32 languages adequate information could not be had even from the slips. Hence they were also retained in the Main Table and a revised alphabetical list showing 170 names of speeches in all approved for final retention in the Main Table was prepared and sent to Sri R. C. Nigam for rationalisation of their spellings.

For a clearer exposition of the facts obtaining as above in the language Tables the Linguist formulated his proposals setting out in detail the mother-tongues which should bear an asterisk, a dagger and an asterisk and a dagger, and also prepared the Appendix and Fly-leaf on the following lines:—

- (a) The C-V table should contain all the languages, as retained by the Linguist in alphabetical order;
- (b) Each mother-tongue not classified in the Linguistic Survey of India, should bear an *asterisk* to the left of the name in column 1. This would mean that the language is "Unclassified in the Linguistic Survey of India" but is being investigated;
- (c) Each mother tongue tentatively (i) classified for the first time by the Linguist; or (ii) reclassified by the Linguist in modification in the Linguistic Survey of India will bear dagger (†) to the left of its name in column 1. This would mean tentatively classified by the Linguist;
- (d) Mother-tongues which are unclassified may be classified by the Linguist and mother-tongues already classified in the Linguistic Survey of India may be reclassified by him, the dagger may be given to a mother-tongue either already classified by Grierson or unclassified. There is therefore, a possibility that both asterisk and dagger may appear against a particular mother-tongue;

- (e) There will also be an Appendix giving an abstract of classified and unclassified languages, and with a Fly-leaf;

The Central Tabulation Officer on the basis of the information made available to him as detailed above finalised the C-V table and forwarded it to this office along with the Appendix and the Fly-leaf and also issued suitable instructions for its printing.

As the appointment of the Delimitation Commission for a fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies was considered a distinct possibility any time after compilation of the 1961 Census figures, the Chief Electoral Officer of the State wrote to me a little after enumeration for the bestowal of special attention on the compilation of figures of the general population and also the population of S.C. and S.T. in respect of each village in the State for use of the Commission when appointed. These figures were ready in the P.C.A. within about 6 months of the commencement of sorting, but their publication in the District Handbook was inevitably to take a long time. I therefore enquired of the Registrar General if there was no objection to my making available the information required by the Chief Electoral Officer provided the cost of making copy was to be borne by his Department including the printing cost of forms. The approval to give information to the Election Department was conveyed by the Registrar General in January, 1962. These statements were got prepared by such of the staff of my office as were willing to work on Sunday and outside office hours. They were paid remuneration for this extra work at the rate of Re. 1 for copying 40 units and Re. 1 for scrutinising and checking entries of 160 units, the cost being borne by the State Election Department. The Chief Electoral Officer also supplied 1,000 stencilled forms for the purpose. These statements were completed and sent to the Chief Electoral Officer on 8th November 1962.

The State Statistics Department wanted in early 1962 population figures for certain selected villages in connection with their sample census of population. This request was also duly complied with. The Reserve Bank Authorities approached the Registrar General early in October 1961 for making available to them village-wise population figures in certain selected taluks for purposes of sampling in connection with their All-India Rural Debt and Investment Survey. This was so important a study taken up

by the Reserve Bank that there was no question of this Department withholding any possible assistance to them. Hence the Registrar General in his circular letter of 4th October, 1961 intimated me of his having suggested to the Reserve Bank Authorities to depute one of their representatives to my office for consultation or copying of the villagewise population from the Primary Census Abstracts. Necessary facilities were therefore afforded to the Reserve Bank Authorities for copying in my office villagewise population in about 88 Taluks of this State. After selection of the sample villages on the basis of the population furnished by this office, the Reserve Bank desired to have further information about the total number of households in each of the

selected villages. This information was also allowed to be copied by them.

Varied requests from different sources for figures of one variety or other started pouring in soon after completion of enumeration. Since Census tabulation is one integrated process and the tables are inter-connected, releasing of any figure to any user on such individual request just because of this or that Table becoming ready would have obviously smacked of ineptitude. Hence all such demand from whatever quarters were severely resisted save in cases where the Registrar General after examining all surrounding circumstances, specially permitted my complying with them.

CHAPTER IX

Suggestions for improvement of work in Tabulation Offices.—The population of the country which was 361.129 millions in 1951 has gone up to 439.235 millions in 1961, thus registering a staggering increase of 21.50 per cent. Roughly there has been fifteen births every minute. Many Demographers and Economists apprehend that the population growth is running away from the production capacity of the nation. Every State has recorded more or less the same percentage of increase. It is futile to believe that in the foreseeable future there is likely to be any check or fall in the rate of this growth. Experience in some of the developed and advanced countries has shown that any such reverse trend is to be felt only after the country reaches the "take off" stage in its economy, as unfortunately the curse of higher fecundity descends mostly on the economically backward groups. There is thus hardly any reason to doubt that the population would be very much higher than now at the next and subsequent censuses and therefore, the tabulation of census data correspondingly more arduous and onerous as time passes.

Hand sorting and compilation entails time and delay. The difficulties become more accentuated when with the future increase of population the number of slips to be dealt is also more. Recruitment of suitable staff in adequate numbers to cope with this ever expanding volume of work and finding accommodation and working facilities for them is another serious and intractable problem to be faced. Going more and more for mechanical tabulation appears to be the only panacea for these difficulties, and it will also be in tune with the developments around. The employment of methods of mechanical compilation of Census data including the use of Calculating, Listing, Tabulation and Sorting machines will have to be resorted to more freely. A beginning has, however, been made in this Census by getting the Household Economic Tables prepared in the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona, by the process of Mechanical Tabulation. By the time the tabulation of the next Census data is taken up facilities for mechanical tabulation are expected to become available in a more number of Institutions and Offices. If the Department cannot afford the luxury of owning these machines, their services may at best be utilised on hire, should they at the time of next Census be available for such hiring easily at hand.

Manual tabulation has been in vogue for quite a long time now, and it is not too soon that mechanical tabulation would come to replace manual tabulation in any pronounced measure. Hence tabulation

staff will have to be necessarily employed on quite a large scale even in the future censuses. These Sorters and Compilers in tabulation offices are super-temporary, and are employed for the specific purpose of attending to work connected with sorting and sifting of Census data with little or no prospect of permanent absorption. Hence insistence in their cases on formalities prescribed for appointments in more permanent Central Government Offices such as Police Enquiry, verification of antecedents, production of Magistrate's Certificates and Medical Examination, etc., is both unnecessary and vexatious. Also the recruitment of Sorters and Compilers is made on a mass scale, and such impediments not only throw avoidable work on the office but also tend to impair selection. The temporary staff to be employed purely for tabulation work should therefore enjoy immunity from all such restrictions, and it is only when they get more permanent appointments that these conditions should be enforced.

After the tabulation plan for the 1961 Census had been finalised and the sorting and compilation work had also registered a substantial progress, some extra items of work such as special migrants tables, fertility survey, Hospital Maternity data, etc., were asked to be taken up along with the preparation of the main tables. The assessment made of the staff required for tabulation work in each of the tabulation offices which was based primarily on the number of slips each had to handle did not take these additional items of work into account and hence no additional provision came to be included therefor. In the absence of any specific provisions, it became necessary to retain a part of the tabulation staff longer than had been originally contemplated, thus upsetting to some extent the work and the budget provision. There can, however, be no dispute that the occasion of taking a Census coming, as it does, once in ten years cannot be missed to collect information on these currently important topics which are of particular value to demographic studies. But all the same it would help dispel many administrative discomfitures if such supplemental enquiries are also finalised at the time the tabulation plans are formulated.

The tabulations instructions issued in 1961 made certain presumptions which may not always be correct. Thus all slips in the age-groups 0-4 and 5-9 were required to be sorted under NM for marital status irrespective of the entry against question 3. If these slips had been sorted on the basis of actual replies, very interesting information about the prevalence of infant marriages would have become available.

CHAPTER X

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOKS

These were first published in the 1951 Census. Up to 1951, after each census, only the list of villages along with the population was published. But for the first time in 1951 general population tables, literacy tables and social and economic tables were published in the District Census Handbooks.

Immediately the Tabulation Plan for the 1961 Census was finalised, it was decided that following the practice of the 1951 Census, District Census Handbooks for the 1961 Census should also be printed and published by the State Government. The scope of these handbooks was enlarged in the 1961 Census. A broadsheet indicating the items on which information had to be gathered from the various Departments was circulated by the Registrar General, India. At the first conference of Superintendents of Census Operations held at Delhi towards the end of 1959 the delegates agreed that it was quite within the bounds of possibility to gather information on all the topics suggested by the Registrar General. It was agreed that the contents of the District Census Handbooks on matters of general interest should not compete with the District Gazetteers. The Registrar General addressed all Chief Secretaries of State Governments including Union Territories and Administrations explaining in sufficient detail the size and contents of these handbooks and requesting that in view of their importance to the State administration they may make arrangements for their printing and publication at their own cost, as in the past. Suggestions to further enrich these handbooks by any additional information that the State Government might have liked to include were also invited. The responsibility for the collection and compilation of all the requisite data was assigned to State Superintendents of Census Operations. The Mysore Government readily fell in line with this proposal and issued orders in their No. RDF 43 TCN 60, dated 23rd November 1961 for these handbooks being printed in the State Government Press free of cost, and also incurring therefor an expenditure of approximately Rs. 4,75,000 calculated at Rs. 25,000 per volume to meet the cost of binding material, paper, etc.

The size and contents of the Handbooks varied from State to State in the 1951 Census. But complete uniformity was brought about in their publication in the present Census.

The contents of the handbooks are set out below :

1. State Primary Census Abstract.
2. A, B, C (excepting C IV and C VI) and E series Tables.
3. Special Tables for S.C. and S.T. Tribes.
4. A rich variety of official and administrative statistics.
5. The Village Directory.

At the instance of the Registrar General, a note on cultural heritage of each district was included in these volumes.

As already stated above Village Directories are in innovation of the 1961 Census, and contain, apart from much administrative information details regarding the name of the village, its area, number of occupied residential houses, total population, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes all classified by sex. It also contains an account of all workers classified by sex in nine categories according to the National Classification of Occupations and non-workers. Printed forms of Village Directories were sent to all districts for getting them filled up by the respective Tahsildars and send them on to this office after scrutiny by the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

As a result, besides the incorporation of Census Tables and Village Directory, some administrative statistics pertaining to the Districts concerned, have also been included. It was also thought the usefulness of these handbooks would be enhanced by the inclusion of State and District Maps, as also Taluk maps set in suitable squares.

A Deputy Superintendent was exclusively placed in charge of the compilation of the District Handbooks assisted by two Investigators, two Compilation Clerks and one Typist. They were all provided accommodation in my office. The collection of administrative and official data necessitated these investigators personally visiting the districts for copying down the available statistics in the concerned offices as response to the correspondence carried out in this regard was found to be slow and halting and even when the information was furnished by the Department, it used to be generally inadequate and incomplete.

Details of Sorting Units in 'RURAL' Mysore State

BANGALORE DIVISION

Bangalore District—

1. Anekal Taluk.
2. Bangalore North Taluk.
3. Bangalore South Taluk.
4. Channapatna Taluk.
5. Devanahalli Taluk.
6. Doddaballapur Taluk.
7. Hoskote Taluk.
8. Kanakapura Taluk.
9. Magadi Taluk.
10. Nelamangala Taluk.
11. Ramanagaram Taluk.

Tumkur District—

12. Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.
13. Gubbi Taluk.
14. Koratagere Taluk.
15. Kunigal Taluk.
16. Madhugiri Taluk.
17. Pavagada Taluk.
18. Sira Taluk.
19. Tiptur Taluk.
20. Tumkur Taluk.
21. Turuvekere Taluk.

Chitradurga District—

22. Challakere Taluk.
23. Chitradurga Taluk.
24. Davanagere Taluk.
25. Harihar Taluk.
26. Hiriyur Taluk.
27. Holalkere Taluk.
28. Hosdurga Taluk.
29. Jagalur Taluk.
30. Molakalmuru Taluk.

Kolar District—

31. Bagepalli Taluk.
32. Bangarpet Taluk.
33. Chikballapur Taluk.
34. Chintamani Taluk.
35. Gauribidanur Taluk.

36. Gudibanda Taluk.
37. Kolar Taluk.
38. Malur Taluk.
39. Mulbagal Taluk.
40. Sidlaghatta Taluk.
41. Srinivaspur Taluk.

Bellary District—

42. Bellary Taluk.
43. Hadagali Taluk.
44. Harpanahalli Taluk.
45. Hospet Taluk.
46. Kudligi Taluk.
47. Mallapuram Taluk.
48. Sandur Taluk.
49. Sirguppa Taluk.

MYSORE DIVISION

Mysore District—

50. Chamarajanagar Taluk.
51. Gundlupet Taluk.
52. Heggadadevanakote Taluk.
53. Hunsur Taluk.
54. Kollegal Taluk.
55. Krishnarajanagar Taluk.
56. Mysore Taluk.
57. Nanjangud Taluk.
58. Periyapatna Taluk.
59. Thirumakudlu Narasipur Taluk.
60. Yelandur Taluk.

South Kanara District—

61. Belthangady Taluk.
62. Bantwal Taluk.
63. Coondapur Taluk.
64. Karkal Taluk.
65. Mangalore Taluk.
66. Puttur Taluk.
67. Udipi Taluk.

Coorg District—

68. Mercara Taluk.
69. Somvarpet Taluk.
70. Virajpet Taluk.

Hassan District—

71. Alur Taluk.
72. Arkalgud Taluk.
73. Arsikere Taluk.
74. Belur Taluk.
75. Channarayapatna Taluk.
76. Hassan Taluk.
77. Holenarasipur Taluk.
78. Manjarabad Taluk.

Shimoga District—

79. Bhadravati Taluk.
80. Channagiri Taluk.
81. Honnali Taluk.
82. Hosanagar Taluk.
83. Sagar Taluk.
84. Shikaripur Taluk.
85. Shimoga Taluk.
86. Sorab Taluk.
87. Tirthahalli Taluk.

Chikmagalur District—

88. Chikmagalur Taluk.
89. Kadur Taluk.
90. Koppa Taluk.
91. Mudigere Taluk.
92. Narasimharajapura Taluk.
93. Sringeri Taluk.
94. Tarikere Taluk.

Mandya District—

95. Krishnarajpet Taluk.
96. Maddur Taluk.
97. Malavalli Taluk.
98. Mandya Taluk.
99. Nagamangala Taluk.
100. Pandavapura Taluk.
101. Srirangapatna.

BELGAUM DIVISION

Belgaum District—

102. Athani Taluk.
103. Belgaum Taluk.

104. Chikodi Taluk.
105. Gokak Taluk.
106. Hukkeri Taluk.
107. Khanapur Taluk.
108. Parasgad Taluk.
109. Raibag Taluk.
110. Ramdurg Taluk.
111. Sampagaon Taluk.

Bijapur District—

112. Badami Taluk.
113. Bagalkot Taluk.
114. Bagevadi Taluk.
115. Bijapur District.
116. Bilgi Taluk.
117. Hungund Taluk.
118. Indi Taluk.
119. Jamkhandi Taluk.
120. Muddebihal Taluk.
121. Mudhol Taluk.
122. Sindgi Taluk.

North Kanara District—

123. Ankola Taluk.
124. Bhatkal Taluk.
125. Haliyal Taluk.
126. Honavar Taluk.
127. Karwar Taluk.
128. Kumta Taluk.
129. Mundgod Taluk.
130. Siddapur Taluk.
131. Sirsi Taluk.
132. Supa Taluk.
133. Yellapur Taluk.

Dharwar District—

134. Byadgi Taluk.
135. Dharwar Taluk.
136. Gadag Taluk.
137. Hangal Taluk.
138. Haveri Taluk.
139. Hirekerur Taluk.
140. Hubli Taluk.
141. Kalghatgi Taluk.
142. Kundagol Taluk.
143. Mundargi Taluk.
144. Nargund Taluk.
145. Navalgund Taluk.

146. Ranibennur Taluk.
147. Ron Taluk.
148. Shiggaon Taluk.
149. Shirahatti Taluk.

169. Manvi Taluk.
170. Raichur Taluk.
171. Sindhnur Taluk.
172. Yelburga Taluk.

GULBARGA DIVISION

Gulbarga District—

150. Afzalpur Taluk.
151. Aland Taluk.
152. Chincholi Taluk.
153. Chitapur Taluk.
154. Gulbarga Taluk.
155. Jevargi Taluk.
156. Sedum Taluk.
157. Shahpur Taluk.
158. Shorapur Taluk.
159. Yadgir Taluk.

Bidar District—

160. Aurad Taluk.
161. Bidar Taluk.
162. Bhalki Taluk.
163. Humnabad Taluk.

Raichur District—

164. Deodurg Taluk.
165. Gangavati Taluk.
166. Koppal Taluk.
167. Kushtagi Taluk.
168. Lingsugur Taluk.

Details of Sorting Units in 'URBAN' Mysore State

1. Bangalore District.
- 1-(a) Bangalore Metropolitan Area.
2. Belgaum District.
- 2-(a) Belgaum City and Cantt.
3. Bellary District.
4. Bidar District.
5. Bijapur District.
6. Chikmagalur District.
7. Chitradurga District.
8. Coorg District.
9. Dharwar District.
- 9-(a) Hubli City.
10. Gulbarga District.
11. Hassan District.
12. Kolar District.
- 12-(a) Kolar Gold Fields.
13. Mandya District.
14. Mysore District.
- 14-(a) Mysore City.
15. North Kanara District.
16. Raichur District.
17. Shimoga District.
18. South Kanara District.
- 18-(a) Mangalore City.
19. Tumkur District.

**SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF
CENSUS OPERATIONS HELD FROM THE 5th TO 12th AUGUST, 1960.**

The Second Conference of the Superintendents of Census Operations was held in New Delhi between the 5th and the 12th of August, 1960. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri V. Viswanathan, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, who wished the Conference every success. The Chairman welcoming the Superintendents of Census Operations briefly indicated the Tabulation Programme for the next Census.

The Conference then took up the review of work done in regard to enumeration. Each Superintendent explained in detail the work that has been done so far in his State in respect of the different items relating to Census enumeration work mentioned in the Agenda.

The Chairman in reviewing the progress dealt in detail on the following points :

Language :

The Registrar General stressed the importance of correct enumeration of the mother-tongue at the coming Census in those pockets where there is a dispute about the languages. This was particularly applicable to Assam where recently there was some tension in the State on issues based on the language, in Punjab where the language returns even at the 1951 Census were vitiated due to the tension between two principal communities and where the language problem has not yet been solved and in the border areas of Mysore and Maharashtra, especially the Belgaum area where even at the 1951 Census some special arrangements had to be made to ensure the correct returns of mother-tongue.

The Superintendent of Census Operations, Assam, explained that the linguistic division of the State is quite clear namely, that districts in the Brahmaputra Valley consist mainly of Assamese speaking population, the Cachar district on the Surma Valley consists mainly Bengali speaking and in between in the hill districts the people speak a large number of hill languages. He explained that the large increase in the Assamese speaking population according to 1951 Census was due to the influx of Muslims from East Pakistan who in order to be able to settle on land claimed themselves to be Assamese and returned their mother-tongue consequently as Assamese. These Muslims were, in actual fact, Bengali-speaking. He said that he would be on his guard to see that as true a return as possible is made at the next Census. If any complication is likely to arise he will report to the State Government authorities and the Registrar General for further instructions in the matter.

As regards Punjab, the Superintendent of Census Operations reiterated that the tension has already started in his State and it is not possible for him to suggest any manner by which the accuracy of language returns at the next Census could be ensured. He also stated that the returns of religion is also likely to be vitiated. He, therefore, requested that so far as Punjab is concerned as a special case the questions relating to mother-tongue and religion should be deleted. If both could not be dropped at least the language questions should be dropped. If this is done he could ensure that proper and correct answers could be obtained in the case of other questions in the Census Schedule.

The Superintendent of Census Operations, Mysore, stated that it may be necessary to make special arrangements in Belgaum area as even after the reorganisation of the States some areas in Belgaum especially Belgaum town is still in dispute. He stated that the arrangements made at the 1951 Census *viz.* appointment of duplicate enumerators in each of the two languages is not desirable and the method suggested for adoption in the case of Madras in that Census for the Bellary district which was also under dispute would be preferable. This envisaged the appointment of a committee of respectable persons to whom the records would be shown in disputed cases of mother-tongue returns. The Registrar General stated that even this may not be desirable and therefore, he wanted that a Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations should be located in Belgaum during the enumeration period. The enumeration personnel may be selected as far as possible from among Central Government Servants stationed in Belgaum. Any dispute about the record of mother-tongue in particular cases should be referred to the Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations who should examine the records and satisfy himself that they have been correctly made.

Maps

The Registrar General stated that he was not happy about the progress made in the procurement of maps and wanted that all Superintendents who are lagging behind should take immediate steps to have these maps prepared and the preparation completed in the course of next month or two. The notional maps of villages and towns where there are no survey maps, should also be prepared wherever possible. The main deficiencies of the Indian Census Reports in the past were that they lack good maps and this should be rectified at the 1961 Census.

Reserve Enumerators

The next point touched by the Registrar General was 'Reserve Enumerators'. He stated that there should be a minimum reserve of 10 per cent enumerators. After some further discussion it was agreed that discretion should be left to the Superintendents who should ensure that adequate reserve is provided. It was also pointed out that the guiding principle should be that remuneration should be paid only to those who actually worked and that in the case of those reserve enumerators who attended the training classes travelling allowance wherever it is admissible should be paid.

Check Posts

As regards check posts (item No. 7) in the case of snowbound areas Registrar General stated that there are two possibilities of duplication or under enumeration. One is that persons from the snowbound areas may move to the plains after enumeration and the other is that people from the plains may move to the snowbound areas after enumeration in the snowbound areas. In the former case it is necessary that the people from the snowbound areas who come to the plains areas after enumeration but before the enumeration in the plains areas should not be enumerated again in the plains areas. In the latter case it is necessary that those persons who have moved into the snowbound areas from plains areas after the enumeration in the snowbound areas but before the enumeration in the plains areas should be enumerated in the snowbound areas when they arrive there as otherwise there will be under enumeration. This will apply only to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh where there are snowbound areas and the enumeration in these areas will be conducted during September-October, 1960. Each *person* enumerated in the snowbound areas should be given a token to the effect that he has been enumerated at the Census. This token should also contain his/her name. It should also be widely publicised that every person who has been given a token should carry this token with him/her and should not lose it. If after the enumeration he wants to move into the plains he should produce this token at the Thana or Police Station on the border. If the person does not show this token he is likely to be harrassed and detained. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir the grazier who usually moves from snowbound areas to plains during the winter carry grazing permits with him. It should be given at the back of the grazing permit that he has been enumerated at the 1961 Census and full details of the person should also be given for checking purposes. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir there are already Forest checkposts which will be utilised as checkposts for Census also. It will not be possible for the Census organisation to establish any checkpost as they have no jurisdiction in the State territories for establishment of such checkposts.

In the case of those persons who move into the snowbound areas after enumeration has been completed in the snowbound areas from the plains areas instructions should be issued that village officers should check up and enumerate these persons preferably at the time of enumeration in other parts of the country. Due publicity should be given for this also. It is understood that in each village there will be some sort of official who will be able to do this work.

Enumeration of Defence Personnel

Ministry of Defence have issued revised instructions clarifying most of the points raised by the Superintendents.

Enumeration of Floating Population

The Superintendents of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh proposed to follow the Madras pattern.

Mysore, Bihar will do the enumeration on one night *i.e.*, 28th night by regular enumerators, Kerala and Maharashtra will do in 2 nights also wherever necessary. In the case of Uttar Pradesh special enumerators will be appointed

in the case of Kanpur where the enumeration will be on two nights, 28th and 1st March, and in other areas on one night with the existing enumerators. In West Bengal enumeration will be on one night, 28th and will be done by the existing enumerators and the Police will stand by for any emergency.

Special Enumeration of Technically Qualified Personnel

After discussion it was agreed that the proposal of the Registrar General that the special enumeration cards for technical personnel should be left in the household at the time of enumeration and collected at the time of the revisional round, was agreed to. No compulsion should be exercised in the matter but those who did not hand over the filled up cards should be requested to post them. It was agreed that business reply cards should be used and the cards should be addressed to the Superintendent of Census Operations of the State concerned.

In the case of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir, the enquiry will be confined to all the urban areas and selected rural areas, In the case of other States *viz.*, Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, NEFA and Manipur the enquiry will be conducted to all parts of the States. It was agreed that each enumerator should be given certain number of cards for his use. It was decided that in the case of cities with over 5 lakhs of population 50 cards should be given to each enumerator. In the case of other urban areas 20 cards for each enumerator should be given. In the case of rural areas it would be sufficient if 5 cards are given. There should however be a reserve with Charge Officers for supply to the enumerators whenever necessary. Printing will be done Centrally. For this purpose each Superintendent should give an estimate of the number of cards that would be required. The Superintendent of Census Operations were of the view that since they are collecting information the tabulation should also be done by them ; the tabulated material alongwith the cards should be handed over to the C.S.I.R. The Chairman stated that he would consult the C.S.I.R. in the matter and inform them, It was agreed that for the purpose of this enquiry only degrees in Science subjects and diplomas equal to degree should be taken into account. Some of the Superintendents wanted that clear instructions should be issued regarding the degrees and diplomas in respect of which information should be collected. It was also thought desirable by some of the Superintendents that the enquiry should be made in the form of a request to the person concerned. The Superintendent of Census Operations, Mysore/ desired that the place of birth should also be included in the card as this will give useful information in regard to the migration of technical personnel. The Chairman stated that the recording of permanent address might suffice but he would consult the C.S.I.R. in the matter.

Enumeration of Inland Coastal Population

The States concerned are Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Madras, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal, has already issued special instructions for this purpose. In the case of other States instructions based on the 1951 Census will be sufficient. In the case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands it was decided that all ships lying in the Port before the 28th will have to be enumerated and signals sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras or West Bengal, that such and such a ship has been enumerated and that the persons there will not be enumerated again. In the case of those ships bound for Andamans from Madras or Calcutta leaving before the 28th February, the enumeration should be done at the Port of Calcutta or Madras and signals sent to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. If no such signal is received the Superintendent of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar, will enumerate all ships arriving between the 28th February and 10th March.

Publicity

The distribution list for pamphlets and posters were amended by the representative of the Information and Broadcasting at the request of the Superintendents of Census Operations. Some of the Superintendents raised the question of preparation of slides. The Chairman said that it was too late for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to prepare any slides and it would be done by each Superintendent.

Houselist Population

The Chairman stated that all Superintendents, as soon as the house listing is completed should prepare statements showing the population for each taluk/tahsil/district/State according to the houselist and the figures for districts and State should be communicated to the office of the Registrar General. Rural/Urban figures should be given separately.

This will be useful for comparison when the provisional totals for the regular enumeration is compiled. It will also be useful to have these figures pasted on boards and hung in Superintendents' of Census Operations offices.

Recognition of Census Work

The Chairman stated that he would write to the Home Ministry to address the Chief Secretaries in regard to the stoppage of transfer of officers appointed for Census duty. He also stated that orders from Chief Secretaries in the nature of Bihar and Maharashtra Governments for making entries in the character roll should be obtained in all other States. The Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, raised the question of running shield or trophy for the best Charge in a Sub-Division. The Chairman said that there were many difficulties in adopting this but agreed to this being confined to Bihar, which should have one trophy for the entire State for the best district. The Superintendent of Census Operations, Kerala, wanted that one advance increment should be given for outstanding Census work and that Census medals should be presented to the recipients on the Independence Day at the district headquarters and that travelling allowance for travel to the district headquarters should be paid to the recipients. The Chairman did not agree to the first point about the advance increments as this will raise difficulties and the Census cannot be singled out as in the case of other emergency work like flood relief etc., the Government have to concede to similar requests for advance increments. He agreed to the other suggestions.

The question of issue of certificates was then raised but the Chairman said that wherever certificates were issued in the past and the Superintendents of Census Operations or the State Governments wanted them to continue, this could be done. As regards the criteria for the award of medals the Chairman said that the proportion of medals that should be distributed to the different grades of Census personnel should be uniform for the States but the award of medals should be left to the State Government as in the last Census. After some discussion it was decided that 50 per cent of the silver medals and 70 per cent of the bronze medals should be reserved for enumerators. The others should be distributed to the higher grades of officers. Each Superintendent should work out the proportion and report to the Registrar General. The office staff and the district and taluk office staff should also be considered for award of these medals.

As regards the supply of copies of the Census films the Superintendents modified their requirements and the modified requirements are given below :

Requirements of Census Films in 16 and 35 m.m. by S.C.Os.

	<i>Language</i>		16 m.m.	35 m.m.	
Andhra Pradesh	English	..	3		
	Hindi	..	10		
	Telugu	..	21		
Assam	Assamese	..	6		
	English	..	3		
	Hindi	..	2		
	Bengali	..	1		
Bihar	Hindi	..	70		
	Tribal	..	*10		*(to be dubbed in tribal language).
Gujarat	Hindi	..	2	1	
	Gujarati	..	20	2	
Jammu and Kashmir	English	..	2		
	Urdu	..	12		
	Punjabi	..	5		
Kerala	English	..	2	8	(35 m.m. will be
	Hindi	..	2	2	- distributed
	Malayalam	..	2	18	- through
	Tamil	..	2	8	- Commercial
	Kannada	..	2	2	theatres).

	<i>Language</i>	16 m.m.	35 m.m.	
Madhya Pradesh	Hindi	24		
Maharashtra	English	10		
	Marathi	40		
Madras	English	2		
	Tamil	18		
	Tamil	18		
	Hindi	1		
	Malayalam	1		
	Telugu	1		
Mysore	Kannada	20		
	English	6		
	Marathi	1		
Orissa	Oriya	20		
	English	3		
	Hindustani	2		
Punjab	Hindustani	9		
	Punjabi	9		
	English	5		
Rajasthan	Hindi	40		
Uttar Pradesh	Hindi	54		
West Bengal	Bengali	5	20	— (Projector of the
	Nepali	..	3	— Publicity
	Hindi	2		— Department in
				— Districts are of
				— 35 m.m. only).
Delhi	Hindustani	2		
	English	1		
Himachal Pradesh	Hindi	6		
Manipur	Manipuri	8		
	Hindi	1		
Tripura	Bengali	10		
	English	1		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	English	1		
	Hindi	1		
	Bengali	1		
	Tamil	1		
	Telugu	1		
	Urdu	1		
N.E.F.A	..	..	..	— (No film is
				— required as
				— there are no
				— theatres, etc.).
N.H.T.A	English	3		
Pondicherry	English	1		
	Tamil	1		
	Telugu	1		
	Malayalam	1		

Post Enumeration Check

Shri S. P. Jain explained the note prepared by him and circulated at the Conference in regard to the Post Enumeration Check. The general principles enunciated in the note were accepted. It was thought that 12th March will be too early for conducting the Post Enumeration Check. The other day recommended was 19th March. As this happens to be Telugu New Year's day and is an important festival in some parts of the country it was decided that the Post Enumeration Check should be conducted on the 21st and 22nd March uniformly throughout the country. Shri Jain will send a technical note in this matter in due course.

Finalisation of Table Forms and Draft Memorandum :

The table forms as revised with reference to the decisions reached at the Conference and the revised memorandum is being circulated to the Superintendents separately.

The following general points were discussed and decisions reached :

Housing Tables :

In the case of Table III, it was decided that all Superintendents who have completed houselisting should carry out pilot tabulation on both the original draft form as well as the form as revised by the Conference and give an estimate of time taken separately.

Table V :—It was decided that the special table as drafted by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Kerala with modifications made by the Registrar General should be prepared for the slum areas of Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Bangalore and for at least one congested city in each State. A copy of the modified form is appended (Appendix I). Each Superintendent can draft his own form on this basis but the draft should be sent to this office for scrutiny and return.

The Chairman added that where it is not possible to take an entire city, a part of the city can be taken consisting of 20 to 25 thousand households, in which case the Superintendents should inform the Registrar General of the particular area they are taking for investigation. In choosing the particular locality some characteristic like overcrowding, congestion etc., should be taken into consideration.

It was decided that the Housing Tables II, IV and V should be prepared on a sample basis, and I and II on full count. The three tables, II, IV and V, will be prepared on a 20% sample of the households. For this purpose every 5th household (column 11 of the Houselist) from the first random household will be taken. In order to ensure the quality of the sample, the sample households will be marked continuously for all the houselists for the rural areas of a tahsil / taluk/thana/anchal and for every town with a population of 50,000 and over and for all other towns of a district that is to say households left over in a Houselist should be carried over to the next Houselist for the selection of sample households.

CENSUS TABLES :

Primary Census Abstract :—It was agreed after discussion that the recommendations of the earlier Conferences that the principal work should be distinguished from the other work, should be accepted. The number of the question which corresponds to the principal work of the individual (on which he spends most time) will be marked by a bold ring or circle around the question number (e.g., (8) (9), (10) or (11)). The instructions for enumerators should be modified accordingly. The Primary Census Abstract and the other economic tables will be prepared on the basis of the principal work of a person. It was also pointed out by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, that there may be cases where a person may be engaged in more than two productive activities *i.e.*, in his case more than two of the questions 8 to 11, would be filled up. In such cases he said that for preparation of Table B-VII an indication of the second work or activity is necessary. It was agreed that in the case of the second work *i.e.*, which occupies most time after the principal work, a tick should be put on the right hand side of the question number of the second work.

Table B-IV :—It was decided that the figures for 'Employee' and 'Others' in the case of household industry and 'Employer', 'Employee', 'Family worker' and 'Single worker' in other industry, trade, business, profession or service, should be given only for major groups and this classification is not necessary in the case of minor groups for the table.

Table B-VII :—Table B-VII, Part I, relates to cross-tabulation between cultivation, agricultural labour and household industry. Part II of the table relates to cross-tabulation where principal work is non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service and additional work is household industry. In the case of a person who is engaged in more than two productive activities the principal work and the secondary work will be indicated in the slip at the time of enumeration. For purposes of Table B-VII, Part II, however, it will be necessary, in the case of persons who are engaged in more than two productive activities of which household industry is one, that household industries should be taken as the secondary work even though it might not have been marked as the second important work at the time of enumeration.

Table C-VI—Bilingualism :— A question was raised about tabulation in cases where two languages are returned in question No. 7 (b). The Chairman stated that the tabulation will take into account only one language and that will be the first language recorded against the question.

A question was raised about the presentation of the figures. The Chairman stated that it is proposed to follow the Grierson's Classification as stated in the table with such modifications as may be decided upon after consulting the various experts. For this purpose it is proposed to appoint several linguists in this office who will examine the whole scheme taking into consideration the views expressed by those experts who will be consulted. It is also proposed to take help from the section dealing with the languages in the Anthropological Department. A separate table will also be prepared for languages in alphabetical order.

Table D-II :—In the case of migration table (D-II) the Conference agreed to the recommendations made by the earlier two meetings that a column should be opened for cases where it is not possible to ascertain whether the birth place was rural or urban in question No. 4(b). This column should be designated 'Unclassifiable'. It is also necessary that some indication should be made in the slip itself in the case of those persons who may not be able to give an accurate answer to the question whether their birth place was rural or urban. The Conference recommended that instead of putting a cross in the circle of question No. 4 (b) as recommended at the earlier meetings, the actual birth-place should be recorded as this may enable the tabulation office to find out whether at least in some cases the birth-place was rural or urban. The following addition will accordingly be made in the instructions to question No. 4 (b) :

“ 3. If the person enumerated is not in a position to say whether the place of birth is a village or town, write the name of the place of birth as returned by him.”

Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

It was decided that the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given for each village and should be exhibited in the Primary Census Abstract.

The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs desired that data on the tribal population employed in shifting or jhum cultivation should be collected. The Chairman stated that it would not be possible for him to collect this information in all States. The North East Frontier Agency has already provided for this in the special Household Schedule applicable to the tribal area. It may be possible to collect this data by inserting a box in the Household Schedule in the case of Manipur, Tripura and Naga-Hills Tuensang Area.

It was decided that the age tables C-II, C-III and C-IV should be prepared for total count and not for the 10% sample as was originally proposed. After the completion of Tables B-I and B-II the slips will be arranged according to broad age groups. They will have only to be further sub-divided into the age groups required for Tables C-II, C-III and C-IV.

Household Economic Tables :

The question of recording of land in the Household Schedule in the case of persons whose lands are situated at a distance from their households was raised. It was pointed out that even if the land is situated at a distance from a household some heads of household may return as actual cultivators arguing that they are actually engaged in cultivation as it is done under their supervision and direction. According to the Instructions to Enumerators the land should lie within the village or in adjacent villagers or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. It is not possible for the household to supervise the cultivation of land situated at a great distance from the household. But at the same time if the head of the household insists that he is cultivating the land it would not be feasible to question his statement. It was, therefore, decided that in such cases the instructions should be strictly adhered to and the position should be explained to the head of the household. Even after the explanation if the head of the household insists that the land is cultivated by the household it should be recorded as such.

The Household Scheduled provides for recording of two household industries. In case where two industries have been recorded the more important one will have to be taken for the preparation of the Household Economic Tables as the tabulation will be for only one household industry. For this purpose the industry which is conducted for greater number of months will be taken as the more important industry.

The Household Tables will be prepared on a 20% sample of the households. Every 5th household from the first random household will be taken. The sample households will be marked continuously for rural areas of a tahsil/taluk/thana/anchal and for urban areas of a district, *i.e.*, households left over in a Household book should be carried over to the next Household book for the selection of sample households. This procedure is essential to ensure the quality of the sample. The sample household will be indicated by a bold tick at the right hand top corner.

The entries in the Household Schedule will be copied on slips and sorted for the various tables. For this purpose the entries will be coded and only the code numbers will be copied on the slips. The slip will be designed by the Registrar General's office and sent to the Superintendents for printing and use.

Tabulation :

The Chairman stated that as far as possible all the Superintendents including Union Territories except Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands should do their own tabulation. The tabulation for Andaman & Nicobar Islands will have to be done in the Islands itself. The tabulation for Naga Hills Tuensang Area should be done by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Naga-Hills Tuensang Area, either at Imphal, Calcutta or Shillong.

Tabulation of Housing Tables :

The Chairman stated that Superintendents who have completed houselisting should set up their tabulation offices in their own offices for preparing the Housing Tables. In doing so they should keep a note of the time that is consumed for each process. A copy of the instructions drawn up by this office will be sent to the Superintendents separately. The Superintendents may suggest any modifications that may be required in the instructions as a result of the pilot tabulations. In the case of other States also the Superintendents should start tabulation of Housing Tables as soon as the houselisting is completed.

The work should start with two teams each of one Supervisor and 6 Compiler-Checkers which can be increased with the progress of work. The preparation of the Housing Tables will give training to the staff in coding because all items will be coded before they are carried to the compilation abstracts. This will also give the Superintendents valuable experience in the organisation of tabulation offices in March, 1961.

Number and Location of Tabulation Offices :

As regards the number and location of tabulation offices some of the Superintendents expressed a doubt whether it would be possible to complete the work within nine months with the existing number of tabulation offices.

The Chairman stated that it is desirable that in all the States the urban slips are centralised in a tabulation office at the headquarters itself because it will then be easy to ensure strict control in the pre-coding of houselists schedules and slips for occupation, industry and other characteristics. For example even educational qualifications may be pre-coded with reference to the several categories. A coding cell could be conveniently set up which would do the coding before handing over the census records for sorting. A doubt was raised whether a tabulation office should be set up entirely for the urban areas even if the urban population is below 5 to 6 million, the standard prescribed for a tabulation office. The Chairman stated that there will be no objection to deal with the rural slips also in the same tabulation office to work out the required quota provided the Deputy Superintendent is made entirely responsible for the urban area in addition to his general work and the Assistant Superintendent responsible for the slips of the rural areas.

It is necessary to code both occupation and industry returns in the case of all urban slips where answers are recorded in question Nos. 10 and 11. The coding should be done accurately and the code numbers should be written very legibly. In the case of these offices one or two teams of coding staff consisting of 10 coders under the supervision of the Statistical Assistant should be appointed early. The staff engaged for the tabulation of Housing Tables can be transferred to this work in case the Housing Tables are completed before the regular tabulation work is taken up. Otherwise, some of the experienced staff can be switched on to this work. These persons will also have experience in the three-digit coding according to the National Standard Industrial Classification Scheme of products, etc., recorded in column 6 of the Houselist. If fresh persons are selected for coding, they should be given sufficient training before they start work. They should at least be given a week or ten days' training. It is, therefore, desirable that they should be appointed in the second week of March so that they can begin work on coding as soon as the records come into the tabulation offices.

It was pointed out by the Chairman that the tabulation office dealing with urban areas can also deal with the tabulation of sample household schedules. A separate coding staff will be necessary for the household schedules also. Two separate sets of teams should, therefore, be set up in each urban tabulation office, one for coding the slips for occupation and industry and the other for coding the household schedules for all items for which coding is necessary for the preparation of the tables. The tabulation offices for rural areas will start functioning from 15th or 16th March.

In this connection, the Chairman stated that the Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal, has prepared an alphabetical list of Occupations with Code Numbers. This will be checked in the Registrar General's Office and copies circulated to all Superintendents.

Staff set-up of Tabulation Offices :

The question of staff setup of tabulation offices was discussed. On the basis of the proposals made by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Mysore, it was agreed that the following should be the set-up of each tabulation office which will be responsible for the tabulation of about 5 million population :

One Deputy Superintendent.— He will be either a Provincial Civil Service officer or a Statistical Officer and will be appointed by the Central Government. He will be eligible, in addition to his grade pay, for a special pay of Rs. 150 or 33½% of his grade pay whichever is less.

One Assistant Superintendent or Tabulation Officer— on a par with the Head Assistant's grade, *i.e.*, Rs. 250—10—400. It was suggested by the Chairman that the existing Statistical Assistants can be appointed to these posts with suitable additions to their emoluments in order to encourage the existing staff to take more interest in Census work.

One Statistical Assistant in the scale of Rs. 160—10—330.

Four Tabulation Assistants in the scale of Rs. 120—8—200—10—220.

Twenty Supervisors either on a fixed pay of Rs. 160 in cities and Rs. 150 in other areas or in the grade of Rs. 100—5—160.

Forty Compiler-Checkers on a fixed pay of Rs. 140 in cities and Rs. 130 in other areas.

Two-hundred Sorters on Rs. 120 in cities and Rs. 110 in other areas.

The Chairman stated that the above emoluments should be taken as maximum and it is left to each Superintendent to make internal adjustments within the pay of Sorters and Compiler-Checkers or give lower scales of pay.

The administrative staff of each tabulation office should be as follows :

One Head Clerk-cum-Accountant on Rs. 80—220.

One Cashier.

One Record Keeper on Rs. 60—130.

One Dastry or an Attendant.

Ten Class IV Staff.

One Typist.

The Deputy Superintendents who have already been provided with one clerk will carry those clerks to the tabulation offices at the tabulation stage. This post can be that of an Upper Division Clerk in which case he can also act as Stenographer to the Deputy Superintendent. The peon attached to the Deputy Superintendent will also be carried to the tabulation office. In addition to the above staff each office will have to be provided with as many machine operators as there are machines.

A question was raised whether a Manager in the scale of Rs. 300—20—500 should not be appointed in each tabulation office. The Chairman stated that it may not be desirable to have such a high paid officer in addition to the Deputy Superintendent in a tabulation office but if any difficulty is felt in a particular State he may consider the matter.

Method of Recruitment :

The Chairman acknowledged that the problem of recruitment of such a huge staff will be difficult especially as the Employment Exchanges may not offer good people and large number of suitable persons may not register themselves in the Employment Exchanges. He, therefore, advised all the Superintendents to notify in consultation with Directors of State Employment Exchanges, in the local news-papers two or three months before the setting up of the tabulation offices about the vacancies advising eligible persons to enrol themselves with the Employment Exchanges. He also stated that even if this advertisement failed to produce the desirable response, the Superintendents should make a request to the officer-in-charge of Employment Exchange or the Labour Secretary of the State Government to permit him to recruit candidates directly if suitable candidates were not offered by the Employment Exchanges.

According to the existing financial powers the Superintendents will have to approach the Registrar General for sanction of posts on fixed pay if they pay exceeds Rs. 100. The posts of Sorters, Compiler-Checkers and Supervisors carry fixed pay exceeding Rs. 100. The Registrar General will have to be approached for sanctioning of the posts. Some of the Superintendents felt that a reference to the Registrar General may cause delay in the creation of the posts which may have to be done urgently. They, therefore, desired that they should be empowered to create posts on fixed pay upto Rs. 160. The Chairman said that he will move the Finance Ministry though he was not sure whether they would agree.

Organisation of Tabulation Office :

The tabulation offices should start with a Statistical Assistant, Tabulation Assistant and 20 Sorters and 4 Compiler-Checkers. This pilot team should do the entire sorting and checking for one Taluk/Tahsil/Thana, etc. This team should consist of good Sorters as the norm for sorting out-turn for the various tickets will be prescribed on the basis of the results achieved.

First 20% of the Sorters will be recruited. The strength of the Sorters should be increased progressively with reference to the work and the maximum capacity should be in position by the 15th of April unless the enumeration records fail to reach the tabulation offices by that date.

It is necessary to have some simple tests for recruitment of Sorters. A test on the capacity for addition and calculations should be given by giving a large number of arithmetical sums to be completed within a prescribed period of time, say 5 or 10 minutes. Those persons who are not found suitable in this test should be rejected.

It is also desirable to give some training to Sorters for 3 or 4 days. They should be given the instructions which should be explained to them by the Statistical Assistant in the presence of the Deputy Superintendent and after 3 or 4 days of the training a further test should be held to see whether the Sorters have understood the instructions clearly especially the abbreviations given in the slip. The *appointment* of a Sorter should be done only after he successfully completes the training. Those Sorters who are appointed after the training should be paid at the rate of Rs. 3 per day for the period of the training. Those who fail to come upto standard inspite of the training will not be paid any remuneration for the period of their training. This should be made clear when the first test is held. These conditions should be clearly set out in writing in the appointment letter with the further stipulation that any employee will be liable to discharge without notice and subject to satisfactory police verification. they should be made to sign these conditions.

The question whether the Census tracts as adopted at the 1951 Census should be continued at the forthcoming Census was then discussed. In this connection, the Chairman stated that after the preparation of the Primary Census Abstract it would not be necessary to keep the identity for any unit less than a district for purposes of sorting. the Primary Census Abstract gives the basic figures which will be produced down to the village/ward and in the case of urban areas even to the level of enumerator's block. So far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned the basic figures namely, total population, will be given for the areas mentioned above.

For facility of sorting each Sorter should have about 20 to 25 thousand slips and this division will have to be made in the initial stage soon after the completion of the Primary Census Abstract and preparation of Table-B-II for individual cities and towns. On this basis a team of one Supervisor, 2 Compiler-Checkers and 10 Sorters will be able to handle about 2 to 2.5 lakhs of slips. The Superintendents were of the view that it may not be necessary to specify Census tracts as was done in 1951 Census but at the same time they can adjust the work in such a way between the different teams that in the case of rural areas the tahsil/taluk/thana/anchal identity can be maintained. The Chairman agreed that so long as there is not likely to be any confusion there is no need to have Census tracts as in the 1951 Census. the taluk/tahsil/thana/anchal figures can be had in manuscript but need not be printed.

In the case of urban areas however it would be necessary to combine small towns for a district if they do not make up a population of 1 to 1.5 lakh. A city or a town-group with a population of 1 lakh and above will be a separate unit for purposes of sorting. If the total population of small towns is large then it can be split up into different units with reference to the geographical contiguity, etc. If however, a district has got very small urban population the sorting will have to be done separately, however small the urban population of the district may be. All the tables are prepared on a district level and urban and rural figures are kept separate.

The Compiler-Checker is responsible for the work of the Sorter. There will be a pair of Compiler-Checkers for every 10 Sorters. The duty of the Compiler-Checker is to check the work of the Sorters and also post the Compiler's Statement. Each Compiler-Checker will be responsible for the checking of the work of 5 Sorters and posting them in the Compiler-Posting Statements. It is expected that each Compiler-Checker will be able to check about 5 to 8% of the work of each Sorter. The check should consist of looking for internal consistencies of the results (a list of inconsistencies to look for will be prepared by the Statistical Section of the tabulation office) spot-checking of sorting, counting of sorted slips and also checking and tallying the Sorter's Tickets after the preparation of the tickets.

It should be a golden rule that all the Sorters should squat on the floor and work as this gives the maximum movement of the hands without fatigue. A chair with arms is inconvenient because the arms restrict the movement of the elbows. Armless chair will also be inconvenient. The Sorters should be provided with at pattsis or jute carpet pieces or mattress to sit on. The Deputy Superintendent should show by personal demonstration that the sorting by sitting on the floor is the most convenient. Persuasion will be necessary for this purpose. Where, however, the Superintendent

finds it impossible to convince his staff he may provide armless chairs and tables. For a Compiler-Checker a Munshi's desk may be provided.

It is desirable that each pigeon hole consist of 20 holes, 4 vertical and 5 horizontal. The depth of each hole should be 7½" or 8". The convenient size for a pigeon hole is 32" × 22" × 8". The pigeon holes should be made of the cheapest material available.

Each Sorter should have two steel boxes with locking devices, one for keeping the unsorted slips and the other the sorted slips. The size of the box supplied in the tabulation office of West Bengal was 14" × 14" × 10". As the size of slip is bigger, boxes of the size 15" × 15" × 10" would be convenient. Some of the Superintendents may be able to salvage boxes used at the last Census which may be more or less of this size. These can be utilised. As in the case of pigeon holes the boxes should also be made of the cheapest material available. It is desirable that these boxes are provided with locks and keys.

For purposes of tying bundles of slips rubber bands should be provided to the Sorters as strings are very inconvenient to use. For purposes of large bundles sutli or strings will have to be used.

It is desirable that at the tabulation office, teams are arranged separately leaving sufficient space for the Deputy Superintendent and Assistants to move from one team to another. This will make for orderliness and also avoid the danger of slips being mixed up.

It is necessary to devise a norm for Sorters, for the various Sorter's Tickets. The norm should be fixed at 1½ times the out turn of the pilot team for each ticket. The pilot sorting is done at the initial stage and as work progresses sorting speed increases. It is also desirable that the norm is increased periodically as work progresses. This should be left to the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent.

For the first week, the Sorters will be paid at a piece rate of Rs. 3 per day which will include the training period. The regular payment will start after the first week. In order to provide an incentive to the Sorter it is necessary to prescribe a system of bonus which has been found to have worked successfully in earlier Census.

The following grades of bonus should be prescribed : *For a Sorter* : If the performance is 20% to 30% above the norm he should get a bonus of Rs. 5 and if the performance is above 30% Rs. 10.

For a Compiler-Checker : If the performance of his team is above 30% he will get a bonus of Rs. 15 and if it is between 20% and 30%, Rs. 10. The Chairman promised to work out the norm with reference to the test sorting undertaken in this office if possible and circulate to the Superintendents. The test sorting was done on the basis of the tables that have undergone considerable changes and may not give a correct picture of the situation.

The question of holidays was raised. It was decided that all Sundays and Government of India holidays except the second Saturday may be treated as holidays in the tabulation offices. The temporary staff of the tabulation offices will be eligible for casual leave at the rate of one day in a month with pay. More than one day in a month will be treated as a day without pay. The staff can be allowed to accumulate one day per month if they do not take leave.

There is always scope for improvement in the work of the tabulation offices which can be done with the co-operation of all the staff in the office. It is, therefore, desirable that the Deputy Superintendent holds frequent meetings with other officers and staff including sorters in the tabulation office. The golden rule of avoiding trouble while working with such a large, hastily collected, extra-temporary staff is to maintain direct personal contact between the Deputy Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent and each employee, to the level of the sorter.

Adoption of National Extension Service Blocks for Tabulation :

In cases of States other than Bihar the present administrative units will be adopted as the units for tabulation, wherever a unit below a district is given. In the case of Bihar, however, as the National Extension Service

blocks have been finalised and as State Government desire that all population figures should be given according to the National Extension Service blocks, the Anchal has to be adopted as the unit. It will also be necessary in the case of Bihar to prepare a separate table giving an abstract of the Primary Census Abstract for the sub-divisions in the District Census Hand book.

The question of presenting the figures by natural divisions was then raised. The Chairman agreed that in the case of Kerala State natural divisions can be adopted in addition to the administrative divisions only for Table A-I.

Recasting of earlier Census Tables for present set-up of States :

Some of the Superintendents raised the doubt whether recasting should be done even for inter-district transfers or whether it should be confined only to the transfers consequent on the Reorganisation Act. The Chairman stated that the recasting has already been done by this office according to the Reorganisation Act and the Superintendents should now do the work for inter-district and inter-taluk transfers.

District Census Handbooks :

It was decided that the district Census Handbooks should be printed as at the 1951 Census by the State Governments. Several Superintendents raised the question that if the State Governments are required to print they should also be shown in advance the contents of the Handbooks. The Chairman agreed that when the contents are finalised they can be sent to the State Governments for approval.

The Chairman pointed out that the copies of the Handbooks printed at the 1951 Census were exhausted immediately after their printing. He, therefore, thought that it would be desirable to print at least one thousand copies of the handbooks of each districts. The sanction of the State Government should be taken for this. The Chairman said that it is essential that each Handbook should contain a map of the district in the scale 1" = 8 miles or 1' = 16" miles and the taluk/tahsil/thana map of the scale 1" = 4 miles showing village boundaries.

The District Census Handbook should be kept distinct from the District Gazetteers. It is, therefore essential that all material that are to appear in the District Gazetteers should not be reproduced in the Handbooks. The Handbook should, therefore, consist of minimum introduction with an account of the demographic and economic condition of the district from the Census data. The Handbook should contain the following tables :

1. Primary Census Abstract.
2. A-series tables.
3. Handicrafts Tables.
4. Special tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In addition the Handbook should contain the following tables of official statistics :

(1) *Rainfall and temperature* :—Five to ten stations in the district may be selected and Mean Maximum, Mean Minimum, highest and lowest temperatures month by month between 1951 to 1960 may be given.

(2) *Vital Statistics* :—(a) Births and Deaths records for each tahsil/taluk/thana/anchal for each month for 1951-60.

(b) Deaths from some selected causes.

(3) *Agricultural Statistics* :—(including irrigation) :—principal crops, best cultivated region, area cultivated, irrigation projects, agriculture extension scheme, experiments in double and triple cropping, details of economic enquiries if made, prices of food grains month by month.

(a) Persons' cultivated land with size of land.

(b) Distribution of crops from 1951 to 1960.

(c) Crops cultivated excluding orchards and gardens showing progress of cultivation.

(d) Abstract of crops and produce of foodgrains in selected years. If possible give some illustrations of cost of cultivation in different years.

(4) *Statistics of household, cottage and small scale industries.* (a) Give the explanation of the tables which have prepared including small scale industries.

(b) Distribution of small industries by taluk/tahsil, etc.

(c) Analysis of the types of people employed.

(5) *Statistics of large scale industries and Registered factories* Growth of factories 1951-1960. Employment in textile and non-textile establishments by broad age groups for rural and urban areas. Daily number of workers in each establishment over a particular year or per alternate years for over five years.

(a) *Administrative Statistics* :—(a) Criminal justice, number of criminal cases tried.

(b) Persons convicted.

(c) Strength of Police/ Jails.

(d) Co-operative Societies, 1951-60.

(e) Receipt of excise Revenue, Sales tax, Entertainment tax, Motor Spirit tax, Stamps, etc.

(f) Land Revenue for the decade.

(g) Number of registered documents.

(h) Values of property transferred.

(6) *Public Health and Medical Statistics* :—List of hospitals and dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres, Public Health and Anti-adulteration activities and Rural Health Centres, Other medical statistics like B.C.G. campaign, Malaria Control, Family Planning Centres, etc.

(7) *Education Statistics* :—Public institutions in 1951-60. List of High Schools and Primary Schools.

(8) *Statistics of Public Entertainment, Press and Journals* :—Printing Presses, and News Papers, Cinemas.

(9) *Communication Statistics including waterways* :—Village roads, roads and bridges, railway stations, Post offices Polymetrical table of distances, list of important waterways.

(10) *Statistics of Local bodies* :—Public Works Department, Panchayats, etc.

(11) *Statistics of Community Development* :—

(12) *Calendar of important events* :—Important events between 1951 and 1960 may be given.

(13) *Prices of staple food-stuff month by month and cost of living index 1951-60 showing average prices month by month of basic commodities.*

(14) *Statistics of Banks and Insurances* :—Insurance Policies, Small Savings.

(15) *Statistics of Livestock* :—Variation in the number of main livestock during 1950-1961.

(16) *Statistics of Fairs and Festivals* :—Weekly and fortnightly Hats and markets. Places of Fairs, time of the year and duration.

(17) *Village Directories and Village Statistics* :—

(18) *Census Tables by Taluks/Tahsils, etc.*—(A-Series).

CONTENTS OF VILLAGE DIRECTORY

All items shown in the Primary Census Abstract except Houseless and Institutional Population should be shown in Village Directory. In addition to this the following information should also be shown by means of symbols :-

(1) Important cottage and household industries (three digit code) with number of households. Information to be collected from Houselist.

(2) *Educational institutions under the following symbols :*

P	for Primary School.
M	for Middle School.
H	for High School.
C	for Higher institutions including colleges.
T	for Technical Institutions.

(3) *Medical and Public Health facilities with the following symbols :-*

D	for Dispensaries.
RHC	for Rural Health Centre.
Hos.	for Hospitals.
MP	for Medical Practitioners. Details by suitable symbols may be given if available.
MCW	for Maternity Child Welfare Centres.

(4) *Communication and Transport facilities :-*

Po, To	for Posts and Telegraphs.
RH	for Rest Houses and Choultries.
R	for connected by Road.
Rly.	for connected by Railway.

(5) *Drinking Water facilities :-*

S	for Safe or protected water supply including pipes, tubewells, etc.
PW	for Pucca well.
KW	for Kuccha Well.
TK	for Tank.
Riv.	for River.

(6) *Reading Room, Library facilities :-*

(7) *Rural Electrification :-*

E	for Electricity.
E(I)	for Industrial use.
E(A)	for Agricultural use.
E(D)	for Domestic use.

(8) *Places of Ancient Monuments, Places of worship* :—After deleting the columns for houseless and institutional population there will be 36 columns in the Primary Census Abstract. It is the intention to have the Primary Census Abstract printed on two pages of the Royal-Quarto size so that the entire Abstract can be seen at a glance. Two pages of the Royal-Quarto size can easily accommodate 42 columns. Six columns will therefore, be available for giving the information relating to Village Directory. In some cases it may be necessary to make a selection of the more important information to be given in the Primary Census Abstract. For facility of reference at the end of the right hand side page the code number of the village should also be given. In column 2 on the left hand side the code number and the name of the village should be given. In the case of Punjab, the Hathwa number may also be given.

The Chairman stated that he would address the State Governments in regard to the printing of District Census Handbooks.

Socio-Economic Survey

In the case of Socio-Economic Survey the Chairman stated that the questionnaire circulated by the office should be taken as the minimum. This can be amplified or elaborated for instance by addition of information on the house-types of cities and villages, different marriage customs, manners, etc. It is, however, essential that there is basic uniformity in the collection of information in all the States. It is only for this purpose that a uniform schedule was devised for all the States. The basic questionnaire should remain but any elaboration of the information in any State is quite welcome. In this connection the Chairman referred to the schedule that has been devised by the North East Frontier Agency.

He has also stated that he proposed to introduce a few more questions on consanguineous marriages. The questionnaire prepared by this office has been seen by Dr. Sanghvi who has Proposed some modifications. It will be finalised shortly in consultation with Dr. Sanghvi and copies will be sent to all Superintendents for incorporation in the schedule for Socio-Economic Survey.

Rural Craft Survey and Fairs and Festivals

Mrs. Ruth Reeves, the representative of the All India Handicrafts Board, explained in detail the importance of the rural and tribal craft surveys. She also produced before the Conference the ethnological and tribal craft maps of Mexico produced by the United States of America. Some photographs of tribal arts and crafts were also exhibited by her at the Conference.

The Chairman stated that it will be useful to produce as part of the 1961 Census operations, the following four maps on all all-India basis :—

- (i) Tribal Crafts,
- (ii) Village Crafts or Cottage Industries,
- (iii) Ethnic Group **and**
- (iv) Rural Habitat or Tribal Habitat.

These maps should be prepared on the model of the Mexico maps exhibited by Mrs. Reeves where the maps give the actual human types, pictorial representation of the arts and crafts of the people. The information is already being collected by this office both in the Socio-Economic Survey and in the Rural Craft Survey. One way of collecting these photographs of handicrafts is to rummage the collection of the Directors of Publicity, Directors of Tribal Welfare, the all -India Bharat Sevak Samaj and other institutions of the kind in the respective State. These may be able to produce a representative collection of 60 to 70 worthwhile photographs. It will also be useful to contact one or two very good libraries in the State where they keep old books concerned with the people and tribes, collection of journals of Indian Art in Industry and also catalogues of exhibitions of art held since 1851 which may be available in these libraries or in the Divisional Commissioner's library. These will produce excellent material for different human types. Photostat copies of some of these tribes can be taken as the cost of taking these will be negligible. It may be necessary to have some coloured photographs also. In this case the Naga or NEFA tribes monographs that are still available may

contain some photographs that may be printed in colour. If the photographs are available in black and white a calligrapher can be employed for the local Art School can be asked to produce them in colour on a small payment. Some help can also be got from Dr. Van Mourick's organisation. Mrs. Reeves herself has a large collection of photographs which she will place at the disposal of the Census organisation for collection. Wherever there is a gap in the collection made by the Census office it can be filled up from her collection. These photographs will have to be properly placed in a geological map. This map need not be very elaborate as it is only to give a suggestion as to how the geology of the area goes with the civilisation. The Chairman also mentioned in this connection that monographs will be written by Anthropological experts on selected crafts.

The representative of the Handicrafts Board, Mr. Gokhale, who was also present at the Conference, said that the information collected at the 1961 Census would be very useful to the Handicrafts Board and very helpful to them in putting them wiser about these crafts and also their future activities in different parts of the country as the information at present available regarding the location of rural crafts is very limited. In this connection, he stated that their organisation in the field was very limited and their work was carried out mainly through the Directors of Industries. They have, however, five regional offices, *viz.*, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow and Delhi, for purposes of liaison and these regional offices will extend all their co-operation to the Census authorities in the collection of information relating to rural crafts and handicrafts. He also made available a copy of the Statistical Bulletin of the All India Handicrafts Board for March, 1960 which contained information on the location of crafts in the form of pictorial maps for all States. He also promised to put all the Census Superintendents in the mailing list for future publication of this Bulletin.

A question was then raised about the scope of the rural crafts survey, whether it should extend to all village and cottage industries or only to some typical industries. The Chairman stated that it may be difficult to conduct a survey for all the household or cottage industries and each Superintendent should take up six industries which are typical for his area.

There can hardly be any question of overlapping in the Survey. If the same industry is found in two States for example, bidri work in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, the processes differ in many ways and it will be desirable to record both processes.

As regards the actual selection of the industries for Survey, the Chairman was of the view that all common industries like bidri making, hand-pounding of rice, etc., should be eliminated. The lists of industries thrown out by the Houselist and Household Schedule should be the basis of selection. The information given in the Statistics and maps produced by the All-India Handicrafts Board in their Bulletin which has been circulated to the Superintendents will also be useful. From these a selection could be made of those industries which are available either at the purest or primitive form and are being worked in the economically profitable form. The industry should also be unique or very special for any particular area which no other area produces.

As regards the number of crafts that should be taken up for study, the Chairman stated that it is not necessary to restrict the number. Each Superintendent can take as many as possible. Each Superintendent will have to prepare a monograph. The design of maps, etc., to be included in the monographs of the Handicrafts will be circulated by this office. If necessary, the monographs will also be shown to some experts if they are available.

The Chairman reviewed the position in regard to the collection of information on fairs and festivals. In this connection a question was raised whether the information that is furnished by local persons, like School teachers headmen, etc., in respect of the questionnaire that has been addressed could be taken as authentic. The Chairman stated that such material should usually be authentic but will in some cases, need verification. But the monograph should acknowledge all information to persons who have given them. No responsibility should/ therefore, be attached to the Superintendents. Even though some of the information may be not wholly capable of verification the monograph will furnish full information on fairs and festivals in different parts of the States.

Monographs on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Some of the Superintendents expressed the doubt whether it will be possible to prepare monographs on all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as especially in the case of Mysore there are more than 400 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Chairman stated that it would be sufficient if monographs are prepared on selected important Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It may be useful if monographs are prepared on some of the declining tribes about which a note has already been circulated to the Superintendents.

Publication of Monographs

The Chairman said that it was his intention that each Superintendent should produce in one volume of about 400 to 500 pages all the monographs relating to the Socio Economic Survey, Rural Craft Survey and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The monographs should be split up into separate convenient parts if the material could not be published in a small volume of 400 to 500 pages. For example each topic can have a monograph.

The size of the publication should be uniform in all the States and should follow the general Census publications for the 1961 Census. It is, therefore, necessary that all photographs and other pictorial material to be exhibited in the monographs should be reduced to the Demy-Quarto size.

Examination of Languages

The Chairman referred to the circular that he had issued to the Chief Secretaries and the Superintendents of Census Operations and said that the response was not very encouraging. In his circular to the Chief Secretaries he had requested them to appoint language experts who could analyse the language returns at the 1951 Census and give their comments as to whether a particular language was a language or a dialect and if so, of which language and whether any of the languages returned seemed spurious. All States except Madhya Pradesh and Mysore have appointed experts and some of the experts have also given their comments which have been summarised by this office. When the replies are received from all the States the summaries prepared by this office will be circulated to the Superintendents for their further comments. In this connection he also stated that he proposed to appoint linguists in this office who will go into this question in great detail. When they are appointed he might send to each State a list of words and a few very short sentences which the interviewer would record in the native words of the person interviewed. This will be useful to find out the actual status of a language whether it is a distinct language or part of a bigger language.

The Chairman also referred to the circular that he had issued to the Superintendents on the 19th January requesting them to examine the less-spoken language returns according to the 1961 Census. He has only received replies from Andhra Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. He wanted the other Superintendents to examine the matter and expedite their replies.

Maps for Reports

The Chairman stated that he had already made arrangements for the preparation of State maps for the State Census Volumes. The tables and reports, in fact all the Census Volumes of the 1961 Census will be in one size, Demy Quarto, *i.e.*, the same size adopted in 1951 for the Census publications. The maps prepared by the Surveyor General of India for Madhya Pradesh were shown to the Superintendents at the Conference. It was pointed out by some of the Superintendents that the size is big and the Chairman stated that they should be put in a pocket attached to the cover of the report. The Chairman also stated that in view of the fact that larger use is made by the research scholars of State tables, it will be desirable to have a map attached to the State tables also. If the tables are printed in two volumes the maps should be attached to the volume dealing with the General Population Tables.

Some of the Superintendents desired that it will give good appearance if the maps are in colour instead of black and white. The Chairman said that this may be difficult but some of the Superintendents desired that at least the elevations should be shown in colour. The Chairman said he would consult the Surveyor General. It was also pointed out that the town populations in the maps related to the 1951 Census and it will look odd if the map is published along with the 1961 tables. The Chairman stated that it is not possible to prepare the maps on the basis of 1961 Census as this will take a long time.

Paper Requirements

The Chairman stated that he has already placed an indent for 400 tons of 52 lbs. Double Demy White printing (Wove) paper for printing of the reports and tables. The paper required for the District Census Handbooks will have to be supplied by the State Governments. As regards reports and tables the Chairman stated that the number of copies printed at the last Census may not be sufficient for this Census and the Superintendents may, therefore, make an estimate of the number of copies to be printed for the coming Census on the basis of those printed at the last Census. *There is likely to be greater demand for Table Volumes. Each Superintendent should send to this office his estimate of the number of copies that are to be printed.* It was understood that in the case of all States the paper that has already been supplied would be sufficient for enumeration and printing of tabulation forms and other tabulation work.

Revised Estimates for 1960-61 and Budget Estimates for 1961-62

A detailed circular will be sent to all Superintendents in this matter. The Superintendents were informed that they should make a firm estimate of their requirements under the head 'Honorarium to Enumerators' which they should include in the Revised Estimates. It is imperative that excess grants or huge surrenders should be avoided.

APPENDIX I

(SPECIAL TABLE FOR SLUM AREAS)

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS OCCUPYING

Number of Rooms	Total number of households	Number of households according to number of persons in the household					
		1 person	2-3 persons	4-6 persons	7-9 persons	10 persons and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
No Regular Room							
1 Room							
2 Rooms							
3 Rooms							
4 Rooms							
5 Rooms and over.							

APPENDIX II

Details of staff of the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Housing Tabulation Office, Regional Tabulation Offices and Central Tabulation Office.

(a) Staff engaged from time to time in the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Duration of appointment with dates	Scale of pay and pay drawn at the time of appointment	Allowances if any	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sri/Srimathies.—			Rs.		
1.	1. M. A. Srinivasan ..	Head Assistant	12-10-1959 to 30-8-1963	350—475	..	..
	2. V. Gururajan ..		20-5-1964 to 7-7-1964	350—475	..	..
	3. K.S. Lakshminarayana Sastry ..		8-7-1964	350—475	..	..
2.	V. Gururajan ..	Upper Division Clerk	8-9-1959 to 19-5-1964	130—300	..	..
	M. Venkata Rao ..		20-5-1964 to 19-9-1964	130—300	..	..
	H. R. Keshava Murthy ..		20-9-1964	130—300	..	..
3.	K. S. Lakshminarayana Sastry ..	Upper Division Clerk	1-2-1960 to 7-7-1964	130—300	..	..
	G. Krishnaswamy Iyengar ..		8-7-1964	130—300	..	..
4.	Y. P. Jettappa ..	Accountant-cum-Cashier	23-9-1959 to 13-7-1960	130—300	..	..
5.	D. Padmanabha Rao ..	Accountant	22-9-1960	130—300	..	..
6.	B. S. Aswathanarayana ..	Cashier	31-12-1960 A. N.	130—300	..	..
7.	T. S. Raju ..	Stenographer	1-5-1959 to 30-8-1964	130—300	..	..
	V. Ramachandra Raju ..		1-9-1964	130—300	..	..
8.	G. Krishnaswamy Iyengar ..	Typist	21-1-1960 to 7-7-1964	110—180	..	..
	K. V. Parthasarathy ..		1-8-1964	110—180	..	..
9.	V. S. Srinivasa Iyengar ..	Lower Division Clerk	1-5-1959 to 14-10-1960	110—180	..	..
	M. N. Vasudev ..		18-10-1960 to 20-5-1961	110—180	..	..
	M. N. Vasudev ..		18-10-1960 to 20-5-1961	110—180	..	..
	B. S. Nagaraja ..		26-6-1961	110—180	..	..
10.	B. Sakharam Shetty ..	Lower Division Clerk	1-4-1960 to 20-5-1961	110—180	..	..
	B. K. Mani ..		and 1-3-1963 to 19-5-1964	110—180	..	..
	B. S. Gopala Rao ..		20-5-1964 to 30-7-1964	110—180	..	..
	1-8-1964 to 28-2-1965			110—180	..	..
11.	Shanthamallappa ..	Record Keeper	4-11-1963	110—180	..	..
12.	B. S. Narasimha Murthy ..	Statistical Assistant	14-8-1959 to 14-5-1961	210—425	..	..
	R. Y. Revashetti ..		15-5-1961 to 1-4-1964	210—425	..	..
	M. Somasekhar ..		2-4-1964 to 22-4-1964	210—425	..	..
	M. A. Sreenivasan (Govt. Press) ..		23-4-1964	210—425	..	..
13.	H. G. Suryanarayana ..	Statistical Assistant	18-8-1959 to 14-5-1961	210—425	..	..
	S. Raja Rao ..		22-5-1961 to 15-4-1962	210—425	..	..
	Rama Rao Patil ..		16-4-1962 to 6-5-1964	210—425	..	..
	M. Somasekhar ..		7-5-1964 to 2-11-1964	210—425	..	..
	R. Leelavathi ..		2-11-1964 to 28-2-1965	210—425	..	..
	M. Somasekhar ..		1-3-1965	210—425	..	..
14.	K. Revanna ..	Transport Supervisor	1-6-1960 to 3-5-1961	130—300	..	..
15.	Khasim Sheriff ..	Van Driver	4-3-1960	110—139	..	..
16.	H. R. Nagarajiah ..	Daftry	11-5-1960	75—90	..	..
17.	Arasiah ..	Peons	9-9-1959	75—85	..	..
	Chikkiah ..		9-9-1959	75—85	..	..
	Narasimha ..		25-4-1960	75—85	..	..
	Lingappa ..		25-4-1960 to 4-1-1961	75—85	..	..
	Hanumavenkata ..		14-7-1960	75—85	..	..
	Thimmiah ..		1-9-1960	75—85	..	..
	Channiah ..		1-9-1960	75—85	..	..
	Gangarudriah ..		3-12-1960	75—85	..	..
	Muniswamy ..		17-6-1961	75—85	..	..
	Juje Santyag Rebello ..		28-6-1962	75—85	..	..
18.	M. A. Srinivasan ..	Proof Reader	20-1-1962 to 22-4-1964	150—240	..	..
	V. S. Srinivasa Iyengar ..		24-4-1964	150—240	..	..
19.	K. V. Lakshminarasimha ..	Mappers	1-10-1964	110—180	..	..
	T. Kanniah ..		1-10-1964	110—180	..	..

APPENDIX II—contd.

Sl. No.	Designation	Name	Duration of appointment with dates	Scale of pay and pay drawn at the time of appointment	Allowances if any	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Socio Economic Survey and Handicrafts Survey Section						
	Sri/Srimathies—			Rs.		
1.	M. S. Rangaswamy ..	Senior Technical Assistant	.. 5-11-1962	350—475	..	..
2.	S. Ramachandran ..	Do	.. 5-11-1962	350—475	..	..
3.	M. S. Rangaswamy ..	Investigator	.. 12-12-1960 to 4-11-1962	210—425	..	..
4.	S. Ramachandran ..	Do	.. 12-12-1960 to 4-11-1962	410—425	..	..
5.	Gururaj ..	Do	.. 31-5-1961 to 19-2-1965	210—425	..	..
6.	V. G. Baadkar ..	Do	.. 2-8-1961	210—425	..	..
7.	M. S. Ramachandra	Do	.. 1-9-1961	210—425	..	..
8.	C. M. Hanumanthiah	Do	.. 25-9-1961 to 30-11-1961	210—425	..	..
9.	G. Nanjundegowda ..	Do	.. 25-9-1961 to 2-1-1962 and again from 12-3-1962.	210—425	..	..
10.	C. A. Shivaramiah ..	Do	.. 26-9-1961 to 2-7-1963	210—425	..	..
11.	K. Boregowda ..	Do	.. 27-9-1961 to 12-10-1962	210—425	..	..
12.	N. B. Kashappa Gowdar	Do	.. 2-12-1961 to 31-10-1964	210—425	..	..
13.	B. V. Nagesh ..	Do	.. 3-3-1962 to 28-2-1963	210—425	..	..
14.	B. S. Shankaranarayana	Do	.. 1-5-1962 to 21-5-1964	210—425	..	..
15.	M. P. Nanjundaswamy	Do	.. 1-6-1962 to 30-4-1964	210—425	..	..
16.	N. Raghuram ..	Do	.. 30-4-1962 to 31-1-1964	210—425	..	..
17.	K. Nanjundappa ..	Do	.. 24-5-1962 to 7-2-1963	210—425	..	..
18.	K. S. Aswathanarayana	Do	.. 30-4-1962 to 20-5-1962	210—425	..	..
19.	Kumari Nagarathna	Do	.. 1-6-1962 to 30-11-1962	210—425	..	..
20.	M. Somasekhar ..	Do	.. 1-3-1962 to 2-4-1964 22-4-1964 to 7-5-1964 2-11-1964 to 28-2-1965	210—425	..	..
21.	S. Raja Rao ..	Do	.. 16-4-1962 to 14-10-1963	210—425	..	..
22.	M. Nanjundiah ..	Do	.. 18-9-1964 to 18-1-1965	210—425	..	..
23.	M. Venkata Rao ..	Do	.. 18-9-1964	210—425	..	..
24.	T. S. Raju ..	Do	.. 1-9-1964	210—425	..	..

APPENDIX II—contd.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Duration of appointment with dates	Scale of pay and pay drawn at the time of appointment	Allowances if any	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

District Census Handbook Section

Sri/Srimathics

1.	M. Krishna Rao	Investigator	25-8-1960	210—425	..	..
2.	A. I. Khan	Do	8-12-1960 to 14-3-1961	210—425	..	..
3.	M. Venkata Rao	Compilation Clerk	4-8-1960 to 19-5-1964	130—300	..	..
	B. Sakhamurthy	Do	20-5-1964	130—300	..	..
4.	M. Nanjundiah	Do	5-8-1960 to 19-9-1964	130—300	..	..
	S. Narasimha Murthy	Do	20-9-1964	do	..	..
5.	S. Narasimha Murthy	Typist Clerk	1-9-1960 to 19-9-1964	110—180	..	..

(b) Details of Staff of Housing Tabulation Office, Regional Tabulation Offices & Central Tabulation Office.

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of post	Duration of appointment with dates	Scale of pay	Allowances if any	Remarks
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Housing Tabulation

1.	Supervisor	1	11-10-1960 to 31-8-1961	Rs. 145—5—200
		1	11-10-1960 to 31-8-1961	} 160 consolidated inclusive of all allowances		
		6	From 9-1-1961 to 31-8-1961			
		8				
2.	Compiler-Checkers	12	11-10-1960 to 31-8-1961	Rs. 140 consolidated inclusive of all allowances.		
		36	9-1-1961 to 31-8-1961			
		48				

Central Tabulation Office

1.	Tabulation Officer	1	17-6-1961	350—20—450—25—475	..	..
		2	1-3-1962	350—20—450—25—475		
		3				
2.	Statistical Assistant	1	26-6-1961 to 31-8-1963	210—425	..	..
3.	Supervisor	1	17-6-1961	130—300	..	..
4.	Compilers	12	17-6-1961 to 28-2-1963	110—180	..	..
		6	1-6-1962 to 29-2-1964	110—180		
		4	1-3-1964	110—180		
4.	Copyists	12	26-6-1964	Rs. 120 consolidated inclusive of all allowances.	..	..
5.	Sorters	4	30-1-1962	do	..	..
		5	6-4-1962	do		
		3	24-7-1962	do		
		12				

The consolidated pay inclusive of all allowances of Copyists and Sorters was raised to Rs. 125 with effect from 1-11-1962 and to Rs. 140 with effect from 1-6-1964.

APPENDIX III

Statement of actual Sorter-months, Compiler-Checker months and Supervisor-months consumed in each of the Regional Tabulation Offices.

Calendar month	Sorter-months				
	Regional Tabulation Office				
	Bangalore Rural	Gulbarga Rural	Mysore Rural	Belgaum Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
March 1961 . . .	..	..	..	..	..
April 1961 . . .	..	..	56.66	93.33	..
May 1961 . . .	15.00	45.00	106.66	93.33	0.83
June 1961 . . .	90.83	46.66	121.66	107.49	129.99
July 1961 . . .	109.09	80.00	139.99	119.16	123.33
August 1961 . . .	128.33	89.16	141.66	118.33	196.66
September 1961 . . .	119.99	90.00	149.16	136.66	216.66
October 1961 . . .	120.83	91.66	147.49	129.16	216.66
November 1961 . . .	119.99	91.66	146.66	130.83	216.66
December 1961 . . .	119.99	91.66	142.49	130.83	55.00
January 1962 . . .	121.66	90.83	123.33	127.49	55.00
February 1962 . . .	45.83	59.16	56.66	124.16	58.33
March 1962 . . .	50.00	6.67	9.17	45.00	25.00
April 1962 . . .	..	..	8.33	..	..
May 1962 . . .	..	..	0.83	..	5.83
June 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	..
July 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	1.67
August 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	1.67
Grand Total ..	1,042.44	782.46	1,350.75	1,355.77	1,303.29

APPENDIX III—contd.

Calendar month	Compiler-Checker months				
	Regional Tabulation Office				
	Bangalore Rural	Gulbarga Rural	Mysore Rural	Belgaum Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
March 1961 . . .	..	..	..	..	..
April 1961 . . .	..	..	12.50	19.16	3.33
May 1961 . . .	10.00	6.67	20.00	19.16	30.00
June 1961 . . .	6.67	7.50	21.66	19.16	24.16
July 1961 . . .	24.17	15.83	23.33	26.66	40.00
August 1961 . . .	23.33	18.33	21.66	26.66	40.00
September 1961 . . .	23.33	18.33	26.66	26.66	41.66
October 1961 . . .	24.17	18.33	26.66	266.6	41.66
November 1961 . . .	24.17	18.33	26.66	26.66	41.66
December 1961 . . .	24.17	18.33	27.50	26.66	41.66
January 1962 . . .	25.00	18.33	25.83	27.50	33.33
February 1962 . . .	20.00	18.33	16.67	26.66	31.66
March 1962 . . .	5.00	10.00	2.50	1.67	20.83
April 1962 . . .	5.00	..	1.67	..	20.83
May 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	20.83
June 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	5.83
July 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	5.83
August 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	5.00
September 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	4.17
October 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	4.17
November 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	4.17
December 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	4.17
January 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	4.17
February 1962 . . .	..	..	..	..	4.17
Grand Total	215.01	168.31	253.30	273.27	473.29

APPENDIX III—concl.

Calendar month	Supervisor—months				
	Regional Tabulation Office				
	Bangalore Rural	Gulbarga Rural	Mysore Rural	Belgaum Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
March 1961	..	..	..	..	..
April 1961	..	..	..	..	0.83
May 1961	1.67	0.83	0.83	..	0.83
June 1961	7.50	0.83	6.67	..	10.83
July 1961	11.67	8.33	8.33	13.33	19.16
August 1961	11.67	9.17	15.00	13.33	20.00
September 1961	11.67	9.17	15.83	13.33	20.83
October 1961	11.67	9.17	15.00	13.33	20.83
November 1961	11.67	9.17	15.00	13.33	20.83
December 1961	11.67	9.17	15.00	13.33	20.00
January 1962	12.50	9.17	15.00	13.33	20.00
February 1962	11.67	9.17	14.17	13.33	19.16
March 1962	5.00	5.00	2.50	3.33	17.50
April 1962	4.17	..	1.67	..	15.83
May 1962	..	..	..	..	16.67
June 1962	..	..	..	..	7.50
July 1962	..	..	..	..	7.50
August 1962	..	..	..	..	7.50
September 1962	..	..	..	..	3.33
October 1962	..	..	..	..	3.33
November 1962	..	..	..	..	3.33
December 1962	..	..	..	..	3.33
January 1963	..	..	..	..	3.33
February 1963	..	..	..	..	2.50
March 1963	..	..	..	..	3.33
April 1963	..	..	..	..	3.33
May 1963	..	..	..	..	3.33
June 1963	..	..	..	..	3.33
Grand Total	112.53	79.18	125.00	109.97	278.27

APPENDIX IV

(a) Statement of Expenditure incurred in each of the Regional Tabulation Offices.

Head of Account	Tabulation Offices				Urban Unit Bangalore	Total Tabulation Offices
	Mysore	Belgaum	Gulbarga	Bangalore		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
'C' Abstraction and Compilation						
C1 Pay of Officers	7,630	7,875	7,007	7,606	1,950	32,068
C2 Pay of Establishment	2,36,023	2,89,372	1,56,987	2,07,320	3,06,170	11,95,872
C3 Allowances, etc.	10,079	13,466	8,338	8,149	7,742	47,774
(a) Dearness Allowances	4,686	3,298	3,363	3,559	3,285	18,191
(b) H. R. and Other Allowances	1,307	802	22	3,725	4,086	9,942
(c) T. A.	4,086	9,366	4,953	865	371	19,641
(d) Bonus to Sorters, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
C4 Other Charges	5,115	5,417	2,802	5,762	8,228	27,324
Grand Total	2,58,847	3,16,130	1,75,134	2,28,837	3,24,090	13,03,038

Note :—The Regional Tabulation Offices were wound up by the end of March 1962. Therefore, the expenditure figures noted above are also to end of March 1962.

(b) Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Central Tabulation Office.

Head of Account	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
'C' Abstraction and Compilation					
C1 Pay of Officers	9,867	1,900	19,951	22,507	54,225
C2 Pay of Establishment	44,534	51,319	2,18,432	1,16,185	4,30,470
C3 Allowances etc.	10,132	13,913	63,775	34,849	1,22,669
(a) Dearness Allowances	2,699	8,997	16,603	9,117	37,416
(b) H. R. and Other Allowances	850	2,835	13,160	9,488	26,333
(c) T. A.	6,583	2,081	34,012	16,244	58,920
(d) Bonus to Sorters, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
C4 Other Charges	8,215	14,490	11,212	6,561	40,478
Grand Total	72,748	81,622	3,13,370	1,80,102	6,47,842

APPENDIX V

List of Tables prepared in 1961 Census

- A— I Area, Houses and Population.
 A— II Variation in Population during sixty years
 A— III Villages classified by population
 A— IV Towns (and town-groups) classified by population in 1961 with variation since 1901

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

- B— I Workers and Non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups
 B— II Workers and Non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups
 B— III Part A—Industrial Classification of workers and non-workers and by educational levels in urban areas only
 B— III Part B—Industrial Classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only
 B— IV Part A—Industrial Classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at household industry
 B— IV Part B—Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service.
 B— V Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation
 B— VI Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.
 B— VII Part A—Persons working principally (i) as cultivators (ii) as agricultural labourers or (iii) at household industry classified by sex and by secondary work (i) at household industry (ii) as cultivator or (iii) as agricultural labourer.
 B— VII Part B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry.
 B— VIII Part A—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only
 B— VIII Part B—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in rural areas only
 B— IX Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity
 B— X Sample Households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry (ii) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and household industry for all areas.
 B— XI Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural and urban areas separately.
 B— XII Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately.
 B— XIII Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated classified by principal household industry in rural and urban areas separately.
 B— XIV Sample households engaged in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas.
 B— XV Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately.
 B— XVI Sample principal household industry classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in household industry in all areas.

APPENDIX V—*concl'd.*

- C— I Size and composition of sample households
- C— II Age and Marital Status
- C— III Part A—Age, Sex and Education in all areas.
- C— III Part B—Age, Sex and Education in urban areas only
- C— III Part C—Age, Sex and Education in rural areas only
- C— IV Single year age returns
- C— V Mother tongue
- C— VI Bilingualism
- C— VII Religion
- C— VIII A & B Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- D— I Non-Indian Nationals
- D— II Place of birth
- D— III Migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration
- D— III A—Migrants from other States and outside India (less than 5 years duration) classified by age-groups
- D— IV Migrants from other States and outside India (less than 5 years duration) classified by age groups
- D— V Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities
- D— VI Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth
- E— I Census houses and the uses to which they are put
- E— II Tenure status of Sample Census Houses used as dwelling
- E— III Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry power and no power used and size of employment
- E— IV Distribution of sample households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof.
- E— V Sample households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.
- SCT I Part A—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes
- SCT I Part B—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes
- SCT II Part A—Age and marital status for Scheduled Castes
- SCT II Part B—Age and marital status for Scheduled Tribes
- SCT III Part A—(i) Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Castes
- SCT III Part A—(ii) Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Tribes
- SCT III Part B—(i) Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Castes
- SCT III Part B—(ii) Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Tribes
- SCT IV Part A—Religion for Scheduled Castes
- SCT IV Part B—Religion for Scheduled Tribes
- SCT V Part A—Households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only for Scheduled Castes.
- SCT V Part B—Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only for Scheduled Tribes.
- SC I Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes
- ST I Mother tongue and Bilingualism for Scheduled Tribes
- ST II Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity for Scheduled Tribes

Correlation of Sorter's Tickets, Compiler Posting Statement and Tables

Sorters Ticket No.	C.P.S. No.	Table No.
S.T. 5(a) (Urban only)	C.P.S. 2 & 3	B-III-A ; C-III-A
S.T. 5(b) (Rural only)	C.P.S. 4 to 6	B-I ; B-III-B & C-III-B.
S.T. 6 (Urban only)	C.P.S. 7	B-VI (Urban)
S.T. 7	C.P.S. 8	C-II
S.T. 8	C.P.S. 9	C-IV
S.T. 9	C.P.S. 10 to 15	B-IV (Non-Household Industry)
S.T. 10	C.P.S. 16	B-IV (Household Industry)
S.T. 11	C.P.S. 17	B-VII-A
S.T. 12	C.P.S. 18	B-VII-A
S.T. 13	C.P.S. 19 to 24	B-VII-B
S.T. 14	C.P.S. 25	B-V
S.T. 15	C.P.S. 26	B-IX
S.T. 16a (Urban only)	C.P.S. 27 & 28	B-VIII-A
S.T. 16b (Rural only)	C.P.S. 29	B-VIII-B
S.T. 17	C.P.S. 30	C-V & C-VI
S.T. 18	C.P.S. 31	D-II & D-V
S.T. 19	C.P.S. 32	D-III & D-V
S.T. 19a	C.P.S. 32-A	D-III-A
S.T. 20 (Cities only)	C.P.S. 33 & 34	D-IV
S.T. 21	C.P.S. 35	D-I
S.T. 22	C.P.S. 36 & 37	C-VII & C-III
S.T. 23	C.P.S. 38-A & 39-A	SCT-I & SCT-IV
S.T. 23	C.P.B. 38-B & 39-B	SCT-I & SCT-IV
S.T. 24	C.P.S. 40-A	SCT-II
	C.P.S. 40-B	SCT-II
S.T. 25a (Urban only)	C.T.S. 41-A	SCT-III-A & C-VIII-A
	C.P.S. 41-B	SCT-III-A & C-VIII-B
S.T. 25b (Rural only)	C.P.S. 42-A	SCT-III-B & C-VIII-D
	C.P.S. 42-B	SCT-III-B & C-VIII-B
S.T. 26	C.P.S. 43	SCT-I
S.T. 27	C.P.S. 44	SC-I
S.T. 28	C.P.S. 45	ST-I
S.T. 29	C.P.S. 46	ST-II

APPENDIX VI

Particulars				Number of copies printed	Size of the Form	Name of the Form				Number of copies	Size of the Form
1		2		3		1		2		3	
Sorter Ticket	No	1	62,500	Super Royal	1/8	C. P. S. Form	1	5,000	Super Royal	1/4	
	Do	2	62,500	Do	1/8		2	6,000	do	1/4	
	Do	3	62,500	do	1/8		3	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	4	45,000	do	1/8		4	5,000	do	1/4	
	Do	5(a)	4,000	do	1/4		5	5,000	do	1/4	
	Do	5(b)	12,000	do	1/4		6	1,000	do	..	
	Do	6	3,000	do	1/4		7	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	7	16,000	do	1/4		8	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	8	16,000	do	1/4		9	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	9	6,000	do	1/4		10	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	10	750	do	1/4		11	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	11	1,500	do	1/8		12	1,000	do	1/4	
	Do	12	750	do	1/4		13	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	13	6,000	do	1/4		14	1,000	do	1/4	
	Do	14	10,000	do	1/4		15	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	15	1,500	do	1/4		16	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	16(a)	500	do	1/4		17	1,000	do	1/4	
	Do	16(b)	1,000	do	1/4		18	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	17	8,000	do	1/4		19	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	18	8,000	do	1/4		20	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	19	8,000	do	1/4		21	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	19(a)	8,000	do			22	1,000	do	1/2	
							23	1,000	do	1/2	
Encloser to	19	50,000	Super Royal	1/4		Do	24	1,000	do	1/2	
Sorter Ticket.	No.		Half			Do	25	6,000	do	1/2	
	Do	20	250	do	1/2	Do	26	1,000	do	1/2	
	Do	21	8,000	do	1/8	Do	27	150	do	1/2	
	Do	22	8,000	do	1/4	Do	28	150	do	1/2	
	Do	23	8,000	do	1/4	Do	29	1,500	do	1/4	
	Do	24	12,000	do	1/2	Do	30	3,000	do	1/2	
	Do	25(a)	2,000	do	1/4	Do	31	1,500	do	1/2	
	Do	25(b)	10,000	do	1/4	Do	32	6,000	do	1/2	
	Do	26	2,500	Super Royal Half	1/4	Do	32(a)	6,000	do Half	..	
	Do	27	1,500	do	1/4	Do	32(b)	10,000	do	1/2	
	Do	28	8,000	do	1/4	Do	33	250	do	1/2	
	Do	29	1,500	do	1/4	Do	34	100	do	1/2	
Special Sorter	7 & 8	10,000	do	1/4		Do	35	1,500	do	1/4	
Ticket.						Do	36	1,500	do	1/4	
Additional	7 & 8	10,000	do	1/4							

APPENDIX VI—contd.

Name of the Form	Number of copies	Size of the Form
1	2	3
C.P.S. Form 37	6,000	Super Royal 1/2
Do 38(a)	6,000	do 1/2
Do 38(b)	6,000	do 1/2
Do 39(a)	2,000	do 1/2
Do 39(b)	3,000	do 1/2
Do 40(a)	15,000	do 1/2
Do 40(b)	15,000	do 1/2
Do 41(a)	750	do 1/2
Do 41(b)	750	do 1/2
Do 42(a)	2,500	do 1/2
Do 42(b)	2,500	do 1/2
Do 43	1,000	do 1/2
Do 44	1,000	do 1/2
Do 45	1,000	do 1/2
Do 46	1,000	do 1/2
Do 33 additional	2,000	do 1/2

Name of the Form	Number of copies	Size of the Form
1	2	3
Table A I Appendix	200	Super Royal 1/2
Do A I Appendix I	100	do 1/4
Do A I Appendix III	200	do 1/4
Do A II	1,000	do 1/4
Do A II Appendix	100	do 1/4
Do A III	200	do 1/2
Do A IV	250	do 1/4
Do A IV Appendix	100	do 1/4
Do B I	1,000	do 1/2
Do B II	500	do 1/2
Do B III Part A	200	do 1/2
Do B III Part B	1,000	do 1/4
Do B IV	1,000	do 1/2
Do B V	1,000	do 1/2
Do B VI	500	do 1/2
Do B VII Part A	1,000	do 1/2
Do B VII Part B	1,000	do 1/2
Do B VIII Part D	150	do 1/2
Do B BIII Part B	1,000	do 1/8
Do B IX	250	do 1/2
Do C II	1,000	do 1/2
Do C III Part D	200	do 1/2
Do C III Part B	500	do 1/4
Do C IV	200	do 1/2
Do C V	200	do 1/2
Do C VI	2,000	do 1/2
Do C VII	100	do 1/2
Do C VIII Part A	150	do 1/2
Do C VIII Part B	150	do 1/2
Do C VIII Part B	150	do 1/2

Name of the Form	Number of copies	Size of the Form
1	2	3
Table D I	150	Super Royal 1/2
Do D I Appendix	100	do 1/4
Do D II	750	do 1/2
Do D III	1,000	do 1/2
Do D IV	300	do 1/2
Do D V	1,500	do ..
Do SCT I	1,000	do 1/2
Do SCT II	1,000	do 1/2
Do SCT III Part A	250	do 1/4
Do SCT III Part B	1,000	do 1/4
Do SCT IV	1,000	do 1/2
Do SC I	1,500	do 1/8
Do ST I	250	do 1/4
Do ST II	250	do 1/4
Do B IV Part A	100	do 1/4
Do B IV Part B	100	do 1/4

Subsidiary Tables for Housing	Number of copies	Size of the Form
1	2	3
E I 1	250	Super Royal 1/2
E I 2	250	do 1/4
E II 1	250	do 1/4
E II 2	250	do 1/4
E III 1	250	do 1/4
E III 2	250	do 1/2
E III 3	2,500	do 1/2
E IV 1	250	do 1/4
E IV 2	250	do 1/4
E V 1	250	do 1/4
E V 2	250	do 1/2

ITEM No. 5

Name of the Table	Number of copies	Size of the Form
E I	500	Super Royal 1/2
E II	1,500	do 1/2
E III	7,500	do 1/2
E IV	500	do 1/2
E V	500	do 1/2

ITEM No. 6—SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY

Part I	500	Super Royal 1/2
Part II	30,000	8 point Monotype Super Royal Quarter size.

MISCELLANEOUS

Miscellaneous Sorting Form	3	1,500	Super Royal 1/2
Do do	4	2,000	do 1/4
Compilation checking sheets		2,000	do 1/2
Miscellaneous Sorting Form	6	6,000	do 1/8
Weekly progress report		500	do 1/2

APPENDIX VII

No. of Sorter's Tickets and other forms used in Tabulation Offices

Sl. No.	Name of Form	Urban Office	Tabulation Office Bangalore	Divisional Tabulation Office Bangalore (Rural)	Divisional Tabulation Office, Mysore (Rural)	Divisional Tabulation Office, Belgaum (Rural)	Divisional Tabulation Office Gulbarga (Rural)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I. Sorter's Tickets							
Sorter Ticket No. 1	..	4,776	14,171	14,496	8,701	6,542	
Do 2	..	9,552	28,342	28,992	17,402	13,084	
Do 3	..	9,552	28,342	28,922	17,402	13,084	
Do 4	..	19,116	..	..	..	..
Do 5(a)	..	660	..	..	..	..
Do 5(b)	902	1,144	1,056	682	
Do 6	..	462	..	..	..	..
Do 7	..	660	902	1,144	1,056	682	
Do 8	..	660	902	1,144	1,056	682	
Do 9	..	462	542	686	634	410	
Do 10	..	66	90	114	106	68	
Do 11	..	132	182	228	212	136	
Do 12	..	66	90	114	106	68	
Do 13	..	396	542	686	634	409	
Do 14	..	924	1,044	1,601	1,478	954	
Dp 15	..	66	90	114	106	68	
Dp 16(a)	..	66	..	..	..	..
Do 16(b)	90	114	106	68	
Do 17	..	660	902	1,144	1,056	682	
Do 18	..	660	902	1,144	1,056	682	
Do 19	..	660	902	1,144	1,056	682	
Do 19A	..	1,000	1,600	2,000	1,500	1,000	
Do 20	..	120	..	..	..	..
Do 21	..	660	902	1,144	1,056	682	
Dp 22	..	660	902	1,144	1,056	682	
Do 23	..	660	902	1,144	1,056	682	
Do 24	..	1,320	1,804	2,288	2,112	1,364	
Dp 25(a)	..	1,320	..	..	..	..
Do 25(b)	1,804	2,288	2,112	1,364	
Do 26	..	396	542	686	634	410	
Do 27	..	66	90	114	106	68	
Do 28	..	660	902	1,144	1,056	682	
Do 29	..	66	90	114	106	68	
II. Compiler's Posting Statements							
C. P. S. No. 1	..	4,640	..	..	..	..
Do 2	..	620	..	..	..	..
Do 3	..	620	..	..	..	..
Do 4	820	1,040	960	620	
Do 5	820	1,040	960	620	
Do 6	82	104	96	62	
Do 7	..	682	..	..	..	..
Do 8	..	62	82	104	96	62	
Do 9	..	62	82	104	96	62	
Do 10	..	62	82	104	96	62	
Do 11	..	62	82	104	96	62	
Do 12	..	62	82	104	96	62	
Do 13	..	62	82	104	96	62	
Do 14	..	62	82	104	96	62	

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*

No. of Sorters Tickets and other forms used in Tabulation Offices

Sl. No.	Name of the Form	Urban Tabulation Office Bangalore	Divisional Tabulation Office Bangalore (Rural)	Divisional Tabulation Office Mysore (Rural)	Divisional Tabulation Office Belgaum (Rural)	Divisional Tabulation Office Gulbarga (Rural)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Compilers Posting Statements—<i>contd.</i>						
C. P. S. No.	15	62	82	104	96	62
Do	16	62	82	104	96	62
Do	17	62	82	104	96	62
Do	18	62	82	104	96	62
Do	19	62	82	104	96	62
Do	20	62	82	104	96	62
Do	21	62	82	104	96	62
Do	22	62	82	104	96	62
Do	23	62	82	104	96	62
Do	24	62	82	104	96	62
Do	25	434	574	728	672	434
Do	26	62	82	104	96	62
Do	27	62	..	..	..	..
Do	28	62	..	..	..	..
Do	29	..	82	104	96	62
Do	30	62	82	104	96	62
Do	31	62	82	104	96	62
Do	32	434	574	728	672	434
Do	32A	434	574	728	672	434
Do	32B	434	574	728	672	434
Do	33	264	..	..	..	..
Do	34	72	..	..	..	..
Do	35	62	82	104	96	62
Do	36	62	82	104	96	62
Do	37	620	820	1,040	960	620
Do	38A	620	820	1,040	960	620
Do	38B	620	820	1,040	960	620
Do	39A	930	984	1,040	1,072	496
Do	39B	62	82	104	96	62
Do	40A	2,232	3,744	3,456	3,456	2,232
Do	40B	2,322	3,744	3,456	3,456	2,232
Do	41A	496	..	..	..	..
Do	41B	496	..	..	..	..
Do	42A	..	328	416	384	248
Do	42B	..	328	416	384	248
Do	43	62	82	104	96	62
Do	44	62	82	104	96	62

III. Miscellaneous Sorting Forms

1(a)	..	500,000	..	..	..	..
1(b)	..	..	560,000	580,000	320,000	300,000
2(a)	..	62,000	..	..	..	..
2(b)	..	..	1,640	2,086	1,920	1,240

APPENDIX VII—contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Form	Central Compilation Unit	Urban Tabulation Office	Divisional Tabulation Office Bangalore (Rural)	Divisional Tabulation Office, Mysore (Rural)	Divisional Tabulation Office, Belgaum (Rural)	Divisional Tabulation Office, Gulbarga (Rural)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV. Table Forms -							
	Primary Census Abstract	40,000	6,000	2,000	2,500	1,000	1,000
	Table A I ..	500	..	..	..	..	..
	Do A II ..	200	..	..	..	..	..
	Do A III ..	200	..	..	..	..	..
	Do A IV ..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B I ..	200	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B II ..	500	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B III Part A	50	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B III Part B	50	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B IV Part A	200	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B IV Part B	200	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B IV Part C	200	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B V ..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B IV ..	200	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B VII Part A	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B VII Part B	300	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B VIII Part A	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B VIII Part B	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do B IX	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do C II ..	200	..	..	..	..	..
	Do C III Part A	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do C III Part B	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do C IV ..	300	..	..	..	..	..
	Do C V ..	500	..	..	..	..	..
	Do C VI ..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..
	Do C VII ..	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do C VIII ..	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do D I ..	50	..	..	..	..	..
	Do D II ..	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do D III ..	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do D III A ..	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do D IV ..	150	..	..	..	..	..
	Do D V ..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Do D VI ..	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do E I ..	500	..	..	..	..	..
	Do E II ..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
	Do E III ..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Do E IV ..	500	..	..	..	..	..
	Do E V ..	500	..	..	..	..	..
	Do SCT I Part A	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do SCT I Part B	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do SCT II Part A	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do SCT II Part B	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do SCT III Part A(i)	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do SCT III Part A(ii)	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do SCT III Part B(i)	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do SCT III Part B(ii)	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do SCT IV Part A	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do SCT IV Part B	50	..	..	..	..	..
	Do SC I	50	..	..	..	..	..
	Do ST I	100	..	..	..	..	..
	Do ST IX	50	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX VII—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Name of Form	Central Compilation Unit	Urban Tabulation Office	Divisional Tabulation Office, Bangalore (Rural)	Divisional Tabulation Office, Mysore (Rural)	Divisional Tabulation Office, Belgaum (Rural)	Divisional Tabulation Office, Gulbarga (Rural)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Housing Compilation Sheets :							
No. 1	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
No. 2	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
No. 3	..	30,000	..	..	..	..	..
No. 4	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
No. 5	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Special Migrants' Tables :							
Sorter's Ticket No.	1 ..	300	..	..	..	..	..
Do	2 ..	300	..	..	..	..	..
Do	3 ..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
Do	4 ..	7,500	..	..	..	..	..
Do	5 ..	60,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do	6 ..	60,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do	7 ..	100,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do	8 ..	25,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do	9 ..	20,000	..	..	..	..	..
Compiler's Posting Statement	1	200	..	..	..	..	..
Do	2	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do	3	500	..	..	..	..	..
Do	4	20,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do	5	100,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do	6	100,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do	7	30,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do	8	30,500	..	..	..	..	..
Do	9	30,500	..	..	..	..	..
Do	10	10,00	..	..	..	..	..
Do	11	10,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do	12	20,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do	13	20,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do	14	80,000	..	..	..	..	..
Special Migrants Table	I	100	..	..	..	..	..
	II	25	..	..	..	..	..
	III		..	..	..	..	..
	IV	12,000	..	..	..	..	..
	V	12,000	..	..	..	..	..
	VI	12,000	..	..	..	..	..
	VII	12,000	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Blank table forms have been used for consolidating the figures obtained from the Compiler's Posting Statements before the actual figures were posted to the Tables in their final form.

APPENDIX VIII

Average norms attained for each sorter's tickets in each of the Regional Tabulation Offices

REGIONAL TABULATION OFFICES					
Sl. No.	Sorter's Ticket No.	RURAL		URBAN	
		Average out - turn per day per sorter	Standard out-turn on which payment of bonus was made	Average out-turn per day per sorter	Standard out-turn on which payment of bonus was made
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1	1,500	No bonus was paid	1,500	No bonus was paid
2.	2	1,500	..	1,500	..
3.	3	15,00	..	1,500	..
4.	4	..	..	1,500	..
5.	5(a)	..	..	3,000	..
6.	5(b)	4,000	..	..	..
7.	6	..	..	3,000	..
8.	7	5,000	..	5,000	..
9	8	5,000	..	5,000	..
10	9	2,000	..	2,000	..
11.	10	2,000	..	2,000	..
12.	11	6,000	..	6,000	..
12.	12	6,000	..	6,000	..
14.	13	3,000	..	3,000	..
15.	14	3,000	..	3,000	..
16.	15	5,000	..	5,000	..
17.	16(a)	..	..	3,000	..
18.	16(b)	5,000	..	..	..
19.	17	2,500	..	2,500	..
20.	18	2,000	..	2,000	..
21.	19	5,000	..	5,000	..
22.	19(a)	1,000	..	1,000	..
23.	20	..	..	1,500	..
24.	21	5,000	..	5,000	..
25.	22	2,500	..	2,500	..
26.	23	3,000	..	3,000	..
27.	24	1,500	..	1,500	..
28.	25(a)	..	..	3,000	..
29.	25(b)	3,000	..	..	..
30.	26	3,000	..	3,000	..
31.	27	3,000	..	3,000	..
32.	28	3,000	..	3,000	..
33.	29	3,000	..	3,000	..

A P P E N D I X

Progress of Sorting in each of the Regional Tabulation Offices, Bangalore Rural.

	Number of slips sorted for tickets										
	1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10
Up to the end of March 1961 ..											
Up to the end of April 1961 ..											
Up to the end of May 1961 ..		547,603	547,603	547,603							
Up to the end of June 1961 ..		1,225,217	1,219,060	1,219,386							
Up to the end of July 1961 ..		2,835,892	2,825,349	2,803,125							
Up to the end of August 1961 ..		4,276,428	4,276,428	4,276,428		348,678					
		(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)							
Up to the end of September 1961						4,276,428		209,975			
						(Completed)					
Up to the end of October 1961 ..								3,933,799	3,083,186	40,771	14,246
Up to the end of November 1961								4,276,428	4,276,428	213,884	124,562
								(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)
Up to the end of December 1961											
Up to the end of January 1962 ..											
Up to the end of February 1962 ..											
Up to the end of March 1962 ..											
Total	4,276,428	4,276,428	4,276,428	4,276,428	4,276,428	4,276,428	4,276,428	4,276,428	4,276,428	213,884	124,562

APPENDIX IX—*contd.*

	11	12	13	14	15	16(a)	16(b)	17	18	19	19(a)
Up to the end of March 1961 ..											
Up to the end of April 1961 ..											
Up to the end of May 1961 ..											
Up to the end of June 1961 ..											
Up to the end of July 1961 ..											
Up to the end of August 1961 ..											
Up to the end of September 1961 ..											
Up to the end of October 1961 ..	20,898	2,140	6,859	5,824	393,474		386,359	2,996,874	648,769	66,757	
Up to the end of November 1961 [1,859,452]		116,375	192,559	269,928	1,809,218						
Up to the end of December 1961	1,862,496	124,562	2,13,884	3,38,446	2,075,163		2,075,163	4,276,428	3,784,545	2,050,400	1,559,588
	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)		(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)
Up to the end of January 1962 ..									4,276,428	4,276,428	4,276,428
									(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)
Up to the end of February 1962 ..											
Up to the end of March 1962 ..											
Total	1,862,496	124,562	213,884	338,446	2,075,163		2,075,163	4,276,428	4,276,428	4,276,428	4,276,428

APPENDIX IX—concl'd.

Period	20	21	22	23	24	25	25(a)	26	27	28	29
Up to the end of March 1961 ..											
Up to the end of April 1961 ..											
Up to the end of May 1961 ..											
Up to the end of June 1961 ..											
Up to the end of July 1961 ..											
Up to the end of August 1961 ..											
Up to the end of September 1961 ..											
Up to the end of October 1961 ..											
Up to the end of November 1961 ..											
Up to the end of December 1961 ..		2,129,854	959,367	266,623	242,996	98,059	45,011	83,853	385	351	
Up to the end of January 1962 ..		4,276,428	4,276,428	893,990	893,990	893,990	889,387	889,387	4,603	4,603	
		(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	
Up to the end of February 1962 ..											
Up to the end of March 1962 ..											
Total		4,276,428	4,276,428	893,990	893,990	893,990	889,387	889,387	4,603	4,603	4,603

APPENDIX IX

Progress of Sorting in each of the Regional Tabulation Offices.

BELGAUM RURAL.

Period	Number of Slips sorted for tickets											
	1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10	
Up to the end of March 1961 ..												
Up to the end of April 1961 ..												
Up to the end of May 1961 ..	1,356,685	1,247,314	227,144									
Up to the end of June 1961 ..	2,592,753	2,590,961	1,598,654									
Up to the end of July 1961 ..	4,309,719	4,251,940	3,788,402									
Up to the end of August 1961 ..	4,967,537	4,967,537	4,967,537			1,703,928		40,003				
	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)			(Completed)						
Up to the end of September 1961						4,967,537		4,228,727	2,959,501	114,108		32,338
						(Completed)						
Up to the end of October 1961 ..								4,880,830	4,802,458	233,431		116,854
Up to the end of November 1961								4,967,537	4,901,902	254,019		13,574
								(Completed)				
Up to the end of December 1961 ..									4,967,537	270,708		142,007
									(Completed)	(Completed)		
Up to the end of January 1962 ..											146,471	
											(Completed)	
Up to the end of February 1962 ..												
Up to the end of March 1962 ..												
Total ..	4,967,537	4,967,537	4,967,537	4,967,537	4,967,537	4,967,537	4,967,537	4,967,537	4,967,537	270,708		146,471

APPENDIX IX—contd.

Period	Number of slips Sorted for tickets												
	11	12	13	14	15	16(a)	17	18	19	19(a)			
Up to the end of March 1961 ..													
Up to the end of April 1961 ..													
Up to the end of May 1961 ..													
Up to the end of June 1961 ..													
Up to the end of July 1961 ..													
Up to the end of August 1961 ..													
Up to the end of September 1961	363,731	14,294	44,111	43,129	735,573	185,728	112,271						
Up to the end of October 1961 ..	1,716,618	101,580	194,035	246,786	2,442,841	582,794	2,541,660	509,600	403,552				22,736
Up to the end of November 1961	1,917,750	131,821	245,230	357,525	2,634,877	582,432	4,837,912	4,168,228	2,062,515				1,265,821
Up to the end of December 1961	1,920,363	140,413	257,017	393,474	2,669,273	2,669,273	4,967,537	4,967,532	4,409,254				2,034,506
	(Completed)				(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)				
Up to the end of January 1962 ..		146,471	270,708	417,708					4,967,537				4,967,537
		(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)					(Completed)				(Completed)
Up to the end of February 1962 ..													
Up to the end of March 1962 ..													
Total ..	1,920,363	146,471	270,708	417,708	2,669,273	2,669,273	4,967,537	4,967,537	4,967,537				4,967,537

APPENDIX IX—concld.

Period	Number of Slip Sorted for Tickets											
	20	21	22	23	24	25(a)	25(b)	26	27	28	29	
Up to the end of March 1961 ..												
Up to the end of April 1961 ..												
Up to the end of May 1961 ..												
Up to the end of June 1961 ..												
Up to the end of July 1961 ..												
Up to the end of August 1961 ..												
Up to the end of September 1961												
Up to the end of October 1961 ..	22,736											
Up to the end of November 1961	2,681,061	1,068,929	81,742	55,184	47,838	23,431	45,282	43,673	43,431			
Up to the end of December 1961...	4,967,537	4,967,537	413,436	411,190	377,270	31,103	175,106	52,304	35,277			
	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)			
Up to the end of January 1962 ..			467,667	467,667	467,667	175,106	66,498	66,498	66,498			
			(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)			
Up to the end of February 1962..												
Up to the end of March 1962 ..												
Total	4,967,537	4,967,537	467,667	467,667	467,667	175,106	175,106	66,498	66,498			

APPENDIX IX

Progress of Sorting in each of the Regional Tabulation offices

GULBARGA RURAL

Period	Number of Slips Sorted for Tickets										
	1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10
Up to the end of March 1961 ..											
Up to the end of April 1961 ..											
Up to the end of May 1961 ..	25,566	25,566	25,566								
Up to the end of June 1961 ..	865,269	865,269	865,269	869,269							
Up to the end of July 1961 ..	2,195,773	2,195,773	2,195,773	2,195,773	2,195,773						
Up to the end of August 1961 ..	3,386,211	3,386,211	3,386,211	3,386,211	3,386,211						
Up to the end of September 1961	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	689,687					
Up to the end of October 1961 ..	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	3,353,132	2,178,313	312,311			
Up to the end of November 1961						3,403,984	3,403,984	3,208,971	177,928	109,489	
Up to the end of December 1961						(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	3,403,984	201,938	120,981
Up to the end of January 1962 ..									(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)
Up to the end of February 1962 ..											
Up to the end of March 1962 ..											
Total	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	201,938	120,981	120,981

APPENDIX IX—contd.

Period	Number of Slips Sorted for Tickets											
	11	12	13	14	15	16(a)	16(b)	17	18	19	19(a)	
Up to the end of March 1961 ..												
Up to the end of April 1961 ..												
Up to the end of June 1961 ..												
Up to the end of July 1961 ..												
Up to the end of August 1961 ..												
Up to the end of September 1961												
Up to the end of October 1961 ..					27,453							
Up to the end of November 1961	1,245,438	83,842	257,962	198,773	1,488,301	485	2,013,673	272,268	37,153			
Up to the end of December 1961	1,343,471	120,981	201,938	322,920	1,737,496	682	3,141,370	2,588,243	285,403	45,606		
Up to the end of January 1962 ..	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)
Up to the end of February 1962 ..						1,737,496	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984
Up to the end of March 1962 ..						(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)
Total	1,343,471	120,981	201,938	322,920	1,737,496	1,737,496	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984	3,403,984

APPENDIX IX—*concl.*

Period	Number of Slips Sorted for Tickets											
	20	21	22	23	24	25(a)	25(b)	26	27	28	29	
Up to the end of March 1961 ..												
Up to the end of April 1961												
Up to the end of May 1961												
Up to the end of June 1961 ..												
Up to the end of July 1961 ..												
Up to the end of August 1961 ..												
Up to the end of September 1961												
Up to the end of October 1961 ..												
Up to the end of November 1961..												
Up to the end of December 1961 ..		15,000										
Up to the end of January 1962 ..		1,702,999	719,783	14,991	13,150		11,945	23	8,094	158	153	
Up to the end of February 1962 ..		3,403,984	3,403,984	500,538	500,538	500,538	500,538	178,402	178,402	2,705	2,705	
		(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)
Up to the end of March 1962 ..												
Total ..	3,403,98	43,403,984	500,538	500,538	500,538	500,538	500,538	178,402	178,402	2,705	2,705	

APPENDIX IX

Progress of Sorting in each of the Regional Tabulation offices

MYSORE RURAL

Period	1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10
Up to the end of May 1961 ..	1,734,149	1,734,149	1,734,149								
Up to the end of June 1961 ..	3,855,261	3,855,261	3,855,261								
Up to the end of July 1961 ..	5,700,133	5,700,133	5,700,133								
Up to the end of August 1961 ..	5,672,330	5,672,330	5,672,330		4,353,562		4,353,562	4,353,562	3,680,090	178,278	19,819
Up to the end of September 1961											
Up to the end of October 1961 ..											
Up to the end of November 1961											
Up to the end of December 1961											
Up to the end of January 1962 ..											
Up to the end of February 1962 ..											
Up to the end of March 1962 ..											
Total	5,672,330	5,672,330	5,672,330	5,672,330	5,672,330	5,672,330	5,672,330	5,672,330	5,672,330	503,221	136,177

APPENDIX IX (contd.)

Period	11	12	13	14	15	16(a)	16(b)	17	18	19	19(a)
Up to the end of May 1961 ..											
Up to the end of June 1961 -											
Up to the end of July 1961 -											
Up to the end of August 1961 -	548,113	3,902	21,776	13,664	827,973	98	187,076				
Up to the end of September 1961	1,772,382	58,141	269,689	243,793	2,478,558	8,706	4,282,343	1,786,031	287,874	4,727	
Up to the end of October 1961 ..	1,931,255	95,839	420,060	452,960	2,773,163	8,706	5,089,037	4,204,867	1,316,470	33,714	
Up to the end of November 1961	2,114,048	136,177	498,488	607,386	2,952,183	8,728	5,621,086	5,451,557	1,767,708	123,834	
	(Completed)	(Completed)			(Completed)						
Up to the end of December 1961 ..			503,221	636,375		2,952,183	(Completed) (Completed)	5,672,330	5,672,330	5,672,330	127,334
			(Completed)	(Completed)				(Completed) (Completed)	(Completed) (Completed)	(Completed)	
Up to the end of January 1962 ..											6,672,330
											(Completed)
Up to the end of February 1962 ..											
Up to the end of March 1962 ..											
Total	2,114,048	136,177	503,221	636,375	2,952,183	2,952,183	2,952,183	5,672,330	5,672,330	5,672,330	5,672,330

APPENDIX IX—contd.

Period	20	21	22	23	24	25(a)	25(b)	26	27	28	29
Up to the end of May 1961											
Up to the end of June 1961											
Up to the end of July 1961											
Up to the end of August 1961											
Up to the end of September 1961		320,010	27,867	1,989							
Up to the end of October 1961		1,856,578	458,441	16,302	7,972	1,814			1,306	508	508
Up to the end of November 1961		5,374,499	4,809,071	312,148	236,976	154,613	5,575	36,079	4,939	3,961	3,961
Up to the end of December 1961		5,603,619	5,603,619	721,655	703,502	670,397	134,078	272,476	84,704	37,98	
Up to the end of January 1962		5,672,330	5,672,330	765,585	765,585	765,585	296,354	296,354	88,629	88,629	88,629
		(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)
Up to the end of February 1962											
Up to the end of March 1962											
Total		5,672,330	5,672,330	765,585	765,585	765,585	296,354	296,354	88,629	88,629	88,629

APPENDIX IX

Progress of Sorting in each of Regional Tabulation offices Urban

Period	1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10
Up to the end of May 1961 ..	55,678	55,678	55,678	55,678							
Up to the end of June 1961 ..	298,918	298,788	298,187	301,508							
Up to the end of July 1961 ..	2,542,032	2,531,482	2,526,964	2,484,990							
Up to the end of August 1961 ..	5,266,493	5,266,493	5,266,493	2,648,608	505,323		27,921	105,028			
Up to the end of September 1961				5,266,493	4,013,515		456,053	2,451,062	1,886,745	49,142	8,234
				(Completed)							
Up to the end of October 1961 ..				5,266,493	5,266,493		861,539	4,780,618	4,024,714	493,574	77,716
				(Completed)	(Completed)						
Up to the end of November 1961							883,533	5,266,493	5,266,493	1,000,723	189,843
							(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)
Up to the end of December 1961											
Up to the end of January 1962 ..											
Up to the end of February 1962..											
Up to the end of March 1962 ..											
Total	5,266,493	5,266,493	5,266,493	5,266,493	5,266,493		883,533	5,266,493	5,266,493	1,241,599	189,843

APPENDIX IX—contd.

Progress of Sorting in each of Regional Tabulation offices Urhan

Period	11	12	13	14	15	16(a)	16(b)	17	18	19	19(e)
Up to the end of May 1961 ..											
Up to the end of June 1961 ..											
Up to the end of July 1961 ..											
Up to the end of August 1961 ..											
Up to the end of September 1961	55,296				1,043,078	3,384		271,865			
Up to the end of October 1961 ..	170,224	62,765	261,567	213,106	2,449,517	12,284		1,872,728	902,784	127,226	7,361
Up to the end of November 1961	317,414	154,423	959,046	976,582	3,405,605	3,405,605		4,304,465	3,254,782	372,768	46,481
	(Completed)				(Completed)						
Up to the end of December 1961	189,843	(Completed)	1,241,599	1,431,422				5,266,493	5,149,398	1,384,536	167,849
			(Completed)	(Completed)				(Completed)			(Completed)
Up to the end of January 1962 ..									5,266,493	5,266,493	
									(Completed)	(Completed)	
Up to the end of February 1962 ..											
Up to the end of March 1962 ..											
Total	317,414	189,843	1,241,599	1,431,422	3,405,605	3,405,605		5,266,493	5,266,493	5,266,493	167,849

APPENDIX IX—contd.

Progress of Sorting in each of Regional Tabulation offices Urban

Period	20	21	22	23	24	25(a)	25(b)	26	27	28	29
Up to the end of March 1961 ..											
Up to the end of April 1961 ..											
Up to the end of May 1961 ..											
Up to the end of June 1961 ..											
Up to the end of July 1961 ..											
Up to the end of August 1961 ..											
Up to the end of September 1961											
Up to the end of October 1961 ..	2,697	91,278	6,725								
Up to the end of November 1961	112,122	1,943,357	1,609,887	88,654	91,221	82,114		5,829	47,965	6,531	2,703
Up to the end of December 1961	1,187,146	5,137,841	5,063,155	381,169	341,856	303,844		96,652	243,341	79,614	33,459
Up to the end of January 1962 ..	1,234,866	5,266,493	5,266,493	502,261	502,261	502,261		246,952	246,952	110,486	110,486
	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)		(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)
Up to the end of February 1962..											
Up to the end of March 1962 ..											
Total	1 234,866	5,266,493	5,266,493	502,261	502,261	502,261		246,952	246,952	110,486	110,486

APPENDIX IX

Progress of Sorting in each of the Regional Tabulation offices All Divisions

Period	Number of Slips Sorted for Tickets										
	1	2	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6	7	8	9	10
Up to the end of May 1961 ..	3,719,681	3,719,681	3,719,681	55,678							
Up to the end of June 1961 ..	8,837,418	8,827,239	7,820,757	301,508							
Up to the end of July 1961 ..	17,583,549	17,504,682	7,1014,397	2,484,990							
Up to the end of August 1961 ..	23,568,999	23,568,999	23,568,999	2,648,608	505,323	6,406,168	27,921	4,498,593	3,680,090	178,278	19,819
Up to the end of September 1961	23,586,772	23,586,772	23,586,772	5,266,493	4,013,515	18,202,044	456,053	14,374,823	10,301,553	481,543	114,567
	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)						
Up to the end of October 1961 ..					5,266,493	18,269,427	861,539	21,368,854	17,847,920	1,172,215	322,472
					(Completed)						
Up to the end of November 1961					18,320,279	883,533	23,586,772	23,326,124	2,149,775	695,812	
					(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)				
Up to the end of December 1961 ..						23,586,772	2,431,350	713,570			
						(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)			
Up to the end of January 1961 ..							718,034	(Completed)			
							(Completed)				
Up to the end of February 1961 ..											
Up to the end of March 1962 ..											
Total	23,586,772	23,586,772	23,586,772	5,266,493	2,266,493	18,320,279	883,533	23,586,772	23,586,772	2,431,350	718,034

APPENDIX IX—*contd.*

Progress of Sorting in each of the Regional Tabulation offices All Divisions

Period	Number of Slips Sorted for Tickets											
	11	12	13	14	15	16(a)	16(b)	17	18	19	19(a)	
Up to the end of May 1961 ..												
Up to the end of June 1961 ..												
Up to the end of July 1961 ..												
Up to the end of August 1961 ..	548,113	3,902	21,776	13,664	82,973	98	187,076					
Up to the end of September 1961	2,191,409	72,435	313,800	286,922	4,284,662	3,384	194,454	4,666,479	1,786,031	287,874	4,727	
Up to the end of October 1961 ..	3,839,058	262,324	882,521	918,676	8,086,448	12,284	541,500	9,503,425	5,617,251	1,847,248	63,811	
Up to the end of November 1961	7,454,102	711,796	2,153,285	2,410,194	12,290,184	3,405,605	977,554	19,774,010	13,795,604	4,306,901	1,436,136	
Up to the end of December 1961.	7,557,792	711,796	2,417,659	3,122,637	12,839,720	(Completed)	7,697,301	23,324,158	22,162,053	13,801,923	3,934,883	
Up to the end of January 1962 ..		718,034	2,431,350	3,146,871			9,434,115	23,586,772	23,586,772	23,586,772	23,586,772	
Up to the end of February 1962..		(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)			(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	
Up to the end of March 1962 ..												
Total ..	7,557,792	718,034	2,431,350	3,146,871	12,839,720	3,405,605	9,434,115	23,586,772	23,586,772	23,586,772	23,586,772	23,586,772

APPENDIX IX—concl'd.

Progress of Sorting in each of the Regional Tabulation offices All Divisions

Period	Number of Slips Sorted for Tickets											
	20	21	22	23	24	25(a)	25(b)	26	27	28	29	
Up to the end of May 1961 ..												
Up to the end of June 1961 ..												
Up to the end of July 1961 ..												
Up to the end of August 1961 ..												
Up to the end of September 1961		320,010	27,867	1,989								
Up to the end of October 1961 ..	2,697	1,970,592	465,166	16,302	7,972	1,814	1,306	508	508			
Up to the end of November 1961	112,122	10,013,917	7,487,887	482,544	383,331	82,114	202,451	34,835	129,326	55,143	50,095	
Up to the end of December 1961 ..	1,187,146	19,541,850	17,313,961	1,797,874	1,712,874	303,844	1,157,671	306,867	782,870	217,163	107,222	
Up to the end of January 1962 ..	1,234,866	23,586,772	23,586,772	3,130,041	3,130,041	502,261	2,627,780	1,786,201	1,786,201	272,921	272,921	
	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)	(Completed)
Up to the end of February 1962 ..												
Up to the end of March 1962 ..												
Total ..	1,234,866	23,586,772	23,586,772	3,130,041	3,130,041	502,261	2,627,780	1,786,201	1,786,201	272,921	272,921	

APPENDIX X

List of important files documents and other records preserved till next Census

Sl. No.	Description	No. of file, etc.
1	2	3
1.	Tabulation of Housing Tables	Cen 2 TBS 60
2.	Hospital Maternity data	Cen 3 VST 59
3.	Enumeration of S. C. & S.T.	Cen 21 Misc 60
4.	Verification of list of Languages recorded in 1951	Cen 13 Misc. 60
5.	Comparison of P. C. A. figures	Cen 177 Misc. 61
6.	Preparation of town maps	Cen 3 CPO 60
7.	First Figures of 1961 Census—booklets supplied	Cen 251 Misc. 61
8.	Growth of population & National Income	Cen 16 Misc. 60
9.	Information on Cultivated Area	Cen 7 Sur 60
10.	Compilation of Area Figures	Cen 10 Sur 60
11.	Geographical area of the territories of the States as constituted under the S. R. Act 1956	Cen 1 GAS 60
12.	Territorial changes of Municipal Boundaries	Cen 27 Misc. 60
13.	National Classification of Occupations & Industries	Cen 179 Misc. 61
14.	Census 1961—Tabulation—Fixing of Norms regarding	Cen 184 Misc. 61
15.	Sorting of slips of villages selected for Socio Economic Survey	Cen 3 Sur 61
16.	Land Tenures in India (correspondence with Dr. Thorner)	1/42 Cen 59
17.	Local names of Land Tenures	Cen 12 Cpo 60
18.	Primary Education in Mysore	Cen 8 SUR 60
19.	Housing Reports	Cen 8 TBP 61
20.	Primary Census Abstracts—Receipts of	Cen 3 TBM 61
21.	1961 Census Publications	Cen 5 TBM 61
22.	Inclusion of Army Personnel in P.C.A.	4 TBM 61
23.	Sample Survey of Fertility of Ever married women	Cen 6 Sur 61
24.	Language and Religions of Mysore State for previous years	Cen 23 TMS 62
25.	List of places treated as towns in Madras and Hyderabad Areas of Mysore State in the earlier Censuses	Cen 9 CPO 60
26.	Fertility Survey Results of	Cen 2 SUR 64
27.	Forecast of 1961 population	Cen 97 Misc 64
28.	Fertility Survey — Drawing of Samples	Cen 2 SUR 63
29.	Sub-Classification of Industrial Towns	Cen 104 Misc. 64
30.	Cities & Towns and their functional characteristics	Cen 105 Misc. 63
31.	An intensive study of major cities Mechanical Tabulation of enumerated slips	Cen 126 Misc. 63
32.	Subject Index in Census Publications	Cen 89 Misc. 63
33.	1961 Census — Scientific & Technical Personnel Tables	Cen 27 Misc. 63
34.	Special Sorting for Migrants to Cities	Cen 1 TBW 62
35.	Recasting of D II Tables	Cen 1 PIA 59
36.	Local names of rights and interests in land	Cen 1 STS 62
37.	1961 Census — Household Schedules — Distribution of Households by size class — 50 acres and above	Cen 47 Misc. 63
38.	Local Names	Cen 5 TBN 62
39.	Formation of Town Groups	Cen 4 STS 62
40.	Housing Tables	Cen 2 TBS 61
41.	Report on Housing Tables	Cen 6008/ 62
42.	E. Series subsidiary Tables — Exchange of	Cen 2 TBS 62
43.	Tabulation of D Series	Cen 6 TBM 63
44.	Despatch of Special Tables	Cen 1 TBM 63
45.	Subsidiary Tables to Household Economic Tables — Preparation of	Cen 1 TBS 63
46.	SCT. Tables — Checking of	Cen 2 TBM 64
47.	Subsidiary Tables of B. Series — Despatch of	Cen 1 TBS 64
48.	Mechanical Tabulation of Sample Household Schedules — Receipt of Tables	Cen 2 TMS 63
49.	Subsidiary Tables — Recasting of figures of occupied houses as per 1951 Census	Cen 1 TBS 62
50.	1961 Census — Preparation of Inset Tables — Suggestions in the D.R.P.	Cen 00 TMS 62
51.	Talukwise Agricultural Statistics returns 1957-58 & 1958-59	
52.	Importance of Age at Marriage by Agarwala	
53.	Paper on Rising expectation of life in India by Sri S. P. Jain,	
54.	Notes for Chapter on Age	
55.	Statement for India	

APPENDIX XI

Actual expenditure incurred on the 1961 Census Operations under the prescribed heads of Account.

Head of Account	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
'A' SUPERINTENDENCE							
A1 Pay of Officers	17,938	29,788	30,802	54,748	31,015	1,64,291
A2 Pay of Establishment	8,760	31,565	50,456	41,859	48,276	1,80,916
A3 Allowances	500	10,188	18,672	15,022	11,172	13,069	68,623
A4 Other Charges	29,965	1,01,468	49,543	32,417	22,974	2,36,367
Total 'A' Superintendence	500	66,851	1,81,493	1,45,823	1,40,196	1,15,334	6,50,197
'B' ENUMERATION :							
B1 Pay of Establishment	1,56,305	..	243	1,56,548
B2 Allowances, etc.	16,215	1,70,775	..	544	1,87,534
B3 Hon. to Enumerators	3,06,722	4,99,323	4,461	409	8,10,915
Total 'B' Enumeration	3,22,937	8,26,403	4,461	1,196	11,54,997
'C' ABSTRACTION & COMPILATION :							
C1 Pay of Officers	9,867	33,968	19,951	22,507	86,293
C2 Pay of Establishment	44,534	12,47,191	2,18,432	1,16,185	16,26,342
C3 Allowances	10,132	61,687	63,775	34,849	1,70,443
C4 Other Charges	8,215	41,814	11,212	6,561	67,802
Total 'C' Abstraction	72,748	13,84,660	3,13,370	1,80,102	19,50,880
'D' PRINTING & STATIONERY	3,665	54,402	52,662	38,778	30,719	1,80,226
Grand Census Total	500	70,516	6,31,580	24,09,548	4,96,805	3,27,351	39,36,300

APPENDIX XII

Extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Divisional Deputy Superintendents held in the chambers of the Superintendent of Census Operations on 20-5-1961 at 12 noon.

Suggestions were invited about topics that could be brought for clarification at the regional Conference at Trivandrum. The subject that generally found favour or such a discussion was the one relating to the order in which villages should be entered in the Primary Census Abstract. The consensus of opinion at the meeting on this subject, however, was that the English alphabetical order for the Revenue Firka or Hobli would be the most appropriate and suitable order to be followed.

Preparation of Household Economic & Household Population Tables :

The Registrar General has arranged for the mechanical tabulation at Poona of the Household Schedules of Mysore for the preparation of Household Economic and Household Size and composition tables. As a preliminary to sending these records to Poona the extraction from these scheduled of information for the P.C.A. such as number of occupied houses, number of households, institutional population, etc., would be necessary. The Superintendent of Census Operations informed the Deputy Superintendents that the Registrar General had desired sending before the end of May 1961 the Household Schedules of at least one District to Poona for which Belgaum had been chosen already and that arrangements should be made to send one district every fortnight thereafter. The following programme for the despatch of records to Poona consistently with the instructions of the Registrar General was therefore drawn up :

Sl. No.	Name of District	District of despatch
1.	North Kanara ..	15-6-1961
2.	Bijapur ..	1-7-1961
3.	Chikmagalur ..	15-7-1961
4.	Coorg ..	31-7-1961
5.	Hassan ..	15-8-1961
6.	Dharwar ..	31-8-1961
7.	Tumkur & Bidar ..	15-9-1961
8.	All other Districts ..	30-9-1961

The forms and procedure suggested by the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore in regard to the preliminary verification of slips was considered and it was generally the opinion that this rather elaborate review may be confined to a few important omissions only. The Superintendent of Census Operations, however, stated that though he would not insist on the other Divisional Officers to do such a check, he would, however, circulate the form and the letter to them.

Post Enumeration Check - Review of Progress :

The review of the progress of Post Enumeration Check was next taken up. The Deputy Superintendent, Belgaum mentioned that the Verification Officers were making the common mistake of counting the ghost entries as omissions and over enumeration. The Superintendent of Census Operations informed that the treating of ghost entries either as over or under enumeration was patently wrong, and the fundamental fact which needs to be imbibed was that these ghost entries purposefully inserted to test the veracity of the check ought to be treated as cancelled, and they are not to find an inclusion while the P.E.C. forms are filled up.

The Deputy Superintendent, Mysore pointed out that the Divisional Deputy Superintendents had no means of knowing the progress of P.E.C. as they were not going round to check this work though the Charge Superintendents and Verification Officers had been fully briefed by them for satisfactorily accomplishing this task.

The Superintendent of Census Operations observed that there was undue delay in getting through the Post Enumeration Check. It was pointed out by the Deputy Superintendents that this delay was mainly due to the fact the District Census Officers and Tahsildars were not prepared to take up this work earlier as it was the end of the financial year and also as they were busy with the cattle census work. Delay caused by the State Government Press in printing the forms also contributed to some extent to this result. It was stressed by the Superintendent of Census Operations that this work should be completed by the end of June 1961.

The experience of preparing the preliminary Sorter's Tickets 1-3 in the Divisional Offices and the special difficulties requiring solution were discussed. One of the points raised was whether coding for industries and occupations will have to be done at the pad stage or just before taking up the preparation of Sorter's Ticket No. 3. Since, some of the Deputy Superintendents have not done the coding at the pad stage, it was generally agreed that there was no objection to coding being done after Sorter's Ticket 3. To make the work easy the following order of coding was suggested :

(1) The Non-workers (2) The Cultivators (3) Agricultural Labourers, and then the others who would be determined with reference to the 1st digit of the Industrial and Occupational codes. It was considered desirable that the coding should be done by the Supervisors both in the urban and rural tabulation offices so that the Sorter's discretion may be limited.

The Superintendent of Census Operations mentioned some of the mistakes that he was able to notice while sorting certain slips. One such common mistake noticed by him was that certain Castes not declared as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in the President's Order were entered as S. C. or S. T. on the enumeration slips by the enumerator evidently for the reason that such castes find a place in the list of backward classes notified by the State Government. It was therefore his view that some method should be devised by which such errors could be detected and eliminated at the stage of preparing the Primary Census Abstract. One method suggested was that the number of slips pertaining to S. C. and S. T. being small, their total under each category be noted on the back of the Sorter's Ticket No. 1. At the time of filling up the P. C. A. the entries made on the back of Sorter's Ticket 1 would be checked by a responsible official not lower in rank than a Supervisor with reference to the President's Order, and deletions of wrong entries in the slips detected as a result of such a check effected by him with consequential and necessary transfers of entries in the other tables also.

The Deputy Superintendent, Belgaum incidentally wanted to know the industrial coding for flower-garland makers. After scanning the printed 'Industrial Code,' it was ultimately decided to bring this industry under Code No. 399.

Collection of villagewise/blockwise area figures for incorporation in P. C. A.

It was considered not practicable to have area figures for Blocks in urban areas. Since the P. C. A. provides for noting information in respect of areas of towns only, it was considered not necessary to collect blockwise area figures in urban areas.

As regards area figures of villages, it was felt that it would be easy to have them at least for the old Mysore, Bombay and Hyderabad areas from the Survey and Settlement Department.

It was however, emphasised by the Superintendent of Census Operations that while noting the area of villages and towns, special care will have to be exercised to ascertain areas of parts of revenue villages included within the municipal limits of towns, or other statutory local bodies and show against the village only the net area.

It was also decided that the P. C. A.'s for each taluk as and when completed should be sent to the Central Office there was such demand for information contained in it particularly from the Election Commission in respect of the figures of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in view of the impending General Elections.

**Extract from the proceedings of the Second Meeting of the Divisional Deputy Superintendents of
Census Operations held in the chambers of the Superintendent of Census Operations on 28-6-1961
at 12 noon.**

Some of the Deputy Superintendents brought to notice that the sanctioned strength based on house list population falls short of admissible strength as per provisional totals and wanted to know if they could fill up these posts. The Superintendent of Census Operations informed that sanction of additional appointments of Sorters could be considered only when the number sanctioned falls short of the admissible strength by at least 10%.

Fixing daily out-turn of work in respect of Sorter's Tickets 1-3

The point whether it is necessary to have a separate term for box-making was discussed. The Superintendent of Census Operations suggested that the same team should be entrusted with S.T.'s 1, 2 and 3 and box-making also and each team should be given only 2-3 charges. The Deputy Superintendent, Mysore, reported to Superintendent of Census Operations that sorting and coding are being done simultaneously in his Divisional Office as coding is done before S.T.'s 3 and that it may not be possible for the teams of Office to show the same out-turn as teams which deal with slips coded before breaking up the pads. He also informed the Superintendent of Census Operations that the slips should be counted and the number tallied with Primary Census Abstract before box-making. The Superintendent of Census Operations clarified that it is not necessary to count slips before sorting the bundles into boxes as they would be counted while making bundles of 100 each after sorting into boxes. The Superintendent of Census Operations told the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore, that if there is any discrepancy, the slips may be distributed village wise and the mistakes rectified. The Census Superintendent clarified that the P.C.A. should be written up only after S.T.'s 3 is completed, and that one copy should be sent to the Central Office and the other copy retained in the Divisional Office.

The Deputy Superintendents were informed that S.T.'s 5(a), 5(b), 6, 7 and 8 are under print and the same would be sent immediately they are received from the Press. The Deputy Superintendent (Urban) suggested that a copy of the "Instructions to Sorters" published by Andhra Pradesh Government may be got printed and distributed to Tabulation Offices. The Superintendents of Census Operations however, wanted the draft to be sent for approval before printing. The Census Superintendent read out the out-turn of work fixed for Sorters by Madhya Pradesh and Madras Government. After some discussions, the out-turn was fixed at 1,500 slips (1-3) per Sorter per day.

Penalty :— The Census Superintendent read out the penalty fixed by the Madras Government. The Deputy Superintendents were not, however, agreeable to impose such severe penalties for failure to give the maximum fixed for each sorter. But it was suggested instead that for each mistake 5 slips should be deducted out of those sorted and if the out-turn of a sorter in a month, falls short of the quota by more than one day's work, the salary for the number of days short may be cut and if the same is repeated for three successive months, their services may be terminated. As regards the Compiler Checkers and Supervisors, the Deputy Superintendents opined that they may be demoted if they do not reach the standard fixed. The Census Superintendent did not agree with this suggestion because their reversion would cost only a loss of Rs. 20 which is not adequate. In these cases also if the performance falls short of the standard fixed consecutively for 3 months, their services also should be terminated as in the case of Sorters.

**Extract from the proceedings of the third meeting of the Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations held
on 22 August 1961 in the chambers of the Superintendent of Census Operations in Mysore, Bangalore.**

Progress of Sorting.— The Superintendent brought to the notice of the Deputy Superintendents, that the Circulars and Instructions issued by the Head Office and the Registrar General are not being followed strictly in some of the Tabulation Offices. He requested the Deputy Superintendents to circulate all such Instructions among the Tabulation Officer, Tabulation Assistants and Statistical Assistant and obtain their signature if it is not possible to make out copies for distribution.

The Superintendent referred to the progress of sorting done by the Mysore Tabulation Office which has prepared consolidated S. T. 3 for each charge. He requested the other Deputy Superintendents to follow also to prepare a consolidated S. T. 3 for each charge and send one set to the Central Office for being bound District-wise and arranged according to Location Code.

Progress of Coding.— There is no uniformity in coding even amongst the members of the same team in the Tabulation Office. He pointed that most of the Deputy Superintendents have not even read the Instructions for Industrial Coding. There are some elementary checks to find out the consistency between Occupational coding and Industrial coding. He therefore suggested that one of the intelligent Supervisors may be entrusted with the scrutiny of all the slips in group III to IX to check the coding. He may also prepare a list of codes given showing description of work, and code assigned both under industry and under occupation.

Fixation of Norms.— The Superintendent felt the necessity of fixing up of the norms for sorting to keep up the uniformity in all the Tabulation Offices. It was therefore decided that the norms for S. T.'s 5–12 as shown in Annexure 'A' should be achieved by every Sorter.

Penalty.— The Superintendent suggested that the Deputy Superintendents should compare the time taken by each Sorter during the month with the time admissible as per the norms fixed and if it is found that the time taken exceeds the admissible time by less than half a day, the deficiency may be ignored. If the time taken exceeds the admissible time by half a day or more but does not exceed it by more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, the Sorter concerned will not be entitled to any leave during the succeeding month.

If the time taken exceeds the admissible time by more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ days pay will have to be cut as follows :

<i>Excess of time taken over time admissible</i>	..	..	<i>No. of days for which pay should be cut</i>
More than $1\frac{1}{2}$ days but less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ days	..	..	2 days
More than $2\frac{1}{2}$ days but less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ days	..	..	3 days
More than $3\frac{1}{2}$ days but less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ days	..	..	4 days
More than $4\frac{1}{2}$ days but less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ days	..	..	5 days

Sorters who take more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ days over time admissible do not deserve to continue in service.

The cut in pay may be effected during the month succeeding that to which the deficiency relates. If during the first 20 days of such succeeding month, the deficiency is made up/ the cut will be waived.

Supply of forms to S. T. s.— It was agreed that the distribution of Sorter's Tickets and Compilers Posting Statements to each of the Tabulation Offices as given in the Annexure 'B' will be made as and when the material is received from the Government Press.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Fixation of Norms for sorting

S. T. No.	Description of the Ticket	Norms (No. of slips) per day			
		Rural		Urban	
5 (a)	Age-group + Educational standard :				
	Illiterate .. ..	..	..	3,000	or 3,000
	Literate .. ..	..	..	2,000	combined
					slips.
5 (b)	Age-group + Educational Standard :				
	Illiterate	5,000	} or 4,000	..	..
	Literate	2,500	} combined		
					slips.
6	III to IX only :				
	Occupational Division + Literacy :				
	Illiterate .. ..	..	..	..	do
	Literate .. ..	..	..	..	..
7	Age-group + Marital status :	..	5,000	..	5,000
8	Single Year Age returns .. ..	..	5,000	..	5,000
9	III, V to IX only :				
	Major Group + Emp. status .. ..	..	2,000	..	2,000
10	IV only :				
	Major Group + Emp. status .. ..	..	2,000	..	2,000
11	I and II only :				
	Principal work + Sec. Work .. ..	..	6,000	..	6,000
12	IV only :				
	Household Industry + Sec. Work .. ..	..	6,000	..	6,000

ANNEXURE ' B '

Distribution of Sorter's Tickets and Compiler's Posting Statements to Tabulation Offices

S.T. or C.P.S.'S	No.	Number of copies				
		Urban Unit, Bangalore	Rural Unit			
			Bangalore	Gulbarga	Belgaum	Mysore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S.T.	.. 9	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
S.T.	.. 10	125	125	100	125	150
S.T.	.. 11	150	300	250	300	350
S.T.	.. 12	125	125	100	125	150
S.T.	.. 13	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
S.T.	.. 14	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
S.T.	.. 15	350	225	200	250	325
S.T.	.. 16(a)	450	..	..	..	..
S.T.	.. 16(b)	..	200	150	250	300
S.T.	.. 17	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,800	2,000
S.T.	.. 18	2,000	1,300	1,000	1,500	2,000
S.T.	.. 19	2,000	1,300	1,000	1,500	2,000
S.T.	.. 20	225	..	..	..	..
S.T.	.. 21	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,500	2,000
S.T.	.. 22	1,600	1,200	1,000	1,600	1,800
S.T.	.. 23	1,500	1,250	1,000	1,600	1,850
S.T.	.. 24	2,250	1,900	1,500	2,400	2,750
S.T.	.. 25(a)	1,500	..	..	..	..
S.T.	.. 25(b)	..	2,000	1,500	2,500	3,000
S.T.	.. 26	750	350	300	400	450
S.T.	.. 27	500	250	200	250	300
S.T.	.. 28	1,600	1,250	1,000	1,500	1,850
S.T.	.. 29	250	250	200	300	350
C.P.S.	.. 1	4,500	..	..	..	..
C.P.S.	.. 2	5,400	..	..	..	..
C.P.S.	.. 3	900	..	..	..	..
C.P.S.	.. 4	..	900	750	1,200	1,300
C.P.S.	.. 5	..	900	750	1,200	1,300
C.P.S.	.. 6	..	150	105	160	200
C.P.S.	.. 7	900	..	..	..	..
C.P.S.	.. 8	250	125	100	175	250
C.P.S.	.. 9	250	125	100	175	250
C.P.S.	.. 10	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 11	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 12	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 13	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 14	300	150	125	150	175

ANNEXURE ' B '

Distribution of Sorter' Tickets and Compiler's Posting Statements to Tabulation Offices

S.T. or C.P.S.'S	No.	Number of copies				
		Urban Unit, Bangalore	Rural Unit			Mysore
			Bangalore	Gulbarga	Belgaum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C.P.S.	.. 15	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 16	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 17	150	175	150	200	225
C.P.S.	.. 18	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 19	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 20	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 21	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 22	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 23	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 24	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 25	1,500	750	750	1,000	150
C.P.S.	.. 26	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 27	125	..	..	..	..
C.P.S.	.. 28	125	..	..	..	..
C.P.S.	.. 29	..	300	250	350	450
C.P.S.	.. 30	700	450	400	550	600
C.P.S.	.. 31	350	225	200	275	300
C.P.S.	.. 32	1,500	900	800	1,000	1,300
C.P.S.	.. 33	225	..	..	..	..
C.P.S.	.. 34	75	..	..	..	..
C.P.S.	.. 35	500	200	125	225	300
C.P.S.	.. 36	500	200	125	125	300
C.P.S.	.. 37	1,000	1,000	800	1,200	1,600
C.P.S.	.. 38(A)	1,000	1,000	800	1,200	1,600
C.P.S.	.. 38(B)	1,000	1,000	800	1,200	1,600
C.P.S.	.. 39(A)	350	350	275	400	500
C.P.S.	.. 39(B)	600	500	300	550	750
C.P.S.	.. 40(A)	2,500	2,500	2,000	3,000	4,000
C.P.S.	.. 40(B)	2,500	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
C.P.S.	.. 41(A)	675	..	..	..	..
C.P.S.	.. 41(B)	675	..	..	..	..
C.P.S.	.. 42(A)	..	500	400	600	750
C.P.S.	.. 42(B)	..	500	400	600	750
C.P.S.	.. 43	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 44	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 45	300	150	125	150	175
C.P.S.	.. 46	300	150	125	150	175

Extract from the proceedings of the Fourth Meeting of the Divisional Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations held on 25-9-1961 in the chambers of the Superintendent of Census Operations in Mysore, Bangalore.

Fixation of norms in respect of remaining Sorter's Tickets -

The norms in respect of the Sorter's Tickets 13-29 were fixed as per the enclosed statement.

Use of Comptometers in the Divisional Offices and Training of Operators -

The Compiler-Checkers from all the Divisions except Mysore had come to receive training in the operation of the Comptometers. The Superintendent of Census Operations informed that this arrangement was thought of as the comptometer operators deputed by the Firm could not be utilised for any other work even though they would not be fully engaged in the Tabulation Office while our own staff could, during their free time be utilised for the tabulation work also.

The Superintendent of Census Operations informed that the Compiler-Checkers would be trained in the use of the Comptometer in the Statistics Department.

Sorting for Religion and construction of Table C-VII -

The Superintendent of Census Operations read out the instructions received from the Registrar General regarding the sorting of tickets for Religion.

It was agreed that sorting for religion may proceed as per the instructions contained in the Sorting Instructions and that the regrouping which may be necessary in view of the Registrar General's instructions should be done in the Central Tabulation Unit.

Regarding towns with a population of more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, it was suggested that those places which have 75% of the working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits should be treated as towns. The Deputy Superintendents were requested to send a list of places which are entitled to be upgraded and included in the list of towns on the basis of the above criterion.

The Deputy Superintendent, Mysore wanted to know the correct industrial classification in some cases and they were clarified as under :

	Occupational	Industrial
(1) Sowdi or Neeradi (regulation of water supply to the channels)	104	403
(2) Arecanut gardner	409 or 419	009
(3) Stone Cutter : At quarry	501	107
After the stage of quarrying	790	343
(4) Production of cocoons & raw silk :		
As there was some doubt as to whether this should come under 045 or 262, the Superintendent of Census Operations said that a reference may be made to the Registrar General.		
(5) Fixing of horse shoes	733	369
(6) Kola Kattuvudu (particularly in South Kanara District only)	0 x 1	830
(7) Brick cutting :	811	340

Fixation of norms for sorting for different Sorter's Tickets.

Sorter's Ticket No.	Category	No. of slips to be sorted per day		Remarks
		Rural	Urban	
13	III, V to IX	3,000	3,000	..
14	III to IX	3,000	3,000	..
15	X	5,000	5,000	..
16(a)	X—NE & UN	..	3,000	..
16(b)	X—NE & UN	5,000	..	..
17	Language	2,500	2,500	..
18	Place of Birth :			
	PL & D —	3,000	2,000	..
	Others —			
19	Duration of residence :			
	All except P.L.	5,000	5,000	..
19A	All except P.L.	1,000	1,000	..
20	Cities only—age-group × literacy × occupational classification	..	..	..
21	Nationality	5,000	5,000	..
22	Religion × S.C./S.T.	2,500	2,500	..
23	S.C. & S.T. only	3,000	3,000	..
24	S.C. & S.T. × Marital Status × age group	1,500	1,500	..
25(a)	S.C. & S.T. × literacy	..	3,000	..
25(B)	S.C. & S.T. × literacy	3,000	..	..
26	S.C. IV, V, IX	3,000	3,000	..
27	S.C. X—literacy × S.T., U.N., N.E.	3,000	3,000	..
28	S.T. Mother-tongue	3,000	2,000	..
29	S.T. Non-Workers—S.T., U.N., N.E.	3,000	3,000	..

Extract from the proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of the Divisional Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations held on 22nd November 1961 in the chambers of the Superintendent of Census Operations in Mysore, Bangalore.

The Superintendent of Census Operations suggested that after sorting for S. T. 22 they should not mix up the industrial categories. They were asked to keep the slips separate. But the question was whether the sorter who is entrusted with these boxes should be asked to sort the slips of S. C. which may be found in them or whether all the S.C. slips of a sorting unit be conveniently handled by one Sorter. It was decided that each Sorter may handle the S.C./S.T. slips in the boxes entrusted to him and that S.C./S.T. slips of various industrial categories may be kept separate. It was also suggested that consolidation would become easy if each sorting unit would prepare a list of communities among S.C. and tribes among S.T. and the Compiler's Posting Statement is posted on the basis of such list entering even communities/tribes which may not be represented in that Sorter's Ticket. The Sorter handling the slips of non-workers may prepare the list and the others may adopt the same because the non-workers will be found among all the castes.

The Superintendent of Census Operations drew the attention of the Divisional Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations to the circular instructions issued that they sort the slips again for the location of S.C. and S.T. and they were asked to correct the P.C.A. figures of S.C./S.T. without any hesitation. The Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations/Urban, felt that it would be difficult to reconcile the blockwise figures. It was pointed out by the Superintendent of Census Operations that blockwise sorting will be necessary only if the total slips for the sorting unit do not agree with the total in the P.C.A. for the same unit.

Regarding the verification of S.C. and S.T. figures in the Urban Tabulation Office, it was explained that the slips should be sorted first townwise and then blockwise.

In Mysore and Belgaum divisions a number of areas which had been treated as rural areas are now to be treated as Urban areas because the proportion of non-agriculturists exceeded 75% of the workers. There were 12 such places in the whole State to be considered as towns. The first of these was Munirabad. But there was no difficulty in this case as this was converted at a fairly early stage before box making for Koppal Taluk and there was no difficulty in transferring the slips to the Urban Office. The other places are Thonse West, Kankanady, Semeshwar, Padava, Gangolli in South Kanara District, Kumbarkop and Dandeli in North Kanara, Hungund and Indi of Bijapur District and Khanapur in Belgaum District. The slips of these places have been mixed up in the respective Rural sorting units. In these cases, the sorting for urban tables of these units has to be made at the sorting offices where they now exist and the rural offices concerned may themselves prepare the urban tables pertaining to them. This work can be commenced as soon as the sorting for all the tickets is over in the relevant rural units as existing now.

Sample Survey of Fertility among ever married women -

The Superintendent of Census Operations asked the Deputy Superintendents whether it is necessary to get the schedules and instructions regarding the survey translated into Kannada or whether the English instructions are clear and whether they can get Investigators who will be able to follow the instructions in English and get through the work. All the Deputy Superintendents agreed that translation of the instructions and the schedules was not necessary.

Regarding the printing of the Household Schedule and the Individual Fertility Slip, the Superintendent of Census Operations suggested that they might be got printed in the form of a book with four Individual Slips attached to a Household Schedule. Regarding the instructions it was suggested that they may be got stencilled.

The various items of the household schedule and the fertility slip regarding this survey were read through and certain points raised by the Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Mysore, regarding visitors, relationship to head, age and question 1(a) in Section 3, 1(d), 2 (b) and whether it is necessary to fill up the slips in the case of the husbands of widow also have been referred to the Registrar General for clarification and instructions are awaited.

The Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Mysore, raised a question regarding the coding for production of sugarcane. He said that certain categories of workers in the farms such as tractor-driver, cleaners and supervisors do not fall into the category of Cultivator.

It was, however, clarified by the Superintendent of Census Operations that it was necessary to bring the employee of the farm such as Supervisors, fieldsman, etc., under "Agricultural Labourers".

Extract from the proceedings of the Sixth meeting of Divisional Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations held on 18th January 1962 in the chambers of the Superintendent of Census Operations in Mysore, Bangalore.

The Deputy Superintendents were informed of the calculations that are being worked out in the Central Tabulation Office regarding the percentage of S. C. and S. T. as per 1961 Census on the basis of information supplied in the P. C.A.'s. The particulars in respect of the charges in which the proportion of S. C. and S. T. is appreciably less than the proportion in 1951 for the particular tract of which the charge in question was a constituent would be furnished to the Deputy Superintendents in due course. On the basis of the information so furnished the slip shall be scrutinised by the Deputy Superintendents once again in order to ascertain whether such a variation in the percentage is due to the exclusion of a large number of persons who though declaring themselves as belonging to S. C. had furnished in their reply to question 5(c) the name of a community which is not included in the list of Scheduled Castes in the district of their enumeration. In respect of North Kanara and South Kanara Districts where it is already known that the Scheduled Caste population as per 1961 Census is pronouncedly lesser than in 1951 immediate action will have to be taken to check all the slips and to probe into the reasons for these variations :

Fertility Survey of Ever married Women -

The progress of field survey is given below :

<i>Division</i>	<i>Total No. of Blocks</i>	<i>No. of Investigators</i>	<i>Date of commencement of field work</i>	<i>Blocks completed</i>
Bangalore Rural	165	64	16-1-1962	..
Belgaum	125	78	7-1-1962	3
Gulbarga	87	37	4-1-1962	..
Mysore	189	72	19-1-1962	15
Bangalore Urban	27	13	6-1-1962	3

The field work relating to Fertility Survey is expected to be completed by 10th February, 1962. It was agreed that the sorting of both Household Schedule and Fertility Slips may be got done in the respective Divisional Offices either by Investigators or such other staff as may be chosen by the Deputy Superintendents. It was, however, stipulated that the time taken should not exceed 2 days for sorting the Household Schedules, and 4 days for sorting the Fertility Slips of one Block. The Tabulation Officers and Tabulation Assistants should be placed in charge of supervising this work. It was also agreed that the forms of S. T.'s and Instructions to Sorters should be got stencilled in the Central Office and sent to the Divisional Offices for distribution to the field staff. The Superintendent of Census Operations however, impressed on the Divisional Deputy Superintendents that the work relating to Fertility survey should be completed by 20th February, 1962 and all the slips and Household Schedules arranged blockwise and also the Tables and S. T.'s should be sent to the Central Office before the end of February, 1962.

Extract from the proceedings of the Seventh meeting of the Divisional Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations held at Bangalore on 25th February, 1962. In the Chambers of the Superintendent of Census Operations in Mysore, Bangalore.

Area figures furnished in the P.C.A.'s—verifying the correctness with reference to figures available with the Department of Survey and Settlement

The Superintendent of Census Operations invited the attention of the Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations to the fact that as per the decision reached at the III Conference of Superintendents of Census Operations the area figures had to be given in acres instead of in square miles, upto the second decimal place. The Deputy Superintendent, Belgaum said that he had received the area figures from 3 districts and he would verify them. It was felt that so far as the Old Mysore area was concerned there was no difficulty in getting the area figures as they would be available in the village records even including the area put to non-agricultural uses. The Special Officer who had been to the office of the Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records in this connection said that he was informed that in Belgaum Division the gross area of the village as per village accounts did not include area put to non-agricultural uses.

Note :—It has since been verified by the Superintendent of Census Operations that the Abstract of VF I of Bombay Revenue Account Manual gives gross area of village including non-agricultural land. The villagewise details will be found in Taluk Account 8.

The Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Belgaum was therefore requested to contact the Tahsildars and find out the source from which the area figures can be secured. The Deputy Superintendents were also requested to explain the reasons if there were any wide variations between the 1951 figures and those collected from the village records.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of copies of the various census Publications printed and their distribution

MYSORE STATE

Sl. No.	Name of Publication	Number of copies printed			Total	Distribution			Number of copies supplied		
		Deluxe edition	Cheap edition			Supplied	Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1.	Part II-A—General Population Tables.	78	1,922	2,000		25	50	75			
						26	54	80			
						20	60	80			
						..	20	20			
						1	..	1			
						..	5	5			
						..	1	2			
						..	5	7			
						..	3	62			
						..	..	1,600			
						..	..	8			
						..	..	7			
						78	1,872	1,950			
						50	50	50			
2.	Part II-B(i)—General Economic Tables	78	1,422	1,500		25	50	75			
						26	54	80			
						20	60	80			
						..	20	20			
						1	..	1			
						..	5	5			
						..	1	2			
						..	5	7			
						..	3	62			
						..	..	1,150			
						..	..	8			
						..	..	7			
						78	1,422	1,500			

APPENDIX XIII—contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Publication	Number of copies printed			Distribution			Number of copies supplied		
		Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total	Supplied to	Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
3.	Part VI Village Survey Monograph No. 1—Iggatur Village.	..	1,000	1,000	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi	..	125	125	125	
					2. S.C.Os. of other States/Union Territories and other State	..	80	80	80	
					3. State Government of Mysore	..	80	80	80	
					4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore	..	20	20	20	
					5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore	..	1	1	1	
					6. Copies for the office use	..	5	5	5	
					7. Copies for the office library	..	2	2	2	
					8. Copies for preservation till next census	..	7	7	7	
					9. Libraries (including Information centres)	..	65	65	65	
					10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale	..	600	600	600	
					11. Leading Newspapers of the State	..	8	8	8	
					12. Leading Newspapers outside the State	..	7	7	7	
					Total	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Part IV-B Tables on Housing and Establishments.	75	925	1,000	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi	..	25	50	75	
					2. S.C.Os. of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments.	..	25	55	80	
					3. State Government of Mysore	..	18	62	80	
					4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore	..	20	20	20	
					5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore	..	1	..	1	
					6. Copies for the office use	..	..	5	5	
					7. Copies for the office library	..	1	1	2	
					8. Copies for reservation till next census	..	2	5	7	
					9. Libraries (including Information centres)	..	3	62	65	
					10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale	..	..	650	650	
					11. Leading Newspapers of the State	..	..	8	8	
					12. Leading Newspapers outside the State	..	75	7	7	
					Total	..	75	925	1,000	

APPENDIX XIII—contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Publication	Number of copies printed			Distribution	Number of copies supplied		
		Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total		Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Part III—Household Economic Tables.	75	1,425	1,500	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi .. 2. S.C.Os. of the other States/Union Territories and other State Governments. 3. State Government of Mysore .. 4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore 5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore .. 6. Copies for the office use .. 7. Copies for the office library .. 8. Copies for preservation till next census .. 9. Libraries (including Information centres) .. 10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale .. 11. Leading Newspapers of the State .. 12. Leading Newspapers outside the State ..	25	50	75
							1,425	1,500
5.	Part VI—Village Survey Monograph No. 2 Thammimani.	..	1,000	1,000	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi .. 2. S.C.Os. of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments. 3. State Government of Mysore .. 4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore 5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore .. 6. Copies for the office use .. 7. Copies for the office library .. 8. Copies for preservation till next census .. 9. Libraries (including Information centres) .. 10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale .. 11. Leading Newspapers of the State .. 12. Leading Newspapers outside the State ..	..	20	20
							1,150	1,150
							8	8
							7	7
							1,000	1,000

APPENDIX XIII—Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Publication	Number of copies printed			Distribution					Number of copies supplied		
		Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total	Supplied to					Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	
7.	Part VI—Village Survey monograph No. 3—Naravi.	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	125	125	..	..	125
					1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi	..	..	125	..	..	125
					2. S.C.Os. of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments.	..	..	80	..	..	80
					3. State Government of Mysore	..	..	80	..	..	80
					4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore	..	..	20	..	..	20
					5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore	..	..	1	..	..	1
					6. Copies for the office use	..	..	5	..	..	5
					7. Copies for the office library	..	..	2	..	..	2
					8. Copies for preservation till next census	..	..	7	..	..	7
					9. Libraries (including Information centres)	..	..	65	..	..	65
					10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale	..	..	600	..	..	600
					11. Leading Newspapers of the State	..	..	8	..	..	8
					12. Leading Newspapers outside the State	..	..	7	..	..	7
					Total	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
8.	Part VI—Village Survey Monograph No. 4—Yokkaleri.	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	125	125	..	..	125
					1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi	..	..	125	..	..	125
					2. S.C.Os. of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments.	..	..	80	..	..	80
					3. State Government of Mysore	..	..	80	..	..	80
					4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore	..	..	20	..	..	20
					5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore	..	..	1	..	..	1
					6. Copies for the office use	..	..	5	..	..	5
					7. Copies for the office library	..	..	2	..	..	2
					8. Copies for preservation till next census	..	..	7	..	..	7
					9. Libraries (including Information centres)	..	..	65	..	..	65
					10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale	..	..	600	..	..	600
					11. Leading Newspapers of the State	..	..	8	..	..	8
					12. Leading Newspapers outside the State	..	..	7	..	..	7
					Total	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000

APPENDIX XIII—contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Publication	Number of copies printed			Distribution			Number of copies supplied		
		Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total	Supplied to	Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
9.	Part VI—Village Survey Monograph No. 5—Nandigudi.	..	1,000	1,000	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi ..	..	125	125		
					2. S.C.Os. of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments.	..	80	80		
					3. State Government of Mysore ..	..	80	80		
					4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore	..	20	20		
					5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore	..	1	1		
					5. Copies for the office use	..	5	5		
					7. Copies for the office library	..	2	2		
					8. Copies for preservation till next census	..	7	7		
					9. Libraries (including Information centres)	..	65	65		
					10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale	..	600	600		
					11. Leading Newspapers of the State	..	8	8		
					12. Leading Newspapers outside the State	..	7	7		
					Total ..	..	1,000	1,000		
10.	Part II-B-(ii)—General Economic Tables.	75	1,425	1,500	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi ..	25	50	75		
					2. S.C.Os. of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments.	26	54	80		
					3. State Government of Mysore ..	17	63	80		
					4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore	..	20	20		
					5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore	1	..	1		
					6. Copies for the office use	..	5	5		
					7. Copies for the office library	1	1	7		
					8. Copies for preservation till next census	2	5	2		
					9. Libraries (including Information centres)	3	62	65		
					10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale	..	1,150	1,150		
					11. Leading Newspapers of the State	..	8	8		
					12. Leading Newspapers outside the State	..	7	7		
					Total ..	75	1,425	1,500		

APPENDIX XIII—contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Publication	Number of copies printed			Distribution			Number of copies supplied		
		Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total	Supplied	Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
11.	Part BII-A—Handicraft Survey monographs.	76	924	1,000	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi ..	25	100	125		
					2. S.C.O.s of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments.	26	54	80		
					3. State Government of Mysore ..	18	62	80		
					4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore ..	..	35	35		
					5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore ..	1	..	1		
					6. Copies for the office use ..	..	5	5		
					7. Copies for the office library ..	1	1	2		
					8. Copies for preservation till next census ..	2	5	7		
					9. Libraries (including Information centres) ..	3	62	65		
					10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale ..	..	585	585		
					11. Leading Newspapers of the State ..	..	8	8		
					12. Leading Newspapers outside the States ..	..	7	7		
					Total ..	76	924	1,000		
12.	Part VI—Village Survey Monograph No. 9—Keladi.	..	1,000	1,000	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi ..	..	125	125		
					2. S.C.O.s of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments.	..	80	80		
					3. State Government of Mysore ..	..	80	80		
					4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore ..	..	35	35		
					5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore ..	..	1	1		
					6. Copies for the office use ..	..	5	5		
					7. Copies for the office library ..	..	2	2		
					8. Copies for preservation till next census ..	..	7	7		
					9. Libraries (including Information centres) ..	..	65	65		
					10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale ..	..	585	585		
					11. Leading Newspapers of the State ..	..	8	8		
					12. Leading Newspapers outside the State ..	..	7	7		
					Total ..	..	1,000	1,000		

APPENDIX XIII—Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Publication	Number of copies printed			Distribution			Number of copies supplied		
		Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total	Supplied			Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
13.	Part VIII-A—Administration Report (Enumeration).	26	213	239	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi	5	5	10		
					2. S.C.Os. of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments.	..	26	26		
					3. State Government of Mysore	8	148	156		
					4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore	..	5	5		
					5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore	1	4	5		
					6. Copies for the office use	..	5	5		
					7. Copies for the office library	1	1	2		
					8. Copies for preservation till next census	2	5	7		
					Balance on hand	17	199	216		
						9	14	23		
14.	Part II (C) Social and Cultural Tables.	75	1,425	1,500	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi	25	53	78		
					2. S.C.Os. of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments.	26	54	80		
					3. State Government of Mysore	17	63	80		
					4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore	..	20	20		
					5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore	1	..	1		
					6. Copies for the office use	..	5	5		
					7. Copies for the office library	1	1	2		
					8. Copies for preservation till next census	2	5	7		
					9. Libraries (including Information centres)	3	62	65		
					10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale	..	1,147	1,147		
					11. Leading Newspapers of the State	..	8	8		
					12. Leading Newspapers outside the State	..	7	7		
					Total	75	1,425	1,500		

A P P E N D I X XIII—contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Publication	Number of copies printed			Distribution Supplied to	Number of copies supplied		
		Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total		Deluxe edition	Cheap edition	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Part IV-A—Report on Housing and Establishments.	75	925	1,000	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi 2. S.C.O.s of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments. 3. State Government of Mysore 4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore 5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore 6. Copies for the office use 7. Copies for the office library 8. Copies for reservation till next census 9. Libraries (including Information centres) 10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale 11. Leading Newspapers of the State 12. Leading Newspapers outside the State	25	53	78
						26	54	80
						17	63	80
						..	20	20
						1	..	1
						..	5	5
						1	1	2
						2	5	7
						3	62	65
						..	647	647
						..	8	8
						..	7	7
						75	925	1,000
						..	125	125
16.	Part VI—Villages Survey Monograph No. 10—Yerdona.	..	1,000	1,000	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi 2. S.C.O.s of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments. 3. State Government of Mysore 4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore 5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore 6. Copies for the office use 7. Copies for the office library 8. Copies for reservation till next census 9. Libraries (including Information centres) 10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale 11. Leading Newspapers of the State 12. Leading Newspapers outside the State	..	80	80
						..	35	35
						..	1	1
						..	5	5
						..	2	2
						..	7	7
						..	65	65
						..	585	585
						..	8	8
						..	7	7
						..	1,000	1,000
					

APPENDIX XIII—Concl'd.

Sl. No.	Name of Publication	Number of copies printed			Total	Distribution Supplied to	Number of copies supplied			Total
		Deluxe edition	Cheap edition				Deluxe edition	Cheap edition		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
17.	Part VI Village Survey Mono-graph No. 11—Hulkoti.	..	1,000	1,000	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi	..	125	125	125	
					2. S.C.Os. of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments.	..	80	80	80	
					3. State Government of Mysore	..	80	80	80	
					4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore	..	35	35	35	
					5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore	..	1	1	1	
					6. Copies for the office use	..	5	5	5	
					7. Copies for the office library	..	2	2	2	
					8. Copies for preservation till next census	..	7	7	7	
					9. Libraries (including Information centres)	..	65	65	65	
					10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale	..	585	585	585	
					11. Leading Newspapers of the State	..	8	8	8	
					12. Leading Newspapers outside the State	..	7	7	7	
					Total	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	
18.	Part BI—Village Survey Mono-graph No. 14—Haldipur—Group	..	1,000	1,000	1. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi	..	125	125	125	
					2. S.C.Os. of other States/Union Territories and other State Governments.	..	80	80	80	
					3. State Government of Mysore	..	80	80	80	
					4. Copies for the discretionary distribution of S.C.O., Mysore	..	35	35	35	
					5. Copies for the personal use of S.C.O., Mysore	..	1	1	1	
					6. Copies for the office use	..	5	5	5	
					7. Copies for the office library	..	2	2	2	
					8. Copies for preservation till next census	..	7	7	7	
					9. Libraries (including Information centres)	..	65	65	65	
					10. Manager of Publications, Delhi for sale	..	585	585	585	
					11. Leading Newspapers of the State	..	8	8	8	
					12. Leading Newspapers outside the State	..	7	7	7	
					Total	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	

