

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931.

VOLUME II.

BIKANER STATE.

Administrative Volume.

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CENSUS OF BIKANER STATE, 1931.

ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME.

CHAPTER I.

Enumeration.

I. GENERAL.

Introductory.—This volume deals in detail with subjects entirely connected with the administrative arrangements during various stages of the Census Operations consisting of Enumeration, Abstraction, Compilation and Tabulation, and is meant for guidance in future. It may be stated that the details of Census-taking and the compilation of the results into Standardised Tables are based as usual on the instructions of the Census Superintendent for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

2. *Appointment of State Census Superintendent.*—His Highness' Government decided to take Census of the population in the State on the 26th February 1931 simultaneously and in conjunction with the Imperial Census as usual. The State Census Superintendent took charge on the 1st of May 1930. At all the past censuses the functions of State Census Superintendent were combined with another office. This time, however, a whole time State Census Superintendent was appointed by His Highness' Government, and he was, therefore, able to devote all his time to the Census work.

3. *Establishment.*—A list is given below of the staff employed in the Head Census Office :—

<i>English Office.</i>		Pay per mensem
Name of post.		Rs.
1. Deputy Superintendent	....	175
2. Head Clerk	... ..	75
3. Second Clerk (Stenographer)	... ..	50
4. Despatcher	... ..	30
<i>Vernacular Office.</i>		
5. Peshkar	....	40
6. Ahalmad	....	25
7. Accountant	....	30
<i>Menial Staff.</i>		
8. Daftari	....	15
9. 3 Chaprasis each on	....	10

Hands for the above posts were selected as far as possible from the permanent employees in the State so that they might prove of use at the next census. The salaries mentioned above are what were sanctioned in the Budget. When, however, Mr. B. K. Bhargava was reverted from the post of Deputy Superintendent and Mr. S. K. Mukerji, B.A., LL.B., the Assistant Accountant-General, was appointed in his place, the pay of the post had to be raised to Rs. 250 per mensem. Babu Risal Singh, B.A., from the Political Department was appointed Head Clerk on Rs. 70 per mensem but later on

fell ill and unfortunately died. After that the second clerk Babu Ram Kishan Chaudhari of the Accountant-General's office, continued to officiate as Head Clerk. Pandit Suraj Karan Harsha of the Revenue Department was appointed Peshkar on Rs. 30 per mensem. Sanction for the Ahalmad's post was obtained later on in December, 1930.

Each of the District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents (though not the Assistant Charge Superintendents) was given a vernacular clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem from 1st September 1930 to 7th March 1931 except that in the Capital only one such clerk was given between 2 of the 5 Charge Superintendents (namely, the 2 Malmandi Tahsildars) and no clerk was given to one of them (namely, the Assistant Loco. Superintendent). These hands were selected out of the local candidates who were first trained for the census work by classes specially held for the purpose in the Head Office.

The Head Office remained in existence from 1st May 1930 to 31st October 1931. The details of staff specially employed for the work of Slip-copying, Sorting, Compilation and Tabulation will be found in Chapter II. By the time the Head Office was closed, except the writing of the Census Report, all the census operations including the preparation of Subsidiary Tables were completed. The Census Office was organised a little late, but the work was so pushed on that we did not lay behind the other States in Rajputana.

4. *Building for Office.*—The office was located during the enumeration stage in 2 rooms at Sri Ganga Jubilee Public Offices; later on during the Sorting, Compilation and Tabulation stage was shifted to Shri Labhuji's Katla in which its owner had courteously placed 8 commodious rooms at our disposal; and was removed back to the Sri Ganga Jubilee Public Offices when all special staff for Sorting, Compilation and Tabulation was discharged.

5. *Appointment of District Census Officers, Charge and Assistant Charge Superintendents.*—For the purposes of Census, the State was divided into 7 Districts, 38 Charges and 3 Sub-charges (see Appendix A). In the whole State excluding the City, the four Nazims and 2 Revenue Officers were constituted District Census Officers for their respective Districts, and the 19 Tahsildars were appointed to work as Charge Superintendents under the District Census Officers. These 19 Tahsils contained within them 19 rural and 14 urban Charges. A Tahsildar having a town or towns within his jurisdiction was Charge Superintendent for such town or towns as well as the rural area, but where a Charge Superintendent happened to have more than two charges under him, or where a single charge even was very extensive, Assistant Charge Superintendents were appointed. Thus in Sujangarh Tahsil—for the town of Bidasar, the Kamdar of the Thikana of Bidasar, in Ratangarh Tahsil for the town of Ratangarh the Munsiff of Ratangarh, and in Tahsil Sadar for the Thikana of Pugal the Sub-Inspector of Police stationed there, were appointed to be Assistant Charge Superintendents. General orders were also issued to all Naib-Tahsildars to give help in Census work. District Census Officers were specially constituted this time to supervise the work of the Charge and Assistant Charge Superintendents and to guide them, but all correspondence by the Charge Superintendents had to be carried on direct with the central office in order to avoid delay, which minimised the utility and importance of the District Census Officers in the Moffussil.

The Bikaner City was divided into 5 distinct Charges under 5 Charge Superintendents with the President, Bikaner Municipal Board, controlling their work as District Census Officer. The Senior and Junior Tahsildars Malmandi, the Executive Health Officer, the Officer Court of Wards, and the Assistant Loco Superintendent were appointed Charge Superintendents in the City. Of the 5 Charges in the City Nos. I and II comprised area within the City walls, Nos. III and IV included all the area outside the City walls except the Railway Workshop which was constituted Charge No. V. For the 'Suburbs' of the City the Charge Superintendent of Bikaner Tahsil was made responsible as the suburban area formed part of the Sadar Tahsil for Revenue purposes. Unlike in the Districts, the appointment of a District Census Officer was a success in the City where the work of 5 Charge Superintendents had to be co-ordinated and demanded a common and careful supervision. The idea in appointing the President, Municipal Board, as District Census Officer was that the Municipality might principally be made responsible to carry out all the Census operations in the City. For a more efficient working, however, under him it is to be desired that all the Charge Superintendents appointed in the City (excepting that for a special charge like the Railway Workshop) be officers connected with Municipal Administration.

6. *Direct Correspondence.*—The State Census Office, which was immediately under the Prime Minister, was allowed to carry on direct correspondence with the Census Superintendent for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara except in the case of the Fortnightly Progress Reports which were sent through the Office of the Prime Minister.

7. *Old Files and Records.*—The Hindi files of 1921 Census preserved in the Muhafizkhana were easily obtained, but some difficulty was experienced in tracing out the English Records which were divided between Mahkma Khas and the Revenue Commissioner's office. A lot of loose papers were also found in the Revenue Commissioner's office which had to be sorted out and filed. All the English files of 1921 and the present Census have been deposited in the Mahkama Khas Record office while the Hindi files in the Muhafiz Khana.

8. *Progress Reports.*—Instructions for the submission of a Fortnightly Progress Report were issued to all the Charge Superintendents in the beginning of July 1930. The reports thus received were helpful in gauging the amount of work done by them in compliance with the instructions issued from time to time by this office. Fortnightly Progress Reports were similarly sent from here to the Census Superintendent, for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara through the Prime Minister.

9. *Tours.*—The Census Superintendent toured round the State twice. The first tour was made in October-November for the inspection of House-numbering and the second tour was made in January in connection with Preliminary Enumeration. The Deputy Census Superintendent was also sent out to certain places where the work either of House-numbering or of Enumeration was noticed to make a very slow progress. The Census Superintendent had standing instructions given to the Staff accompanying him in his tour to make inquiries during the day time at every Railway Station of the Station authorities about the progress of work in House-numbering or Preliminary Enumeration (as the case may be) and about

doubts and difficulties, if any, experienced in the census work at the Railway Station. Particulars were also ascertained of the passengers in the Railway train during casual talk about the progress of such work in their villages. The information so elicited served to impress upon the census staff the vigilance of the Central Office.

10. *Visits of the Provincial Census Superintendent.*—Lieut.-Colonel B. L. Cole, the Census Superintendent for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara visited the State thrice in course of his tours in July and September 1930, for instructions in House-numbering and Preliminary Enumeration and in March, 1931, in connection with the work of Slip-copying. Such periodical visits proved to be of great help.

11. *Tours by Government Census Tabulation Inspector.*—This time the Census authorities in all the States in Rajputana did all their Post Enumeration work in their respective States and were not required to move out for it at a central place. As a result of this innovation, Tabulation Inspectors were appointed by the Census Superintendent for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara for inspecting the Tabulation Offices in States. The States had not to pay any contribution on this account. The Tabulation Inspector visited this State thrice at different stages of the work and gave useful instructions.

II.—THE CENSUS ACT, RULES AND CODE.

12. *Census Act and Rules.*—With a view to facilitate the Census Operations and the work of the Census Officials, a Census Act was passed on this occasion for the first time and Rules were also framed as heretofore.

13. *Code.*—A standing Census Code was also prepared on the lines of the Census Code for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, but it remained pending approval of His Highness' Government and work was done on the lines of the Census Code for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. The important Chapters of this Code were translated in Central Office by July 1930, and cyclo-styled copies distributed to all the District Census Officers and Charge and Assistant Charge Superintendents. A series of circulars orders and instructions were also issued to them for guidance. One set of copies of all these has been carefully preserved and deposited amongst the Hindi files in Muhafizkhana.

14. *Notifications and Circulars.*—A proclamation was issued announcing the date of the Census and calling upon the people to co-operate with the Census staff. Heads of the various Departments were also later requested to direct such of their office hands as were appointed Enumerators or Supervisors to do the work without demur.

15. *Prosecutions.*—There were instances both in the City and other places where men appointed from the public to be Enumerators or Supervisors refused to do work or neglected it. In two instances the refusal was persistent. No prosecution had to be launched, as in every case, persuasion and tact prevailed in the end, but the want of such powers as were vested in the Census Superintendent in 1921 was felt more than once.

III.—THE PRILIMINARY OPERATIONS.

16. *General Village Register.*—Soon after the establishment of office, as a first step in the Census Operations all the Tahsildars were called upon

to send in a complete list of villages and hamlets in each Tahsil in the following form:—

General Village Register.

Serial No.	Name of		Estimated population of	Estimated number of houses in			Persons suitable as			How many circles and blocks suggested in each	Remarks								
	Main village	Hamlets belonging to village in column 2 or 3		Main village in column 2	Hamlets in column 4	Main village excluding hamlets	Hamlets	Supervisors	Enumerators			Village in col. 2 (including hamlets)							
	Inhabited	Uninhabited but fit for human habitation	Inhabited	Uninhabited but fit for human habitation	(Excluding hamlets)		Inhabited	Uninhabited but fit for human habitation	Total	Inhabited	Uninhabited but fit for human habitation	Total	Name	Occupation	Name	Occupation	Circles	Blocks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

On the receipt of General Village Registers from all Tahsils, an abstract in the form given in the Provincial Code was prepared and sent to the Census Superintendent for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara on 6th July 1930. Some difficulty was experienced about the General Village Registers of some Tahsils. Thus the villages in the old Registers of 1921 Census would not tally with the Registers received this time from Tahsils, and both would not tally with an up-to-date Register maintained in the Revenue Department. These differences were reconciled after a careful search in the record and enquiries from Tahsils. After the enumeration was over and Register A was prepared, the Revenue Department compiled this time a complete list of towns and villages with particulars of all Census data with a view to get it printed. If the idea is carried into execution, the printed list will be a great help at the next Census, although changes in number of villages are bound to occur even then, especially in the Canal area which is yet in the process of being developed and in Tahsil Sadar where in the area on the Pugal side seasonal villages usually spring up and disappear.

17. *General Register of Cities and Towns.*—The Tahsildars in the case of each of the Towns in their jurisdiction and the President Municipal Board in the case of the City were called upon to prepare a Register in the form given in the Provincial Census Code on the lines of the General Village Register. An abstract of the General Register of Towns and the City was forwarded to the Census Superintendent for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara on 12th July 1930.

18. *Census Divisions.*—A complete list of villages and towns having been ready, the next step was to form Census Divisions (See Appendix A). Altogether 38 Charges were formed this time as against 21 in 1921, the increase being due to increase in the number of Tahsils and the formation of

Towns into separate Charges. A Charge is the largest Census Division and conformed either to the Tahsil or a Town except in the City which was divided into 5 Charges. Particulars of officers appointed to be Charge Superintendents have already been given above. These Charge Superintendents next proceeded to divide their respective Charges into Blocks and group the Blocks into Circles. There were altogether formed 512 Circles and 5942 Blocks in the whole State, each Circle containing from 10 to 15 Blocks and each Block containing from 40 to 60 houses. Thus a Census Enumerator (being the official in charge of a Block) was responsible for the Census of about 50 houses, while a Supervisor (being the official in charge of a Circle) was responsible for the work of 10 to 15 Enumerators under him. Nowhere in the State the number of houses exceeded 16,000 in any Charge. Generally for each Block a separate Enumerator was appointed, but in the rural area owing to paucity of literate hands, an Enumerator in some cases had to be put in charge of more than one Block. No Block was made to contain more than one village. Hospitals, *Sarais* and Jails with a large number of inmates were constituted separate Blocks. The grouping of Blocks into Circles was made as compact as possible both in rural and urban area for facility of work.

19. *Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators.*—In rural area the Supervisors were mostly drawn from the State employees namely, the *Girdawars* and *Patwaris* in the Revenue Department, Inspectors in the Customs Department and Sub-Inspectors in the Police Department. In Patta villages *Munsarims* were also appointed Supervisors. In the urban area, Supervisors were drawn from the office hands, *Vakils*, *Mukhtars* and School-masters. There was no special qualification needed for the office of an Enumerator except literacy. He was as far as possible appointed to work in or near the Block in which he might have his own house.

20. *Appointment Orders.*—These were issued in the shape of printed *Parwanas* to Supervisors and Enumerators, while the District Census Officer, Charge and Assistant Charge Superintendents were appointed by the communication of the orders of His Highness' Government to the officers concerned.

21. *Preparation of Census Maps.*—An order for the preparation of the Census Map of the various Charges was issued soon after the General Village and Town Registers were ready. Skeleton Maps of Tahsils and Towns showing their respective boundaries were prepared in which Circles were indicated by thick red lines and Blocks by black lines, the circle and block numbers being also indicated respectively in red and black ink. The approximate number of houses in each Block was also shown in brackets against the Block number. In respect of Towns, almost all the Charge Superintendents attempted to show on the map not only the Mohallas and distinguished public places like the Hospital, *Sarais*, etc., but also all the houses in the Town. This made the maps unwieldy to handle. In the next Census it would be important to direct the Charge Superintendents not to repeat this mistake made in the past. For the Bikaner City, the map was prepared on 5 separate sheets, one sheet being used for each of the 5 Charges in which the City was divided.

22. *Circle-lists (Charge-Registers).*—On the Census Divisions being formed, the next step was the preparation of Circle-lists. Each circle was

commenced on a fresh sheet of form and the serial number of each village was entered in the order in which it appeared in the General Village Register. It accordingly happened that in the Circle-lists of several Tahsils the villages were not entered in the order of their proximity to one another. It is desirable that the villages be entered in the Circle-list in that order for facility of work and of reference to the Census maps. At this stage only first 5 out of the 14 columns of the Circle-list were filled up and of these also columns 3, 4 and 5 were filled in pencil, as unless and until the house-numbering was carried out, the details available for these columns can only be approximate. An abstract of the Circle-lists for Towns and the City was sent to the Census Superintendent for Rajputana on 18th August 1930 and for villages on 23rd August 1930.

23. *Arrangements for training the Census Staff.*—It was considered essential first to instruct such Charge Superintendents and District Census Officers as were new to the work and to discuss matters of importance with also those who had done the work in the past. A conference of all the Charge Superintendents and District Census Officers was accordingly held on the 15th and 16th September, 1930. They were asked beforehand to come for the conference with a statement showing their difficulties and doubts, if any, especially about the House-numbering and Preliminary Enumeration. Before meeting in a formal conference, an informal meeting was held on the 14th September at which these doubts and difficulties were fully discussed.

The formal conference was opened on the 15th in the Committee Room of the High Court by the Acting Prime Minister. It was also attended by the Census Superintendent for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. After the opening speech of the Acting Prime Minister who dwelt on the importance of the Census work and impressed on all present the necessity of co-operation, the State Census Superintendent elucidated the various points about Census that were raised by the Census Officers on the previous day and dwelt on the importance of the next 3 stages of Census, namely the need of instructions to Supervisors and Enumerators, the method of House-numbering and Preliminary Enumeration. Need of close supervision by the Charge Superintendents during House-numbering and Preliminary Enumeration was emphasised. After that a practical demonstration was given in the Enumeration work with the help of the Scouts in Sri Dungar College. Questions were put as per columns of the General Schedule and answers recorded on a black-board. Some mistakes were purposely made in making the entries by the person playing the part of Enumerator and the Census Officers were asked to detect them. This method of instruction was found very useful. In the evening a practical demonstration in House-numbering in a Town or a City was arranged near the City gate where 2 Census Blocks had been formed and houses numbered for the purpose beforehand. Some likely mistakes were purposely introduced in House-numbering also and pointed out to the Census Officers on the spot for their guidance. On the morning of the 16th September a similar demonstration of House-numbering in rural area was given in the village of Karmisar some 5 miles from the Bikaner City. The Census Superintendent for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara accompanied the party to both the places and explained points about House-numbering in urban and rural areas.

The Charge Superintendents in their turn also held conferences in their Head-Quarters and other central places for instructing the Supervisors and Enumerators. The Supervisors similarly instructed their respective Enumerators.

As regards the Capital, however, the Charge Superintendents did not do almost anything in the way of training the staff. The whole burden in this respect had to be shouldered by the Census Superintendent himself. Soon after the Supervisors were appointed in the Capital, as many as possible were collected in the *Sajjanalaya*, where instructions were given in House-numbering and Enumeration. Later on, again at the time of House-numbering, each Charge Superintendent had definite instructions given to commence the work only in one Circle. This was first checked in the presence of all his Supervisors and Enumerators personally by the Census Superintendent himself, who, after giving guidance about errors found and errors likely to be committed, finally permitted the work to be proceeded with further. Similarly at the time of Preliminary Enumeration, the Supervisors and Enumerators in Charges 1 to 4 were called in batches in the Hall of Sri Dungar College for 3 successive days in the evening, namely on the 3rd, 4th and 5th December, 1930, and carefully instructed by the Census Superintendent himself both in the theory of rules and by practical demonstration on the black-board. The Census staff in charge No. 5 was similarly instructed by him in the office of the Loco Superintendent at the Railway Workshop.

Outside the Capital also, the Census Superintendent did a lot of work during his tours in the way of instruction to Census Staff. The Charge Superintendents were in good time before informed of the tour and asked to get together on the occasion all the Supervisors and as many Enumerators as possible at the Head-Quarters, except the Railway Station staff for the training of which the Traffic Inspectors were made responsible. For instructions in House-numbering, the Charge Superintendents were instructed beforehand to keep numbered at least 2 Blocks in a Town and the houses in a village also. For instructions in Enumeration, the Supervisors and Enumerators present were called upon to fill up the General Schedule by questions to any of the personal staff accompanying the Census Superintendent, who were instructed beforehand to give misleading or difficult answers. The mistakes committed in filling up the Schedule were then explained to all. These instructions were later on supplemented by test enumerations for which blank Schedules were given to each of the Enumerators and Supervisors. These Schedules, when filled up by them, were corrected by the Charge Superintendents and scrutinised by the Census Superintendent.

IV.—HOUSE NUMBERING.

24. *Time taken in numbering.*—House-numbering was commenced after the rains on 15th September 1930 in the Districts, and in the last week of October (after Diwali) in the Capital. It was completed in the Districts in the beginning of December, and in the Capital by the middle of December.

25. *Definition of a House.*—To an average Supervisor or an Enumerator, it is a matter of some difficulty to understand correctly the definition of a 'house' as laid down in the Census Code, in which distinctions are made

about houses in urban and rural areas and about buildings inhabited by several families, buildings having more than one entrance or buildings containing separate apartments occupied by different families. The House-numbering, however, showed that they had accurately understood it.

26. *Arrangement of numbers.*—The important point in House-numbering is that no houses should remain unnumbered. With this object in view, the Census staff was required to begin numbering the houses in a block from the right hand end, and go on giving serial numbers to all houses in succession coming one after the other on the right hand until all the houses are numbered. The numbers of the Circle, Block and of the houses were all marked in numerals one below the other in order. But the Circle number was painted only in the beginning on the first house in each Block; and in order to distinguish where one Block ends and another begins, a triangle was painted round the number of the first house in the Block and a circle round the last house. Thus the number on the first house in the first Block in the first

Circle would be painted like $\triangle \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$ while on the last house in that block

like $\circ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 50 \end{matrix}$. In the City and Towns the Block numbers and house numbers ran in a continuous series throughout each Circle. In rural area, the Block numbers ran in a continuous series throughout the Circle, but not the house numbers which ran in a continuous series only in each village by itself. The rule regarding the continuous numbering of houses in a village was relaxed in the case of big villages like Momasar with the number of houses large enough for forming 2 Circles. Such villages were divided into Circles, and the house-numbers ran in a continuous series in each Circle. Houses built after or omitted at the time of numbering were given the number of the house immediately before it with the addition of a letter to distinguish it.

Another important point in House-numbering is that buildings not inhabited and not likely to be inhabited on the night of the Census should be excluded from numbering. In this respect, however, as the Census staff chose evidently to err on the safe side, many buildings were found to have been unnecessarily numbered especially in Towns and the City.

27. *Substance used in House-numbering.*—The substance used for painting the numbers on houses was 'Geru'. The surface was whitewashed with lime or white clay in most places. Geru is cheap, and numbers painted with it last long. In civil lines in the Bikaner City, wooden tablets with the numbers painted over them were used. These tablets as also Geru were furnished by the Municipality.

As the houses are generally white washed on the occasion of Dewali, where the house numbering could not be postponed till after it, people were warned not to interfere with the numbers. In the City, where some Supervisors started House-numbering before *Diwali*, the numbers had to be repainted in some instances as a result of *Diwali* whitewashing. It is desirable that a proclamation be issued in future in such a contingency.

In the Railway precincts, the House-numbering was entirely done by the Railway staff itself both in the Stations and the Railway Workshop for fear of unnecessary disfigurement of premises.

28. *The Cost of House-numbering.*—The cost in connection with the House-numbering in the State was met by the Municipalities in the urban areas and from the village Malba funds in rural areas.

29. *House-lists*.—Side by side with the numbering of houses, House-lists and Block-lists were also prepared. The House-lists showed for each Circle the Census number of every house in every Block, the description of the house and the name of the head of each family. The Block-list gives the same particulars but only in respect of the houses in one Block. The House-list is for the use of the Supervisor, while the Block-list for that of the Enumerator.

30. *Corrected return of Houses*.—After House-numbering, the columns 3-5 of the Circle-list were inked over and columns 6 to 8 filled in by the Supervisors, and a copy of columns 1 to 5 of the same was sent by him to the Charge Superintendent concerned, who in his turn corrected his Charge Register accordingly and sent an Abstract to the State Census Superintendent, noting in the remarks column the number of household Schedules required in his Charge on the basis of returns sent by his Supervisors.

The punctual submission of this corrected return by the Supervisors to the Charge Superintendents and by the latter to the State Census Superintendent showing the number of Houses and Blocks finally arrived at is a matter of utmost importance. But owing to the extreme slackness displayed by some of the Charge Superintendents, the submission of the final Abstract to the Census Superintendent for Rajputana was delayed this time.

31. *Difficulties met with in the Capital*.—The stage of House-numbering presented a peculiar difficulty in the Capital. The Supervisors and the Enumerators demurred carrying about with them the *Kulras* and *Geru* and demanded the services of a menial. In 1921, the Military pensioners and *Dhanpetiawalas* residing in the Capital were engaged to help the Supervisors in this work. This time their services were not available owing to their old age, absorption in service and their number being also thinned. The Municipality would not supply hands. It was eventually settled that the services of *Chaprasis* and other menials be obtained on loan from the various Departments and the Municipality for this work. The work of House-numbering in the City was somewhat delayed since these arrangements took time to decide. Even after the arrangements were made, the Executive Health Officer delayed the House-numbering in his Charge till the last moment when he got it done in such a hurried manner that it was found to be unsatisfactory.

It is essential in the Capital to place at the disposal of the Charge Superintendents the services of some menials to enable them to distribute Census papers amongst the Supervisors or to send them messages or get them together for the purpose of instructions. In 1921, several police constables were spared for this purpose. This time, however, only 3 police constables could be spared for this important work by the Police Department, and hence a constable was given only to 3 Charge Superintendents, namely for Nos. 1, 2 and 4, those for Nos. 3 and 5 being left to shift for themselves. The result was that it took a long time for the Charge Superintendent to get into touch with the Supervisors and the Supervisors with the Enumerators at every stage of the work. Even in December, some of the Enumerators did not know the name of the Supervisor under whom they were expected to work.

As some of the Charge Superintendents were found to have left the House-numbering entirely to the Supervisors and Enumerators, the Census

Superintendent found it essential to check the work while in progress, and he inspected practically every Circle in the Capital.

A wilful negligence or complete reluctance to do the Census work was noticed on the part also of several of the subordinate Census staff appointed in the Capital. This attitude, while most undesirable on the part of the non-officials, was all the more deplorable on the part of official workers.

It is desirable that in the next Census the Municipal President be made responsible for making all the arrangements for the Census of the Capital and all the Charge Superintendents for the City be appointed out of the Municipal staff. The census of the City will, of course, be carried out under the supervision of the State Census Superintendent, but by making the Municipality directly responsible for the actual Census arrangements, the work will be done in a more efficient way and the State Census Superintendent would be left free to supervise the Census work of the State as a whole more thoroughly.

V.—THE PRELIMINARY CENSUS.

32. *Dates of commencement and completion.*—The Provincial Census Code required the Preliminary Enumeration to be commenced everywhere on the 1st January, 1931. Orders were, however, issued by the Census Superintendent to commence it in the Districts by the 15th December 1930 while in the Capital by the 10th January 1931. In fixing these dates the consideration kept in view was the possibility of movement of population which was greater in the Capital than in the Districts. The Preliminary Enumeration was completed between 1st and 15th of February everywhere in the State.

33. *The distribution of the Enumeration-books.*—Each Enumerator had his Block-list in which he copied all the entires from his Supervisor's House-list concerning his Block. When this was ready, the Supervisor handed over to him the sewn Enumeration-book, which contained (1) the Enumeration cover with all the instructions regarding the method of Enumeration printed on it, (2) the Block-list (3) forms of the General Schedule (4) Household Schedules, if any. In order, however, that these books may not be spoiled by erasures and corrections as a result of mistakes, the original record was required to be first made on blank paper, and next to be copied out in books after the entries were checked. Besides what checking may have been done by the Supervisor and the Charge Superintendent, the Census Superintendent himself checked not less than 50 per cent of the original record (in some instances even 80 per cent) in every Charge before it was copied in books. In the Districts for this purpose, the original record was ordered to be got at the Headquarters of the Charge Superintendent on the occasion of the Census Superintendent's tour. To prevent dislocation of arrangements made both for the Preliminary and Final Enumeration, all heads of Departments had been previously requested to avoid as far as possible making transfer of their staff entrusted with Census work during the period between 15th December 1930 and 28th February 1931.

VI., THE FINAL ENUMERATION.

34. *Final count.*—The final count or the Census, as it is called, is the process of checking and correcting the Record of the Preliminary Enumeration, by striking out the entries of persons who may have gone away or died,

and entering particulars of newly born children as well as all new comers. This final count took place on the night of 26th February 1931 commencing at 7 P.M. and ending at midnight.

35. *Arrangements made.*—A proclamation was issued in the *Bikaner Rajpatra* on 12th February 1931, enjoining people to stay at home between the hours of 7 P.M. and midnight with a light burning till the Enumerator had called and revised his record and to avoid fixing 26th February 1931 for any festivities. Such a proclamation was also made by a beat of drum. It was also found advisable to request Government to allow two days' holiday, *viz.*, on 26th and 27th February 1931 to those who were engaged in Census work.

In the City, it was also arranged with the Military authorities that a gun should be fired as on previous occasion, announcing the commencement of the Enumeration hour. All the Enumerators and Supervisors were collected at a central place at 4 P.M. on the 26th. The Army Minister was approached for lending some 450 men from the Army, each to accompany an Enumerator in his round. It must be acknowledged with thanks that the Army Minister very readily agreed to the proposal made and issued prompt orders to all the units to send their drafts to the Public Offices Building exactly at 4 P.M. that day, which place was found to be the most suitable to collect the men and distribute them batch by batch to the Supervisors under the direction of their Charge Superintendents. When this was done, the Superintendent along with the District Census Officer and also the Deputy Superintendent and the Charge Superintendents moved about in the City on Motor cars and Ekkas hired for the purpose to see that the Enumerators were actually taking their rounds and that the Supervisors were also present on the spot.

At the Railway Station of Bikaner where the Platform Enumeration was going on, it was found that the arrangements made by the Railway authorities were all that could be desired.

VII.—SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

36. *Railways.*—As early as in May 1931, the Manager, Bikaner State Railway was addressed in the matter of arrangements for the Census of persons residing in the Railway areas and was also furnished with a copy of rules for the Census of Railways. Two Railway Officers were detailed by him to co-operate with the State Census Superintendent for the purpose. Of these, the District Traffic Superintendent Mr. B. N. Verma was not entrusted with any actual Census work, but was asked to give all reasonable facilities required for the Census of persons residing on Railway line premises and of persons travelling by Railway on the night of the Census. The Assistant Loco. Superintendent, Mr. Rigg, on the other hand, was appointed Charge Superintendent for the Census of Railway Workshop and the Railway Colony. Later on, Mr. Rigg having proceeded home on leave, Mr. J. L. Capoor, B.Sc (Glas), the Assistant Engineer, Bikaner State Railway, took over charge of Census work from him.

While in 1921 all Railway Stations, big or small, were treated as Blocks and none as a Circle, in the present Census some 20 big Stations were treated

as Circles and the rest as Blocks. The House-numbering on all Railway premises on the line and in the Workshop and the Railway Colony was also done by the Engineering Department of the Railway.

The special arrangements made in connection with the census of Railway are summarised below:—

- (1) A list of all Railway Stations was got from the Manager, Bikaner State Railway, with his proposals as to which of them were to be treated as Circles and which as Blocks. It was also ascertained from the Engineer-in-Chief whether construction of new line was in hand.
- (2) A list was also obtained, from the District Traffic Superintendent, of the Railway Stations at which Platform and Train Enumeration would be necessary on the night of the census.
- (3) The Traffic Inspectors were called and explained the census work and were required in their turn in the course of their tours to explain it to the Railway Station staff.
- (4) The names of Supervisors and Enumerators proposed in the Charge-registers by the various Charge Superintendents for the Railway Stations situated within their respective charge were sent to the District Traffic Superintendent for his suggestions, and changes made were communicated to the Charge Superintendents.
- (5) An estimate of passengers entraining and detraining at about 40 Railway Stations, at which Platform Enumeration was found to be necessary was obtained from the District Traffic Superintendent in order to see whether, and if so how many, additional enumerators would be necessary at these Stations and to estimate the number of Enumeration-passes that would be required.
- (6) For the purpose of Train Enumeration, it was settled that the Railway would arrange 6 additional hands at each of the six Railway Stations of Surpura, Sri Dungargarh, Sujargarh, Golsar, Pilibangan and Chautala Road, at which Train Enumeration was found necessary to be made, and these hands were carefully instructed in the work beforehand by the Traffic Inspectors.
- (7) As regards Railway gang-huts, a list of all huts was obtained from the Railway Engineer-in-Chief, with particulars as to which of these were situated within the Railway Station precincts, and instructions were issued to include as far as possible those situated within the Railway fences in the Railway Station Block, and others in one of the Blocks of the nearest village or town.

37. *Army*.—Appendix II of the Provincial Census Code of 1931, Part I, contains rules for the Census of cantonments. The only deviation from these rules that was made was that in place of appointing the Officers commanding the Regiments, to be Charge Superintendents, the Civil Charge Superintendent of charge No. 3 in the City acted as such for the Military area also, while some commissioned and non-commissioned Officers were appointed to be Supervisors and Enumerators for their respective units. By the middle of February 1931 the preliminary Enumeration was held, while the final Enumeration took place at the time and date fixed for it. Instead of having parades

as laid down in the Provincial Census Code, each man was enumerated in his place in the Cantonment. If he resided in the City, he was enumerated first in his Regiment and then allowed to go to his residence furnished with an Enumeration-pass.

38. *Enumeration of Way-farers.*—It was anticipated that in the City a considerable number of travellers, camel-men bringing wood and grass from the villages would be passing through the different gates and *Baris* and on other frequented highways on the Census night. To ensure that they may not remain unenumerated, special Enumerators were appointed on the Census night to enumerate them as in special Blocks and furnish them with Enumeration-passes.

39. *Wandering Tribes.*—Orders were issued for the camps of Wandering Tribes as go by the name of *Gadia Lohar, Kapadia Sansis, Baories, etc.*, being made stationary for a few days before the final Census. They were enumerated and included in the population of the village in which they were encamped.

40. *Thanas, Jails, Hospitals and Boarding Houses.*—The Census of Police Thanas, Jails, Hospitals, Boarding Houses and Orphanages was carried out according to the rules laid down in the Provincial Census Code.

41. *Fairs and Assemblage.*—It was also ascertained in January 1931 whether any fairs, religious assemblage or important marriage festivals would be in progress on the night of the Census anywhere in the State. Fortunately no such event took place as would have necessitated the making of special arrangements for additional Enumerators.

VIII. PROVISIONAL TOTALS.

42. *Transmission.*—Early in July 1930 instructions were issued to all the District Census Officers and Charge and Assistant Charge Superintendents to draw up a programme for the transmission of provisional totals on 27th February 1931. In this programme the route and the method of transmission of totals by the Enumerators and Supervisors to the Charge Superintendents and by the Charge Superintendents to the Census Superintendent were carefully laid down to ensure quickness. For Pugal which is about 75 miles away from the Capital, special arrangements in the way of camel Sawars had to be made. For the communication of the provisional totals of Tahsil Padampur it was arranged beforehand that the Charge Superintendent of Padampur would make use of the canal signal station—there being no Railway station close to the place—to communicate the totals to the Revenue Officer, Ganganagar, who would in his turn despatch the same by wire.

The provisional totals for the whole State were compiled and despatched to the Provincial Census Superintendent at Ajmer, and the Census Commissioner at Delhi by the midday of 28th February 1931, while the totals for Bikaner City were communicated the previous night.

IX. SUPPLY OF FORMS.

43. *Kind of Forms.*—The details of Forms, Manuals, etc., which were received from or through the Provincial Census Superintendent, Rajputana, during the Enumeration stage have been given in Appendix B.

44. *Sanads and Certificates.*—In order to appreciate the services of Census Officials, *Sanads* and Certificates were issued to them on behalf of

the State. *Sanads* were issued in the name of His Highness the Maharajah while certificates in the name of His Highness' Government. Both were of two classes, First and Second, the former being printed in gold and the latter in red. First Class Sanads were issued generally to District Census Officers and Second Class to Charge Superintendents, whereas First Class Certificates were generally issued to Supervisors and Second Class to Enumerators. Exceptions were made to the rule in deserving cases. Certificates were granted also to Office hands. Deserving Official hands were recommended for promotion to the Departments concerned.

A few names were also recommended to the Provincial Census Superintendent for Rajputana for the grant of Sanads of the First, Second and Third Class on behalf of the Government of India.

CHAPTER II.

Slip-Copying, Sorting and Compilation.

I. GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Introductory.—The Charge Superintendents had been instructed to send up the Enumeration-books together with their Charge and Circle Summaries to the Central Office, with as little delay as possible, after arranging the Summaries and the Enumeration-books in a serial order by Circles and tallying the two and after checking the entries made in the Enumeration-books at the final Enumeration. Except in one or two instances, they were received at Bikaner by the 7th March 1931, the date fixed for the purpose. The books were again checked in the Tabulation Office, when it was found that one or two Charge Superintendents in the Districts had taken absolutely no pains, after the Census was over, to go through the books or arrange them even in a serial order with the result that unnecessary waste of time and energy took place in the Tabulation Office afterwards. The Charge Superintendents in the Mofussil were required to send the Books to the Capital with the Census *Ahalmad*.

2. *Centre of work.*—For the first time ever since Census was taken, the post enumeration work was done in the State and not at an outside fixed centre where such work used to be done before by all the States in Rajputana. The change saved a lot of expense in the way of shifting cart-loads of paper and stationery and of the travelling and other charges of the staff and resulted in finding work for a number of local hands in the Tabulation Office. There was no dearth of hands experienced, and the work done here proved to be much more satisfactory than when done at a remote outside centre. The Provincial Census Office had appointed three touring Inspectors for inspecting the Tabulation work in the States, which however, were not called upon to bear a share of the cost on this account.

3. *Date of opening the Tabulation Office.*—The Tabulation Office was opened at Labhu Srimal's Katla on 8th March, 1931. On the 9th March, the Government Census Tabulation Inspector paid a visit and stayed here till 11th March. As the shifting of Office Record was going on at that time, his visit was a bit premature. Advantage was, however, taken of his visit to instruct in the work of Slip-copying a number of candidates who had appeared in answer to a Notification published in the *Bikaner Rajpatra* in January, 1931.

4. *Furniture.*—There was the usual furniture kept for the use of Slip-copying staff, *viz.*, Durries. These and racks for the Record Room as also a few camp tables and chairs were obtained from the Superintendent, *Farrash Khana*. Eighty small boxes were got made for the Supervisors to keep the slips in them and eighty pigeon-hole boxes were got prepared for the Sorters to sort the slips with their aid. The copyists, however, were allowed the use of these pigeon hole boxes as a desk for writing the slips.

5. *Additional establishment appointed at various stages of Tabulation work.*—Estimates were roughly framed as early as in June, 1930. They had, however, to be considerably revised from time to time as the work

was taken in hand and progressed further. Complete details of the staff actually employed during the various stages in the Tabulation Office are given below:—

A. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.

One Inspector.—To this post Sardar Balwant Singh, Naib Tahsildar, was appointed with an extra fixed allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem over his pay and horse allowance.

One Record-keeper on Rs. 40 per mensem.

One Assistant Record-keeper on Rs. 25 per mensem.

A peon, farrash and a waterman each on Rs. 9 per mensem.

NOTE.—Appointments were made in the second week of March 1931 and all were relieved by the middle of August 1931 except the Record-keeper, who continued till the Office was closed.

B. STAFF ENGAGED ESPECIALLY FOR SLIP-COPYING WORK.

Eight Supervisors.—In all nine posts were sanctioned, to the 7 of which Girdwars of the Revenue Department, namely Bias Sita Ram, Chowdhry Sant Ram, Pt. Ram Kanwar, Thakur Ridmal Singh, Pande Depal Ram, Sardar Rohil Singh and Thakur Sheonath Singh were appointed with an extra fixed allowance of Rs. 12 over their pay and casual allowance. Two posts remained vacant because more Girdawars could not be spared by the Revenue Department. The Record Keeper, however, served to fill up the gap of one of them.

Twenty Assistant Supervisors.—To the 14 of these posts patwaries of the Revenue Department, namely Chiranjilal, Gulabkhan, Ashrafkhan, Khudabux, Sirajuddin, Saligram, Kishorilal, Mukanchand, Surajbhan, Somdut, Nizamudin, Labhu Ram, Rustumdin and Jalaludin were appointed, and to the remaining posts six Clerks retired from the Subordinate Census offices were recruited. About *100 Copyists* divided in 8 gangs engaged on daily wages @ 0-4-0 per 100 slips.

NOTE.—The slip-copying work was started on 12th March and completed on 24th April 1931. By 30th April, 2 Girdawars and 11 Patwaries were relieved of work. (See Appendix C.)

C. STAFF ENGAGED ESPECIALLY FOR SORTING AND COMPILATION.

Six Supervisors for sorting work, on which posts besides the 5 Girdawars, the Record-keeper was appointed.

Nine Assistant Supervisors, of whom one was attached to each Supervisor and three were detailed to help the Supervisor whose work was found to fall in arrears and check totals of Tables.

Fifty three sorters, divided in 6 gangs who were engaged on daily wages @ 1 pice to 3 pices per every 150 slips sorted for different Tables according to their intricacy.

Six compilers, who were appointed on Rs. 20 per mensem for compiling the Census Tables.

NOTE.—The work of sorting was commenced on 30th April 1931 and that of compiling on 1st May 1931. The sorting and compilation work was completed respectively on 20th June and 1st August 1931 (see Appendix D.) All the Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors were relieved by the 1st of August except one Supervisor who was kept till 14th August. The compilers were discharged by the 20th August. But three compilers had to be re-engaged for about a month for preparing the Subsidiary Tables for the Census Report.

II. SLIP COPYING.

6. *Slip-copying*.—This is the process of entering all the particulars appearing in the various columns of the General Schedule about every person enumerated in the Census on a separate slip of paper. Most of the particulars, *viz.*, about religion, sex and civil condition are easily indicated. Thus to indicate religion, slips of different colours were used, white for Hindus, green for Muslims, pink for Jains, yellow for animists and blue for others. Sex and Civil condition were indicated by different symbols. Abbreviations were used for entering other particulars. The particulars about infirmities in column 18 of the General Schedule were dealt with separately on separate slips copied out by 8 copyists under the supervision of the Inspector himself. These copyists were paid fixed wages at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem instead of piecework as in the case of the ordinary slips, as the infirmity slips are fewer in number and yet a larger number of books have to be daily gone through by the copyists. The wages for infirmity slips were reasonable, but those for the ordinary slips, which were fixed a bit high on this the first occasion when the Tabulation Office was opened here, could safely be curtailed at the next Census. The 8 copyists employed over the infirmity slips completed the work from the copying of the slips down to the sorting and compilation of the Imperial Table on Infirmity within a fortnight.

7. *Actual number of Gangs for Slip-copying*.—Owing to the population of the State having increased by 41 per cent, it was decided to increase the number of Supervisors from 6 in 1921 to 9 in the present Census and form 9 gangs of copyists. Unfortunately, however, the services of only 7 Girdawars could be secured from the Revenue Department. In all, however, 8 gangs were formed, the services of the Record Keeper, Pt. Ram Kirpal, who was a retired State servant and who had already done work in 4 Censuses in the past, being utilised as a Supervisor. Even the 7 Girdawars lent by the Revenue Department were not all spared soon with the opening of the Tabulation Office, and hence all the 8 gangs were not formed until 9th April 1931. For these 8 gangs, 16 Assistant Supervisors should have ordinarily sufficed, but the large number of copyists in some gangs necessitated the employment of 4 extra hands to cope with the work of supervision.

8. *Size of Gangs*.—As a rule, the number of copyists in a gang should not exceed 8 or 10 to enable the supervising staff to check the slips not only properly but with sufficient despatch so as not to keep the copyists waiting. With, however, one Supervisor short and with all the 8 gangs not having been formed in time and the consequent necessity of hurrying up the work, 10 to 13 copyists were attached to each gang, but with the 4 extra Assistant Supervisors appointed, the work of checking was both prompt and satisfactory.

9. *Procedure*.—The procedure laid down in the Imperial Code of Census, Part II, in the Tabulation Office, was strictly followed. Books for one complete charge used to be issued by the Record Keeper and handed over to the Supervisor, who gave receipts for the same. As soon as he finished these books, he returned them to the Record Keeper and took out books for another Charge.

10. *Checking of Slips*.—The Inspector and Deputy Superintendent also daily checked 15 per cent and 10 per cent of the slips respectively. For any mistake or fudging, the Supervisors were held responsible and careless

Copysits were punished by being required to write the slips over again or by short payments. No copyist was allowed to take away Enumeration-books at his place. Supervisors were authorised to correct very obvious mistakes in the Schedules.

11. *Average number of Slips copied.*—The work was at first necessarily slow but as the gangs increased and Copyists picked up the work, the slips came to be copied at a great speed. The out-turn for the first week of the slip-copying was only 18003 slips, and the average per Copyist was 154 only. When the work was in full swing, the out-turn of slips rose to 2,15,441 and the average per Copyist to 491. The average number of slips insisted upon by the code was 500, but experience showed that this average was very difficult to be reached except by a few very smart Copyists. As the Nawal Kishore Press could not meet the demand for slips, a large number of them had to be got printed in the Government Press here. The work, however, was hampered by this delay, as also by the fact that all the gangs could not be formed simultaneously from the beginning by the necessary staff being not available all at once. But for this, the Slip-copying work would have been completed much earlier than 24th April, 1931.

12. *Preparation of Register A.*—Side by side with the work of Slip-copying, the Supervisors used to prepare Register A. This Register forms a very important piece of record in the Census as the figures arrived at therein have to be treated as the final sum total of population in the State as a whole and in the various Charges formed therein and as the first five Imperial Tables, Imperial Table XVI and Provincial Table I are compiled straight away from it and the totals of all other Tables must also agree with the figures therein. Register A shows population by Blocks, Sex and Religion. For each Circle a separate sheet was used, on which as soon as the entries of all the Blocks in a Circle were completed a total was struck in red ink. A red line was drawn and a total was again struck after the entries were made of each unit,—a village, town or Tehsil.

III.—SORTING.

13. *Making of boxes for Sorting.*—As soon as the slips for a Charge had been prepared, tested and posted in Register A, they were packed and transferred to the record-room where they were made up into boxes for Sorting. The slips for either Sex and each Religion were kept separate and tied into bundles, for which cloth of a different colour was used for different Religions. There were in all 38 Charges in the State, including the 5 Charges in the City and 14 other urban Charges. In all 106 boxes were made up. Each box was numbered serially and a label was affixed to it showing the name of the Charge, Religion, Sex, number of Slips and name of Sorter. Two boxes—one of male and the other of female slips—were given to each Sorter. Thus each Sorter had on an average to deal with 17,664 slips, except in the case of urban areas the boxes of which were made to contain a smaller number of slips in view of the complexities of sorting involved in their case. A much lesser number of slips than prescribed in the Code (25,000 to 35,000) was purposely kept in the boxes this time as advised by the Government Census Inspector with a view to expediting the work. The 53 Sorters worked in 6 gangs

each under a Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor. As the different Charges formed in the State very much varied in size, it was found necessary to divide the boxes of one and the same Charge between two gangs in some instances in order to secure an equal distribution of work amongst the various gangs and to enable them to finish the work of Sorting for each Table as nearly as possible at one time. The very first duty of a Sorter was to count the number of slips of each Circle-bundle in his boxes. Any discrepancy noticed on comparison with Register A has to be immediately corrected.

14. *Unit of abstraction.*—The Unit of abstraction in the Census Code implies the smallest Unit for which details for each Table are actually compiled. We had in all 20 such Units—19 Tahsils and the Bikaner City—for the Imperial as well as Provincial Tables. Up to 1921 Census, in the case of Provincial Tables each Town in the State also formed a separate Unit of abstraction, but this time the Towns have not been shown as separate Units in Provincial Tables as the Provincial Census Superintendent for Rajputana asked for their elimination as the number of units so far included in these Tables proved very numerous for the Province of Rajputana, and as even such major provinces as Madras, U. P. and the Punjab did not have so many Units in Provincial Tables. Hence the figures of Towns were amalgamated with those of the Tehsils in the Provincial as well as Imperial Tables. This change, however, did not make much difference inasmuch as all the requisite particulars about Towns were to be had in the Imperial Tables IV and V, except about Literacy, for which a special Table (State Table I) was compiled. Until this State Table I was prepared, the slips for urban and rural areas of each Tehsil were not thrown together.

15. *Order in which the slips were sorted for the Tables.*—The work of 'Sorting' for the various Imperial Tables commenced from 30th April 1931. No sorting was necessary for Imperial Tables I to V and XVI and Provincial Table I which were compiled directly from the Register A. State Table I was prepared first of all as it required a separate treatment of figures of literacy for towns. Imperial Table IX for infirmities was taken up side by side, as separate slips were specially prepared for this Table. The next important Table taken was the Age Table VII. This is, indeed, one of the most tedious Tables requiring a good deal of attention for accurate results. After the sorting for this Table was over, Table XIII was taken in hand. The order in which the remaining Tables were sorted was:— Provincial Table II, Imperial Table VI, XVA-XVB, Provincial Table IV, Imperial Table XVII, Provincial Table III, Imperial Tables XIV, VIII, Supplementary Table to Table XVI for Christians, XIX, XI, XVIII and X. For the Imperial Tables VIII and XIV, the Provincial Superintendent for Rajputana had selected only 'Jat' as the caste to be sorted and compiled for the Bikaner State. But in all some 19 important castes were selected and sorted for both these Tables. Similarly the Imperial Table VI (Birth-place) has been prepared by Tehsils also, although the Provincial Census Superintendent required figures only for the Bikaner State as a whole and the Bikaner City. Part II of the Imperial Table XVB was specially prepared at his request to show Bi-lingualism on the borders of the State.

16. *Difficulties in Sorting.*—The most difficult Tables are Tables VII (Age), XVII (Caste) and X (Occupation). The difficulties attendant as regards

Table VII consist only of the chances on the part of the Sorters to commit mistakes by placing the slips in wrong pigeon-holes either as regards Age or Civil condition, and these can be overcome only by a thorough checking of their work. The difficulties as regards Table XVII consist of the danger of Castes similarly spelt being confused. To avoid any such confusion the attention of the Supervisors was invited to the index of castes and sub-castes printed in Appendix A of the Subsidiary Instructions to the Imperial Census Code Part II of 1931, and a list was also drawn up in the office, of all the castes, as found in the Census of 1911 and 1921 and copies of such list were supplied to each Supervisor. In the present Census, the returns of each and every caste found in the State have been separately shown in the Table, and not merely of the numerous castes only. A special Sorting was made this time of the slips for 'Rajputs' for ascertaining the strength of the various clans. This work alone occupied a fortnight. The Occupation Table X was perhaps the most difficult of the lot that was sorted. Prior to the commencement of the sorting for this Table, a list of Occupations as ordinarily to be found in the State was drawn up, and these were arranged according to the Group Numbers and Orders given in the list of Occupations received from the Provincial Census Superintendent. A copy of such list was given to each Supervisor. This procedure facilitated not only the work of Sorting, but later on also of Compiling.

IV.—COMPILATION.

17. *Compiling Staff.*—Compilation is the process of adding up the figures on the Sorters' tickets to obtain the totals for various Units. Selected men with a fairly good knowledge of English and Arithmetic were appointed to do this work. It would have been of advantage to recruit these hands from the State service, so that their experience could be utilised at next Census. But this being not practicable, others had to be engaged. In the beginning only 4 compilers were appointed but after the work of sorting the slips was well-advanced, the number was increased to 6, five of whom were allotted the work of compiling the figures of one District each, and the remaining one that of the Bikaner City. These compilers worked under the direct supervision of the Inspector and the Dupty Superintendent who checked their work very thoroughly.

18. *Tables.*—The first Table was forwarded to the Provincial Census Superintendent on 7th May, 1931, while the last on 8th August, 1931. As already stated, Imperial Tables I to V and XVI and Provincial Table I were directly compiled from Register A. The figures for Table IX were obtained from the special slips for infirmities. The rest of the Tables were compiled in the order in which the slips were sorted for them. No difficulty worth mentioning was experienced except in the case of Table VII (Age and Civil Condition) Table X (Occupations) and Table XVII (Caste). In the case of Table VII, the adjustment of the age-groups in the Sorters' Tickets to quinary groups required for the final Table was a difficult task, but with a little practice the compilers found it easy to do. In the case of Table X the lists of Occupations generally found in the State having been previously prepared and classified according to Groups and Orders, and in the case of Table XVII also, a list of castes generally found in the State having been likewise previously prepared, the work of compiling was made considerably easy.

19. *Forms of Sorters, Tickets and Compilation Registers.*—The number of forms and registers as supplied by the Provincial Census Superintendent being excessive, a large number of them remained unused.

20. *Subsidiary Tables.*—Subsidiary Tables were also compiled for all the Chapters of the Report. Their compilation is absolutely necessary for the writing of the Report, as without them the figures cannot possibly be discussed in an adequate manner. It is very essential that this part of the work should be taken up as soon as the compiling work is finished and the Imperial and Provincial Tables get ready, so that the writing of the Report could be forthwith taken up.

CHAPTER III.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure already debited to the Census until the office was closed on 31st October 1931 amounts to Rs. 36,900-4-6. This amount, of course, does not include the cost of printing the Report and some minor items that may have been paid subsequently. It also does not include the cost of House-numbering which was met by the Municipalities or from the *Malba* fund. A comparison with the expenditure for 1921 Census would not at all prove instructive, as unlike on that occasion, in the 1931 Census a whole-time Census Superintendent with a separate Census Office was appointed and the population of the State had also considerably increased, and consequently the expenditure for the 1931 Census was found to be much in excess of that incurred for 1921 Census, which was only Rs. 13,489-3-2. The cost incurred by the State in 1931 per 1,000 of its population from the commencement of the Census Operations to the rendering of the last Table comes to Rs. 39-6-8 or 7·5 pies per every individual.

The expenditure incurred in 1931, which was classified as per instructions received from the Provincial Census Superintendent, was recorded as follows under the various heads:—

1. Superintendence (which refers to the main Census Office).	Rs. 18,341-9-0
2. Enumeration (which refers to the expenditure in District Offices)	„ 8,614-3-9
3. Abstraction and Compilation (which refers to all post enumeration work in Tabulation Office)....	„ 8,782-11-3
4. Cost of printing at Enumeration as well as Abstraction and Compilation stages	„ 1,161-12-6
Total ...	<u>36,900-4-6</u>

The details under each of the above main heads have been given in Appendix E.

APPENDIX A.

(See Page 2 and 18).

STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF CENSUS DIVISIONS IN 1931.

Number of Districts	....	....	....	7
„ Charges....	....	....	....	38
„ Circles ....	....	....	....	512
„ Blocks ....	....	....	....	5,942
<hr/>				
Number of District Officers	....	....	....	7
„ Charge Superintendents	....	....	....	24
„ Assistant Charge Superintendents	....	....	....	3
„ Supervisors	....	....	....	512
„ Enumerators	....	....	....	5,247
<hr/>				
<i>Average number of occupied houses per—</i>				
Charge and Assistant Charge Superintendent	....	....	....	6,867
Supervisor	....	....	....	362
Enumerator	....	....	....	35

APPENDIX B.

(See Page 14).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FORMS, ETC., RECEIVED DURING THE ENUMERATION STAGE OF THE CENSUS OF 1931.

1. Introductory Note	....	....	....	55
2. Provincial Code—				
Chapter I....	....	....	....	55
Chapters II and III	....	....	....	25
Chapters IV to VII	....	....	....	25
Chapter VIII	....	....	....	25
Appendices I, II and III	....	....	....	25
3. Manual of Instructions to Charge Superintendents—				
English	....	....	....	30
Urdu	....	....	....	5
Hindi	....	....	....	40
4. Manual of Instructions to Supervisors—				
English	....	....	....	165
Urdu	....	....	....	100
Hindi	....	....	....	600
5. Enumeration Covers—				
English	....	....	....	50
Urdu	....	....	....	260
Hindi	....	....	....	7,680
6. General Schedules—				
English	....	....	....	25
Bilingual (Urdu and Hindi)	....	....	....	1,19,990
7. House/Blocks Lists				
English—	....	....	....	Nil.
Bilingual (Urdu and Hindi)	....	....	....	14,200
8. Household Schedules	....	....	....	250
9. Unemployment Schedules	....	....	....	450
10. Circle/Charge Summary	....	....	....	968

11. Charge Register (Circle List)	....	....	2,015
12. Travellers' Tickets	....	....	8,400

APPENDIX C.

(See Page 17).

STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS OF THE SLIP-COPYING WORK.

Maximum number of Copyists	....	....	100
Date of commencement	....	....	12-3-1931.
„ „ completion	....	....	24-4-1931.
Average daily out-turn per head	....	....	397
Establishment employed in slip-copying Office.			
(a) Inspector	....	....	1
(b) Supervisors	....	....	8
(c) Assistant Supervisors	....	....	20
(d) Record Keeper	....	....	1
(e) Assistant Record Keeper	....	....	1
Staff already in Central Office.			
(f) Accountant	....	....	1
(g) Clerks	....	....	3
Number of slips of various kinds -			
(a) Supplied by Provincial Census Superintendent	....	....	9,42,010
(b) Locally printed	....	....	2,44,000
(c) Actually used including wastage	....	....	9,82,315

APPENDIX D.

(See Page 17).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE ABSTRACTION,
TABULATION AND COMPILATION STAGES.

1. Sorting.	{ Date of commencement	....	....	30-4-1931.
	{ Date of completion	....	....	20-6-1931.
2. Compilation	{ Date of commencement	....	....	1-5-1931.
	{ Date of completion	....	....	1-8-1931.
3. Forwarding of Tables to the Provincial Census Superintendent				
	Date of commencement	....	....	7-5-1931.
	Date of completion	....	....	8-8-1931.
4. Details of Establishment employed for -				
(a) General Supervision	....	....	....	1 Inspector.
(b) Sorting	....	....	....	{ 6 Supervisors.
				{ 9 Assit. Supervisors.
				{ 53 Sorters.
(c) Compilation	....	....	....	6 Compilers.
5. Number of Sorters' Tickets for various Tables -				
(a) As supplied by Provincial Census Superintendent.	....	....	....	30,620
(b) Actually used including wastage	....	....	....	10,995
Number of Compilation Registers for various Tables.				
(a) As supplied by Provincial Census Superintendent.	....	....	....	5,941
(b) Actually used including wastage	....	....	....	2,561

APPENDIX E.

(See Page 23).

Statement of Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the
Census Commissioner.

A. SUPERINTENDENCE		....	Rs.	18,341	9	0
<i>A-1. Pay of Officers</i>		....	„	10,526	11	0
1.	Pay of Officers	....	„	9,700	0	0
2.	Deputation Allowance of Officers	....	„	826	11	0
<i>A-2. Pay of Establishment</i>		....	„	4,871	0	0
3.	Superintendent's Office.					
<i>a (i)</i>	Pay of men deputed to Census duty	....	„	2,251	2	0
<i>a (ii)</i>	Duty allowance of men on deputation for Census	....	„	85	12	0
<i>b</i>	Pay of men without substantive appointments	....	„	2,534	2	0
<i>A-3. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.</i>		....	„	1,223	2	0
4.	Travelling and other Allowances.					
<i>a</i>	Officers	....	„	1,094	15	0
<i>b</i>	Establishment	....	„	128	3	0
<i>c</i>	Other allowances to establishment	....	„	Nil.		
<i>A-4. Contingencies</i>		....	„	1,720	12	0
5.a	Office rent	....	„	Nil.		
<i>b</i>	Purchase and repair of furniture	....	„	4	1	0
<i>c</i>	Stationery	....	„	1,159	8	0
<i>d</i>	Postage and Telegram charges	....	„	19	6	0
<i>e</i>	Freight	....	„	51	3	0
<i>f</i>	Miscellaneous	....	„	46	11	0
<i>g</i>	Telephone charges	....	„	Nil.		
<i>h</i>	Rewards	....	„	„	
<i>i</i>	Hot and cold weather charges	....	„	„	
<i>j</i>	Purchase of books and maps	....	„	20	11	0
<i>k</i>	Liveries and warm clothing	....	„	28	8	0
<i>l</i>	Purchase and repairs of tents	....	„	Nil.		
<i>m</i>	Camel gear	....	„	„	
<i>n</i>	Other contingencies	....	„	390	12	0
B. ENUMERATION		....	„	8,614	3	9
<i>B-1. Pay of Establishment</i>		....	„	4,286	11	0
6.	District Offices	....	„	4,286	11	0
7.	Remuneration of Census Officers	....	„	Nil.		
<i>B-2. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.</i>		....	„	1,894	8	0
8.	Travelling Allowance	....	„	1,894	8	0
<i>B-3. Contingencies</i>		....	„	2,433	0	9
9a.	Stationery	....	„	1,962	11	0
<i>b</i>	Postage and Telegram charges	....	„	107	3	0
<i>c</i>	House-numbering charges	....	„	216	2	9
<i>d</i>	Freight	....	„	113	0	0
<i>e</i>	Miscellaneous	....	„	34	0	0

C. ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION	...	Rs.	8,762	11	3
<i>C-2. Pay of Establishments</i>	....	„	7,649	10	3
10. Correspondence and accounts Establishment	....	„		Nil.	
10a. (i) Pay of men deputed to Census duty	....	„	1,882	4	0
(ii) Duty allowances of men on deputation for Census	....	„	616	4	0
b. Pay of men without substantive appointments	....	„	1,282	3	9
11. Menial Establishment	....	„	140	4	0
12. Working staff including Superintendence	....	„	3,728	10	6
(a) Officials	....	„		Nil.	
(b) Non-Officials	....	„		„
<i>C-3. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.</i>	....	„	118	12	0
13. Travelling allowance	....	„	118	12	0
<i>C-4 Contingencies</i>	....	„	1,014	5	0
14a. Office Rent	....	„	91	7	0
b. Purchase and repair of furniture....	....	„	330	4	0
c. Stationery	....	„	514	0	0
d. Freight	....	„	7	6	0
e. Postage and Telegram charges	....	„		Nil.	
f. Miscellaneous	....	„	71	4	0
g. Petty construction	....	„		Nil.	
h. Hot and cold weather charges	....	„		„
i. Liveries	....	„		„
j. Rewards	....	„		„
D. MISCELLANEOUS STAFF	....	„		„
15. Officers	....	„		„
16. Establishment	....	„		„
17. Other allowances	....	„		„
E. PRINTING AND OTHER STATIONERY CHARGES.	....	„	1,161	12	6
18. Enumeration—					
(i) Printing (a) at Government Presses	....	} „	628	2	0
(b) at Private Presses	....			
(ii) Other charges	....	„		Nil.	
19. Abstraction and Compilation—					
(i) Printing (a) at Government Presses	....	} „	533	10	6
(b) at Private Presses	....			
Grand Total	....	„	36,900	4	6

