

**CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921**

---

**VOLUME XVII-C**

---

**BARODA STATE**

---

**PART IV**

**ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME**

BY

**SATYAVRATA MUKERJEA, B. A. (Oxon).,**  
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS  
BARODA STATE.

**BARODA.**

PRINTED AT THE LAXMI ELECTRIC PRESS CO. LTD.

1922

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE,
Introductory ... ..	1- 3
CHAPTER I ... ..	1-28
(a) Preliminary Arrangements ... ..	1- 8
(b) Appointment and training of Census Officers ... ..	8-10
(c) House Numbering ... ..	11-15
(d) Printing and supply of forms ... ..	15-17
(e) Special Tracts ... ..	17
(f) Special arrangements ... ..	17-20
(g) The Preliminary Record... ..	20-24
(h) The Final Census... ..	24-26
(i) General Remarks ... ..	26
Statements No. I to IV ... ..	27-28
CHAPTER II ... ..	29-45
(a) Introductory ... ..	29-31
(b) Preparing of slips ... ..	31-36
(c) Sorting the Slips ... ..	36-40
(d) Compilation ... ..	40-43
(e) The Report ... ..	43-45
Statements No. I to II ... ..	45
CHAPTER III Expenditure ... ..	46-47
Appendix A... ..	48-49
Appendix B... ..	50-51
Appendix C... ..	52
Appendix D... ..	53
Appendix E... ..	54
Appendix F... ..	55
Appendix G... ..	56
Appendix H... ..	57
Appendix I ... ..	57
Statements... ..	58-61

# R E P O R T

## ON THE

### CENSUS OF BARODA STATE

1921

#### ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME

#### INTRODUCTORY

This Report is concerned with the working of the Census Operations from start to finish. In the main essentials it may be remarked that the details of Census-taking as well as compilation of the resulting data into the Standard Tables were based on the last Census under the instructions of the Census Commissioner for India. In the description therefore of these details, wherever there was no departure on this occasion, I have followed the method and even the language of the last Administration Report with the necessary changes, of course, of dates etc.

2. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad having as usual, decided to carry out a Census of the population in Baroda territories on the 18th March 1921, simultaneously and in conjunction with the Imperial Census, the preliminary operations for carrying on the census were provisionally placed in the hands of Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai who was Superintendent of Census here in 1911. He held charge of Census Office from the beginning of April 1920 till the end of May 1920. I took charge of the Census Office from the 1st June 1920 under Council Order No. 21/2 Dated 21-5 1920.

3. Mr. Maganlal N. Thakkar B. A. LL. B., Munsiff, Dabhoi, was appointed Assistant Superintendent and joined the office on the 12th April 1920. He reverted to the Judicial Department on the 8th November 1921. Mr. Anantlal Nandlal Dikshit B. A. (Honours) was taken up from 1-3-1921 as Head Supervisor for Abstraction office and afterwards worked as my Personal Assistant from 9-11-1921 to the close of the office. Office establishment as detailed in the margin was sanctioned by His Excellency the Dewan Saheb (Tippan No. 18 dated 12-3-20 and was entertained from time to time as the progress of the operations required.

Office establishment etc.

Name	Number.	Pay per month.	Total
Head Clerk...	1	75	75
Shirastedar...	1	65	65
Accountant ..	1	40	40
Record-keeper	1	30	30
Clerks... ..	2	40	80
Jamadar ...	1	12	12
Dafedar ...	1	11	11
Sepoys ...	8	10	80
Farases ...	3	9	27
	<u>19</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>420</u>

4. Under Baroda Census Act 5 of Samwat 1976 ( of 1920 ), the Suba District Census officers. for his district and the Municipal Commissioner for Baroda City were enjoined to have the census operations carried out in their respective jurisdiction as desired by the Census Superintendent and ex-officio Census Officers were appointed as below ( Baroda Census Code Rule 37 )

- |       |   |     |     |     |  |
|-------|---|-----|-----|-----|--|
| ( 1 ) | Suba                                      | ... | ... | ... | District Census Officer.   |
| ( 2 ) | Naib Suba                                 | ... | ... | ... | Sub-Divisional Census Officer.                                   |
| ( 3 ) | Vahivatdar or Mahalkari                   |     |     |     | Charge Superintendent for the Mahal or Peta Mahal.               |
| ( 4 ) | Chief Officer of Baroda City Municipality |     |     |     | City Census Officer.   |
| ( 5 ) | Naib Fouzdar                              | ... |     |     | Supervisor for the villages in the Thana and Moholias in Kasbas. |
| ( 6 ) | Talati                                    |     |     |     | Enumerator for the village or town of his appointment.           |

5. Each of the District Census Officers (Subas) was given a clerk on Rs. 40 District and other Establish- per mensem from 1-8-1920 to 31-3-1921. The Suba of Kadi did not however engage a clerk, but took the ment. work from persons of his office. He tried to make a saving in money, but as the census work was to be done in a prescribed time and was technical in some respects, the turning out of the work by unwilling clerks was not good; and instructions were not carried out fully. The Navsari Suba's clerk was taken away from 2-2-1921.

6. Under Section 13 of Baroda Census Act ( 5 of Samwat 1976 ) it was Municipalities to meet the cost of Census Establishment ordered that the cost of house-numbering, of light on the Census night and other incidental charges was to be defrayed (1) by the Municipality or Vishisht Panchayat if there was one for the particular place or (2) If there be no such institution, then from the *Mal Vera* grant of the village; (3) if *Mal Vera* grant was insufficient, from the Village Panchayat Fund; and failing that from the Mahal Panchayat Fund ( Dewan Order No. 6/5 dated 4-6-1920 on Census Tippan No. 8 dated 3-5-1920 ).

7. The total cost of Census Operations was about Rs. 2,03,100 in 1891; Estimated cost. Rs. 1, 25, 000 in 1901 and about Rs. 56,000 in 1911. Owing to scarcity of writing materials etc. and the general cost of living becoming much higher, clerical labour had to be paid double and even more than double than that of 1911. In this Census the total budget sanctioned was Rs. 1, 52,000, and nearly Rs. 1,13,000\* have been spent. Special care was taken to effect economy and reduce expenditure as much as possible. Figures given in Chapter III will show the actual cost per each head of charges. The great economic stress and the high prices of printing the Report and Tables Volume may be mentioned as causes of this increase in expenditure.

---

\* The final accounts are not yet made so that this figure is an estimate. (See Chapt. III-Expenditure).

8. No Census Act was passed in the State till 1911. This time, it was deemed necessary to have some such Act, and accordingly the Census Act (संवत् १९७६ ने वस्ती गणना संधी निबंध) was passed by His Highness's Government. Census Act was prepared and put into force.

9. A proclamation No. 2 of Samvat 1976 was also, issued announcing to the public, the Resolution of the Government to take a Census of the population on the date fixed and calling upon them to cordially co-operate with the officials of Government and furnish them with such information as may be required. There was no difficulty in the taking of the Census. There were some two stray cases in which the Mahal officers wanted to prosecute persons for not furnishing the information, but on enquiry, it was found undesirable to prosecute them for their mere ignorance, as the information had already been obtained with regard to them. A formal complaint by a Supervisor was made against a European for refusing information but before any action could be taken, his wife had the good sense to fill in the necessary form.

## CHAPTER I

### The Taking of the Census

---

#### (a) Preliminary Arrangements

The first step necessary in connection with the local arrangements for a Village Register. Census is the preparation of a complete list of villages. Without such a register, it is impossible to make sure that no villages or hamlets are lost sight of. Without it satisfactory arrangements of Charges, Circles and Blocks cannot be made also.

2. The State has been cadastrally surveyed. The area demarcated for revenue purposes as a village or mauza was taken as the Census village which was so defined as to include all hamlets within the boundary of the village lands. The preparation of the Village Register ought to be a simple affair, but it presented much trouble this time. Though the same definition was adopted last time for a village, many peta paras were put up as separate villages in the Dehzada and other tables. This time, great trouble had to be undertaken to remove such hamlets from the list and to include those places which appear separate in the Revenue Dehzada. The Village Register has this time been prepared as to compare correctly with the Revenue Mahal Dehzada. Some difficulty was experienced for villages in forest area. Some of the forest villages got depopulated, and had only the habitation site with no dweller. New places were inhabited and the amalgamation of Vajpur and Vakal under the name of Mangrol also led to some difficulty. The Village Registers were received unverified from some of the Mahals and Districts and had to be sent back for revision. A note showing the difference between the two censuses of 1911 and 1921 is appended at the end of the Dehzada Volume and that work gave much trouble. There was some slight difference in the names of some villages, which has been properly corrected and the Dehzada copy prepared in this office for the press was sent to the Mahal for verification and remarks. The manuscript was very carefully prepared in my office.

3. Jaherat No. 3 dated the 12th April 1920 was issued explaining the form of the Village Register. The form used was the same as that used in the Census of 1911, with the difference that separate columns for the estimate of Males and Females were done away with as the figures were merely a guess and could not form basis for any data. Col. 2 was made more elaborate by adding separate entries for hamlets without serial numbers, under the parent village; it was subsequently revised and the new form given in Article 39 of the Baroda Census Code, 1921 was finally adopted.

4. The instructions for preparing the Village Register were briefly as follows:—

Instructions for preparing  
the Village Register.

- ( 1 ) The Vahivatdar of each Taluka was to prepare an alphabetical list of villages in his Taluka and after comparing it with the Dehzada Register kept for revenue purposes was to send it on to the Suba ( Collector and District Magistrate).
- ( 2 ) The Suba was to prepare a complete list for the whole district from the Taluka lists received by him and after comparing it with the Prant Dehzada in his office, was to forward it on to the Census Superintendent.
- ( 3 ) Serial number was to be given to the village ( mauza ) and if any village had *paras* or hamlets within its limits, they were to be shown as coming under it without any serial number.
- ( 4 ) Special inquiries were ordered to be made in tracts where there had been much reclamation of jungle or which were inhabited by migratory tribes.
- ( 5 ) If there was any dispute about the boundary of a village, it was ordered to be noted in the remarks column.
- ( 6 ) The area in square miles of each Taluka was also ordered to be shown in the remarks column and if there was any variation as compared with the last Census, the reasons for the same were to be given.

5. The Village Register was ready in each District by the 15th of May 1920 and copies of it were received in the Superintendent's Office by the end of May 1920; here it was compared with the old register and finally passed. The area of some of the Mahals differed very materially in previous Censuses. The figures did not even tally with the Survey figures. Great care was needed and the area of every Mahal was fixed after comparison with Revenue figures, Settlement Reports and the previous Censuses, and the discrepancies have been all explained and mistakes corrected. This has now settled the matter finally. For the City of Baroda, a separate register was prepared in the same form by Wards.

6. While the preparation of the Village Register was in progress tracings of taluka maps were obtained from the Vahivatdars, with the areas of the police Thanas and Revenue Circles indicated by ink lines of different colours. They were very useful in revising the provisional circles and charges formed on the commencement of the operations ( Article 44 Baroda Census code, 1911 ). It was also ordered that Vahivatdars should have an additional copy of the tracing prepared for their own use and should mark against each village its serial number in the Register and the number of houses it was estimated to contain. Subsequently when final circles were formed, the boundary of each circle was ordered to be indicated by a broad red line and the letter of the circle noted in red ink within the area thus enclosed. Each charge Superintendent and Supervisor was subsequently ordered to have a copy of the portion of the map relating to his charge or circle.

7. Having obtained a complete list of villages, the next step was to form census divisions. As in the last Census there were three classes of Census officers.

Census Divisions

Till house numbering was finished, the whole Census work for the village was left to the Talati as enumerator, the work for the Thana was left to the Naib Fouzdar as Supervisor and the work for the whole Taluka (except the Municipal and Vishisht Panchayat areas) was left to the Vahivatdar, as charge Superintendent who had also to look to the work in the Municipality.

The person who actually filled in the schedules was the *Enumeretor* and the area assigned to him was his *block*. The size of the block depended on the number of houses, which an enumerator could reasonably be expected to visit between 7 and 12 P. M. on the Census night. It was laid down that the number should not exceed 100 and that ordinarily it should range from 60 to 75. This scale is little higher than what prevails elsewhere, but experience in the past Censuses has proved that having regard to the close proximity in which houses are situated in most of the State towns and villages and the fact that most of the enumerators are Government servants it was deemed quite possible for one person to visit about 100 houses within the time allowed. Next after the enumerator, came the Supervisor whose duty it was to supply his enumerators with forms, to train them, to check the entries in their schedules, and collect their enumeration books and check the totals prepared by them after the Census had been taken. From ten to fifteen enumerators' Blocks were grouped to form the Supervisors' Circle. Over the Supervisors was the charge Superintendent. He was the head of the Census Operations in his charge. The Blocks and Circles were formed by the Naib Fouzgars (Thana Police Officers) under the supervision and guidance of the Taluka Vahivatdars. The Naib Fouzgars went to each village in their Thana, and with the help of the Patel Talati, divided it into the necessary number of blocks. Their instructions were to include about 60 to 100 houses whether occupied or unoccupied into one block; and in forming blocks to keep in tact the recognised sub-divisions of a village, such as *faliā's*, *khānchās*, *khadkies*, *wāds*, etc. As a general rule, the determination of blocks was to be commenced from outside of the village and continued till the whole village was demarcated into successive blocks. If two small villages adjoined and there was only one enumerator available for both, still they were to be numbered as distinct blocks. Dependent hamlets of a village (*paras*, etc.) were not to be formed into separate blocks unless this was necessary on account of their size or distance from the parent village. A village containing one hundred houses or less was not generally to be divided into more blocks than one. But where the inhabited area was lying outside the village site or where there were more than one hundred houses in a village, there was no objection in forming more blocks than one. A whole village and a portion of another village or portions of two independent villages were not to be included in one block. Jails, Hospitals, etc. were to form separate blocks, if the number of persons residing therein was so large as to make it convenient to do so.

Circles.—After the demarcation of the blocks, they are to be grouped into circles. A circle was ordinarily to contain ten blocks, but there was no objection to its including more or less, having regard to the circumstances





10 While the organisation of the State for Census purposes was well advanced, the Census Commissioner for India visited Baroda on the 16th August 1920, to discuss all details in connection with the Census work. He stayed here till the 18th. During this period new features of this Census were discussed. The work done by the Census Office was submitted to him. After going through the papers and making such further inquiry as appeared necessary, the Census Commissioner was pleased to record his note of inspection as in Appendix A. The Census Commissioner visited Baroda second time on the 26th February 1922 when the work was nearing completion and the writing of the Report was going on. In a letter addressed to me, shortly after, the Census Commissioner writes, "I am not writing any official note on my visit. Your work is well forward and I am looking forward to an interesting report. The value of my visit was chiefly in the talks we had on Census matters."

### **(b) Appointment and training of Census officers.**

11. After the formation of Census Divisions and house-numbering the number of Census Officers, was augmented, so as to provide such charge with a Superintendent, each circle with a Supervisor, and each Block with an Enumerator. The appointment of Honourary Charge Superintendents with Government servants as assistants was made in the City of Baroda by the State Superintendent personally. The appointments of Supervisors and Enumerators were made by each Charge Superintendent for his charge.

12. The principle that all Government servants are bound to assist in the work of taking the Census when called upon to do so, was recognised and fully acted upon. Almost the whole Census staff in the present Census consisted of Government servants. Owing to Primary Education having been made compulsory by His Highness the Maharaja in the State, there were School masters available for Census work in almost every village and town; and the separation of executive and judicial functions of Magistrates having led to the establishment of Judicial Courts in the head-quarters (Kasbas) of almost all the Talukas, a large clerical staff was also available and fully utilised. Offers of voluntary service from private persons, students in the higher standards of Government Schools, Boy Scouts, etc., were received, but the employment of persons who were neither Government, Municipal or Local Fund Servants was, as far as possible, avoided in the interest of efficiency, excepting Municipal Members as Charge Superintendents for the City.

13. Heads of Departments in the City of Baroda were addressed by the Chief Officer of the Municipality and heads of Offices in the Talukas were addressed by Vahivatdars (Taluka Charge Superintendents) with a view to their being provided with a list of subordinates, whose services could be placed at their disposal for census work without interfering unduly with their ordinary duties. From the lists thus recei-

ved, they made the necessary appointments of Supervisors and Enumerators for their Charges; and submitted the proposals to the proper authority—District Suba or the State Superintendent—for the appointment of additional Charge Superintendents.

14. As a general rule, those appointed as Charge Superintendents were of the rank of Vahivatdars or Mahalkaries. There were, on the whole 79 Charge Superintendents, of whom 40 were Vahivatdars or Mahalkaries, 1 School Master ( 1 Chief officer of the Municipality as District Census officer for the City ), 5 from Municipal Corporation, Baroda, as Charge Superintendents and 24 private persons as Charge Superintendents of Municipalities and Vishisht Panchayats. Three were Railway Officers, 1 Cantonment Magistrate, and 5 were Forest rangers.

15. All supervisors were Government servants. Those drawing from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 as monthly pay were generally selected for this work, and 922 were drawn from such ranks as Naib Fouzdars, Nazars, Shirastedars, Head Masters of Vernacular Schools, teachers in English Schools and Tajviydars. Their total number was 1206. Of these 146 were from the Police Department, 312 from the Revenue Department, 56 from the Judicial Department and 408 from the Educational Department.

16. All the enumerators were also Government servants and were generally talatis, school masters and clerks on Rs. 12 to Rs. 20, and under. There were, on the whole, 11099 Enumerators, of whom 2634 were Talatis, 5472 School Masters, and 2790 Clerks.

17. A few of the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators had worked in the Census of 1911 and had good notion of the procedure to be adopted. But most of them were quite new to the work. All of them, therefore, required to be carefully and thoroughly trained in the procedure to be adopted by them in discharging their duties. After my circulars about preparing the Village Register and the formation of Census Divisions had been issued, I held Census Conferences in the headquarters of all the Districts and orally instructed the District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers, and Taluka Charge Superintendents in the procedure about the formation of Census Divisions, appointment of Census Officers, definition of house, the mode of house-numbering, Cattle Census; new features of the present Census and industrial data to be collected etc and of taking the preliminary and the final Census. This was finished by the end of August and gave the necessary preliminary training to those who were ex-officio Charge Superintendents, and higher Census Officers. By the time the appointments of Census Officers were made, circular about house-numbering and the Manuals of Instructions for Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators were issued, and distributed. I and my Assistant visited the head-quarters of each Taluka and other important towns in all the Districts. Census meetings were held in each place visited and the procedure including

the method of filling up the columns of the schedule, was explained to the Enumerators, Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. Leaders of castes and tribes, Members of Municipalities, Pleaders, Village Patels and other influential persons were invited to be present and advantage was taken of their presence to explain to them the object of taking the Census and their duty to furnish correct information with regard to it. Most of the meetings were largely attended some times by 500 and even more persons. For want of suitable accommodation in the Mahal Cutcherry, these meetings were generally held in open ground or in a convenient Dharmashala. In addition to giving instructions to the Census Staff, these meetings were also instrumental in instructing the people in general that Census was not a mere hobby of Government but a useful measure undertaken entirely for their own benefit and that it was their duty to cordially co-operate with Government by furnishing correct information on all points on which it may be required. After my address was over, those present were asked to put questions on any point, which was not sufficiently clear to them, or on which they had any doubt or difficulty. After the interpellation was over, test questions were put to some of those present and I thus satisfied myself that I was thoroughly understood. This peripatetic mode of giving instructions was adopted in 1911 and in this Census also and is believed to have done much good in popularising the Census and in giving full information with regard to its procedure to all concerned. The language used was simple and suitable to the audience, and particular care was taken to explain the object Government had in view in collecting information under the different columns of the schedule. The Census in Baroda City came at a time when the question of house-tax was prominent in Municipal affairs as a source of revenue instead of *Jakat* (octroi) and the numbering of houses was looked upon with suspicion. Particular stress had, therefore, to be laid on the fact that the Census house-numbering was intended only for the purpose of the enumeration of the population and that the information given for Census purposes would on no account be used for any other purpose.

18. After this course of general instruction for Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators, the Charge Superintendents for each Taluka held meetings of their Supervisors and Enumerators and further instructed them in the same way. Similarly these Supervisors instructed their own Enumerators and thus the course of instruction was repeated two or three times. In addition to the usual manuals, a number of books on such questions as caste, occupation, language, birth district, etc., was prepared in the Gujarati language and freely distributed. These manuals were of great use in securing correct entries in the most important and difficult columns of the Census Schedules, viz. 4, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. They were eagerly read by all the Supervisors and Enumerators as they contained information which they had never seen before collected in one place and which apart from its usefulness in filling up the census schedules was also of use to them in their daily life.

### (c) House numbering.

19. The definition of a house set to the enumerators in the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 was "the space within the external and party walls of each building or tenement having a separate and independent communication with a road, either common to the public or to all inhabitants of the building of which the tenement forms a part." Under this definition a *mala* or *chawl* was considered as only one house though inhabited by many distinct families; and a bungalow with its out-houses was also classed as one house. The Census Commissioner to whom this definition was communicated in the Census of 1891, intimated that it had been ruled that servants' quarters in a compound, distinct from the bungalow, should receive separate numbers. He also recommended that the various tenements in chawls should be sub-numbered, so that the danger of omission of obscure tenants of a small room or two in the main building could be avoided. After personal discussion with the Census Commissioner, when he visited Baroda in 1901 it was decided to add a clause in the instructions to the enumerators warning them to see that the inmates of no subordinate tenements of a house escaped enumeration.

20. The definition of a house adopted in the Census of 1901 was "the dwelling place of one or more families, having a separate entrance, whether the entrance be from a public road, compound, corridor, balcony, gallery, or otherwise." Sir Herbert Risley had formulated his own definition of a house which was communicated to our Superintendent, but as it practically meant the same thing and as the definition of our Superintendent had previously been promulgated, he allowed him (the Superintendent) to retain his own definition.

21. The definition of a house adopted in the Census of 1901 led to the rooms of a *Chawl*, and the rooms in the compound of a bungalow, which were in 1891 only sub-numbered, to be numbered separately. But it left the building to be called one house, although inhabited by more than one family. It enabled us to know the total number of houses of varying size from a hut to a big mansion in the State and the mean number of persons living in a house. But it gave us no information about the number of families dwelling in them. It gave the structural but not the social information. It would be of great interest to ascertain the mean size of the family as, that may vary with the comparative prosperity of the locality, prevalence of scarcity or disease, the effect of migration taking off the young men, and with the comparative fertility of particular races or religious groups. "(Census Procedure Code 1901, page 34). Moreover as Mr. O. Donnell says in his Bengal Report for 1891:-"Whilst a return of houses varying from huts to palaces has neither a statistical nor an architectural value, it is more than interesting both in political and social sense, to learn how many families there are in these provinces and in every district. Large families are a certain index of health and prosperity, whilst small ones are almost universally and equally clear index of poverty or disease."

22. From this point of view the definition of a house adopted in Bengal in 1891, as also in 1901, appears to be very satisfactory; and from the published reports, seems to have worked well. It solves the difficulty of bringing structural and social units into conformity. A house was defined as consisting of "the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family; that is by a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their resident dependents, such as mother, widowed sisters, younger brothers, etc., and their servants who reside in the house." In other words, a house was defined as the dwelling place of a family. This definition is admirably suited for Gujarat, where by the common understanding of the people, it conveys the idea of a place, where people living together either in a whole house or in part of it have one common *chulah* (hearth). It is a custom in most of the Hindu castes to make a present (Lahani *લાહણી*) of utensils, etc, on festive occasions to the members of the caste. A *lota* or a *thali* is given to each *ghar* in the caste and for this purpose those who have one *chulah*, that is, who mess together, are taken to mean one *ghar*.

23. For the above reasons, a house was defined in the Census of 1911 as the dwelling place of a commensal family. The proposal was approved by the then Census Commissioner for India, as well as by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja and a Census-house was accordingly defined in 1911 as under:—

Definition adopted in the present Census. "A house is defined for Census purposes as consisting of the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family, that is, by a number of persons living and eating together of food cooked on one *chulah* (hearth) or in one mess, with their resident dependents such as mother, widowed sisters, younger brothers, etc. and their servants who reside in the house. In other words, the unit is the commensal family and not the homestead or enclosure." (Article 26, Chapter I, Baroda Census Procedure Code 1911). The same definition has been retained in this Census also.

24. There were some exceptions to this standard definition but they required only to be explained to the Enumerators of Blocks where they occurred. The principal one of these was that in the case of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the building occupied by the master should be numbered separately from servants' quarters. The reason for this was that Household Schedules were to be supplied for the inhabitants of the main building, while their servants were to be dealt with by the Enumerators of the Block in which the house was situated. Police and Military lines, Jails, Dispensaries, Lunatic Asylums, etc., were formed into separate blocks where necessary, and each house, apartment or ward within their precincts was to be treated as a house and separately numbered.

25. The definition of a 'house' was printed on the back of the appointment orders of all Enumerators and Supervisors and a booklet in the Gujarati language fully explaining it, and the mode of house-numbering was issued and

Definition understood by the people.

supplied to each Enumerator. It accorded with the views of the people and was easily grasped and accurately understood by the enumerators, who were familiar with it from its use in their caste distribution of utensils, etc, (  $\text{સાધુ}$  ).

26. On the 1st October, 1920, each Supervisor commenced the numbering of the houses in his Circle. The work was actually done in villages by the village Patel, Talati and in towns by the Municipal establishments with such extra temporary establishment, as they deemed necessary to employ. The materials generally used and found most suitable were yellow ochre ( geru ) and White-wash. Where huts were made of wattled bamboos, a small space was plastered with mud and the number painted on the plaster. Huts made of interwoven leaves could not be dealt with in this manner and in their case, the numbers were painted on bits of wood or tin, tiles, bricks, earthen pots, etc., and these articles were given to the house-owners with instruction that they should be preserved and produced whenever required, till the next *Holi*. All Municipalities and Vishishta Panchayats were advised to have somewhat lasting numbers and the following Municipalities:-

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Baroda    | 8. Sidhpur   |
| 2. Petlad    | 9. Mehsana   |
| 3. Padra     | 10. Bilimora |
| 4. Savli     | 11. Navsari  |
| 5. Makarpura | 12. Vyara    |
| 6. Karjan    | 13. Variav   |
| 7. Patan     | 14. Amreli   |
|              | 15. Beyt     |

decided to have the Census numbers painted on tin-plates which were subsequently fixed on the prominent parts of house-doors.

27. The numbers ran in a continuous series in the block and were given in the order in which it would be most convenient for the Enumerators to go round their blocks on the Census night, i. e. the numbering was begun from the right hand end, and the person numbering the house would go to his left with his face kept in the same direction invariably. In painting numbers, the serial number of the Circle was indicated by the consecutive simple letters of the Gujarati alphabet as an integer, that of the Block by numerals placed as a numerator, and that of the house in the Block by numerals placed as a denominator. As an additional precaution, the first and the last numbers of a block were indicated by some distinctive mark, such as a triangle painted round the one and a circle round

the other, e.g.  and  In addition to the ordinary dwelling

houses, care was taken to affix numbers to Dharmashalas, temples, encampments, ghats, shops and other places, where any one was likely to be sleeping on the night of the Census.

28. In the past Censuses, till 1901 the cost of the house-numbering was defrayed from the general expenses sanctioned for the Census Operations. In 1901, Rs. 2,402-7-10 were distributed in small amounts to all the Charge Superin-

tendents with instructions that they should keep a regular account and submit bills for sanction to the Census Superintendent. This caused a great deal of writing work and delayed adjustments of the accounts till they were audited and finally passed. In 1911 proposals were submitted to Government to change the procedure and order instead that the cost of house-numbering and contingent charge in connection with the actual Census should be met in villages from the *mal vera* local funds and in Municipal towns from Municipal funds. This proposal was accepted and the cost of house-numbering which was trifling was met from such local funds in 1911. In this Census these charges were defrayed by the Municipalities etc. as mentioned in para 5 of the Introductory Chapter.

29. House-numbering was finished in all places by the 15th of November.

Only the work of some two villages in Sidhpur was not complete for which steps had to be taken. The work was got finished within a week more. Tin-plate numbers were affixed afterwards. During the whole time that house-numbering was in progress, the Charge Superintendents and other inspecting officers were constantly on the move, inspecting the work, correcting mistakes and seeing that no houses were left unnumbered or omitted from the house lists. Any new house that was brought to light was given the number of the house after which it was most convenient that it should be visited on the night of the final Census, with the addition of a letter to distinguish it. Inquiries for new houses were continued up to the very day of the Census, and the testing was specially searching in the case of houses in the fields and Jungle tracts. The Supervisors inspected all the house numbers in their Circles, Charge-Superintendents inspected 25 per cent of house-numbers in each village, Sub-Divisional Census Officers 10 per cent of the house numbers in each Circle and the District Census Officers as much as possible in the whole District and especially in towns. House-numbers were also inspected by me and my Assistant during our district tour. Most of the mistakes detected were of the nature of over-doing rather than of under-doing. In villages, cattle-sheds incapable of human habitation were in some cases numbered as houses and in towns detached privies and small temples of a similar nature were also numbered. It was difficult to remove these useless numbers without doing the work anew, when they were discovered after the whole village or ward had been numbered and had to be allowed to stand as they were. In most cases they were promptly detected by the Supervisors while the work was in progress and were immediately corrected by revising and repainting the numbers of a few houses. In some villages of Kheralu, separate and distant houses of one family were not given separate numbers which had to be corrected sending a special man from this office. The *chulah* definition of a house, being well understood by the Enumerators, there were very few mistakes of omissions or leaving off houses, which ought to have been numbered except a few in the City of Baroda, where some house-owners tried to conceal the fact that parts of their houses were tenanted to others with a view to evade Municipal taxation and some ignorant families had to be personally explained by my Assistant the object of house numbering in the City that it had no connection with taxation. Careful scrutiny by the officers of the Municipality as well as by the Enumerators brought these omissions to light in time, and they were entered in the house lists, as well as



given supplementary numbers. In Visnagar town a line of houses was not at all numbered and was detected by my Assistant and got numbered.

30. The Divali festival came ( 10th November 1920 ) while house-numbering was in fairly good progress in most of the towns and villages. As it is the custom in the State to white-wash houses, or plaster them afresh during this festival, it was feared that numbers affixed before it were liable to be washed out. A proclamation was, therefore, issued in time to the effect that care should be taken by the people to preserve the numbers and in case they were accidentally covered over in any place, they should be immediately repainted as before. Supervisors were directed to take a round after the holidays in those villages where the work was finished beforehand, and to satisfy themselves that the order was properly carried out.

31. On the completion of house numbering, the Supervisor was required to send a corrected return of the number of houses and blocks in his Circle to his Charge Superintendent who prepared a similar return for his Charge and from this, a revised Abstract of Census Divisions was compiled for the District and sent to my office to enable me to revise my estimate of forms required for taking the Census

### (d) Printing and Supply of forms

32. Double Royal Badami paper measuring 40"x25" and costing Rs. 7-0-0 per ream of 32 lbs. was issued for Schedules, Block Lists, etc. For covers, Double Royal Brown cartridge paper measuring 41"x25" and costing Rs. 7-14-0 per ream of 42 lbs. was used. Both the Badami and Cartridge papers were obtained from Couper Paper Mills, Lucknow, under the terms agreed upon with the Census Commissioner for India. As there was a general scarcity of paper it was obtained early in June 1920 as to allay all anxieties for the paper.

33. The general schedules, Block Lists, Household schedules, etc., were printed locally in the Government Press. The general schedules, covers and block lists were printed in the Gujarati and English languages in the following number :—

Name of forms	English	Gujarati	Total
General Schedules ... ..	10,000	2,85,000	2,95,000
Covers ... ..	1,000	14,000	15,000
Block Lists ... ..	1,000	24,500	25,500
Household Schedules ... ..	600	...	600
Enumeration Passes * ... ..	...	16,000	16,000

\* Enumeration Passes printed in 3 languages were obtained from the Provincial Superintendent, Bombay, for Rs. 1-9-0.

After liberal distribution as described later on in this section, this left a balance of about 10,000 after the Census, and may, therefore, be taken, I think, as a fair guide for the next Census.

34. In January, 1911, 70 Urdu and 45 Hindustani forms were asked for use in the Baroda Cantonment. Corresponding number of English forms was supplied in their stead, as owing to the late arrival of the indent, there was no time to get Urdu and Hindustani forms printed, but in the present Census there was no such demand and English and Gujarati forms were quite sufficient for the work.

35. Till 1901 Baroda forms were supplied only within Baroda State territory proper. Although the population of Railway Stations within Baroda territory and that of the Baroda Cantonment are included in the Baroda population and the operations are conducted under the general supervision of the State Census Superintendent, the necessity of supplying Baroda forms was overlooked till 1901. This omission was corrected in 1911. In the present Census, the whole work of the Railway Census had to be done under Baroda Supervision as also of the Cantonment and Baroda forms were supplied to them.

36. The general schedules and other forms were ready for distribution by the end of November. The necessary number of schedules for each block list for 40 houses and were sent loose to the Mahal Charge Superintendents who had to get them bound up in booklets at the scale mentioned below :—

Number of houses	Numer of general schedules
12	3
16	4
20	5
25	6
30	7
40	10
50	12
60	15
80	18
80 and over	20

with spare forms at the rate of 10 schedules and 2 block lists per hundred houses. The parcels thus made up were forwarded by passenger train to the head-quarters of the Taluka and in a few cases, where the nearest railway station was far distant, by post. Forms for the Railway station were despatched through the agency of the Station Master, Baroda, who had orders from Railway Census Officers to accept them free and forward them to their destination. Charge Superintendents were requested to report whether the supply was

sufficient and if necessary, to ask for more forms; supplementary indents were received from very few places and were at once met. In addition to the taluka reserve, a small balance left over in the press and in the Census Office was carefully preserved till the Census was over.

37. Statement No. II at the end of this Chapter furnishes details about Supply and use of forms the supply and use of forms in each District.

### (e) Special tracts

38. There were a few tracts where the general rule of a final Census on the night of the 18th March could not be observed. Owing to Special tracts. the houses being scattered over a large area in mountainous tracts and danger from wild beasts, Night Census was reported by the District Magistrates to be impossible in the Songadh and Vyara Talukas and Umarpada Peta Mahal of the Navsari District, and the Amroli Tappa of the Tilakwada Peta Mahal of the Baroda District. Arrangements were, therefore, made in these tracts for a Day Census (Vide Circular No. 26 dated 23rd Feb. 21). The afternoon of the 18th March was fixed for the final Census and care was taken to prevent the people of that area from coming into the area where Night Census was to be taken. The Census in these parts was finished by sunset, and as after sunset, these tracts are even ordinarily isolated, the Census was practically synchronous; the departure from the regular procedure only being that work in these special tracts was done a few hours earlier than elsewhere.

### (f) Special arrangements

39. The only port where steamers from Bombay and Karachi stop for Ports. passenger traffic in the State territory is Dwarka. The Agents of the Steamers were addressed with a view to ascertain whether any of their steamers would touch this port on the Census Day, and their reply being in the negative, no special arrangement was necessary. The other ports in the State are those of Navsari and Bilimora, but only country crafts laden with cargo touch them and their Census was taken in the usual and ordinary mode by the State Officers aided by the British Port Officers. Some crafts whose population was not counted arrived some 2 or 3 days after the Census. The port officers counted the people and got all information in the schedules and sent the books to my office.

40. Arrangements for the taking of Census of permanent Railway population, Census of Railways. passengers and the trains in motion for Railways passing through the State were in the hands of the Railway authorities till 1911 and till 1901 the forms also were not supplied by the State. In 1911 only Baroda forms were supplied to the Railways. In this Census, all the arrangements for taking a Census of the Railway areas and passengers etc. were to be done by the State Census Superintendent, the authorities of Railway Administration, to help and supply the Supervisors and Enumerators. Railway area meant the space between the two distant semaphores. The Census of the portion included within the semaphores

was to be taken by the Railway under direct supervision of the State Census Superintendent and of the places outside the semaphores, in the village in which the place was situated. There are two big railways passing through the State; B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railways. The Agent to the B. B. and C. I. Railway was addressed in August 1920 to supply a list of all stations in the Baroda State limits, and the names and designations of officers who would be nominated by him to help in the Census work. The Agent asked the Company's Chief Engineer to furnish a list of stations etc. The Chief Engineer supplied a list which was found very defective and there was much correspondence for its correction. The Company's Chief Engineer was afterwards freed from the duty; and the Loco Superintendent, Ajmer and the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Parel were asked to help the State Census Superintendent for Railway Census for metre gauge and broad gauge respectively.

As all the Stations on the R. M. Railway, in the State limits were to the South of Abu Road, the District Loco Superintendent, Abu Road, was the person directly concerned in the arrangements with the State Census Superintendent, and the District Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Grant Road, was similarly concerned for stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway passing through the State territories.

(A) The arrangements for the census of Railways were as below:—

1. A list of all stations in the State limits was prepared, after making enquiries of Mahal Officers, State Engineering Department and the Railway authorities. As the Railway authorities had not proper data as to the limits of any State or Zilla, they committed mistakes in the list, which were got corrected.
2. The area between the two distant semaphores was in charge of the Railway authorities for census purposes. Gangmen's quarters and gatemen's huts etc. outside the semaphores were censused by the State authorities within the respective villages.
3. Big Junction Stations such as Baroda, Mehsana and Kalol were made into separate charges.
4. All other stations (except flag stations which had no local population) were each made into a circle and the Station Master was ex-officio Supervisor for it.
5. Very few stations (except Baroda, Mehsana and Kalol had more than 50 houses; in their case there were more blocks than one; they were Kosamba, Dabhoi, Karjan, and Navsari. At these stations there were two blocks for the Railway area.

(B) House numbering in Railway areas:—

1. Generally permanent Railway buildings are all numbered by the Engineering Department of the Railway. Those numbers were kept up for census purposes and were entered in the house lists.
2. If some such number had more than one family residing therein a separate sub-number (such as T. 6/A, B or C) was given.
3. House-numbering in Railway areas was done from the 1st of October to the 15th November 1920. In some places such as Mehsana, my Assistant personally got the house

numbering of the Railway areas begun; at Kosamba also, the same had to be done. At various stations, Station Masters had to be helped in the work of house numbering.

4. Cutch Huts in the Railway areas were given consecutive numbers after the permanent buildings were finished.
5. The State Railway Engineering Department were carrying on construction work of Bhadran Railway, and the huts of coolies etc. were outside the semaphores and were numbered and censused by the State.

The work of house numbering was got done in time.

As regards the various arrangements to be made for station and train enumerations the State Census Superintendent held a conference of Railway Officials on Baroda Station some three times, and the Railway officials heartily co-operated in all the arrangements. Preliminary Enumeration was done some five days before the final census and final enumeration of the resident population was done as in the whole State between 7 P. M. and mid-night of 18-3-1922

(C) Station enumeration or platform enumeration:—

1. Those stations which had no trains stopping during night gave no trouble in the matter.
2. At those stations where the trains stop during night, the passengers to take up trains were numbered by the Railway Enumerator if not already enumerated and a pass was given to each. Similarly persons alighting from trains were numbered before they got out of station and were furnished with passes. Arrangements were made at every such station for a Platform Enumerator
3. At Baroda Station, the rush of passengers was very heavy and my office staff and my Assistant had to write out schedules for passengers to expedite their departure.
4. For Station enumeration or Platform enumeration, a separate block was constituted and the books were kept separate from the books of the local population. This ensured against their being missed.

(D) Train Enumeration:—

Train enumeration was made on the 19th March morning at about 6 A. M. The Gujarat Mail from Bombay which arrived by the time was stopped for a few minutes more; but all the passengers had been enumerated from Bombay whence the train started; and at intermediate stations and had passes with them except some four persons, whose entries were made by the Railway Census staff in company of my office staff. There was such train enumeration at some two more places without any inconvenience.



the blocks for which they were appointed and in which the preliminary record was already written by others, were distributed among them with the further instructions that they should go round their blocks on the Census night and revise the preliminary record, so as to bring it into agreement with the state of things existing on that day.

43. This did not ensure thorough revision. Most of the Enumerators and Supervisors did not thoroughly understand their duty and being quite new to the locality of their block or circle, which they had never seen before, had an inducement to shirk duty and return the books on the day next after the Census, just as they had been received on the day previous to it.

44. This procedure of first having the preliminary work done by a few men and then employing as many as may be required for each block or circle separately on the Census day, was therefore changed in 1911 and in this Census also. Arrangements were made for employing as far as possible the same staff for both the preliminary and the final enumeration. Owing to primary education being compulsory throughout the State, there are now one or more schools in all villages and the tutorial staff was in all places available for Census work. Again the separation of the executive and judicial functions of Magistrates having led to the establishment of Munsiff Courts in the Head quarters of almost all Talukas, the clerical staff including Nazars, Shirastedars, etc., was also available for work. No difficulty was therefore experienced in finding the requisite number of Enumerators and Supervisors. Lists prepared in the Talukas showed that almost everywhere the necessary number of men was available who could be employed for both the preliminary and the final record. Occasionally a few departments were inclined not to help and managed to discover the busiest period of the year coinciding with the time of the Census. But a little tactful management smoothed matters a great deal. On the census day, as also on the day preceding and following it, all the Offices were closed so as to relieve the staff of their ordinary duties and to enable them to devote their full time and energy to the final Census and the making up of the totals.

45. Each Enumerator was in receipt of his enumeration book about a fortnight before the 15th January 1921. The preliminary Census was to be commenced on the 1st February in villages and 15th February in towns. All the Supervisors and Enumerators were carefully and systematically trained beforehand. The Officers engaged in inspecting and testing the house-numbering took every opportunity of teaching the Enumerators and Supervisors how the columns of the Census schedule were to be filled up. Training centres were formed at all places where an intelligent agency, *e. g.*, a trained school-master was available. Test enumerations were carried out on plain paper and the mistakes noticed were pointed out and corrected. Enumerators were directed carefully to peruse the instructions printed on the covers of their books and to study how the specimen form was filled in. Questions for eliciting information on each column of the schedule were drawn up and the Supervisors were asked to test the knowledge of their Enumerators by having

the questions put to them, as if they themselves were to be enumerated and by giving, by way of reply, wrong or evasive answers and thus testing their knowledge from the way in which they either accepted such replies, or put further questions and elicited the correct answers.

46. Having been posted in their duties as described above, each Enumerator proceeded to carry out the preliminary enumeration. The preparation of the preliminary record. As far as possible, he was generally appointed in the street in which he resided or the one as close to it as possible. He generally worked in the morning for about an hour and finished from 5 to 10 houses. The preliminary record was completed in rural areas generally by the end of February and in towns by the 5th March 1921. In the Railway areas, preliminary record was to be prepared five days before the Census. In no place did the preliminary work remain unfinished after that date. Most of the Supervisors had arranged with their Enumerators to have the original record made on blank paper and to get it corrected by them before entering it in the enumeration books. Besides securing fair and correct record, this method also helped to remove the difficulty of providing peons for carrying about inkstands for which a little unnecessary fuss was made in some quarters. In the past Censuses till 1901, a lump sum of four annas was paid in the City of Baroda as also in some other towns to each Enumerator for supplying himself with inkstand and pen and for hiring labour to carry about the same. The amount was simply pocketed, the necessary materials being generally procured from the Office to which the Enumerator belonged. This practice of distributing cash was, therefore, stopped in 1911 in the interest of proper economy and though the propriety of it was generally accepted, there was some murmuring in a few places; but with a firmness necessary on such occasions, it was not listened to and it naturally disappeared. One good result of this plan was that the preliminary record was first written on plain paper with pencil, and afterwards copied in ink by each man in his own *office* after it had been passed by the Supervisor. This secured not only good hand-writing but also lessened the number of wrong entries, as the rough record was revised by the Supervisors before being copied in the enumeration books. To secure correct entries in good hand-writing, the Government of Baroda sanctioned an amount of Rs 3000/- to be distributed among Supervisors and Enumerators whose work was very good; and this had a very great effect. All the Enumerators and Supervisors rivalled with each other in bringing out good work and thus the whole work was very well done.

47. From the commencement of the preliminary record until almost the last date, the closest supervision was exercised not only by the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents but also by all the District Officers, who could by any means be spared for the purpose. Between the 1st February and the 16th of March special efforts were made to examine and correct as much as possible of the Enumerator's work. I myself and my Assistant kept moving in the Districts and tested the accuracy of as many entries as possible during our naturally short stay in all important centres and in villages also throughout the State. The District Census Officers, the Divisional Census Officers and the Charge Superintendents



also kept moving in the area of their jurisdiction and read as many enumeration books as possible. From reports received, it appears that Charge Superintendents found time on an average to go through 5 enumeration books in each Circle in their Charge, and Divisional Officers 5 percent of books in each charge in their Divisions.

48. Among the principal errors noticed by me during my inspection of the preliminary record, those relating to columns 4, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were the most common. In spite of clear instructions, Jains were recorded in some places in column 4 as Hindus, because they argued that they were Hindus and not Musalmans and that Jainism was only their religious sect. As regards sects of religions few were named in the instructions by way of illustration, it was imagined that they were the only sects, and when the Enumerator and the enumerated were at a loss to know what sect to record, the name of one or other, named by way of illustration, was written. In column 8, Koli-Barias were entered as Baria-Kshatris, Tais as Pani Pathans, Pinjaras as Dhunak-Pathans, Kayatia Brahmans as Ekadasa Brahmans. This was done at the express desire of the enumerated who tried to conceal the odium attaching to their caste-names, and tried to raise themselves to the rank of Kshatris, Pathans etc. Baria Kolis of the villages of Sokhda, Vadu, Dabka, Ranoli, Lakodra, Narsipura, Sadra, Virjai, Kural, Padamla etc. applied to have them recorded as Rajputs; they were allowed to return themselves as they liked and their strength was separately found out in the Abstraction Office. In column 11, females of labourers, artizans, agriculturists, etc who do the same work as their men folk, were entered as dependents, instead of as workers in column 9. In column 12 names of Talukas were written instead of those of the districts. All these mistakes were collected together, and being more or less of a general nature, were printed and published in a circular, copies of which were furnished to all Enumerators and Supervisors for making corrections, if any, were necessary in their books. With this exception all other entries were correctly made and the preliminary record was, on the whole, very satisfactory and complete.

49. To prevent the Enumerators and Supervisors from being worried by numerous calls to appear before inspecting Officers, it was arranged that all the books for a village, when written up, should be kept together in a strong box in the village Chowra so that any inspecting officer who came to the village for inspection could easily get them from the village Patel or Talati. Books so collected together were to be returned to the Enumerators on or about the 16th of March, for use on the Census day.

50. In order that there may be no dislocation of arrangements or sudden loss of trained men from any place, it was ordered under the authority of the Minister that unless absolutely necessary no transfers of officials and clerks engaged in Census work should be made from December 1920 to March 1921. This order was fully carried out by all the Departments except the police in

which the exigencies of the service necessitated frequent transfers of Naib Fouzdar, who were generally Census Supervisors. So long as a Naib Fouzdar was replaced by a Naib Fouzdar, no serious inconvenience was caused, except that due to want of local knowledge for having previously worked elsewhere as Supervisor, both were equally trained in the Census work. But when a Havaldar or Jamadar and that too an illiterate one came in place of a well trained Naib Fouzdar, the loss was serious and fully taxed the wits of the Taluka Vahivatdar to meet the situation. It is much to be desired that the Police Department, which furnishes a large and useful agency for Census work, should so arrange that their Superintendents may not make embarrassing transfers of Naib Fouzdar, during this period.

### (h) The Final Census

51. The final Census was taken on the night of the 18th March 1921. This day was fixed for the final Census under the belief that there would be no marriages, fairs or festivals on that date, and most of the people would, as usual, be present in their houses. This expectation was fully realised.

52. A few days before the Census day a proclamation was issued informing the people that the final Census will be taken on the 18th March between the hours of 7 P. M. and midnight and directing that as far as possible no one should leave his own village on that day and that the head of the family should sit up waking and keep a lamp burning till the Enumerator called and revised the preliminary record. It being the usual custom of Municipalities not to light the streets on the moon-light nights, instructions were issued to them that on the 18th March 1921, although there would be moon-light till mid-night, they should specially arrange to light the streets from sunset. Instructions were issued to the effect that all Enumerators should take a round in their blocks during day time and bring the preliminary record upto date by scoring out the entries for those who had gone away and were not likely to return by night-time on that day and by enumerating those who may have newly arrived or been born, and also the population in Hotels, Vishis, Dharmashalas, Gaming grounds, etc., which were left out while the preliminary record upto the state of things existing at noon on the 18th March, this first round was expected to reduce much of writing work at night time.

53. On the night of the 18th March, the preliminary record was revised so as to bring it into harmony with the state of things existing by striking out the names of persons who had died or gone away and by entering the necessary particulars for new comers and newly born infants. The time fixed for commencing work was 7 p. m. In villages, when after sunset, there is hardly any moving out from houses the work was easily done and took very little time. But in larger towns and in the City of Baroda where there is considerable movement of population, till late at night, the operations were commenced at 8 instead of 7 p. m. Those clerks and officials who were not engaged in the preliminary record and were, therefore not required also for the final Census were kept in reserve at convenient places, so as to allow their services to be at

once utilized in case any Enumerator or Supervisor was found to be absent on the Census day either owing to illness or any other cause. Charge Superintendents and their staff of Supervisors moved hither and thither, some on horse-back, and some in *gadis* ( Carriages ) and satisfied themselves that the revision work was nowhere neglected. I myself and my Assistant visited several wards in the City of Baroda, in company with Dr. Talati, the incharge Chief Officer of the Municipality—and was satisfied that the work was thoroughly done. The Baroda Railway Station was also visited by us and we found the State authorities outside the station and the Railway authorities inside it doing their work faithfully according to instructions. The use of a State Motor Car was allowed on the 18th till the 19th morning and myself and my Assistant visited all the places in Baroda City and saw the actual revision; the whole office staff was also utilized for the purpose. The final totals were got prepared just after 12 P. M.

The Railway Staff being insufficient to make a complete record of all passengers, my office staff and even my Assistant helped in writing up the schedules.

54. On the morning following the Census, after collecting any household schedules that may have been issued in their blocks the Enumerators were required to meet at some place previously fixed by the Supervisors and prepare the abstract showing the total number of occupied houses and persons, males and females. Their figures were tested by a second Enumerator and were then compiled by the Supervisor in a similar summary for the Circle. This was taken as speedily as possible to the Charge Superintendent who after testing it prepared his Charge Summary and wired the figures as quickly as possible to my Office at Baroda where Charge totals were added up to form a total for the whole State as well as for each District. Most of the Charge Superintendents and their staff worked the whole night after the final Census and their totals were ready early in the morning of the 19th. The 20th March was the latest date fixed by me for telegraphing these totals to my Office but most of them had been received by the evening of the 19th. To prevent delay due to the non-receipt of the figures of a remote tract like Salher in Navsari District it was provided that a summary of preliminary record of this tract should be prepared and kept ready with the Songadh Vahivatdar to be used, if the summary of the final Census could not be received by the 19th March. The use of this procedure was not required in any other place.

55. The first results were as expected from the City of Baroda and Cantonment. The total for these two areas was made up by about 3-30 A. M. on the 19th. The next report received was from the Umarpada Range Forest Officer. The first of the Mahals to send in its Report was Padra. It reached the headquarters at 4-30. A. M. Bhadraran, Vaghodia, Karjan, Petlad, Kalol and other talukas then followed in quick succession. The order in which the figures from other places were received is indicated in a table at the end of ~~this~~ Chapter.

56. The provisional totals for the state were wired to the Census commissioner for India within 36 hours after the taking of the final Census. According to these Totals the population of the State amounted to 2,121,875. The figures arrived at after detailed tabulation were 2,126,522 the difference being only 4,147 or 2 percent. Thus the hurriedly prepared provisional totals differed only slightly from the final ones, a result which was most creditable to all concerned.

57. The arrangements regarding the new features of this Census *viz* Size and Sex Constitution of families, Industrial Census, Cottage and Rural Industries, Census of Live-stock, Tenement Census and Classification of Homesteads are described in detail in appendices D, E, F, G, H and I given at the end of this Volume.

### (I) General Remarks.

58. The attitude of the people was admirable throughout. This being the Sixth Census in the State and the grey beards remembering the five previous ones without any evil effects following upon them, the people readily gave the information asked for by the Enumerators and cheerfully rendered all the assistance in their power. In a few of the towns, where Municipal taxation was being revised to create additional revenue to meet deficit brought about by the withdrawal of Government grants, Census house-numbering was taken to be a preliminary for the imposition of the odious house-tax. But the fears of the people were soon allayed by calling the leaders of the communities and the Municipal Commissioners together and explaining the real object of the numbers that were being painted on the houses.

STATEMENT NO. I—*Census Divisions and Agency*

Division	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per		
	Char- ges	Cir- cles	Blocks	Charge Superin- tendents	Super- visors	Enume- rators	Charge Superin- tendent	Super- visor	Enume- rator
Baroda Division exclu- ding City ... ..	26	354	3,160	19	354	3,160	8,095	446	49
Baroda City with Canton- ment ... ..	7	57	552	7	57	552	3,839	471	49
Kadi Division ... ..	28	487	4,912	22	487	4,912	10,175	460	46
Navsari Division ... ..	21	203	1,506	16	203	1,506	4,308	340	41
Amreli Division ... ..	11	92	850	8	92	850	4,205	366	40
Okhamandal Division ...	3	13	119	2	13	119	2,739	421	46
	96	1206	11,099	74	1,206	11,099	6,930	423	46

STATEMENT NO. II—*Number of forms supplied and used*

Division	A - Supplied.				B - Used.							Remarks
	Enumeration Book Covers		Block lists		General Schedules				Other forms issued			
					Actual number		Per 100 houses					
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	Household Schedules	Boat Tickets	Travelling Tickets	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total ... ..	14,235	13,840	24,900	24,250	292,875	284,000	57	55	540	...	24,400	The figures in columns 8-12 & 10-11-12 are approximate. The forms supplied were quite suffi- cient and very few remained unused, as the Charge Superin- tendents reported after the Census.
Baroda Division ...	3,870	3,700	6,500	6,350	66,742	65,000	44	42	50	...	4,600	
Baroda City. ...	607	590	1,200	1,150	16,842	16,000	63	60	350	...	3,500	
Kadi Division. ...	6,402	6,300	1,050	10,300	156,635	152,000	70	68	50	...	11,000	
Navsari Division.	2,156	2,100	4,200	4,100	29,660	29,000	43	43	30	...	2,800	
Amreli Division ...	1,030	1,000	2,200	2,100	18,735	18,000	56	56	30	...	2,000	
Okhamandal Division	170	150	300	250	4,261	4,000	77	73	30	...	500	

## STATEMENT NO. III—District Census Charges

Division	District office establishment	House numbering	Remuneration of Census Officers	Travelling Allowance of Census Officers	Local purchase of Stationeries	Postage	Freight	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baroda Division	345-3-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345-3-10
Kadi	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Navsari	..	239-5-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	239-5-4
Amreli	..	316-6-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	316-6-2
Baroda City	3608-14-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4607-14-3	8216-12-6
									9117-11-10

Note :-- (1) The expenses shown against Baroda City were incurred by the Municipality.

(2) The expenditure of house-numbering was borne by Municipalities in towns having a Municipal Government and in villages was incurred from the *Mal Vera* or local cess grants.

## STATEMENT NO. IV—Showing the order in which the Provisional Totals were received from the Taluka Vahivatdars or Charge Superintendents

Name of Taluka	Date of receipt	Time	Name of Taluka	Date of receipt	Time
Baroda City	19-3-21	A. M. 3-30	Sankheda	19-3-21	12-5
Umarpada	..	4-0			P. M.
Padra	..	4-30	Tilakwada	..	1-0
Bhadran	..	6-0	Dabhoi	..	1-0
Vaghodia	..	7-15	Palsana	..	1-0
Karjan	..	7-50	Ratanpur	..	1-35
Petlad	..	7-50	Bhimkatta	..	1-35
Kalol	..	9-15	Sidhpur	..	1-35
Kamrej	..	9-15	Damnagar	..	2-37
Navsari	..	9-15	Baroda	..	4-0
Gandevi	..	10-25	Vyara	..	4-50
Mangrol	..	10-25	Dehgam	..	6-20
Sinor	..	10-25	Mahuva	..	6-20
Patan	..	10-25	Kodinar	..	6-20
Amreli	..	11-40	Khambha	..	6-20
Dwarka	..	11-40	Savli	..	6-20
Beyt	..	11-40	Harij	..	6-20
Kheralu	..	11-40	Vijapur	..	6-20
Dhari	..	11-40	Kadi	..	6-20
Visnagar	..	12-5	Songhad	..	8-45
			Atarsumba	20-3-21	1-30
					P. M.
Mehsana	..	12-5	Chanasma	..	6-0
					P. M.

## CHAPTER II

### Tabulation, Compilation And Report.

#### (a) Introductory

1. The slip system adopted for working out the results in the Census of 1901 was employed again on the last occasion. The experience of these two Censuses has demonstrated the superiority of this system over any other suitable to Indian conditions. For this reason, it was adopted in this Census also. Under this system, the following operations may be distinguished:—

- ( 1 ) Copying or the process of posting the entries in the schedules on the slips. The men engaged in this work are called Copyists.
- ( 2 ) Sorting or the process of arranging the slips under the heads required for the various final tables, counting the slips as thus arranged, and entering the number on the Sorters' Ticket or form provided for the purpose. The men engaged in this work are called Sorters.
- ( 3 ) Compilation or the process of combining the figures in the Sorters' Tickets, so as to obtain the totals for the District. This work is done by Compilers.







2. In the Census of 1901, two slips were prepared for each person. On one slip, which was printed on paper of different colours to denote religion, were entered sect, age, caste, literacy, and infirmity; and on the second which was printed on white paper only, caste, occupation, birth-place and language ordinarily used, were entered. On the last as well as the present occasion it was decided to prepare all the tables, except those for infirmities, as in European countries, from a single slip.

3. Each slip measured two inches by four and a half. Religion was indicated by the colour of the slip as follows:


Form, Colour etc. of slip.

Hindu	...	...	...	Red	Christian	..	..	Brown
Jain	...	...	...	Yellow	Animist	...	..	Blue
Parsi	...	...	...	White	Others	...	...	Badami
Musalman	...	...	...	Green				

Sex and civil condition were indicated by symbols printed on the slips thus :-

	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
Males ...			
Females ...			

The rest of the particulars in the columns of the Census Schedule were copied

ચુક નંબર	૨૫૧
શખસ નંબર	૩
૪ પંથ	
 ૭ ઉમ્મર.	
૮ ન્યાત તથા પેટા ન્યાત.	
૯ મુખ્ય ધર્મી	
૧૦ પેટા ધર્મી	
૧૧ આશ્રિતનો નિર્વાહ	
૧૨ જન્મભૂમિ	
૧૩ ભાષા	
૧૪ લખી વાંચી જાણે	
૧૫ અ જાપેલું વાંચી સમજી શકે.	
૧૬ ધર્મેજી	

in brief on the slip and to indicate where they were to be written, serial numbers of the columns with brief headings in the Gujarati language were printed on the left hand side of the slips. A specimen slip for a married male is given in the margin. The top line was intended for the entry of the serial number of the book to be copied and below it that of the person. With the aid of these particulars, the original entry in the schedules could be traced at any time. The numbers in the margin of the slip corresponded to the different columns of the schedule, excluding columns 1 to 3 which were not needed in tabulation, columns 4 to 6 which were indicated by the colour of the slip and the symbol printed on it and column 16 which was dealt with separately.

4. In printing the slips, an excess of at least 25 percent on each kind of slip (e. g. Hindu married males, Musalman widowed females, etc.) was allowed over the number shown

Printing of slips. in Table VII of the Census of 1911. The slips were ordered about two months before the Census, so as to allow the contractor ample time to print, pack and despatch them and for the receiving officer to open the boxes and count their contents. The necessity of examining the slips to see that the proper number of each kind had been received was strongly insisted upon. To facilitate counting, both on receipt and when distributing them to the copyist, the slips of each kind (e. g. Hindu married male, etc.) were ordered to be made up by the contractor into bundles of 500. Our calculations were however seriously at fault in regard to Animists. As explained in the Report itself, the increase amongst this class was far beyond normal expectations.

The total number of each kind of slips printed is shown in the following table. The paper for slips for forms was obtained from Lucknow. The cost of printing which was locally done was Rs. 535. As shown in the Table, additional 32,000 slips for Animists had to be printed for the above reason.



Civil Condition.		Red (Hindu)	Yellow (Jain)	White (Parsi)	Green (Musalman)	Brown (Christian)	Blue (Animist)
Males	Married... ..	499,500	11,340	2,000	48,600	2,000	35,100
	Unmarried ...	432,000	11,240	2,200	48,600	2,200	37,800
	Widowed ...	94,500	3,340	200	13,500	300	10,800
Females	Married... ..	499,500	11,880	2,500	51,300	2,500	32,400
	Unmarried ...	270,000	8,640	2,000	52,400	2,000	35,100
	Widowed ...	202,500	7,560	1,000	21,600	1,000	10,800
Total ...		1998,000	54,000	10,000	216000	10,000	162000
Grand Total: ...		2450000 + 32000 ( additional ) = 2482000					

### ( b ) Preparing of Slips

5. The work of copying the entries in the schedules on to slips was done in one Central office at Baroda. Unlike the last occasion, we were under no difficulty about suitable accommodation. The new Secretariat building was nearing completion. Under the orders of the Dewan, the entire basement consisting of nine large rooms was placed at our disposal. Five separate rooms were set apart for the City and the four Natural Divisions of the State. This left no chance for the papers to get mixed up.

6. In the Census of 1901, Rs 45,000 were sanctioned as a lump sum for the Slip-copying and sorting establishment and the Superintendent reserved to himself the power of spending the amount in creating as many places and of as much pay as he thought proper. In the last Census, an estimate of the necessary establishment was got sanctioned by Government. On this occasion the practice of 1901 was reverted to as it allowed me the chance of revising, if it was so necessary the strength of the establishment required from time to time. A lump sum was what is required for emergent work like the Census. Appendix B at the end gives details about the number and pay of the places sanctioned month by month.

Applications were invited in December 1920 and appointments were made about the middle of march, 1921, before which examination was taken on the Manual of Slip Copying. The selection was made on the results of this examination. Most of the clerks and copyists were selected from the rank of junior clerks in the educational, revenue, judicial and other departments of the State. Those selected for employment were further given practical training. They began their new duties on the 25th March 1921.

7. Each copyist was furnished with a table, a chair and a set of pigeon-holes in which to keep his supply of blank slips. The Furniture. tables, chairs and pigeon-holes were prepared long before the Census, so as to get them cheap and in time. The pattern selected for the table was the ordinary folding camp piece, which placed lengthwise, accommodated two copyists at the two ends, with their pigeon-holes resting back to back and facing them. 100 tables, 200 chairs and 203 pigeon-holes were prepared. The pigeon-holes were prepared in Baroda from old deal wood boxes and cost each Rs. 2-6-0. The tables and chairs were got prepared from a contractor, each chair costing Rs. 6-4-0 and each table Rs. 17-12-0. The total cost for furniture was Rs. 4587-4-0 against Rs. 2244 in 1911 and Rs. 3328 in 1901. When no longer required, the tables, and chairs were disposed of, and the proceeds Rs. 2561-11-0 were credited to the Census Account. The actual expenditure for furniture was therefore only Rs. 1925 9-0. Pigeon-holes were given in charge to the Director of Statistics as there was no demand for them.

8. As soon as possible after the Census, the enumeration books were collected. Receipt of schedules in ~~ed at the headquarters~~ of each Taluka and carefully the Central Office. compared with the Circle Lists to make sure that a book had been received for every block, that the descriptive particulars of each book were correctly shown on its cover and that the books were properly arranged in the serial order of the Blocks and Circles. They were then despatched with the Charge and Circle Summaries to the Head Office at Baroda, where they were received by the 25th March 1921, and marked with, and arranged according to the serial number of the talukas in the record room set apart for each district.

9. On the 25th March 1921, all the Copyists, Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors were collected together in a large hall Slip Copying. in the Tabulation Office. A list of authorized abbreviations was drawn up and printed boards of the same were placed facing each copyist. After explaining how they were to be used and why no other abbreviation of any kind was to be used, we distributed the slips to them. The work was commenced on the 25th March 1921 with an average attendance of 130 Copyists, Supervisors and Assistants.

10. The code laid down that all the books for a Mahal should be issued to the Supervisors at a time, but when put into practice, Procedure. this procedure was found unnecessarily troublesome, as nearly 400 books of a Mahal would require great space for being stacked near the Supervisor's seat. The Record-keeper and his Assistant would also not have sufficient work when all the books of a Mahal were issued to the Supervisor at a time. The procedure was, therefore, altered and the books for as many circles as could be finished in a day (generally 3 or 4) were issued to each Supervisor. The books of a whole Taluka in a District were finished before those for another were taken up for slip-copying.

The Supervisor signed the receipt of the circle bundles in Register B; and made entries in his Register C when he issued books to the copyists. On receiving a book, the copyist first went over the serial number in Col. 2 and satisfied himself that the numbers were correct. If any error was noticed, he took the book to the Head Supervisor. If, on examining it, the Head Supervisor found it to be due to wrong numbering, he got the serial number revised and rectified. Similarly, if the number shown in the Circle Summary did not tally with the last number in the Enumeration book, it was corrected in red ink and initialled by the Head Supervisor. The copyist then took up the work of posting the entries on to the slips. The supply of blank slips was arranged in the various pigeon-holes as shown in Article 3 of Chapter I (Baroda Census Procedure Code Part II). The copyist before commencing to write up the slips picked out the proper ones for all the persons on the page, ticking off each person as he went on, and placed them one below the other on his left. After this, he began the work of copying and as one slip was finished it was placed face downwards on the top of the slip previously copied; so that when all the slips were finished, they were in the proper order. He then tied them with a piece and string and took the bundle with the book to the Supervisor. The Supervisor or his Assistant then proceeded to compare the entries on the slips with those in the Enumeration book. Every entry was checked, and special care was taken to see that the proper slip was chosen for every person. The Supervisor took in hand the Enumeration book, and the copyist read out the entries in the slips. The Supervisor ticked off the numbers as they were tested. This sort of checking was continued for the whole period for which the work lasted. When the Supervisor or his Assistant could not cope with the work, additional Checkers were employed and the copying was thoroughly checked. The Assistant Superintendent and the Head Supervisor kept on moving about for a greater part of their time for inspecting the copying work, explaining the instructions, etc., to the copyists and satisfying themselves that the work was fully checked by the Supervisors. When the checking was over, the Supervisor or his Assistant initialled the abstract in token thereof. He then gave another book to the copyist after entering the same against his name in Register C.

11. The Supervisor or his Assistant sorted the copied slips of the block by sex and religion and entered the result in Register A. The total in Col. 6 agreed with the last number in the Enumeration book. The slips thus sorted were placed in pigeon-holes similar to those used by the copyists, a separate set of pigeon-holes being reserved for each circle. When the entries for all the blocks of a village were made in Register A, a red line was drawn and a total struck for the village. When all the blocks of a circle with their population were written out, a total for the whole circle was made. The slips in the pigeon-holes for the whole circle were counted and compared with the corresponding total in Register A. They were then tied up together and a label placed on the top showing the Taluka and the circle, the number of slips in the bundle and the religion and sex to which they referred.

Each circle bundle of slips as it was ready was taken to the Record-keeper with a loose sheet of Register A for it and the books for the circle. The Record-keeper took over the books and checked the totals of Register A. He also verified the number of slips of each kind by actually counting one at least of the bundles by religion and sex. When the sheets for Register A for a whole Taluka were received by the Record-keeper, he arranged them in order and posted the totals for a charge in similar form.

12. The Record-keeper, then gave over all the sheets of Register A for a charge to a clerk appointed for the purpose, who had with him the blank forms of the Village Directory ready for the entries to be made. He posted in this form the population of each village by sex and religion and when the entries for 3 or 4 villages making up a circle were made he compared the total with the circle total. If any discrepancy appeared, it was compared again and the cause of error detected and removed. When the figures for all the villages of a Taluka ( which generally corresponded with a Charge ) were written out, a total was struck for the whole Taluka and compared with the Charge total prepared by the Record-keeper. The totals thus obtained were utilized for the preparation of the district total.

The Village Directory (Dehzada) was thus being prepared as the copying was progressing and was ready for the Press on the 13th May 1921.

In the past Censuses, the Dehzada was published about two years after the taking of the Census and extended to two bulky volumes and the particulars for each village extended to more than a hundred columns, on account of the figures for all the castes being shown separately. Most of the columns were blank and the size of the book was unnecessarily swelled by the inclusion of these figures. Distribution of the village population by religion would be quite sufficient for administrative purposes and would make the book handy and easy to carry about by the District Officers while on tour. It was decided in 1911 therefore to abridge the size of Dehzadas. Following that practice the present one is a small volume of 212 pages only. It was ready in print on the 10th August, 1921, and copies were soon made available to all the local officers.

13. No holidays were observed except Sundays and two local holidays of importance (His Highness' Birthday and Ramnavmi). The actual number of working days was 34 and the average number of copyists employed was 145. In the first week, the average number of slips per copyist came to 301, but as the men got accustomed to the

Week beginning	Average number of slips per copyist.
25th March	301
4th April	383
11th April	445
18th April	487
25th April	477
2nd May	607

work, their speed gradually increased and in the sixth week an average of 607 was attained. Work was done only during office-hours, *i. e.*, from 11-30 A. M. to 5-30 P. M. and neither books nor slips were allowed to be taken home. Although the other Offices in the State were held in the morning from 17th April 1921, the

Census Office continued working during day time, as the morning hours could not allow the work to be done for more than 5 hours. The Slip copyists were paid a standard wage of Rs. 25 per month, provided they turned out 500 slips a day. Those that exceeded this limit were paid according to a gradual scale upto Rs. 30 and some slip-copyists who were below it received from Rs. 12 to Rs. 24.

14. Curious mistakes were discovered in the Enumeration books during the process of slip copying. In spite of clear instructions, Curious entries in Enumeration books. both written and verbal, a few enumerators had put down Jains as Hindus and Jainism was shown only as a sect name. Aboriginal tribes were shown as Hindus and either the name of their tribe or the word *अजात* was written in the sect column. In column 3 for name, the entry for an infant was "no name given" when merely "infant" would have sufficed. In regard to an infant occasionally a humourist wrote in the language column that it spoke nothing. In the column for civil condition, certain Bavas were returned as *fakkad (smsgene)*. About literacy the instructions were curiously misrepresented. People who were returned as literate in English were shown as illiterate in col. 14. Most absurd of all, the District Census Officer of Kadi—let us hope without his knowledge—was returned as illiterate. My Assistant and some of the Supervisors who had worked in the last census told me that compared with the last time, these errors were comparatively very few and were so obvious that they could be at once corrected. They also assured me that no error had been left uncorrected and that the results may be relied upon as thoroughly correct and trustworthy. When necessary, enquiry was made through the District Officers in doubtful matters, and the entries in the books were corrected in the light of the information thus obtained.

15. While the general slip-copying work was going on, two select copyists were entrusted with the task of preparing the special infirmity slips. Two other hands were added for this work. The districts were taken up in the order in which, the Enumeration books were available for this work after the general slip-copying was over. The copyists were instructed to copy out the kind of infirmity exactly as it was written in the schedule. After the slips were ready, each slip was examined by the Assistant Census Superintendent personally and those with such entries as merely deaf ( *behero* ), squint-eyed ( *kano* ), half mad ( *ardha pagal* ), intoxicated ( *onmatta* ) *kodio* ( white leprosy ), *bobdo* ( stammerer ) etc. were rejected. Such slips were, however, very few and the instructions regarding infirmities appeared to have been, on the whole, properly understood and carried out by the enumerators. When these slips were written, this same staff sorted them into the requisite Infirmity Tables. The figures were later subjected to elaborate scrutiny by Principal Nandurbarkar and his Assistant. Wherever entries were wrongly entered according to him they were revised, and a final table on the corrected figures was prepared. Apart from the Standard Tables on Infirmities, an additional table giving details of Civil Condition of the infirm had been compiled.

16. The slip-copying was finished on the 6th of May, *i. e.*, within one month and a half including holidays. The Census Commissioner for India, to whom the completion of this work was reported on the 6th May 1921 congratulated this Office on the celerity with which this branch of the work was completed and later was pleased to inform us that we were the first among all Provinces and States in completing slip-copying.

### (c) Sorting the Slips

17. The sorting, like the copying, of slips was carried out in a separate room for each district in the Central Office. The number of Office arrangement. sorters employed was 76. Those who had done excellent work as copyists were engaged on Rs 35 per mensem. Separate gangs were formed for each district, the number of sorters engaged in each gang being eight. In all there were nine blocks--three for the City and Baroda Division, four for Kadi Division, one for Navsari and one for Amreli and Okhamandal Divisions. Four specially efficient sorters were given the slips for the City. The number in their charge was 23, 428 slips per sorter. The other sorters had an average of 28, 220 slips. There was a Supervisor for each gang and Supervisors for important charges like City and Kadi were given Assistants. There was a Head Supervisor and an Assistant Superintendent for the whole sorting establishment. The system of rewards and fines was also maintained. The furniture used for copyists was also used for sorters. In addition, each sorter was provided with a number of adhesive labels and a board to tie over his pigeon holes whenever he left office.

18. As soon as the slips for a taluka had been prepared, tested and posted in Register A, they were packed and transferred to Making up boxes for sorting. the record room where they were made up into boxes for sorting, each box containing from 25,000 to 30,000 slips. The slips for each sex, religion and town were kept separate, those for males were placed in one bag, and those for females for the corresponding area in another. Each box was numbered serially and a label was affixed to it as also to each bag showing the name of the Taluka and the District. The form of the label was Register H which gave details of Religion and Sex, and number of slips for each category.

19. The first duty of each sorter was to count the number of slips in each circle bundle. This necessity of counting the slips was Duty of a sorter. turned into a more useful purpose. As the sects of all religions were recorded in this State, it was ordered that while the sorter was counting the slips, he should divide them into separate heaps for each sect and then count their number and enter it on a special sorter's ticket. When he had divided all the slips into heaps for each sect and counted their number, he entered it on the special ticket and struck a total for all the circles with him. This furnished, at one operation, the sects of the religions with the number of their followers as also the total number of slips with each sorter. The ticket was then handed over to the Supervisor who compared it with the corresponding entries in Register A. The discrepancies noticed were immediately corrected.

The tickets of all the sorters of a District were then handed over to a compiler who prepared the table of sects by adding up the circle totals for each sect. When the figures were passed as correct, the separate circle bundles were no longer maintained; all the slips of the same sex and religion were thrown together. The slips for towns were kept throughout separate enabling us to compile separate tables for towns in regard to religion, civil condition, literacy and occupations.

20. The Record-keeper prepared a Register (I) showing how the slips of each Taluka were distributed. The Supervisor kept a Register (J) of the boxes of slips in the hands of his sorters, showing the contents of each box and the date on which the sorting for each table was completed and a Register (K) showing the work done by each sorter.

21. The figures for Imperial Tables I to VI were obtained from Register A and Tables XII and XII-A were compiled from the figures obtained by sorting the special infirmity slips. For the title page of Table VI, Hindus belonging to the aboriginal tribes were separately sorted before the work of sorting Table VII was commenced.

The remaining Tables were sorted in the following order:

Table VII, VIII, XI, X; XIII, IX, XIV, XXI: and lastly Tables XVII, XVIII and XIX. The sorting of Christian slips for Tables XV and XVI was taken up in between by a special staff. Table XX did not require any sorting to be done. Table XXII ( Industrial Tables ) in seven parts was prepared from special Schedules. Slips were copied from these and sorting and compilation were done according to the instructions in the Census Code Part II. This work was entrusted to the Head Clerk and Shirastedar under my personal supervision and was finished at about the same time.

After sorting for Table VII was over, the annual age periods by sex and religion were sorted. In regard to Table VIII the sorting processes were far more elaborate than on the previous occasion. The age-groups selected for this Census were 0-6, 7-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-29 and 30 and over. In the last Census, there were only 0-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 and over. The new category of the partially literate had to be sorted separately and the information noted on the general sorter's ticket for literates in a special corner. The new form of the ticket is shown in Appendix C. In the course of this work, it was discovered that on account of the place of Col. 15 ( for English literacy ) being almost at the end with that for infirmities, the slip copyists had in some places omitted the entries altogether. For this reason it was ordered that a general revision entailing comparison with the original schedules should be done, with particular reference to towns. The omissions discovered were serious and lead me to suggest that it will not be a bad plan to have two slips for each entry in the Record, one up to column 13 and another for the remaining columns. If this is not feasible, it may be possible to have the name written at the end as it is not required for slip copying. Along with sorting for the literate and the partially literate, the sorting of these persons into three groups of " Born in district and speaking the language of district ",

“ Born in district and speaking other language ”, and “ Born elsewhere ” was done.

The sorting into different heaps by age was not abandoned in the case of Table XI, as it was thought that figures of migrants by age were necessary for economic investigations. But the age periods selected were 0-5, 5-15, 15-40, 40-60, 60 and over. After XI, we took VIII-B ( name of sorter's ticket for Occupation of English literates ). This was a useful introduction of the sorters to the more complicated work in connection with the Occupation Tables. The twelve main groups of Occupation were taken and age groups 0-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-29, 30 and over were selected. VIII-C was the sorter's ticket for Literacy by scripts. Various mutually exclusive combinations of languages were selected and the slips were sorted according to these. I must confess that the record of literacy by language as now proved by the results is unnecessarily complicated and should not be attempted at the next Census. For Table XIII, septs of sub-castes were not sorted on this occasion.

With these exceptions the procedure laid down in the Code for sorting each table was carefully followed throughout and no inconvenience was caused. The Head Supervisor minutely explained the procedure to all the Supervisors as also to the sorters and moreover actually sorted for a few circles and practically explained the procedure. The work was, therefore well understood by the sorters and the Assistant Superintendent and the Head Supervisor kept moving in the Office for a greater part of the time, and inspected the work of the sorters and instructed them when necessary.

The procedure for sorting was easily grasped by the sorters, except that for Table XVII and XXI which appeared rather hard. But the preliminary experience of sorting English literates by occupations served them in very good stead.

22. A list of selected castes for Tables IX, XIV and XXI was prepared and the traditional occupation of each of them for Table  
 List of selected castes. XXI was also shown therein. A copy of the list was given to each Sorter and Supervisor before the sorting for the tables was taken on hand. As a rule, only those castes were selected which contributed 2 per mille of the total population of the State. But in some cases castes having a smaller proportion were also included on account of their local importance *e, g.,* Brahman Khedaval, Prabhu, etc. The question of traditional occupation sometimes gave difficulty. The sorters did not always understand that the entries for traditional occupation were exclusive of the other groups selected.

23. While the Sorters were going on with their work, the Supervisors  
 Testing. carefully watched whether they placed the slips into the appropriate pigeon-holes and satisfied themselves that the work was properly done. When a sorter announced that he had completed the work of sorting for a table, the supervisor at once went to him and tested his work. Special care was taken to test all smaller items and all entries which seemed doubtful such as the entry of infants as married or widowed or a female



above twenty as unmarried. Similarly, the slips of "illiterate" and "district born" were carefully tested to see that they did not contain those of "literate" and "foreign born" respectively.

24. The sorting for separate enquiry into Marriage and Fertility in the State was conducted by a selected staff of six sorters. All the slips were first divided into completed and continuing fertility cases. In all, eight tables (seven from the completed and one from continuing and completed slips) were prepared and the hints given for preparing these tables were as follow :—

**Table I—Sex of first born.**

First take completed fertility cases only. See Col. 9 and sort according to the sex of the male or female first born child. Out of these first born female slips, take out slips in which female children predominate by looking at col. 7. Do the same for the first born male children slips also. Note that the surviving number of children are not to be taken into consideration but the total number of births (col. 7). Find out the percentages as required.

**Table II—Number and Sex constitution of families.**

Sorting is to be done in pigeon-holes for number of children. From each pigeon-hole take out slips and count the number of male and female children *e. g.*, if there are 8 families having 3 children each there must be 24 children in all. These are to be divided per male or female children. Calculate the percentages.

**Table III—Size of families by occupation of husband.**

Sort for each occupation of husband. Count the total number born (col. 7) of each occupation first. Then count the number of surviving children of the same slips. Do the same for all occupations sorted and find out the percentages.

**Table IV—Size of families by caste or Religion of family.**

Sort for each caste first according to the standard list chosen. Then take the slips of each caste from the pigeon-hole and count the total number of children born. Then do the same for number of surviving children and find out also the age of wife at marriage as written in your table for the same slips. Do the same for all castes sorted and calculate the percentages. Note that the castes and the age-periods sorted should be kept as they are.

**Table V—Average size of family correlated with the age of wife at marriage.**

The age of wife has been sorted for table IV. From this, first sort the required age-periods for this table. Count the number of slips per sorted age period and from these find out the total number of children born and also the number of children surviving. Then find the average.

**Table VI—Age of Husband at last marriage.**

The age of wife is already sorted for the previous table. From

those slips find out the age of husband at marriage as required per age-period given in your ticket. Then find out the total number of children born and also surviving per each age-period.

Table VII—Duration of Marriage correlated with caste or religion of family.

Add up the sorted castes for Table III and make a total for ten selected castes as shown in your ticket. Then take each caste and sort for duration of marriage with the present wife which will be mostly 32 years and over as these are completed marriages only. Then count the total number of children born and find out the average.

Table VIII—Proportion of fertile and sterile marriages.

For this table, take the completed and continuing slips together. Sort for the age-periods of wife as shown in the ticket. Then take each age-period thus sorted and sort again for the duration of marriage as shown. Then sort each heap as per fertile or sterile. Count them and put the number in your ticket at its proper place *i. e.* against and below the required age-period. Take care that no mistake occurs in posting the figures.

25. The sorting ( together with making up of boxes ) was commenced on the 7th of May 1921 and was completed for these Imperial and connected State tables on the 7th September 1921 *i. e.* in exactly four months. From the 7th till the 10th of that month, a selected staff of sorters did the work of sorting State Table XXV ( Immigrants to City of Baroda by age and occupation

A comparative statement showing the time taken in sorting for each Imperial and State table in 1911 and 1921 is subjoined in Appendix D.

26. The following was the daily average out-turn of work by each sorter for the main tables shown below:—

No. of Table.	Slips sorted.	No. of Table.	Slips sorted.
VII and VII A.....	2037	IX	}.....2639
VIII and VIII A. B. C. D..	8511	XIV	
XI and X.....	5907	XXI	.....2932
XIII.....	3258	XVII	}.....2461
		XVIII	
		XIX	

### ( d ) Compilation

27. Compilation is the name given to the process of adding up the figures on the sorters' tickets to obtain the district totals.

28. Selected Supervisors with a good knowledge of English and Arithmetic were engaged on this work, under the designation of compilers. In the beginning, only one compiler was appointed for each district, and the number was increased when necessary in the

larger districts after the sorting of slips was well advanced. At the head of the compilers was a Head Supervisor whose principal duty was to give general instructions for the compilation of each table, according to the procedure laid down in the Code, and to compare the entries in the compilation registers with those in the sorter's tickets.

29. As soon as each table had been completed, it was checked by me personally and 25 copies of it were ordered to be printed locally when it was finally passed as correct. As soon as ready, three copies of the table were forwarded to the office of the Census Commissioner for India for scrutiny. There it was checked arithmetically, the entries were compared with the figures of the previous Censuses and finally passed as correct, after calling for explanation on discrepancies noticed and giving orders for the necessary correction. I have great pleasure in noting here that the work having been very carefully done in my office, very few errors of a serious nature had been discovered.

30. The figures for Imperial Tables I to VI were obtained from Register A and those for Tables XII and XII-A from the special slips for infirmities. Table VI was ready on the 30th May 1921, and was immediately forwarded in proof print to the Census Commissioner for India. In acknowledging its receipt, the Census Commissioner wrote in his letter No. 559 dated the 10th June 1921:—

“ I may mention that this is the first Table VI which I have received from any Provincial Superintendent upto date. ”

Tables I to V were also ready and their advance copies which were forwarded about the end of May 1921, were the first which the Census Commissioner received from any Province or State in India.

31. The rest of the Tables were compiled in the order in which the slips were sorted for them. No difficulty worth noting was experienced except in the tables for caste and occupation. The results of the special enquiries regarding classification of homesteads, census of livestock, the size and sex constitution of families, the tenement census, statistics of cottage industries were compiled about the same time by a separate small staff under the immediate supervision of the Central Office.

32. In spite of clear instructions to write the occupation of each person precisely, vague entries such as *nokri* (service); *dukan* (shop); *vepar*. (trade;) etc., were not uncommon. Those cases in which a clear indication of occupation was not forthcoming, were put in the category of “ indefinite occupations ”. The compilation of the table had to be very carefully watched. A few selected clerks went over all the sorters' tickets and noted in red ink against each entry the number of the group in which it was to be included. The numbers were tested by the Head Supervisor and the tickets were then handed over to the compilers. The compiler prepared one separate classification sheet putting together the entries for each group for every sorter's ticket. The total in the classification sheet tallied with that in the ticket. These

classification sheets were totalled for the district and the religion in Compilation Registers. The remaining procedure was not hard to comprehend and the table did not give so much trouble as appeared at the first sight.

The Imperial Tables were all compiled by 15th December; and all the other tables were ready by the end of that month. In the Census Commissioner's Circular No. 61 dated 20th January 1922 it was noticed that Baroda along with Cochin State and North West Frontier Province was the first to complete all its tables.

33. Altogether 22 Imperial Tables and 38 State Tables were compiled in this Census. Of the State Tables, eight are incorporated in the Report Volume ( Chap. VI-Part II ), 29 New enquiries.

Serial No.	Subject matter	Number of Table	
		State	Subsidiary
1.	The Census of Livestock	XXVI-XXVII	...
2.	The Size of the Normal Family	XXVIII	...
3.	Classification of Home-steads by Standards of Comfort in Talukas and Towns	XVII-XVIII	...
4.	The Tenement Census Enquiry in the City of Baroda	XIX-XXIII	...
5.	Additional data regarding Occupation:		
	(a) occupation of English literates	XIII	...
	(b) the occupation of the urban population and	XXIV	...
	(c) occupation of immigrants to the City	XXV	...
6.	Additional information regarding Literacy		
	(a) literacy in towns	X	...
	(b) literacy by scripts	XI	...
	(c) statistics regarding those who though not literate are able to read only	XII	...
7.	Additional and detailed information regarding Age, Sex and Civil Condition in towns and talukas	VI-VII	...
8.	Additional information regarding Age-distribution of migrants	XV--XVI	...
9.	Additional information regarding Civil Condition of the Infirm	XIV	...
10.	Enquiry regarding Size and Sex Constitution of Families	...	I-VIII (Chapter VI Part II)
11.	Statistics regarding Cottage and Rural Industries	XXIX	...

are contained in the State Tables Volume and one-distribution of caste by talukas is ready in manuscript. Of these State Tables those which are wholly new to this Census number 28. The nature of new enquiries undertaken along with the general Census has been already described. No less than twenty new Tables were based on these. The subject matter of these twenty eight new tables

is detailed in the margin.

34. When the first eight tables had been passed as correct by the Census Commissioner's Office, the work of reprinting them in the standard style and type for the Tables Volume was taken in hand. The Times of India Press, Bombay, was selected for the purpose, and these tables were sent on the 10th October 1921. By the time, the reprint of these Tables was completed, the rest of the Tables were reviewed and passed as correct in the Census Commissioner's office, and the work of the reprint could thus be continued without any break. The Imperial Tables Volume was ready on 23rd March 1922 and was the first to reach the Census Commissioner.

In a letter dated the 5th April, 1922, the Census Commissioner for India was pleased to write:—

“ Your Tables Volume was the first to come in and I have not yet received the tables complete from any other Province or State. I shall look forward to getting the Chapters of your Report.”

As to the style and printing of the Tables, the Census Commissioner in his letter No. 301 dated the 30th March 1922 remarked “ The volume is well arranged and the printing and style quite satisfactory.”

### (e) The Report

35. Size of the Report has been governed purely by the extent of the statistical material that was collected in this Census. Every device that was initiated by Rao Bahadur Govindbhai in 1911 for economising space has been utilised on this occasion also. In addition notes and paragraphs on special subjects have been printed in small pica. All descriptive matter not germane to a statistical study has been severely excised and every care has been taken not to trench on the province of the forthcoming Gazetteer now under preparation.

36. Materials for the Report were being collected long before the actual taking of the Census. Information on a variety of subjects such as the religious beliefs of the people, new sects, changes in marriage customs, new tendencies towards fusion or otherwise of castes, cottage industries, the economic condition, cost of living, and various other items of economic interest was collected through my tours, and the reports of Census Committees that I appointed soon after I assumed charge. The number of subsidiary tables has been therefore increased from 70 in 1911 to 101 in 1921. The writing of the Report was taken in hand on the 7th November 1921 as soon as the subsidiary tables of certain chapters were ready. The idea of writing a chapter as soon as its subsidiary tables were ready which was apparently favoured by my predecessor was abandoned by me, because I thought that although by that means, a Report could have been written sooner, its statistical value could not have been high. A work on the Census must attempt as many significant correlations as may be conveniently taken up, and this necessitated the combination of several tables in the analysis. Particularly this was the case with the opening chapter which being of administrative interest required the general results of Age, Civil Condition, Migration, and even Occupation and Industries to be presented. It is no reflection on the last Report that its statistical treatment of figures does not come up to the standard required by the present Census. The governing interest of the previous Census Reports was ethnographical, religious, sociological—anything else but not economic. In this census, the analysis has been made chiefly from the economic and demographic point of view. The first two chapters were first taken up, then the fifth, eighth, ninth and tenth. The third chapter had to be delayed on account of the non-receipt of Birth place statistics of certain Provinces. The fourth—part of which had been previously prepared in notes—was then written. The other chapters then followed in order. The last page was written on the 2nd June 1922. I regret my own illness in December and end of March interfered a great deal with the speedy completion of the Report.

A brief summary called 'Some Results of the Census' has been prepared. But a summary of the size of the last Census was not attempted, as it was thought to be a needless expense, particularly as a Gujarati Summary was being prepared.

37. Besides the *Dehzada* or Record of the population of villages following the precedent of last Census, a Gujarati Summary Report in Gujarati, was also prepared with the help of Mr. Gokaldas M. Shah, so that the main results of the Report may be made available to those readers who are only conversant with the Vernacular.

38. It would be useful to give here a list of publications issued from the Census Office, on the present occasion.

*List of Census publications in 1921*

Serial No.	Name	Language in which issued	Copies printed
1	Census Procedure Code Part I	English	300
2	Census Procedure Code Part II	Gujarati	500
3	Imperial Tables Volume...	English	900
4	State Tables Volume...	"	300
5	Census Report...	"	1000
6	Administration Report...	"	100
7	Dehzada or Village Directory...	Gujarati	1000
8	Summary of Census Report...	"	1000

37. In 1911, only 700 copies of the Tables Volume were printed. But on this occasion the distribution list of copies wanted outside the State which was received from the Census Commissioner for India showed that no less than 635 copies as against 416 on the last occasion would be required for outside distribution, 1000 copies of the Report were, therefore, printed and it was arranged that 629 copies of the Tables and 635 of the Report Volume should be forwarded for outside distribution. Out of the remaining copies, 50 were kept for sale, 30 as reserve and the rest were distributed locally or to eminent persons interested in the State. A larger number of copies than before was made available for the libraries in the State. 1000 copies of its Gujarati translation which were printed were freely distributed with a view to make Census popular among the teachers of English and Gujarati schools, subordinate Revenue, Judicial and Police staff and the people in general, who generally serve as Enumerators, Circle Inspectors and Charge Superintendents. Complimentary copies of Census publications—the Main Report, and the English Summary or its Gujarati translation—were also given to those who had rendered noteworthy service either in the taking of the Census or collecting information regarding castes, religion, sects etc.

40. Copies of all Census publications for sale to the public were sent to the *Sarkari Kitabkhana* or Government Central Book Depot, Baroda. The realizations from their sale are to be credited to the Census account in the Treasury. On the undertaking of Messrs

D. B. Taraporewala and Sons, the well-known Booksellers and Publishers of Bombay, to sell copies of the Baroda State Census Report at a commission of 25 per cent, Government was pleased to order on my recommendation that 30 copies should be handed over to them for sale.

41. The Census Record, books, furniture etc. was in 1911 placed in the charge of the Assistant Fadnis, from the closing of the present Census Office to the opening of a new one for the next Census. Now that we have a separate Statistics Branch, it was decided by Dewan Order no. 4/4 dated 5-12-21 on this office tippan no. 3 dated 14-11-21 that the charge of the Census record should be sent on to the Director of Industries ( Statistics Branch ).

42. I left for Navsari on the 6th June 1922 as Suba of that district. The Closing of the Census Office. Census Office may be said to have closed on that date. But a Head-clerk to see to the final printing of the Report and a Record-keeper to see to the final delivery of the Records were entertained till the end of July and June respectively. The printing of the Census Report was completed on the 17th August 1922 and a copy was immediately sent to the Census Commissioner for India.

STATEMENT No I.—*Copying the slips*

Office	Population dealt with	Number of copyists	Date of		Average daily out-turn per head	Remarks
			Commencement	Completion		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Census Office, Baroda	21,26,522	145	25-3-21	6-5-21	431	

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Sorting*

Period	Number of units sorted for Table Number														
	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XII-A	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XXI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Upto end of															
June 1921	...	Complete	...	...	...	Complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July 1921	...	...	...	Complete	...	...	...	Complete	Complete	...	...	...	...	...	...
August 1921	...	...	Complete	...	...	...	...	Complete	...	...	...	Complete	...	...	...
7th September 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Complete	...	...	...	...

## CHAPTER III

### Expenditure

There are two different ways—main and subsidiary—in which expenditure in connection with the Census is incurred in this state. The main expenditure is that actually incurred in the special Census Office and the subsidiary one is that incurred by other departments in paying travelling allowance to their servants when engaged on enumeration duty, cost of printing forms, circulars and books in the Government Press, &c. The subsidiary item of expenditure is very small, as Census duty to servants of other departments lasts only for two or three days and the style and arrangement of types required for Census Report, etc. necessitates printing work to be done in some first-class Press, like the Times Press in Bombay. The main expenditure incurred in the Census Office is the largest and is the only one that is taken account of as Census expenditure. The main item in the subsidiary expenditure is in connection with the printing of forms in the Government Press. But on this occasion the contractor who runs the Press was not able to meet adequately the rush of work. The work had therefore to be got done in private Presses.

2. In 1901, the total expenditure incurred in the Census Office was Rs. 131,715, inclusive of the bonus granted to the staff. (Rs. 4,215 to the Superintendent, Rs. 2,500 to the Assistant Superintendent and Rs. 700 to the clerks). This works out at over Rs. 64 per 1000 persons in the population. The final figure of account of expenditure on the last occasion is not available from the Administrative Report of that year, but an estimate of Rs. 56,000 as the net sum after deducting the amount paid into the treasury realised from sale of furniture &c. To this must be added Rs. 2,000 as bonus to the Census Superintendent. On the present occasion the total expenditure is Rs. 115445-0-6 up to the end of July 1922 inclusive of bonus granted to the Staff (Rs 3000 to the Superintendent, Rs. 1000 to the Assistant and Rs. 2,050 to other staff). When bills for the printing of the Administrative Volume, the Gujarati Summary and miscellaneous expenditure such as the travelling allowances, cost of sending by rail copies of the Report to other places etc. have been paid it is expected to amount to about Rs. 117000 that is nearly double of the figure of the last Census. This works out at Rs. 55 per 1000 persons in the population as against Rs. 28 in the last Census. The very great increase in the cost of printing and paper, the rise in the scale of wages and the increased volume of statistical work that we undertook to do in this Census at once suggest themselves as the causes of this circumstance.

3. The different heads of charges under which the cost of Rs 115445-0-6 was incurred are shown in the statement appended to this chapter. It will be noticed that the strictest economy has been practised.



## Statement showing actual expenses distributed under the various heads

Main head	Sub-head	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pay and allowances. ...	Central Office.	2,110-7-3	17,362-10-3	39,498-4-2	58,971-5-8	*Including bonuses. (Rs. 6050)
	Abstraction Office and district establishment		15,985-10-4	...	15,985-10-4	
Dead Stock ... ..	Furniture	18-0-0	4,447-12-0	28-8-0	444-1-0	
	Books	16-0-0	106-14-0	...	122-14-0	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
Printing Charges ... ..	Maps and diagrams	...	138-0-0	276-8-0	414-8-0	*Including State Tables Vol. (Rs. 969)
	Imperial Tables	...	...	6302-14-0	6302-14-0	
	Report Volume	...	...	12249-5-0	12249-5-0	
	Other publications	...	1,220-2-0	2565-15-0	3786-1-0	
Contingencies ... ..		1,706-8-0	7,863-8-8	6210-1-10	15780-2-6	
Total ... ..		3,850-15-3	47,124-9-3	67,131-8-0	118,107-0-6	
Less—Amount paid into the Treasury from sale of furniture, forms etc. ... ..				2662 0 -0	2662-0-0	
Total actual cost upto 31-7-1922 ... ..		3850-15-3	47124-9-3	64469-0-0	115445-0-6	

## APPENDIX A

I visited Baroda on the 16th, 17th and 18th August 1920. The office of the Superintendent of Census Operations was held provisionally by Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai, during the month of May. Mr. S. V. Mukerjea, the permanent Superintendent, took over charge on the 1st of June. The Census Act has been passed in Baroda on the basis of the British India Act and a proclamation has been issued announcing that the Census of the State will be on the 18th of March 1921.

2. The organisation of the State for Census purposes is well advanced. Preparation of the Village Register has been completed. The State has been cadastrally surveyed and the Census Village is the area demarcated for revenue purposes as a village. The formation of Blocks, Circles and Charges is complete and the registers showing the Census Divisions are being received at Head Quarters. The *Subas* (Collectors) of the district and the *Naib Subas* in charge of Sub-Divisions are made generally responsible for the Census work in their charges. The State Census Code has been issued in print together with circulars on special arrangements. For the purposes of the Census a commensal definition of a house has been adopted. Paper for the Schedules and Covers has been received in sufficient quantities from the Bengal Mills, printing is being done at the State press in Baroda.

3. The Standard Schedule has been adopted with some modifications, sects of all religions will be recorded but it is not proposed to ask for details of sub-castes. It has been decided to record the script in which each person is literate. In the case of Baroda City persons born in the city will be distinguished from those born in the district. Arrangements are being made to record the age of emigrants from Baroda to certain Bombay districts.

4. The Superintendent has considered the question of slip-copying and it has been decided that having regard to the local conditions it is not necessary to have the slip copied in the districts or *mahals*. There will be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary clerical labour in Baroda and as the population dealt with is not large no difficulties are expected in copying slips at the Central Office. In the city of Baroda, however, it is proposed to try the experiment of having the slips copied by the Enumerators after the preliminary enumeration.\*

5. A Tenement Census is being held in Baroda City and the Special House list is designed to elicit information regarding the structure of the building, the nature of the building, shop, residence etc., the number of floors, the number of families occupying various floor and room space and particulars as to the ownership of the property.

6. Besides the prescribed industrial returns which will be served on each owner or manager of an industrial establishment employing ten or more persons the Superintendent proposes to institute certain inquiries regarding the cottage industries in selected tracts where these industries flourish. In these tracts intensive studies will be made by special officers of the Commerce Department.

---

\* This idea was eventually dropped:—S. V. M.

It is also proposed to hold a Census of livestock with agricultural implements and carts. This, though it will take place alongside the occupation census, will be entirely independent of the latter but an interesting part of this economic census will be the classification of homesteads into groups similar to those adopted by the late Mr. Jack in his inquiry in Bengal. The information obtained should be of use to the Superintendent in discussing the economic condition of the people. The Superintendent is receiving liberal assistance from the Commerce and Industrial Department in the matter of industrial enquiries.

7. The Superintendent proposes to institute inquiries regarding the size of the families and the fertility of women in the State and I have discussed with him the conditions under which such an inquiry should be made and the information which it is possible to obtain. The results of this and other discussions have been embodied in a note which is being sent round to all Superintendents. It is essential in these cases to limit the scope of the inquiry, so as to obtain really accurate statistics; the results should be particularly interesting in this State where the advanced conditions of education and general organisation should facilitate the collection of trustworthy figures of all kinds.

8. I also had an opportunity of discussing matters connected with the Census with Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, M. A. LL. B., the Dewan of the State.

**J. T. Marten,**  
Census Commissioner for India.  
30-8-20.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number and pay of places

Month.	Head Supervisor			Supervisor			Assistant Supervisor			Accountant			Typist and Chief Proof reader			Map drawer and designer			Record Keeper			Assistant Record-keeper		
	Number	Pay	Total	Number	Pay	Total	Number	Pay	Total	Number	Pay	Total	Number	Pay	Total	Number	Pay	Total	Number	Pay	Total	Number	Pay	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
March 1921	1	125	125	15	35	525	15	25	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45	225	5	20	100
April 1921	1	125	125	15	35	525	5	30	150	1	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45	225	2	30	60
May 1921	1	125	125	1	35	35	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	...	...	...	10	40	400	6	35	210	1	70	70	...	...	...	1	45	45	5	45	225	2	30	60
June 1921	1	125	125	10	40	400	6	35	210	1	70	70	...	...	...	1	45	45	5	45	225	2	30	60
July 1921	1	125	125	10	40	400	6	35	210	1	70	70	1	65	65	1	50	50	5	45	225	2	30	60
August 1921	1	125	125	10	40	400	6	35	210	1	70	70	1	65	65	1	50	50	5	45	225	2	30	60
September 1921	1	125	125	6	40	240	6	35	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	...	...	...	4	40	160	...	...	...	1	70	70	1	65	65	1	50	50	1	45	45	...	...	...
October 1921	1	125	125	4	40	160	...	...	...	1	70	70	1	65	65	1	50	50	1	45	45	...	...	...
November 1921 (1st to 7th inst.)	1	125	24-2-8	2	45	90	...	...	...	1	70	70	1	65	65	1	50	50	1	45	45	...	...	...
December 1921	...	...	...	1	45	45	...	...	...	1	70	70	1	90	90	1	50	50	1	80	80	...	...	...
January 1922	...	...	...	3	40	120	...	...	...	1	70	70	1	90	90	1	50	50	1	80	80	...	...	...
February 1922	...	...	...	2	40	80	...	...	...	1	70	70	1	90	90	1	50	50	1	80	80	...	...	...
March 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90	90	1	50	50	1	80	80	...	...	...
April 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90	90	...	...	...	1	80	80	...	...	...
May 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90	90	...	...	...	1	80	80	...	...	...
June 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90	90	...	...	...	1	80	80	...	...	...
July 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total.</b>	...	...	1279-2-8	...	...	3660	...	...	1845	...	...	765	...	...	1515	...	...	540	...	...	2045	...	...	775

-B.

sanctioned for the slip-copying and sorting establishment.

Copyist and clerk			Sorter			Subsidiary table clerk and compiler			Sepoy			Faras			Contingent	Total sanction for pay	Expenditure incurred on pay	Remarks	
Number	Pay	Total	Number	Pay	Total	Number	Pay	Total	Number	Pay	Total	Number	Pay	Total					
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
40	25	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	55	5	10	50	461- 8-11	4,655-0-0	1,409-14- 4		
110	20	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	55	5	10	50	319- 6- 0	5,165-0-0	4,678-15- 0		
160	21- 7	3,435	5	30	150	...	...	...	5	11	55	5	10	50	...	1,389-0-0	235- 4- 11	For six days only in May 1921.	
71	18- 13	1,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	20	20	95	30	2,850	2	50	100	5	11	55	5	10	50	588-14- 0	4,285-0-0	4,854- 0- 8	For the whole month in May 1921.	
1	20	20	95	35	3,325	1	55	55	5	11	55	5	10	50	782- 8- 1	5,360-0-0	4,506- 8- 1		
						2	50	100											
						15	35	525											
1	20	20	107	35	3,675	2	60	120	5	11	55	5	10	50	1,221- 2- 4	5,775-0-0	4,915- 8- 5		
						1	55	55											
						15	35	525											
1	20	20	107	35	3,300	2	65	130	5	11	55	5	10	50	309-15- 7	5,250-0-0	4,856- 7-11	About 27 sorters worked for 14 days only.	
						1	55	55											
						15	35	525											
			68	35	2,380	...	...	...	3	11	33	2	10	20	...	961-0-0	910- 5- 4	For ten days in September 1921.	
...	...	...	4	35	140	2	65	130	2	11	22	3	10	30	353- 7- 3	1,602-0-0	1,578-15- 7	For the whole month in September 1921.	
			1	30	30	1	55	55											
						18	35	630											
1	45	45	3	35	105	2	75	150	2	11	22	3	10	30	170-12- 6	1,597-0-0	1,575- 1- 2		
			1	30	30	1	55	55											
						15	35	525											
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	75	150	2	11	22	3	10	30	172- 1- 5	1,525-2-8	1,366- 1-10		
						1	65	65											
						15	35	525											
						3	40	120											
						19	35	665											
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	75	150	2	11	22	3	10	30	120- 0- 1	901-0-0	895-10- 9		
						1	65	65											
						5	35	175											
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	75	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	130- 4-10	865-0-0	853- 6- 2		
						1	65	65											
						5	35	175											
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	125- 4- 0	650-0-0	587- 2- 4		
						4	35	140											
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	112- 6- 9	360-0-0	360- 0- 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145-10-10	240-0-0	240- 0- 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243-11- 4	240-0-0	240- 0- 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62- 8- 0	240-0-0	240- 0- 0		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90-0-0	90- 0- 0		
...	...	8,094	...	...	15,855	...	...	15,715	...	...	451	...	...	440	5,319- 10-2	41,151- 2- 4	34,093- 6- 6		

## APPENDIX C

## ટેબલ C એ. સોર્ટર્સ ટીકીટ

પ્રાંત \_\_\_\_\_ તાલુકો \_\_\_\_\_  
 ડુકેડી \_\_\_\_\_ ધર્મ \_\_\_\_\_  
 જાતિ \_\_\_\_\_

ક્રમનં.	શકેલ હાપેલુ વાંચી શકે તેવા.			તદનં અભણ	કુલ
૦-૬					
૭-૯					
૧૦-૧૪					
૧૫-૧૯					
૨૦-૨૯					
૩૦ અને તે ઉપરાંત					
કુલ.					
	ધરભાષા.	લખી વાંચી જાણે તેવા	સંખ્યા		
	ગુજરાતી	ગુજરાતી			
	મરાઠી	મરાઠી			
	હતર	હતર.			
		કુલ			
	પ્રાંતમાં જન્મેલા અને ગુજરાતી ભાષા બોલનારા.			પ્રાંતમાં જન્મેલા અને ગુજરાતી શિવાયની બીજી ભાષા બોલનારા	અન્ય સ્થળે જન્મેલા

સહી \_\_\_\_\_

સુપરવાઇઝર

સહી \_\_\_\_\_

સોર્ટર.

તારીખ \_\_\_\_\_

તારીખ \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX D

## Size and Sex Constitution of families

In connection with the general Census of the State, a special enquiry was conducted as to the Size and Sex Constitution of families. Books each containing 40 or 80 perforated slips were distributed broadcast to the Revenue Staff, School teachers, Doctors, Nurses, Honorary Volunteers, Members of Census Committees and Social workers in order that the enquiry might be conducted with due regard to the susceptibilities of the people. No one's name was to be asked and nobody was compelled to give answers to the questionnaire. The purpose of the Government in conducting the inquiry was to see how far economic and sanitary conditions were reacting on the life and fertility of the people, and in what way caste and occupation might be said to have an influence, if at all, on the size of families. No police agency was employed for collecting information for this enquiry. The information was collected for married women above the age of 13 years.

The enquiry was conducted in reference to the following three classes of women:—

- (1) A woman who had been continuously married to one husband who was alive at the time of the enquiry,
- (2) A woman who had been widowed before her 13th year and had since taken another husband with whom she was living at the time of enquiry,
- (3) A woman who having been effectively married to one person since puberty *i. e.* 13th year had become a widow after her 45th year.

Other cases of widows or of married females who had more than one husband after thirteenth year of age or of divorced females were excluded.

Care was taken also to avoid re-duplication.

*Parwanas* or letters of authority were issued to such persons as were entrusted with this work under my signature.

The questionnaire contained the following items for the enquiry.

- (1) Name of village ( with taluka )
- (2) Caste, Tribe or Race of husband
- (3) Occupation of husband
- (4) Age of husband
- (5) Age of present wife
- (6) Duration of marriage with present wife
- (7) Number of children born to present wife

Male

Female

Total

(8) Number of children surviving to present wife

Male

Female

Total

(9) Sex of first born

The enquiry was commenced from the 1st December 1920 and was completed by the 15th June 1921 when the books of slips were returned to the Census Compilation Office, Baroda.

---

## APPENDIX E

### Industrial Census

In common with the rest of India, a census of industries was taken along with the census of population. It was for the first time in 1911 that a census of industries was taken. Then establishments employing 20 or more persons only were within the perview of the enquiry. This time, the enquiry was extended to those employing 10 persons or more. An Industrial Establishment was defined as below by the Census Commissioner for India:—

“ Industrial establishment for the purposes of these schedules means any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, ten or more persons are employed on separate remuneration in any process for making, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting, for use, for transport or for sale any article or part of an article. It does not include such industries as are carried on by members of a household in their joint interest with less than 10 hired labourers. ”

The definition viewed the factories and such other industrial establishments from a commercial point of view and excluded family establishments of industries where the total number of working persons was 10 or more, but wherein the wage earners were below ten. In 1911, the census of industrial establishments represented the state of things on the census day. This time the enquiry was more elaborate and did not relate to the state of things on the census day but a month round about the date. The Baroda Census Act enjoined the duty on owners, managers and others of industrial establishments to supply the requisite information, if the number of workmen was 20 and over. This did not give statutory authority to the Census Superintendent to ask for information from those employing less than 20; but the Act was not amended and a notification under the signature of the Census Superintendent sufficed as no body refused to supply the necessary information; but in future, the Act should make the necessary provision.

After the list of industrial establishments was brought up-to-date, the following forms were got printed.



- 1 The first was a letter to the owner, manager etc. asking him to supply the information in the accompanying schedules and pointing out the consequences of his refusal or neglect.
- 2 Schedule *A* ( Gujarati ) asked for information as to Owners, Managers and Superintending Staff.
- 3 Schedule *B* elicited information regarding the actual workmen It had to embody all the particulars of each and every workman; and to avoid double copying as well as the chances of mistakes in copying, the schedule was printed in the form of slips, perforated for every individual entry.

The letters to the Managers etc. were passed on to them along with the schedules *A* and *B* by the Mahal Vahivatdars; and they were taken back by them and passed on to this Office. The owner or manager selected a day as the normal working day and put down in the schedules the state of things obtaining then.

There were many cotton ginning factories in the State, which work during the particular season period, but some of them were closed just at the time of Census. The owners and managers were not on the spot and some difficulty had to be experienced in searching the records of workmen etc; but that was very trivial and did not materially hamper the work.

To do the work of industrial census, an independent English-knowing and careful worker was specially detailed under the direct supervision of the Assistant and Head Supervisor; and he had to be given help of one more clerk also. The materials that appeared in Schedules *A* and *B* were compiled into tables by the Head Clerk personally assisted by two more clerks and the work was very carefully checked. The number of industrial establishments was not very large and the work was done with great exactness.

## APPENDIX F

### Cottage and Rural Industries

In view of the economic nature of the census, I resolved to obtain accurate data of home industries. A list of such industries by individual families was prepared. For collecting this information forms were published for each census circle. The list of industries was given in the first column and the other columns referred to the serial number of blocks. The columns for blocks were 16 as the maximum number in a circle would be at the most sixteen. This form was to be filled in by the Supervisor in person. He had to go to every block under him with its enumerator and get the requisite figures of the various pursuits on the spot. This ensured great accuracy with little trouble. The forms thus prepared by the Supervisors were collected together by the Mahal Officers and, after they

saw that no circle was left out, were passed on to the Central Office, where they were compared with the circle register and after it was seen that a form was received for every circle, these were given to a special man to tabulate the materials. This work was done very carefully by the Shirastedar with the aid of two or three clerks.

## APPENDIX G

### Census of Livestock

The census of livestock (with agricultural implements etc.) was taken for the first time by actual counting of the heads along with the general census. Prior to this, for Revenue and Statistical purposes, the Talati of every village prepared some such statement, but it was not by counting the heads: it was at the most an estimate. The loss of cattle on account of fodder famine, and the people's suspicion that large numbers were being exported necessitated such an enquiry. As the arrangements for the census of the Population were to be done in conformity with the general Indian Time Table it was not possible to have a synchronous cattle census throughout the State. Nor was it absolutely necessary as there could not be fluctuations in this sort of agricultural wealth. It was decided to do this work along with house numbering and with that end in view, along with the form of House-list a long form with perforation was attached. Its heading included the various kinds of cattle, agricultural implements etc. and the house number was to appear in Col. 1 of the perforated sheet. The Circle, Block and Mahal was to be entered in the heading so that the perforated portion when taken out gave all details. This left no room for omission of any cattle, as at the time of house numbering the person who affixed the number, made all entries of the cattle etc. The work was on the whole well done. I myself, my Assistant and the clerks while inspecting house numbers also made sure of these entries. In some cases, the entries were found not to have been made for some cattle, and cattle that died after the entries were not struck out, but this was got done on the spot. The perforated portions were taken out and arranged serially for each block in the circle for the whole Mahal and were sent over to the Head Office for compilation of the results.

The Agricultural Department was requested to give some help. Mr. Chhotabhai U. Patel worked in this office under my supervision for over a month and his clerk worked for nearly two months, but the results of the enumeration were not compiled by them. The work was very heavy and a special staff of clerks under the supervision of the Shirastedar did the compilation. The figures were published for the information of the general public in the Adnya Patrika with such comparative figures as were available.

The census of cattle etc may form part of future operations without much inconvenience, and it is necessary for a correct idea of that kind of agricultural wealth.

## APPENDIX H

### Tenement Census

In the City of Baroda a special tenement Census showing the number of structures as distinct from the number of "houses" (families), and the number of floors and rooms contained in each was undertaken. Special schedules were prepared and a special staff was engaged by the City Municipality to fill up the schedules. This was done and the schedules were sent to the central office where they were used in compilation of the Tenement Tables.

## APPENDIX I

### Classification of Homesteads

With a view to see how the standard of comfort as represented by house-room has varied with different classes of the population, a classification of homesteads was undertaken in this census. The accurate classification of houses not being possible in a general Census like this, a broad classification of houses into those "above comfort", "in comfort" and "below comfort" was undertaken as a preliminary measure. This was done throughout the state. The information was collected together with the cattle census by adding 3 columns to the schedule.

*A comparative statement of the number of Tables undertaken by the  
Census Department in years 1911 and 1921*

**IMPERIAL TABLES**

Serial No. of Tables of 1921	Serial No. of Tables of 1911	Name of Imperial Table	Days taken for sorting operation		Date of compilation		Remarks
			1911	1921	1911	1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	I	Area, Houses and Population	...	...	29- 5-11	21- 5-21	Census of 1911 took place on the 10th March 1911. Census of 1911 took place on the 18th March 1921. The Slip Copying work was completed in 1911 by the 30th April 1911. It was completed in 1921 by the 6th May 1921. Sorting in 1911 began on the 3rd May and finished on the 22nd July 1911. Sorting in 1921 began on the 10th May and finished on the 10th September 1921. Tables I to VI were prepared from Register A, both in 1911 and 1921.
II	II	Variation in Population since 1872	...	...	29- 5-11	10- 5-21	
III	III	Towns and Villages classified by Population	No sorting required.	No sorting required.	29- 5-11	25- 5-21	
IV	IV	Towns classified by Population with variation since 1872	...	...	29- 5-11	19- 5-21	
V	V	Towns arranged territorially with Population by Religion	...	...	29- 5-11	2- 6-21	
VI	VI	Religion.	...	...	20- 5-11	19- 5-21	
VII	VII	Age, Sex and Civil Condition	20	19	16- 6-11	15- 7-21	
VIII	VIII	Education by Religion and Age	6	26	16- 6-11	22- 7-21	
IX	IX	Education by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races	Sorted with Table No. XIV.		23- 8-11	22- 9-21	The Sorting of this Table in 1921 was undertaken alongside of supplementary Literacy Tables - State Tables XI, XII, XIII, and a part of Imperial Table XI. None of these State Tables were compiled in 1911.
X	X	Language	6	5	15- 7-11	6- 8-21	
XI	XI	Birthplace	...	...	15- 7-11	22- 8-21	
XII	XII	Infirmities	...	...	20- 6-11	6- 8-21	
XII-A	XII-A	Infirmities by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races	Not known	14	23- 8-11	22- 8-11	
XIII	XIII	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	12	10	19- 8-11	17- 9-21	
XIV	XIV	Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes	5	15	12- 9-11	7-10-21	
XV	XVII	Christians by Sect and Race	Not known	4	20- 6-11	25- 7-21	
XVI	XVIII	Christians and Anglo Indians by Race and Age	Not known	4	20- 6-11	25- 7-21	
							Done by a special staff both in 1911 and 1921 and did not affect the progress of other Tables. Period of 14 days includes time taken by scrutiny by a special staff under Principal Nandurbarkar, also for sorting State Table XIV.
							Done by a special staff both in 1911 and 1921 and did not affect the progress of other Tables

*A comparative statement of the number of Tables undertaken by the  
Census Department in years 1911 and 1921.—(Continued)*

IMPERIAL TABLES

Serial No. of Tables of 1921	Serial No. of Tables of 1911	Name of Imperial Table	Days taken for Sorting operation		Date of compilation		Remarks
			1911	1921	1911	1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XVII	XV	Occupation or means or livelihood	...	...	19- 9-11	25-12-21	In 1911, the Occupation Table had 169 groups In 1921, the Occupation Table had 191 groups
XVIII	XV-B	Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists	12	16	25- 9-11	23-12-21	
XIX	XV-C	Showing for mixed occupations, the number of persons who returned each occupation as their principal or subsidiary means of livelihood	...	...	27- 9-11	25-12-21	
XX	XV-D	Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents in different occupations	...	..	"	25-12-21	
XXI	XVI	Occupation by Caste Tribe or Race	10	13	7-10-11	26-10-21	
XXII- Parts I-VII	XV-E Parts I-IV	Industrial Statistics	...	...	12- 9-11	16-12-21	In 1911, Industrial Statistics had 4 Sections In 1921, these were expanded into 7 Sections. No sorting by a special staff required.
		Total	71 days	102 days			
		(excluding time for Tables XII, XIII XVI, XVII.)					

*A comparative statement of the number of Tables undertaken by the  
Census Department in years 1911 and 1921.*

**STATE TABLES**

Serial No. of Tables of 1921	Serial No. of Tables of 1911	Name of State Tables.	Time taken for Sorting		Date of compilation		Remarks
			1911	1921	1911	1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	I	Area, Houses and Population	Sorted with corresponding Imperial Table		Not known	Ready before June 1921	*Dates of preparation of State Tables not available for both the Censuses
II	II	Variation in Population since 1881	Do		"	"	
III	III	Towns and Villages classified by population	Do		"	"	
IV	IV	Religion	Do		"	"	
V	V	Sects	9 days	9 days	"	"	
VI	VI	Age, Sex and Civil Condition by Talukas	Sorted with corresponding Imperial Table		"	Ready before August 1921	The State Table in 1911 did not give figures for age.
VII		Age, Sex and Civil Condition by Selected Towns	Not done	Sorted with corresponding Imperial Table VII	...	"	
VIII	VII	Annual Age Periods by Division	No separate sorting required		Not known	"	State Table in 1911 did not give details for the partially literate
IX	VIII	Annual Age Periods by Religions			"	"	
X	IX	Literacy by Talukas	Sorted with Imperial Table VIII	Sorted along with Imperial Table VIII	"	Ready before October 1921	
XI	...	Literacy by Towns	Not done	"	...	Compiled 15th December 1921	
XII	...	Literacy by Scripts in Divisions	Not done	"	...		
XIII	...	Literates in English by Occupation	Not done	"	...	Ready before 9th Nov. 1921	
XIV	...	The Infirm by Age and Civil Condition	"	Sorted with Imperial Table XII	...	Ready before September 1921	
XV	...	Immigrants by Age Periods	"	Sorted with Imperial Table XI.	...	Ready before October 1921	
XVI	X	Caste, Tribe and Race by Talukas etc.*	Sorted with Imperial Table XIII		Not known	Compiled 30th December	*In Manuscript.
XVII	...	Classification of Homesteads by Talukas	Not done		...	Ready before July 1921	
XVIII	...	Classification of Homesteads by Towns	Not done		...	"	

## STATE TABLES—( Continued )

Serial No. of Tables of 1921	Serial No. of Tables of 1911	Name of State Tables	Time taken for Sorting		Date of compilation		Remarks
			1911	1921	1911	1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NIX	Not done	Tenement Census Tables.	Not done	Done by a special staff of 5 persons within a month	...	Ready before 4th November 1921	
XX	...	Classification of buildings by floors	"		...	"	
XXI	...	Table showing number of families in buildings	"		...	"	
XXII	...	Classification of Buildings by number of occupants	"		...	"	
XXIII	...	Classification of structures by number of rooms and distribution of families by rooms	"		...	"	
XXIV	...	Occupation for Selected Towns	"		...	Compiled 15th December 1921	
XXV	...	Selected birth-places combined with age and selected occupations in the City of Baroda	"		...	Ready before 9th November 1921	
XXVI	...	Live-Stock by Talukas	"		...	Compiled in June 1921	
XXVII	...	(Live-Stock by five censuses)	"		...		
XXVIII	...	Normal Population	"		...		
XXIX	...	Size of Normal Families	"	Preliminary sorting completed in December 1921	...	Final Tables ready in type on 20th February 1922	
XXX	...	Sex of first born. Completed fertility	"		...		
XXXI	...	Sex of first born. Continuing fertility	"		...		
XXXII	...	Number and Sex Constitution of families	"		...		
XXXIII	...	Size of families by Occupation of husband (for completed fertility only)	"		...		
XXXIV	...	Size of families by Caste or Religion of family	"		...		
XXXV	...	Average size of family correlated with age of wife at marriage	"		...		
XXXVI	...	Age of Husband at last marriage	"		...		
XXXVII	...	Duration of Marriage correlated with Caste or Religion of family	"		...		
XXXVIII	...	Proportion of fertile and sterile marriages	"		...		
XXXIX	...	Statistics of cottage and rural industries	"		...		