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**CENSUS OF INDIA, 1941**  
**COCHIN STATE**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME**

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### ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME

The Administrative volume of the Census Report is to contain a review of the Census operations—the steps taken, difficulties experienced and suggestions for the future. As long as the census taking is a periodical phenomenon and not a continuing process, this report will form the main document to start with for the future Census Commissioner. It is divided into three sections, namely, the enumeration proper, the sorting and compilation and the financial aspect.

The Government of Cochin, as usual, agreed to arrange for the taking of the decennial census in 1941 synchronously with that of British India. I was appointed Census Commissioner and I took charge in January 1940. A separate Census Department was created and I was given the status and powers of the Head of a Department.

I started with a clerk, a typist and two peons. With the increase of work my staff was strengthened and it consisted of a Personal Assistant on Rs. 80, Head Clerk on Rs. 50, Clerk on Rs. 30, Typist on Rs. 30, four peons on Rs. 12 and a watchman on Rs. 8 as the maximum. The staff was gradually reduced as the work got lessened. The staff sanctioned for this census was less than that for the 1931 census, when a Record-keeper also was sanctioned in addition to the staff mentioned above. This "personal staff" described above was in addition to the large establishment organised later on for sorting and compilation.

The census operations were carried out, as usual, under the general guidance of the Census Commissioner for India. The Cochin Census

Act was passed in 1115, on the model of the India Census Act, so as to give legal sanction for the various steps taken for the taking of the census. It used to be the practice to enact a special legislation for every census. It would, it appears, be better to include a permanent Act in the Statute Book providing a general permission and cover to census taking as has been done in the Hyderabad State. This aspect may be considered in greater detail by the next Census Commissioner and the Government in time.

One of the peculiar features of this census was a Conference of all Provincial and State Census Commissioners convened in New Delhi by the Census Commissioner for India as soon as the Government of India decided to go on with the enumeration. The scope of the census, the differences in procedure from the former censuses and the steps to be taken were all thrashed out and fully discussed at the conference. This was of immense help and guidance especially for one like me who had absolutely no experience of any census before this. I had also the further handicap in that no previous Census Superintendent was alive for me to look for advice or consultation. If the Government of India were able to proceed to full tabulation a further conference would have been convened, but unfortunately this was not to be.

The proceedings of the conference and the further instructions of the Census Commissioner for India issued from time to time formed the basis for the operation taken here also. There was no Imperial Code of Census Procedure issued

this time. The instructions to the subordinate census officers and the public at large were sent out by me in the form of circulars and circular letters, the most important of which were published in the Government Gazette also. For the 1931 census, the Manual of Instructions for Charge Superintendents and Supervisors issued by the Madras Superintendent was adopted here. This was not considered a satisfactory arrangement and so it was decided to issue our own manual for the guidance of the officers. This was published in English and Malayalam. The English version was supplied to the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors and the Malayalam edition to the enumerators. This contained detailed instructions as to the procedure of enumeration and what these officers should do after the enumeration was over.

The preliminary operations consisted, as usual, of the numbering of houses, the preparation of house-lists, the division of the State into charges, circles and blocks, the appointment of charge superintendents, supervisors and enumerators and the training of these officers. Each taluk and each municipality constituted a separate charge and the Tahsildars and the executive authorities of the municipalities were appointed the respective charge superintendents. They were made responsible for the proper conduct of all census operations in their charges under the general guidance of the Census Commissioner. The numbering of the houses and the preparation of the house-lists were got done by the municipal executive staff in municipal areas and the village officers in the rest of the State. The house list was a most elaborate register, this time, as some details of the house in regard to construction and accommodation were also noted therein, in addition to the number of occupants classified by sex and also as adults and children. This therefore almost amounted to a preliminary enumeration by the house numbering staff. The house list was the basic record. The village

officers and municipal staff were also asked to furnish a list of people available in their respective areas for appointment as supervisors and enumerators and these were selected by me in personal consultation with the charge superintendents concerned. A definite time was fixed for the completion of each of these stages. The numbering and listing of houses was actually finished by the middle of June and the preparation of abstracts of house-lists, general village registers, etc., by the middle of August. After the division into circles and blocks, the circle-lists were prepared showing the names of the supervisors in charge of each circle and the blocks and the enumerators in charge of each of these under him. The division was completed before the end of November 1940. The reserved forests in each taluk were treated as a separate circle the supervisors and enumerators being selected from among the Forest Range Officers and Guards. The railway premises were included in the ordinary blocks. The enumeration of the sea-going vessels was arranged by the Port Officer under my instructions through an employee in his office and that of the Army and Navy was done by the military authorities.

There were altogether 12 charges consisting of the six taluks and six municipalities, *viz.*, Ernakulam, Mattancheri, Irinjalakkuda, Trichur, Chittur and Tattamangalam. These 12 charges were divided into 585 circles and 3,672 blocks. To assist the charge superintendents in the heavy charges of Cochin-Kanayannur, Mukundapuram, Trichur and Talappilly, Assistant Charge Superintendents were appointed. There was one such for Cochin-Kanayannur, Mukundapuram and Talappilly and two for Trichur. These were selected from the senior teachers of the High Schools. They assisted the Charge Superintendents in the training of the supervisors and enumerators and also in supervising the enumeration proper. The staff and divisions are shown in detail in the statement appended.

Soon after the divisions were effected and the appointments of the census officers made, the manual of instructions was placed in their hands and they were asked to master this by the time the classes were started, so that these classes could be utilized for the clearing of doubts and difficulties.

I myself toured throughout the State first inspecting the house numbering and listing, then during the division of the charges into circles and blocks, for conducting training classes and finally during the time of enumeration. I held 22 separate training classes distributed throughout the State where all the charge superintendents and supervisors were asked to be present. As many enumerators as could conveniently do so were also asked to be present. These classes were very useful and interesting. Putting up conundrums and hypothetical problems was a regular feature of these classes. The classes were also utilized to hold practice enumerations. Many a supervisor posing to be quite well up in the matter and having no doubts or difficulties cut a sorry figure when asked actually to enumerate people in the open classes. The importance of these classes cannot be exaggerated. My experience has been that only after the classes are over does the real practice begin and so the earlier it is started and the more classes are held the better will be the practical results.

Inspecting and training form a very important part of the Census Commissioner's functions and it will be impossible to do this satisfactorily without having a car at his disposal. Government were kind enough to place a Government car at my disposal when the work was at the highest pitch and I would suggest that this may be done in the future at a much earlier stage in case the Census Commissioner does not happen to possess a car of his own. I myself feel that my inspections could have been much more frequent and intense if I had a car from the early stages.

Two fundamental changes were made in the enumeration proper this time, both at the instance of the Census Commissioner for India. The first was the doing away with the system of a day's count of the whole population. Hitherto it was the population found throughout India on a particular day at a particular time that was sought to be counted. It was like taking a photograph, as it were, of the population at a particular time. It did not consider whether the presence of a particular person at that place was natural or mere accident. This was known as counting the *de facto* population. It necessitated the going round his entire block within the time stipulated by every enumerator and so the block had naturally to be fixed to attain that. Besides, the entire population travelling by train, bus, boat and every other conceivable form of transport had also to be counted at the particular time, necessitating an army of enumerators and also special precautions to avoid omissions and double countings. This time, on the other hand, it was the natural population that was sought to be counted which did not take into account casual presence and temporary absence. A central date and time was fixed—sunrise on the 1st of March 1941—for the census and it was the population that would normally be present in the State on that date and at that time that was to be counted. The counting therefore had not to be done of the entire population on that day and at that time. It could be spread over. Actually the enumerators were to start the regular counting on the 21st February and finish it by the 28th. A final round was to be made on the 1st and 2nd March to make the necessary corrections consequent on births and deaths after the first round. Synchronous counting throughout the State was confined to the houseless population, *viz.*, houseless poor, vagrants, sadhus etc. A few special enumerators had to be appointed for this purpose. This changed procedure avoided the usual rush of work on a single day and the enumerators

could do their job more leisurely. Consequently their number could be reduced and areas to be covered by them enlarged. There were only 3,681 enumerators this time as against 6,305 in 1931. It would be possible to reduce the number still further. In view of having as much supervision as possible I did not want to reduce the number of supervisors too much. Nor do I consider, after my experience of this census, that it would be desirable to reduce their number further. The idea that there will be effective supervision is, in itself, a good caution against carelessness and if the number of supervisors is reduced supervision is bound to be affected.

The reduction in the number of enumerators has another advantage in that it will be possible to reduce the number of non-official enumerators. This year there were only 681 purely non-official enumerators in addition to 1,811 aided-school teachers. Last time there were 3,017 enumerators from purely non-officials. It is a mistake to conceive that the census work is done by anybody willingly. The fact is that this extra work without any remuneration is undertaken by people simply because they have to do it. The greater the control the Census Commissioner has over them, the better and obviously Government servants and quasi-Government servants like Municipal servants and aided-school teachers will be better disciplined and controlled. There is yet another advantage in the reduction of enumerators. While the tours for census work can be connected with their other work and the T. A. debited to their respective departments in the case of Government servants, the T. A. of the non-officials is to be met from the limited allotment in the census budget. Actually this reduction helped me in seeing that at least a reasonable out-of-pocket expenditure could be given to them. I had of course drastically to cut down the claims preferred and fixed a sum of Rs. 5 in the case of enumerators and Rs. 10 in the case of supervisors as the maximum payable

to them under ordinary circumstances. In exceptionally difficult areas a higher rate was allowed. The figures were fixed taking the area they had to cover and the location of these areas. Even so, I had to pay Rs. 5,474-14-0 as T. A. alone. It was a very sore point for the enumeration staff in 1931 that they were considerably out of pocket on account of their voluntary service. I believe the position was much more happy this time.

I tried to secure some tangible recognition from the Government for the deserving among the enumerators. I thought that if this work would be recognized as Government service, though it is without pay, a better class of people would be available from non-officials as Census enumerators. But I did not succeed in the attempt. The most I could achieve for their arduous work was to secure good service entries for the Government servants employed in census work and issue certificates over my signature placing on record my appreciation of their good work in the case of non-officials. In the case of the former, in spite of my definite instructions, all the charge superintendents did not maintain a list of those who did really good work and simply reported that all had rendered good work and so to avoid invidious distinctions I had to give good service entries to all Government officials who did census work. I feel that much of its value will be lost if it is made so general. I would therefore suggest that my successor should see from the beginning that a confidential record is maintained by the charge superintendents or their assistants of the work turned out by the supervisors and enumerators so that genuine merit can be ascertained and appreciated.

The other change introduced in the mode of enumeration this time was the enumeration directly on to slips. Hitherto the answers to the census questions were written by the enumerators on sheets of paper known as schedules. These

were forwarded to the tabulation office where the details of every person were copied on individual slips by copyists. These slips were sorted. This time the answers were written directly on the slips which were sorted straightaway thus avoiding the slip copying process altogether. This process known as the Billets Individual System was started in Baroda as early as in 1931 with advantage. This was accordingly adopted throughout India this time. The questions were not printed on the slips. Only the numbers of the questions were marked and the answers were to be recorded against their numbers. In order to reduce the actual writing work a series of symbols were evolved. Thus for every affirmative answer a V was to be marked and for every negative answer a X. The first letter alone was used in certain cases as D for divorced, P for partly dependent, and R for ability to read alone. The experiment was on the whole quite a success. Though there were doubts expressed at the beginning whether these symbols can be used without mistakes, once they understood the basis for the symbols and attained some practice, all were agreed that this was a much easier system. The number of symbols is capable of further expansion. The main defect in the marking of the slips was in the answer to the question regarding means of livelihood. Though the most elaborate instructions were issued in the manual of instructions with examples and further elucidations were made at the training classes, a number of vague answers difficult of classification were written. I would therefore suggest that though it would entail some additional cost, the full list of occupations and industries that the Census Commissioner may decide for eventual classification should be printed and furnished to the Enumeration Staff. This should at least reduce the vague answers by a great deal.

Soon after the enumeration was over, the enumerators were to meet their supervisors at pre-arranged places and hand over to them the

pads together with an abstract of enumeration done by them showing the details of their blocks, the dates of beginning and closing of the enumeration, number of slips used, population by sex according to the block list and actually counted. This also showed the number of literates. The Supervisors were to get these checked and prepare a similar summary for the circles and hand over the pads and their abstracts to the charge superintendents. The charge superintendents were to check these again and prepare charge summaries and forward them, as soon as possible, to the Census Commissioner. The usual rush to communicate the figures to the Census Commissioner for India by telegram was done away with and so the charge superintendents were also asked not to wire the figures to me but send them by post or by messenger. The first to communicate the figures to me was the charge superintendent of Cranganur and the last figures to be received were that of Chittur. The figures for the State were communicated to the Census Commissioner for India on the 5th March 1941. The population of the State according to the provisional figures so received was 1,422,812, *i.e.*, 63 less than the number actually found after detailed sorting and tabulation. The difference between the two totals was therefore only 4.4 per 1,00,000 as against 35 in 1931. This arrangement was found to be quite satisfactory.

All the forms for the preliminary records were printed in the Government Press. The pads for enumeration alone were got down from the Government of India. This was done as it was thought that would be cheaper. The Census Commissioner for India had arranged to print all the slips required for the whole of British India together. As stated before, no words were to be printed on the slips and so the question of different languages did not arise. The identification of places was done by means of code figures on the pads. It was this that enabled the mass printing and I decided, with the approval of

Government, to purchase the pads necessary for our purposes from the Government of India. 21,000 pads each consisting of 100 slips were got down accordingly. The quantity was arrived at after taking into account the population as was reported according to the House-list Registers, the population according to the last census and leaving a margin for natural increase in population, wastage and for practice enumeration. Distribution was made on the basis of the population according to the house-lists for each block with a necessary margin. Actually 4,440 pads remained after the work. Details of the distribution are shown in the Appendix. The only objection to the getting down of pads is that the freight charges were very high, the supply being made from Calcutta and the great anxiety till its safe arrival. If, as has been suggested by the Census Commissioner for India, the printing of these slips would be distributed among the provincial Government Presses it will certainly be cheaper to get our supplies from Madras. In any case, this is a matter which should be decided after consultation with the Press Superintendent. If it is decided to print the slips locally, it would be desirable to print some on a lower quality paper so that they may be utilized for practice by enumerators. Though they were told that practice can be had on the back of an ordinary envelope or any piece of paper for that matter, or on a piece of slate even, I am afraid there would have been much more practice put in if they were supplied with pads for the purpose. At least there would have been the results of their practices in a handy form which could be checked and defects pointed out.

The code figures were partly printed and were partly to be written in ink. These figures were printed showing the State, taluk and charge. The numbers of the circle and block and the house were to be written in ink. The series were 1, 1, 1 etc., the numbers denoting the State, taluk, and charge. Thus 1, 1, 3 meant

charge No. 3 in taluk No. 1 in the State, viz., the Cochin-Kanayannur taluk excluding the municipal charges of Ernakulam and Mattancheri. It would be possible to devise different forms of coding, for example, the 1st figure may be started with the number of the charge, the name of the State and the taluk being omitted altogether. This can be identified from the number of the charge. The villages have been allotted numbers in the Revenue department. These numbers in rural areas and the ward numbers in the municipal areas can be allotted for the code, for example 3, 1, 9 may be had to denote village No. 9 in Charge No. 3, i.e., Mula-vukad in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, the second number denoting the series of the numbers of villages, 1 for the first ten 2, for the next ten, etc. Of course this sort of elaborate coding would be necessary only if the pads are printed elsewhere. In local printing it will not be difficult to print simpler forms of identification, for example, the actual number of charge, circle, and block may be printed. This time the cost of the pads came to Rs. 2,310 and cost of freight to Rs. 530—8—0. In view of the rise in the cost of paper and the fact that the Government of India were able to get paper at comparatively lower rate, the getting down of pads from them was certainly cheaper in spite of the heavy freight charge.

It has already been stated that the supervisors and enumerators were appointed only after the preliminary records were prepared and divisions into circles and blocks effected. I am decidedly of the view, after my experience, that it would be much better if at least the supervisor came into the field much earlier. It is not desirable that the supervisors' jurisdiction should be larger than at this census. Hence the number of circles in each charge may, more or less, be taken for granted and the personnel selected from the teachers and other people available. It can be arranged that these people should not be transferred. If this is done these supervisors can know their areas beforehand and supervise

the numbering and listing of houses even. It will also be desirable and possible to consult them as to the enumerators that are to be appointed in their circles. There will not, in that case, be any unnecessary rush or friction in the later stages. The next Census Commissioner will do well to take up this matter sufficiently early. At present all this work is entrusted to the Village Officers and the Tahsildars enjoined to supervise their work. The Tahsildars are a set of very hard worked officers and their supervision has been only of a very cursory nature. Still, it is not desirable to take the responsibility away from them as long as the work is to be done by the Village Officers. But appointing the supervisors at an early stage will enable effective supervision to be exercised by them, the Tahsildars seeing that this is done.

I have to record another view of mine also in this connection. The Census Commissioner for India has opined that it should be the endeavour to integrate the Census operations to the permanent establishments and that it should be possible to have most of the enumeration done by the Village Officers, provided it is done at the proper season to suit their convenience. Whatever be the state of affairs in British India, I am decidedly of the view that it would be possible and desirable to have the enumeration at these regular censuses done by other agencies. While it may be desirable to have the periodical changes recorded by the Village Officers, it would add much to the accuracy if these changes are occasionally verified by another agency. With the high literacy prevalent in the State and a number of educational and other institutions found everywhere, the usual difficulty to get proper enumerators experienced elsewhere in India is absent here. Besides the villages here, being much more popular and not confined to clusters of houses amidst vast expanses of uninhabited country, will be practically too wide an area to be covered by a couple of Village Officers within a short compass of time.

Of the preliminary records, the House-list Register is the most important. This time it was more elaborate than its opposite numbers in the previous censuses. Thus it gave a description of the structure of each building, the use it was put to, the number of living rooms contained in it and also the number of occupants. Though this preliminary enumeration was done months before the actual census, still the enumerators when actually counting could use the older information as a check and ascertain reasons for violent fluctuations. The population of the State according to these house-list registers was 1,374,517 as against the actual census figure of 1,422,875. My idea was that this register could be included in the registers maintained by the Village Officers and corrected every year so that this will be a permanent register and not an entirely new one to be prepared decennially. If this is done the preliminary steps to be taken at the census will be confined mainly to a detailed verification of this essential register maintained in every Village and Municipality. The consequent lessening of work will be considerable. Unfortunately, Government accepting the objections raised for this by the Revenue department did not approve of my suggestion. I would again request the Government to reconsider their view and order the maintenance of this register by the Village Officers. If this cannot be done throughout the State I would request that it may be tried at least in a few villages so that the difficulties and the advantages may be closely watched and demonstrated.

The attitude of the public towards the census was as usual friendly and there was no difficulty in obtaining the necessary answers to the census questions. A few complaints received in this regard turned out, on enquiry, to be results of personal spite. There was therefore no occasion to invoke the penal provisions of the Census Act. The position of the Census Staff has already been stated. Nobody was anxious to take up this extra work without any additional remuneration and so the work was got done voluntarily only by



pressure. Attempts were made to get out of this if possible. Of course I sat tight on such attempts and nobody was let off unless I was convinced that it was impossible for him to do the work properly. Naturally they thought that there was no use trying to get out of it and so succumbed to the inevitable. This position will continue till some material encouragement can be shown to them. It may perhaps be impossible to do the census on a payment basis and the best way will be to minimise the recruitment of non-officials. It is not meant that non-officials will not do the work properly. Some of them did the work exceedingly well and far better than the officials. But it is difficult to find such people in sufficient numbers.

There was no separate office staff for the charge superintendents. However additional clerks were entertained in the heavier taluk offices for the purpose. All the preliminary registers were prepared in these offices. Block lists were asked to be taken out from circle lists by the enumerators themselves under the supervision of the supervisors and charge superintendents. This was found quite sufficient.

In 1931, the stationery articles were distributed to the supervisors and enumerators. This involved a lot of unnecessary expense and labour as ink bottles, etc., were to be returned after use. It was accordingly decided to stop this practice and to pay a small sum not exceeding 2 annas

per head for this purpose. Of course this was confined to the non-official census officers, as Government officials were expected to utilise stationery supplied to their offices. This added much to the convenience and certainly was a less costly arrangement.

It will be of considerable help to the Census Commissioner, as long as the present system continues, to give him a staff of sufficient quality to cope with his work. His is a work which is always done against time. He himself is often new to the work. An experienced clerk who knows well the routine office procedure and who has census experience is bound to be of considerable help to him. It may be better to fix the person and then fix his pay. For, it may not be easy to get a clerk with these qualifications for the pay fixed this time, *viz.*, Rs. 30 per mensem. In selecting the Personal Assistant also wider discretion should be given to the Census Commissioner. He should be in a position to help him in the drafting of the report also. I was under peculiar handicaps this time in that, by the time I could settle down to draft the report, I was transferred from this department to other posts which required concentrated attention and caused considerable anxiety, so that I could not devote my entire time and energy to the report. Continuity is an essential thing especially at this stage and that was a thing which was not at all afforded to me. I hope the future Census Commissioner, as my predecessor, will be luckier in this respect.

## SORTING AND COMPILATION

After the enumeration was over, the work of compiling the information collected was taken up. The charge superintendents sent the slips to Ernakulam where a central sorting and compilation office was established. This work was done under the instructions issued in this regard by the Census Commissioner for India.

As the enumeration was on slips to be directly sorted, no slip copying was necessary. 50 sorters, 5 supervisors and 5 assistant supervisors were appointed for the purpose. The office was organized early in Meenam 1116. The staff was divided into 5 batches each of which consisted of 10 sorters under the supervision of a supervisor and an assistant supervisor. The Personal Assistant and head clerk were to do the general supervision of the work. Each sorter was entrusted with about 30,000 slips. The slips were placed in baskets and sorting done by the aid of pigeon holes.

Before the pads were broken up into individual slips a general verification was made to rectify obvious mistakes. Doubts which arose were got further rectified through local enquiries.

A preliminary training was given for a week after which they were asked to start regular sorting. It was considered better to fix a daily out-turn for each of the sorts. Those who did more than the minimum fixed earned a proportionate bonus and those who failed to turn out the minimum fixed were fined in a like amount. In such work it is always better to fix an out-turn with provision for effective supervision so that there will not be negligent work to swell the out-turn. The daily out-turn fixed is shown in the statement appended. The sorting for all the tables was over by the end of Karkadagam.

When the sorting was over for all the more important tables, ten of the best sorters were

selected and they with the five supervisors were organized into a compiling section to compile the results of the sorting into the various Tables stipulated. The compiling staff was disbanded at the end of Kanni 1117 by which time the compilation of the major tables was over. The rest of the work was finished by the office staff itself.

The sorting and compilation of the Imperial Tables was taken up first and that for the State Tables was done only after that. This was not quite satisfactory. For example the sort for the Imperial Table for communities was only for a limited number of communities, while the State Table for castes was a much more elaborate affair. By the time this was taken up it was very late and certain doubts which arose as to the correct nomenclature, etc., of certain castes recorded could have been much easier solved if this had been done earlier. I would therefore, suggest that the sorting for the State Table for communities be taken up immediately after the sort for the allied Imperial Table.

One of the special features of this census undertaken here, was the compilation of a "Village Directory" giving information with regard to every village in the State in respect of area in acres, houses, occupied houses, shops, total population by sex, religion and main communities, educational institution, places of worship, medical institutions, libraries or reading rooms and nearest railway station. During the last census also separate village statistics were published but that brochure was not so elaborate. It was expected that this Directory would give all available information with regard to every village and the demand for this volume from various quarters showed that the expectation was fulfilled. The compilation of this volume was

taken up soon after the community table was ready and it was completed by 10th November 1941.

There were 7 women sorters appointed and it is creditable that some of them did very good work. 3 of them were taken for tabulation also. All the 7 sorters earned bonuses for the sorting work.

The Tables after compilation were sent to the Census Commissioner for India at the machine proof stage and got approved by him before final striking.

One of the major inconveniences experienced during this stage of the work was due to the changes of the building to hold the office. No less than three shiftings had to be effected. These shiftings were made to make use of available Government buildings so that saving might be made in rent charges. While effecting savings to Government, these shiftings caused considerable inconvenience to me and the staff. I am of the opinion that it is not wise to go in for these savings. If a Government building cannot be had for the purpose, a suitable private building should be arranged and retained till the whole sorting and compiling work is over.

## EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure incurred in connection with this census amounted to Rs. 34,827—0—9. This does not include the travelling allowances paid to the official census officers who were paid their dues from the respective departments concerned, but includes the expenditure met from the Cranganur Budget, printing charges, and the charges incurred in forms and for stationery. Out of this a sum of Rs. 48—13—8 was realised by sale of waste paper, pigeon holes, etc. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 34,778—3—1 as against Rs. 38,500 for the 1931 census.

The details for the expenditure in comparison with the expenditure for the previous census are shown in the appended statement. I was drawing a higher salary than my predecessor. On the other hand the sorting and tabulating

staff were entertained on a slightly less pay than in 1931. The enumeration directly on to slips obviated the necessity for the slip copying process altogether. My pay and travelling allowance were debited to the departments where I was posted though I continued to be in charge of this work, but this cannot be said to be a reason for the lessening of the expenditure as but for these postings my work could have been finished much earlier. The utmost care was taken to minimise expenditure in every item and all these reasons tended to the reduction of the expenses for this census. It is usual to calculate this cost on the basis of the population. The 1941 census cost Government Rs. 24—8—0 per 1,000 of the population as against Rs. 32 in 1931. This has been the cheapest census for the past many decades.

## STATEMENTS

## I—Census Divisions and Agency

Taluk	Charge	No. of Assistant Charge Superintendents	Number of			Average No. of houses per	
			Circles	Blocks	Houses	Circle	Block
Cochin-Kanayannur ..	I. Ernakulam M. C. ..	..	17	91	8,191	482	90
Do. ..	II. Mattancheri M. C. ..	..	20	130	10,736	537	83
Do. ..	III. Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk excluding M. Cs. ..	1	125	725	66,004	528	91
Cranganur ..	IV. Cranganur ..	..	18	128	9,904	550	77
Mukundapuram ..	V. Irinjakkuda M.C. ..	..	6	33	3,429	572	104
Do. ..	VI. Mukundapuram excluding M. C. ..	1	114	891	57,350	503	64
Trichur ..	VII. Trichur M. C. ..	..	21	114	10,869	518	95
Do. ..	VIII. Trichur Taluk excluding M. C. ..	2	98	600	39,727	405	66
Talappilly ..	IX. Talappilly Taluk ..	1	101	605	47,546	471	79
Chittur ..	X. Tattamangalam M. C. ..	..	5	25	2,821	564	113
Do. ..	XI. Chittur M. C. ..	..	5	22	1,791	358	81
Do. ..	XII. Chittur Taluk excluding M. C. S. ..	..	55	308	22,580	411	73
COCHIN STATE ..	12 ..	5	585	3,672	2,80,948	480	76

## II—Number of Enumeration Pads issued and used

Charge	No. issued	No. used	Population		No. of pads used for 1,000 of the population
			Provisional	Final	
I ..	700	597	46,781	46,790	12.8
II ..	750	608	53,358	53,346	11.4
III ..	4,750	3,800	3,21,739	3,21,727	11.8
IV ..	750	617	47,753	47,729	12.9
V ..	350	192	17,335	17,330	11.1
VI ..	4,300	3,361	2,91,170	2,91,206	11.5
VII ..	850	665	57,485	57,524	11.6
VIII ..	3,250	2,657	2,35,641	2,35,642	11.3
IX ..	3,350	2,678	2,35,146	2,35,193	11.4
X ..	150	129	8,374	8,373	15.4
XI ..	200	149	13,076	12,732	11.7
XII ..	1,600	1,107	94,954	95,283	11.6
Total ..	21,000	16,560	14,22,812	14,22,875	11.6

## III—Charge-War List of Officials and Non-officials employed for census work

Charge	Total No. of Supervisors and Enumerators	Government servants	Aided School teachers	Non-officials
I. Ernakulam S. ..	17	18	9	..
M. C. E. ..	92	55	35	2
II. Mattancheri S. ..	20	3	16	1
M. C. E. ..	130	15	82	33
III. Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk S. ..	126	58	49	19
E. ..	727	189	470	68
IV. Cranganur S. ..	18	18	..	..
E. ..	128	77	41	10
V. Irinjakkuda S. ..	6	5	1	..
M. C. E. ..	36	3	8	25
VI. Mukundapuram Taluk S. ..	111	66	40	5
E. ..	884	240	391	253
VII. Trichur M. C. S. ..	21	10	11	..
E. ..	114	50	61	3
VIII. Trichur Taluk S. ..	98	57	41	..
E. ..	600	226	348	26
IX. Talappilly Taluk S. ..	101	98	3	..
E. ..	615	128	317	170
X. Tattamangalam S. ..	5	3	..	2
M. C. E. ..	22	10	7	5
XI. Chittur M. C. S. ..	5	4	..	1
E. ..	25	22	1	2
XII. Chittur S. ..	55	54	1	..
Taluk E. ..	308	174	50	84
Total S. ..	583	384	171	28
E. ..	3,681	1,189	1,811	681

S.—Supervisor, E.—Enumerator.

### IV—Particulars of Sorting and Compilation

	Population dealt with	No. of persons employed	No. of days taken for each table									
			I to V	VI	VII	VIII, IX, and X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	
Sorting ..	1,422,875	50 sorters	..	5	13½	21	5	3	10	½	1	
Compilation ..	do.	15 compilers	11	6	12	35	11	8	20	2	2	

### V—Standard for out-turn of sorting

Table	No. of slips per day
VI	6,000
VII	3,000
VIII, IX & X	1,250
XI	5,700
XII (1)	18,800
XII (2)	20,000
XIII	2,600
XIV & XV	

No minimum fixed as the number of slips for sorting for these tables are very few.

### VI—Staff

#### OFFICE STAFF

##### Dhanu 1115 till Chingam 1116

1 Clerk  
1 Typist  
2 Peons

##### Chingam 1116—Dhanu 1117

Personal Assistant  
Head Clerk  
Clerk  
Typist  
4 peons (2 from 1st Chingam 1117)

##### Maḡaram 1117—Chingam 1118

1 Clerk  
1 Typist  
2 Peons

#### SORTING STAFF

##### 15th Meenam 1116—31st Karḡadaḡam 1116

5 Supervisors  
5 Assistant Supervisors  
50 Sorters  
3 Peons

##### 1st Chingam 1117—31st Kanni 1117

5 Supervisors  
10 Sorters  
1 Peon

### VII—Expenditure

#### Census of 1941

Head of expenditure	1115 M.E.			1116 M.E.			1117 M.E.			1118 M.E.			Total			Census of 1931		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Census Commissioner ..	2,232	12	0	4,200	0	0	3,809	13	0	971	0	0	11,213	9	0	10,483	0	0
Office Establishment ..	508	13	0	2,711	7	0	1,866	0	0	175	14	0	5,262	2	0	6,391	10	0
Tabulation ..	..	..	..	4,293	14	0	830	0	0	..	..	..	5,123	14	0	7,208	2	2
Dearness allowance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	0	0	24	9	0	50	9	0	..	..	..
T. A. ..	692	1	0	1,114	1	6	245	10	0	26	6	0	2,078	2	6	3,884	7	5
Furniture ..	195	11	6	176	14	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	372	9	6	204	7	6
Tour charges ..	..	..	..	2	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	0	355	12	0
Post and Telegraph ..	15	0	0	26	13	0	15	0	0	..	..	..	56	13	0	127	0	0
Service labels ..	50	0	0	104	8	0	49	8	0	..	..	..	204	0	0	209	10	0
Office expenses ..	67	15	0	50	14	5	26	14	0	..	..	..	145	11	5	364	11	4
Purchase of books ..	216	2	0	19	4	0	10	2	0	..	..	..	245	8	0	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	421	4	11	6,503	13	5	177	4	0	29	7	0	7,131	13	4	5,361	15	0
Printing and forms ..	..	..	..	2,629	9	3	309	15	9	..	..	..	2,939	9	0	1,541	13	0
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>4,399</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21,833</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7,366</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,827</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>*36,132</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>

\* Does not include Rs. 1,659—14—9 met for Cranganur.