



Census of India, 1931

VOLUME XX

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

PART III.—ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME.

By

C. S. VENKATACHAR,
OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS.

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Administrative Report on the Census of Central India Agency, 1931.

CHAPTER I.

Enumeration.

A.—SUPERINTENDENCE.

1. **Appointment of the Provincial Superintendent.**—I took over charge of the office at Indore on the 1st of April 1930 and remained continuously on duty till the close of the operations on the 15th November 1932. Speaking for myself, I am not sure whether the method of appointment does not require some change. I started work with two initial disabilities. I had no previous warning that I would be entrusted with the work for such a warning is very useful as it gives time to get acquainted with the subject. Secondly I had to work in an area about which I had had no previous administrative experience. The result was much of my time in the first few months was taken up in getting to know my charge.

A certain amount of trouble, however, was saved when the Agency deputed two clerks from its clerical cadre who had done good work in the previous Census. They were a useful acquisition and with them as nucleus the office staff was gradually built up. This practice should be continued next time also. Correspondence work is heavy as nearly 60 Census units will have to be dealt with and the initial work will suffer unless there are at least two good clerks.

Before the Provincial Superintendent takes over charge, the Agency should take in hand certain matters in advance. One is the private residence for him. The number of Government-owned bungalows is strictly limited in the Residency area and there are no private bungalows at all excepting the mission houses. His office accommodation should also be secured and the services of one of the Agency clerks, preferably the one who knows about the Census, should be utilised in arranging the preliminaries, such as getting out the files, etc., and arranging for printing the Village Registers and so on. A good deal of my time was wasted in doing all these things and the clerks arrived some days after I had been at Indore.

2. **Suggested appointment of a Deputy Superintendent.**—The necessity for a Deputy Superintendent is great. The present system of running the whole organisation with the help of one or two clerks is antiquated and requires a re-organisation. There is a paucity of gazetted officers in the Provincial Service grade in the Agency administration. At present there are only a couple of Judicial Officers. The feasibility of borrowing a junior provincial officer from the neighbouring provinces should be considered or alternatively a capable local individual with good administrative experience in the States should be engaged temporarily. It is not known what the conditions will be in 1941. Assuming the arrangements are the same as now, the question of the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent should receive careful attention.

This arrangement will relieve the Provincial Superintendent of a good amount of very routine work in the office and enable him to devote more time to the Census proper. In the enumeration period he has to be constantly on tour and he has to keep a vigilant eye on many of the backward tracts. The States are small and numerous and the Agency stretches far and wide. There is not the same uniformity as in the much larger British Provinces and he has to work with very diverse materials. Unless he has worked previously in the Agency, it takes some time for him to get to grip with things.

B.—CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

3. **Five categories of special administrative arrangements.**—The peculiar nature of this Political Agency gives rise to certain anomalies and arrangements

which should be settled in consultation with the States in the very early stages of the operations. They are (i) Boundary disputes, (ii) areas under joint jurisdiction, (iii) portions of States of Central India situated in other jurisdictions and *vice versa*, (iv) Guaranteed estates, and (v) certain minor States. The arrangements followed are detailed below :—

4. (i) **Boundary disputes.**—The general rule followed in this Agency in respect to the boundary disputes has been to allow the disputed area to be censused by the State which enumerated it in the preceding Census without prejudice to any decision that might be finally given by the political authorities. The following is the list of such cases pending at this Census :—

- (i) *Gaibinath* Temple and a house on the borders of Kuksi (Dhar)—Nisarpur (Indore). The Dhar Darbar continued to take the Census without prejudice to Indore claim.
- (ii) Huts in the forest of Barukho (Nisarpur-Indore)—Dhar—Nimkhera Bhumat. Indore Darbar reported that these huts recently erected on a piece of disputed land had been numbered by Nimkhera and asked for definite orders so that double counting might be avoided. The Nimkhera Bhumat was allowed to continue the operations without prejudice to the claims of the other two States.
- (iii) Houses near village Sangwi Nimghat (Segaon-Indore)—Barwani. It was reported that these houses had been numbered by both the States. As Indore had censused them in 1921, that State was allowed to do the enumeration in this Census also without prejudice to the claims, if any, of Barwani.
- (iv) Portion of Dewas Town known as *Modi-ki-Baori* and the buildings owned by Shrimant Khase Sahib Power (Dewas Senior and Junior). These in 1921 were censused by the Senior Branch and instructions were issued this time to follow the precedent. The Junior Branch however proposed to take the Census of *Modi-ki-Baori* which, it claimed, according to a certain *sanad*, lies within its jurisdiction. Orders were finally given to abide by the precedent unless the Senior Branch expressly accepted the new proposal.
- (v) *Chhatrasal ka Makbara* (Charkhari—Chhatarpur). The Charkhari State was allowed to census pending the decision of the claim of the other State.

No further point was raised at this Census about the following disputes which were noticed in 1921 :—

- (a) Huts within Tharod Railway Station Yard. Jaora had already admitted the Indore claim in 1921.
- (b) Bidara (Alampur-Indore)—Barkhera (Datia). The Datia Darbar subsequently gave up their claim to the Bedia's huts in dispute.
- (c) Fatehabad Station on R. M. Railway (Indore-Gwalior). There was no sort of dispute ; the States enumerated the areas in their respective territories.

5. (ii) **Areas under joint jurisdiction.**—The areas under the jurisdiction of more than one State are censused in turn by the States concerned and the results are divided between them. The following villages continued to be in joint possession of the States at the time of 1931 Census :—

- (i) *Chandrawal* held by Panna and Ajaigarh. Panna Darbar did the enumeration this time and Ajaigarh should do it at the next Census.
- (ii) *Maksudi* held by Rajgarh and Narsingharh. The village was censused by Narsingharh this time and it will be the turn of Rajgarh to do the next enumeration.
- (iii) *Singhana and Bajri (uninhabited)* held by Indore and Dhar. Indore Darbar carried out the Census on this occasion and Dhar will do so on the next.

The State doing the enumeration supplied half the figures to the other State for inclusion in the Provisional Totals. In previous Censuses the statistics for the

village had to be separately tabulated for supplying half the figures to the other State for each table. In order to avoid the necessity for keeping the slips separate throughout the sorting operation, they were divided between the States concerned as soon as the A-Registers were finally completed and sorted along with the slips of the Tahsil in which the figures were to be included.

6. (iii) **Portions of States in Central India situated in other jurisdictions and vice versa.**—Some portions of Central India lie geographically in other Provinces, while portions of other Provinces lie in Central India. The Census of such portions is usually carried out by the administration to which they belong. Such areas and the arrangements made for their Census are noted below :—

- (i) Nandwai Pargana of Indore State lying in the political charge of the Mewar Residency in Rajputana. In the previous Census the enumeration of this isolated tract had been done by the Indore State, but its figures were excluded from the Central India Agency Report and supplied to the Census Superintendent of Rajputana for inclusion in his tables. This anomaly has been removed in this Census and under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General the figures were not supplied to Rajputana but included in Central India.
- (ii) Seven villages of Murwara Tahsil of Jubbulpore district lying in Maihar State and two villages lying in Rewa State, and 11 villages (Dhanwai Pargana) of Nagod State and two villages of Maihar State lying in Murwara Tahsil. These villages were, as usual, censused by and their figures included in the States and the district administering them.
- (iii) Chaukhandi and Khoha villages of Allahabad district enclave in Rewa State and Chamu village of Rewa enclave in Allahabad district. The procedure mentioned above was followed.
- (iv) Paharsinghpura of Orchha State lying in the Aurangabad district of Hyderabad State was censused by and the figures included in Orchha.
- (v) Nimach Cantonment in Gwalior State lying administratively in the Central India Agency. This was censused by Central India and its figures after tabulation were supplied to Gwalior for inclusion in the State Report.
- (vi) Villages of Sheogarh and Abhepur held by Rajgarh State on *istimurari* tenure from Gwalior. According to the decision of the Agent to the Governor General in 1921 Census, the enumeration of these villages was done by Rajgarh and the Enumeration Books sent to Gwalior for post-census operations.

7. (iv) **Guaranteed Estates.**—The Census of the guaranteed holdings in Central India was taken exactly as in 1921 under the supervision of the suzerain Darbars and no sort of difficulty was experienced. They are three Bhumats—Nimkhera, Jamnia and Rajgarh who also hold on prescriptive right from the British Government. Those portions were censused under the supervision of the Tahsildar of the Manpur Pargana and their figures were not included in any State but shown separately.

8. (v) **Certain minor States.**—The Census of Basoda in the Bhopal political charge was taken by the Agency but its figures and the enumeration records were handed over to Gwalior State. The position of this State *vis-a-vis* Gwalior was sub-judice at the time of the Census. As Pathari is declared to be independent of Gwalior it now forms part of the Agency. The small State of Khaniadhana is under the political jurisdiction of the Resident at Gwalior and hence outside the territorial limits of this Agency. It was censused by me and under the orders of the Government of India its figures have been incorporated in the Agency Report. Presumably the same procedure will have to be followed next time also.

C.—THE GENERAL VILLAGE REGISTER.

9. **The Agency Code.**—I will now deal in the rest of this Chapter with the general arrangements for the taking of the Census. There was no material

difference in the procedure followed from the previous Census. The procedure itself was laid down in the Agency Census Code—a *Vade mecum* for every one who had got anything to do with the Census. The 1921 Code was brought up-to-date by adding any fresh instructions that were found in the Imperial Code, Part I and the revised Code for 1931 was issued as early as possible. The Agency Code contained a direct and simple exposition of the procedure and has been recognised by every one in the Agency as a very serviceable guide. I think there is very little room to improve upon it. Hindi and Urdu translations of the Code were also issued. The latter is mainly used in Bhopal. The translation work for the Code and in the forms was done in my office and the Urdu translation was sent to the Census Officer, Bhopal, for scrutiny.

10. Preparation of the village Register.—The most important preliminary arrangement in connection with the Census is the preparation of a complete list of towns, villages and hamlets with the number of houses and the persons available for Census work in each place. It is useful, with the help of a sketch map of the unit concerned, in forming the Census divisions correctly and enables the Census Officer to judge whether a sufficient supply of Supervisors and Enumerators is available. It is also helpful in checking the indents for Census forms based on the figures of the previous Census. Stress has always been laid on the utility and early preparation of the General Village Register, and in the 1921 Census my predecessor rightly suggested that as soon as the taking of the Census is determined, at least six months before the Census Officer is appointed, the preparation of this Register should be taken in hand. Unfortunately, on this occasion the preparation of this important Register was very much delayed. The instructions for the compilation of this Register are issued by the Agency before the appointment of the Census Superintendent. On the previous occasion the direction to prepare it was issued by the Agency in November 1919, but on this occasion it was issued in March 1930. The form of the Register and the instructions for preparing it were not forwarded with the direction, nor was any arrangement for the supply of the forms required suggested. It was therefore after the appointment of the Census Superintendent that a real start in this work was made. Detailed instructions for the preparation of the register were given, the requirements of the States for the forms were ascertained and the forms were printed at a local press and supplied to the States. Thus it was not before May 1930 that the work of preparing this register was taken in hand.

The form of the Register was exactly the same as was adopted in the previous Census and is printed in the Provincial Census Code. In the next Census, the Agency should address the States well in advance to undertake the preparation of this important work. Barring few larger States, the rest depend upon the head-quarter office for the supply of the forms which should be got printed in a press at Indore and distributed to the requisitioning States. In all the States the revenue staff is busy in the cold weather in connection with the land revenue work and this is the best time to get the work done. This time the work was done late in the hot weather of 1930 and in many places the work was faulty and had to be redone.

D.—FORMATION OF CENSUS DIVISIONS.

11. Census Divisions and maps.—The States were divided into charges, circles and blocks; the last division being a compact collection of not more than 50 houses of which the enumerator can effect the final enumeration on the Census night. Blocks were grouped into a circle comprising about 400 to 600 houses and circles into a charge which ordinarily corresponded to a *Pargana*, *Tahsil* or a town in most of the States. In order to facilitate the demarcation of these divisions rough sketch maps of *Tahsils* and *Parganas* with sites of villages and the number of houses in each village marked thereon were prepared and the Census divisions shown on them. These were found useful to every one concerned. The Charge Superintendents were usually Municipal and Police officers in rural areas, while Supervisors were drawn from subordinate officials. The village headmen, *Patwaris*, clerks and the literate public supplied the staff of enumerators. In rural areas in most places, the *Patwari* had actually to prepare the preliminary record for several blocks and the services of the enumerators of the respective blocks were utilized only for final check on the Census night. The need for paid

enumerators was not felt but in backward jungle tracts, where there was a paucity of persons able to read and write, arrangements had to be made to send out the required number of enumerators from the towns to check the record at the time of the final Census.

E.—SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF CENSUS OFFICERS.

12. Census Officers in major States.—The selection of the State Census Officer should engage the earnest attention of each Darbar. The few suggestions I am offering should not in any way be construed as a criticism of the Darbars. The work would be greatly facilitated if as far as possible the team is even and not presenting a diverse range. I am conscious of the fact that the States cannot be dictated to in this matter but I am sure they will be the first to realise the necessity for a careful and statistically accurate Census, which is only possible under proper direction. In the three large States of Bhopal, Indore and Rewa a capable and experienced revenue official of some standing who can command sufficient authority over the subordinate revenue officials should be selected. Touring in these States is an absolute necessity, and mere head-quarter direction will never work for progress. Orders rarely filter down and when they do much less are they followed. The Census Officer in consultation with the administration should secure the co-operation and co-ordination of other departments to avoid constant friction. In other places the Darbars should select a capable and experienced officer, who is a willing worker. In Panna a very old gentleman—probably over 70 years—who was considered too old in 1921 was again the Census Officer and the administration knew nothing about him! Nothing was done in this State till late in November. Panna has several detached tracts and the State is deficient in communications. Such States should try to utilise the services of a good official. The States are alive to the utility of the Census in modern times and I am confident that ten years hence they will evince even greater interest than in the past. It is also necessary for the political authorities to move for an early appointment of the State Census Officers. It is very desirable they should be fixed up before the Provincial Superintendent is appointed.

13. Census administration of minor States.—A large number of States are able to take care of the State work through the agency of their own officials but the presence of many small units in this Agency necessitates certain special arrangements. The following statement summarises them :—

Name of the administrative unit.	Designation of the officer in-charge.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
(a) Indian States.		
<i>Bhopal Agency.</i>		
1 Muhammadgarh	} Joint Census Officer .	An outsider was selected by the Political Agent, Bhopal, whose pay was rateably contributed by these three States.
2 Basoda		
3 Pathari		
<i>Malwa Agency.</i>		
1 Panth-Piploda	Census Officer	The manager of the Panth-Piploda estate who is a Government official was made the Census Officer.
<i>Southern States Agency.</i>		
1 Jamnia	} Joint Census Officer .	The Tahsildar of the British Pargana of Manpur was placed in the Joint charge of these three estates.
2 Nimkhera		
3 Rajgarh		
4 Mathwar . . . . .	. . . . .	Through the courtesy of the Ali-Rajpur Darbar, the State Census Officer supervised the work of these estates. He was paid an honorarium which was rateably contributed by the three estates.
5 Ratanmal		
6 Kathiwara		

Name of the administrative unit.	Designation of the officer in-charge.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
(a) <i>Indian States—concl'd.</i>		
<i>Bundelkhand Agency.</i>		
1. Alipura	} Joint Census Officer .	An Agency clerk was deputed by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, whose pay was rateably contributed by these Jagirs.
2. Banka-Pahari		
3. Beri		
4. Bihat		
5. Bijna		
6. Dhurwai		
7. Garrauli		
8. Gaurihar		
9. Jigni		
10. Lugasi		
11. Naigawan Rebai		
12. Tori-Fatehpur		
<i>Baghelkhand Agency.</i>		
1. Baraundha	} Joint Census Officer .	An Agency clerk was deputed by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, whose pay was rateably contributed by these States.
2. Bhaisaundha		
3. Jaso		
4. Kothi		
5. Kamta-Rajaula		
6. Pahra		
7. Paldeo		
8. Sohawal		
9. Taraon		
(b) <i>British Administered Areas.</i>		
1. Indore Residency	Census Officer	The Under Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General.
2. British Pargana of Manpur	Census Officer	The Tahsildar, Manpur Pargana.
3. The Agency head-quarters at Bhopal, Nowgong and Sutna.	Charge Superintendents	Head clerk of the Agency office.
4. Civil areas in the Cantonments of Nowgong, Nimach and Mhow.	Charge Superintendents	An official nominated by the Executive Officer.

At the time I am writing this Report, the administrative conditions in this Agency are in a state of flux. Several changes have taken place since the Census was taken. A portion of the Indore Residency area and the whole Pargana of Manpur have been handed over to Indore State. The Baghelkhand Agency has been amalgamated with the Bundelkhand Agency and the Political Agent for the combined Agencies stays at Nowgong. Assuming that matters will stabilise as they are now, I make some suggestions for the future Census administration of these small units.—

- (i) When Sehore Station was an administered area it was easy for the Political Agent in Bhopal to obtain a suitable local man to look after the minor States in his Agency. These three minor units are Muslim States, situated in the Vindhyan hills and are not easily accessible. The best course would be to request the Kurwai State which has its own Census Officer to supervise the work with the approval of the Nawabs concerned.
- (ii) So long as there is a manager in Panth-Piploda there is no difficulty about this estate.
- (iii) As regards the Bhumats of Nimkhera, Rajgarh and Jamnia, the services of the Tahsildar of Manpur will no longer be available. These Bhumats also hold land from Dhar Darbar who have considerable experience in dealing with their numerous feudatories. The Census Officer, Dhar, can also supervise the work of these Bhumats which are close to Dhar territories. The Ali-Rajpur Census Officer should continue to look after Mathwar, Ratanmal and Kathiwara as heretofore. These places are most inaccessible and are in the interior of the Vindhayas.
- (iv) The system of appointing a junior clerk as the joint Census Officer of the jagirs in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand should be discontinued. The Indian assistants to the Political Agent should be placed in charge of these minor groups.
- (v) As a major portion of the Indore Residency has been handed over to Indore State, there is no necessity to keep the Civil area separate for Census administration. The Census Officer, Indore, can well

look after the work in co-operation with the Officer-in-charge of the Civil area.

- (vi) Similarly the Charge Superintendent of the Agency head-quarters should deal directly with the State Census Officer in whose jurisdiction the area lies.
- (vii) The Provincial Superintendent should continue to deal with the Cantonments.

14. **Indore City.**—The City of Indore with its growing population and a large industrial colony is a very heavy and responsible charge. I am not sure that things there were all well this time. There was no proper co-operation between the Municipal authorities and the local Census officials. The Assistant Census Officer did a good deal of useful work in putting things straight but the minor officials, on account of want of co-ordination and even co-operation did not help the cause of the Census. I hope this charge will receive better attention in 1941.

15. **Conference of State Census Officers.**—As in 1921, a conference of the Census Officers was held in Indore in two batches, immediately after the Census Commissioner for India, issued the general schedule. The conference was very useful as a clearing house for many problems and it enabled me to get know the State officials at the early stages of the operations. I derived much benefit out of this conference and I hope it will be kept up.

F.—HOUSE-NUMBERING.

16. **Procedure.**—The procedure for house-numbering is detailed in the Code. In many places, at the time of preparation of the village Registers, a rough house-numbering with a piece of red chalk (*geru*) is usually done to ascertain the number of houses. This is termed *Khana-Shumari* (counting of houses) and usually serves as a guide for house-numbering and determination of blocks. This procedure was advocated in the Administrative Report of 1921. In other places a *Katcha* house-numbering (*number-andazi kham*) is done as a preliminary to final house-numbering. In the Central India Agency the practice is to paint the serial numbers of the Circle, Block and House on each house and this cannot be done unless with the help of *Katcha* house-numbers the blocks have been previously determined. The *pacca* house-numbering was generally done after the Diwali.

In connection with house-numbering one point may be mentioned. Every sort of building even if there be absolutely no chance of its being inhabited by a human being, *e.g.*, sheds or huts used by villagers to keep their cattle, are given a separate Census number. In villages in Central India specially in the Eastern States, every cultivator has a house for his cattle, and the number of houses is unduly inflated and the indents for forms based on them become excessive. The Census official should not be overzealous in giving numbers to houses and those places where no human being is likely to be found on the Census night should not be numbered.

17. **Substances used.**—The substance ordinarily used for house-numbering was red ochre, but in towns in many places coal-tar was preferred as being more durable, and in the Indore Residency, the Cantonments and some other places numbers were painted with the help of stencil plates.

18. **House Lists.**—Simultaneously with house-numbering, the House Lists showing the Census number of the house, its description and name of the head member of the family occupying it were prepared for each village. These lists remained with the Supervisors and extracts from them were copied out subsequently to form the Enumerator's Block Lists.

G.—THE PRELIMINARY ENUMERATION.

19. **Preliminary enumeration.**—The record of preliminary enumeration is very important and on its correct preparation depends the accuracy of the Census statistics. About 95 per cent. of the entries made at the preliminary Census remain unchanged at the final counting and the accuracy of the Census figures is exactly in proportion to the correctness of these entries. Every opportunity was taken to emphasize this fact. Generally, the preliminary enumeration was started in rural areas in the first week of January and in towns in the middle of that month. In most places the record was first prepared on rough paper and after

being tested it was copied on to the printed Enumeration Books. Although, the preparation of the rough record involves waste of energy, money and time and also gives rise to mistakes in copying, in actual practice, considering the agency available especially in the backward tracts, it proves beneficial on the whole. In some cases the printed forms of general schedule were used for rough record. In fact, the original record is so badly written and becomes worse after corrections that it would present great difficulties in the abstraction stage. Faircopying was therefore allowed but instructions were given that this should be done only in case of absolute necessity and that the fair copies should be carefully checked with the original. The need for constant, close and continuous supervision during the preparation of the preliminary record was impressed on every one but I am doubtful if the instructional literature with which we flood the Census officials was seriously consulted by any one. Few oral instructions are mainly relied upon. In several places the Census officials evinced considerable zest in their work and in most places the officials charged with the work had a good hold on their charge and freely moved about.

H.—THE FINAL ENUMERATION.

20. Final Census.—The final Census took place on the 26th February 1931 between 7 P.M. and mid-night. On this night the enumerators went round their blocks, struck out the names of the persons who had died or gone away and entered the names of the new-born and the newcomers.

21. Closing of Public Offices, etc.—All subordinates in public offices, schools and other establishments who were required to assist in the Final Census were exempted from attending to their ordinary duties on the 26th and 27th February as under :—

- (i) Persons acting as Charge Superintendents and Supervisors : during the whole of these days.
- (ii) Persons acting as Enumerators : from 12 noon on the 26th and for the whole day on the 27th.

All *Hats* (weekly markets) falling on the Census day were stopped or postponed. Instructions were given to suspend business while the final check was in progress. Where it could be arranged two guns were fired, the first as a warning to the public to suspend business and the other as a signal to the Enumerators to commence their final round.

22. Provisional Totals.—After finishing the round in his block, the enumerator repaired to a pre-arranged place where he met his Supervisor and prepared his abstract for the block. The Supervisor completed his circle summary and forwarded it to the Charge Superintendent who in turn passed on his charge totals to the State Census Officer. When the State totals were ready the State Census Officer wired the results to me at Indore and to the Census Commissioner for India at Delhi. Each State had made elaborate arrangements to collect the figures rapidly from the different parts of the State. All available modes of transport and wherever possible telegraph communications were utilised in bringing in the results. The order in which the results were received is shown in Appendix IV. In South Rewa and in the Vindhya owing to want of communications movement is much impeded but the promptness in those parts and in fact everywhere was commendable. The provisional figures for the Agency were wired to the Census Commissioner for India on the morning of 3rd March 1931.

I.—NON-SYNCHRONOUS TRACTS.

23. Non-Synchronous areas.—The Census could not be taken synchronously in all parts of the Agency. The hilly and jungle tracts of the States noted in the margin were treated as non-synchronous and the final Census there was taken on the after-noon of the 26th February 1931, care being taken to prevent the people in these areas from coming into localities where Census was being taken in the night. The details of these tracts by administrative divisions of the States are given in Appendix VII.

State.	Estimated area in square miles.	Population.
1	2	3
Total	7,535.31	725,434
Ali-Rajpur	832.50	93,914
Ratlam	310.34	20,156
Barwani	1,035.67	99,774
Dhar	22.73	992
Indore	226.07	27,497
Jhabua	1,181.00	121,235
Rewa	3,927.00	361,866

J.—SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

24. **Cantonments.**—In the Central India Administration there are three Cantonments, *viz.*, Mhow, Nowgong and Nimach. The last is situated in the Gwalior State. I do not see what objection is there if Nimach—provided it continues to be Cantonment at the next Census—is censused by the Gwalior authorities. The figures for this Cantonment are made over to that State after the Census is taken by the Agency. As a military station, Nowgong has practically ceased to be one. In all these three places no difficulty was felt in carrying out the work. The present arrangement is the purely military area is censused by the military authorities by a simplified procedure of counting the men in that area on parade. This has eliminated all the trouble that was noticed in the last Administrative Report. The Civil area is censused in the usual way by the Executive Officer. In all these places the military authorities fully co-operated and they were helpful in meeting all my requests. It is best for the Census Superintendent to have a personal consultation with the Officer Commanding early in January, *i.e.*, a month or two before the Census is taken.

25. **Railways.**—The procedure for carrying out the Census in railway areas is laid down in the Code and no difficulty was experienced. The State officials received all the necessary help which was arranged through the head-quarter office. The Census of persons travelling by railway falls under two classes, *viz.*, platform enumeration and the train enumeration. Any defect in enumeration is largely in the former and the only remedy is in the hands of the railway authorities and the accuracy of the work depends on the help they can give to the local civil authorities. The train enumeration was done at the following places :—

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Ratlam	Ratlam State.
Kalakund	Indore State.

G. I. P. Railway.

Sutna	Rewa State.
Obedullahganj	} Bhopal State.
Misrod	
Barkhera	

B. N. Railway.

Umaria	Rewa State.
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Ratlam, Bhopal, Mhow and Sutna are the important railway centres in Central India. The work was everywhere carried on smoothly.

26. **Fairs.**—Several small fairs—some of them were of an insignificant nature—were held on the Census night. The only important fair is the one held at the temples of Khajuraho in Chhatarpur State. As the main day of the fair fell after the Census night, the gathering was small. The State has an excellent plan for the fair site and the authorities know fully well about the arrangements to be made. I have not thought it necessary to incorporate the details here.

K.—GENERAL.

27. **Paper.**—The Deputy Controller of Stationery, Calcutta, had made contracts for the supply of paper with certain mills. The following mills were allotted to this Agency :—

1. The Upper India Couper Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Lucknow For the supply of unbleached printing paper for enumeration forms and slips.
2. The Titagarh Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta For the supply of coloured paper for slips.

Indents based on the final figures of Blocks, Houses and population at the Census of 1921 with a margin of 10 per cent. were originally framed, but subsequently

on receipt of indents for forms from the States supplementary requisitions had to be made. The total quantity of the different kinds of paper actually obtained is noted in the subjoined statement.

Kind or paper.	Size of sheet.	Weight in lbs. per ream.	Form for which used.	Total quantity obtained.		Rate per lb.	Cost.	Mills from which obtained.
				Reams.	Sheets.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown cartridge . . .	25" × 41"	42	Enumeration Book Covers.	109	401	0 2 6	720 13	Upper India Couper Paper Mills, Lucknow.
Unbleached Printing Badami.	25" × 40"	32	General schedule and House.	311	240	0 3 0	2,206 7	
	33½" × 40"	42½	Block List . . .	150	..	0 3 0	1,411 2	
	18" × 22"	24	Slips . . . . .	..	299	0 3 5	1,532 6
Coloured Printing . . .	24" × 40½"	60	Slips	17	321	0 3 0	240 3	Titaghur Paper Mills, Calcutta.
Blue	"	"	"	7	200	..	..
Green	"	"	"	8	483	..	..
Yellow	"	"	"	1	28	..	..
Red	"	"	"	..	110	..	..
White printing	18" × 24"	24	Slips	10	240	0 4 0	63 0	Upper India Couper Paper Mills, Lucknow.
TOTAL	6,173 15	

Paper required for other forms and instructional literature was not obtained from any mills. The several presses at which printing was done supplied the paper for the forms, etc., printed by them. Many circulars were cyclostyled. They were unsatisfactory especially when the circulars were lengthy. Next time all important circulars should be got printed locally and due provision for this should be made in the budget.

28. Special enumeration books.—For the household of Ruling Princes and Chiefs and their families Special Enumeration Books were provided and one of the Ruler's household enumerated the persons. The book was identical with the ordinary Enumeration Book except that the Cover was superscribed in bold red type with the word "Special."

29. Attitude of the public.—The Census Act—an Act of the Indian legislature—is inapplicable to the Indian States under the present constitution. Its application was limited to the administered areas and the railway lands in the Agency. The States of Indore and Bhopal passed their own Census Acts. A preliminary circular was issued to the States asking their subjects to co-operate loyally in making the undertaking a success. There was no obstruction of any kind anywhere. On the other hand there was considerable enthusiasm especially in the rural areas to render assistance. Before the Census work is organised the willing co-operation of the Darbars is obtained by the political authorities.

30. Certificates.—Three* kinds of printed certificates were awarded to the Census Officers and Charge Superintendents. The former were signed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and the latter by the Census Superintendent.

*1st with the word Excellent.
2nd with the words Very Good.
3rd with the word Good.

Supervisors and Enumerators received their certificates under the signature of the chief Census Officer concerned.

31. Date of the Census.—The States in this Agency were asked as to the time when the Census could be conveniently taken. The general consensus of opinion was that the months of February and March were the two most suitable months having regard to the various local conditions in this part of India.

APPENDIX I.

Census Divisions and Agency.

Serial No.	State.	NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER		
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendent.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Indore	42	768	7,755	42	768	7,755	7,467	408	40
2	Bhopal	40	808	6,893	40	808	6,893	6,174	306	36
3	Rewa	16	914	11,943	16	914	11,943	22,074	386	29
4	Orchha	7	274	2,713	7	274	2,713	15,939	401	40
5	Datia	7	118	1,252	7	118	1,252	7,597	451	42
6	Dhar	26	164	1,825	26	164	1,825	3,022	479	43
7	Dewas, Senior	5	60	655	5	60	655	5,634	469	43
8	Dewas, Junior	6	48	548	6	48	548	3,229	400	35
9	Samthar	4	28	261	4	28	261	10,686	1,507	167
10	Jaora	17	87	977	17	87	977	2,271	444	40
11	Ratlam	6	64	863	6	64	863	5,896	553	41
12	Panna	12	141	2,015	12	141	2,015	5,374	457	32
13	Charkhari	6	75	938	6	75	938	5,703	456	37
14	Ajaigarh	5	46	661	5	46	661	4,374	513	173
15	Bijawar	4	68	810	4	68	810	8,134	458	39
16	Baoni	1	16	160	1	16	160	5,306	332	33
17	Chhatarpur	5	124	1,482	5	124	1,482	11,676	471	39
18	Sitamau	4	25	280	4	25	280	2,966	475	42
19	Sailana	5	32	378	5	32	378	2,542	428	39
20	Rajgarh	7	96	1,132	7	96	1,132	5,371	392	33
21	Narsinghgarh	6	93	919	6	93	919	6,224	429	40
22	Baraundha	2	14	152	2	14	152	1,850	264	24
23	Nagod	10	84	767	10	84	767	1,953	232	25
24	Maihar	4	60	598	4	60	598	6,064	104	41
25	Jhabua	6	93	1,262	6	93	1,262	7,047	455	34
26	Barwani	6	52	754	6	52	754	5,055	583	40
27	Al-Rajpur	6	34	530	6	34	530	2,928	517	33
28	Khilchipur	4	28	401	4	28	401	2,816	328	26
29	Kurwai	2	14	184	2	14	184	3,363	480	37
30	Jobat	2	5	51	2	5	51	3,663	733	62
31	Kothi	1	16	191	1	16	191	6,144	384	33
32	Sarla	1	5	61	1	5	61	2,351	470	39
33	Bhopal Agency Minor States	3	10	109	3	10	109	3,141	935	86
34	Piploda	3	10	83	1	10	83	1,179	354	43
35	Panth-Piploda	1	3	42	1	3	42	1,907	636	45
36	Jagirs of Bundelkhand	12	56	574	12	56	574	23,162	4,963	485
37	Bhumats in Southern States Agency	3	13	143	3	13	143	778	179	16
38	Estates and Jagirs in Baghelkhand	11	74	871	11	74	871	2,466	307	31
39	Indore Residency	1	17	153	1	17	153	5,511	324	36
40	Mhow Cantonment	1	21	145	1	21	145	9,187	437	63
41	Nimach Cantonment	1	11	120	1	11	120	5,154	468	42
42	Nowgong Cantonment	1	5	49	1	5	49	2,151	430	44
43	Bhopal Agency Head-quarters	1	1	2	1	1	2	72	72	36
44	Bundelkhand Agency Head-quarters	1	1	8	1	1	8	406	406	51
45	Baghelkhand Agency Head-quarters	1	1	6	1	1	6	201	201	33
46	Manpur (British)	1	4	47	1	4	47	551	138	12
47	Kathiwar	1	3	73	1	3	73	2,111	703	29
48	Mathwar	1	3	40	1	3	40	481	160	12
49	Ratanmal	1	1	17	1	1	17	424	424	25
50	Khanadkhana	3	12	158	3	12	158	2,129	532	40

Number of Forms

Serial No.	State etc.	(a) SUPPLIED (b) USED.									
		Village Registers.		General Schedules.		Enumeration Book Covers.		Block Lists.		Travellers Tickets.	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Indore	400	400	200,000	185,800	10,000	10,000	22,000	20,460	10,110	10,110
2	Bhopal	1,500	1,500	140,884	132,984	9,741	8,941	18,612	15,312	..	..
3	Rewa	Own arrangement		209,967	179,121	15,878	14,681	20,764	20,450	8,000	5,362
4	Oreha	500	475	62,596	48,900	3,000	2,772	7,500	6,300	400	317
5	Datia	200	200	27,000	21,096	1,400	1,319	1,600	1,357	1,000	1,000
6	Dhar	Own arrangement		40,560	38,944	2,128	1,810	3,799	2,200	2,000	..
7	Dewas, Senior	200	180	35,000	20,000	1,650	1,358	2,200	2,000	250	200
8	Dewas, Junior	150	150	20,000	15,000	2,000	1,500	4,000	2,000	280	180
9	Samthar	200	150	8,000	6,900	600	600	700	700	1,200	200
10	Jaora	200	200	20,850	15,750	1,150	1,100	2,050	1,750	1,400	1,400
11	Ratlam	145	125	19,500	15,100	1,100	956	2,100	2,000	2,500	2,375
12	Panna	1,000	1,000	35,500	35,500	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
13	Charkhari	300	300	18,000	14,500	1,100	950	2,200	1,200	400	400
14	Ajaigarh	50	50	14,000	12,700	850	728	1,700	1,597	2,000	1,700
15	Bijawar	200	200	30,000	28,100	2,200	1,955	4,000	3,500	200	200
16	Baoni	10	10	4,000	2,150	200	73	400	357	100	100
17	Chhatarpur	300	300	38,000	37,000	2,000	1,800	4,000	3,770	7,000	4,000
18	Sitamau	35	35	6,100	5,300	300	340	720	500	1,000	800
19	Sailana	150	133	7,500	6,911	500	393	1,000	836	500	353
20	Rajgarh	250	183	20,400	19,571	1,500	1,208	2,600	1,912	1,000	900
21	Narsinghgarh	500	400	28,000	22,400	1,400	925	2,500	1,900	983	883
22	Jhabua	215	215	17,600	17,000	2,300	2,300	5,100	5,100	3,000	3,000
23	Nagod	200	100	18,000	14,617	1,800	1,000	3,600	3,200	500	375
24	Maihar	225	100	13,000	8,000	700	700	1,500	1,500	700	700
25	Barwani	250	250	32,000	30,500	900	860	2,600	1,997	1,500	1,500
26	Ali-Rajpur	300	300	9,200	8,640	575	535	1,000	925	650	650
27	Khilchipur	100	100	8,200	6,000	650	500	1,300	800	1,000	1,000
28	Sarila	4	4	1,700	1,700	70	70	140	140	200	200
29	Jobat	Own arrangement		2,400	1,850	160	160	280	252	52	18
30	Piploda	5	5	2,000	2,000	125	125	200	200	100	100
31	Panth-Piploda	10	10	1,500	1,078	50	50	100	52	25	25
	Administered Areas	100	100	14,350	14,350	1,357	1,357	1,972	1,972	3,105	3,105
	Minor States and Jagirs of Baghelkhand Agency.	240	240	33,980	33,980	2,245	2,245	4,215	4,215	1,200	1,200
	Southern Central India States Agency, Bhumats and Estates.	127	127	4,060	4,060	340	340	680	680	750	750
	Minor States of Bhopal Agency including Kurwal.	67	67	10,450	10,450	515	515	1,070	1,070	400	400
	Jagirs in Bundelkhand Agency including Khaniadhana.	52	52	15,600	15,600	1,080	1,080	2,190	2,190	610	610

NOTE.—Where information as to the number of forms actually used was not available,

DIX II.

supplied and used.

OTHER FORMS USED.													
Household schedules.	Special covers.	Circle and charge Registers.	Circle summary.	Charge summary.	Abstract of Charge Register.	Appointment orders for supervisors.	Appointment orders for Enumerators.	State summary.	Unemployment schedules.	Instructional Forms.			Enumerators abstracts.
										Census Code.	Super-visors manual.	Specimen Enumeration Book.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
107	75	1,840	992	84	130	977	9,744	40	2,500	110	1,132	10,830	9,072
174	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	42	505	6,903	..
85	73	3,686	4,329	213	100	912	11,923	100	21	33	1,500	16,200	12,402
20	2	673	280	28	20	Own arrangement		3	25	9	286	3,000	3,200
2	45	120	150	50	20	150	1,100	8	40	7	134	1,171	1,278
14	37	800	700	130	100	225	2,300	8	230	43	187	2,050	1,953
8	50	115	200	30	20	60	654	6	100	7	73	700	1,350
3	3	150	150	30	36	55	550	6	140	16	60	575	1,500
150	75	150	75	15	15	35	300	5	15	6	40	300	500
10	25	50	250	50	25	150	1,000	4	211	2	85	900	1,250
18	2	180	177	29	19	70	900	6	275	9	67	770	925
95	39	750	309	60	50	150	1,300	10	15	2	85	900	1,250
10	2	170	100	10	3	100	1,000	5	25	3	96	900	1,100
5	4	191	100	15	13	53	675	4	16	8	53	650	810
65	65	160	200	20	20	200	2,000	20	10	8	150	1,000	875
5	10	50	32	18	5	18	75	..	6	4	20	285	300
2	30	300	300	29	20	150	2,600	10	250	4	123	1,600	1,900
5	5	50	160	15	8	25	200	5	30	8	30	290	350
7	10	85	130	20	10	40	400	30	60	10	33	435	945
10	6	237	192	14	59	110	964	8	50	12	111	1,110	1,310
10	5	250	420	33	26	100	900	3	50	9	90	1,000	970
25	50	750	925	165	609	250	2,500	25	60	20	121	1,480	2,438
6	10	178	232	22	20	100	700	3	14	12	94	750	800
13,010	700	100	200	50	6	60	600	4	10	25	75	700	700
20	100	200	175	30	25	100	1,000	5	100	8	61	1,000	1,000
3	2	75	43	7	12	14	520	20	25	9	40	500	520
3	5	70	60	10	10	50	350	5	13	4	32	425	876
1	3	10	20	10	5	10	100	5	5	3	5	66	95
4	1	20	27	8	11	11	119	3	10	3	12	136	99
105	10	10	5	3	3	3	60	5	15	4	12	90	100
2	50	2	15	3	2	3	47	4	25	1	3	30	50
508	64	225	226	131	45	116	1,005	40	1,304	31	153	695	1,132
117	124	327	298	83	28	119	1,054	64	3	24	114	1,406	1,360
50	49	80	75	21	12	41	210	60	10	9	54	135	325
45	14	95	89	29	18	43	325	23	8	4	31	368	390
36	52	197	201	67	73	103	841	186	28	27	86	676	960

the number of forms supplied has been put down as used in italics.

APPENDIX III.

A Brief Survey of the Census Operations of 1931.

1. The first step necessary in the arrangements for the Census is the preparation of a complete list of villages and hamlets, both inhabited and uninhabited, in each *Pargana*, etc. This Register should show the number of houses, both inhabited and uninhabited if fit for human habitation in each village and hamlet and the names of persons qualified to act as Supervisors and Enumerators.

NOTE.—For the Village Register purposes a House is the dwelling place of a single commensal family which eats from one and the same *chulha*.

Instructions on this subject have already been issued by the Central India Agency in March 1930.

2. The second step is to appoint Local Census Officers for each State, group of Estates or Cantonment who will be immediately responsible for carrying out census operations from beginning to end.

3. When the Village Registers have been completed and sent to the Central India Agency Census Office not later than June 1st the Census Officers of States and Administered areas will proceed to form census divisions, maps being drawn to show these. The number of blocks into which each village or administered area is to be divided must be determined and the Blocks grouped by Circles and the Circles by Charges. The size of a block depends on the number of houses which an enumerator can reasonably be expected to visit between 7 P.M. and midnight on the night of the final census (26th February 1931).

Ordinarily the number will be 30 to 40 houses ; experience has shown that 50 is the largest number an enumerator can deal with, if the houses are fairly close together. Each Circle will be under a Supervisor and as a rule will consist of 10 to 15 blocks or from 400 to 600 houses. A charge will contain from 12,000 to 15,000 houses and should always correspond to some recognised administrative division, such as, a Pargana, Tahsil, Tappa, Thana, Town, Cantonment or section of a line, etc. It will be under a Charge Superintendent who will be head of the census operations in the Charge.

4. The next step will be the preparation of the Charge Register called Circle Lists in 1911, *i.e.*, a register of census divisions showing the census personnel. On the completion of these, an Abstract will be sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Central India Agency, showing the number of villages or other independent units, of Houses, Blocks and Circles with the average number of Houses in each Block, Circle and Charge. Charge Superintendents should be appointed by the end of June in time to enable them to assist in the formation of Blocks and Circles and in the selection of subordinate staff.

5. In September 1930 after the receipt of Charge Superintendent's final recommendations Supervisors and Enumerators will be appointed by a formal order of appointment. The first duty of the Enumerators will be to number the houses in their blocks ; and concurrently with the numbering of the houses, he will prepare the House Lists. On the completion of house numbering each Supervisor will make a final distribution of the houses in each village (or other unit) among the enumerators and send a Corrected Return of the number of Houses and Blocks in his Circle to the Charge Superintendent. Each Charge Superintendent will prepare a similar return for his Charge and send it to the State Census Officer. From the returns so received, a revised Abstract of Census divisions for the State will be compiled and sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India Agency to enable him to prepare his final indent for forms. During the whole time that *house numbering* is in progress the work will have to be tested by the Charge Superintendent and other Inspecting Officers so that no houses may be left unnumbered or omitted from the House Lists. House numbering will be commenced on the 15th October and finished by the 15th November.

In order to secure systematic Census divisions and correct entries in the Schedules a class for the training of Census Officials will be opened at Indore in May 1930 where they will receive practical training in this work. They will be taken round and shown the correct formation of Blocks and Circles and made to fill up blank Schedule forms. The entries will be scrutinised by the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India Agency.

NOTE.—The exact date will be communicated later on.

After receiving training the Census Officials will return to their head-quarters and at once open local classes at convenient centres. The chief Census Officer will impart instructions to the Charge Superintendents and selected Supervisors who in their turn will open Training Schools in their own charges making the Enumerators fill up Schedule forms. Having been fully trained the Enumerators will be supplied with the enumeration books and the sketch maps of their blocks, and deputed to prepare the preliminary record. They will commence their rounds about the 1st January in villages and the 15th January in towns, Cantonments, and on Railways. The preliminary records thus prepared will have to be completed by the 1st February 1931 in both places. It will be checked by the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors and

by all Inspecting and Touring Officers who will be specially requested to spare a few minutes for this purpose while on tour.

Special procedure will be necessary in the following cases :—

- (a) the enumeration of *persons travelling by railway or residing within railway Station* limits will be carried out as a part of the District or State Census operations, the local Railway Officers co-operating with the District or State Census Officers and supplying the necessary staff of Supervisors and Enumerators.
- (b) arrangements in the case of *Military Stations and Cantonments* will be made by the Cantonment authorities, purely Military limits being directly in charge of Military Officers.
- (c) *Troops on the march* including all persons with them will be enumerated by the Officer in Command.
- (d) *Travellers by road* will be enumerated by special agency such as the Police *chauki* people and the toll gate establishment at places fixed.
- (e) *Jails, Police Stations, and Hospitals*, will be enumerated by the officer in charge.
- (f) *Touring Officials* will be enumerated by the Enumerator of the block in whose limits the area lies.
- (g) *Fairs and gatherings* of that nature if they cannot be postponed.

6. The *final census* will be taken on the night of the 26th February 1931 and will consist of revision of the preliminary record so as to bring it up to date by striking out the names of persons who have died or gone away and by entering the necessary particulars for newcomers and newly born infants. On the morning of the 27th February 1931 the Enumerators of each circle will be required to meet their Supervisor at a place previously fixed by him and there prepare Abstract showing the total number of Occupied Houses and of Persons, male or female ; when their Abstracts have been completed and found to be correct the Supervisor will compile a similar summary for the circle which he will deliver to the Charge Superintendent. The latter after testing the summaries for all the circles in his charge will prepare his *charge summary* and send it as quickly as possible to the chief Census Officer's head-quarters. There the charge totals will be added up to form a State Total which will be telegraphed to Census Commissioner for India and to the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India Agency. With the despatch of their wires the State connection with the census ceases, save as regards transmission of enumeration Books to the Central India Agency Census Office. This brief summary is intended to give a general idea of what has to be done.

Detailed instructions regarding each successive stage of the operations will be communicated later in the form of a Census Code.

I append a Calendar which will show at a glance the dates on which different stages of the operations should be completed.

I specially invite your co-operation in punctually carrying them out.

Sd. C. S. VENKATACHAR, i.c.s.,

*Superintendent of Census Operations
in Central India.*

Census Calendar or Time Table.

1930.

1. Appointment of Census Officers in States and other areas	1st April.
2. Training of Census Officials	30th May.
3. Preparation of Village Registers	1st June.
4. Indent for Census forms	25th June.
5. Appointment of Charge Superintendents	25th „
6. Training of Charge Superintendents	15th July.
7. Division of States into Charges, Circles and Blocks	15th „
8. Charge Register to be completed	15th „
9. Abstract of Charge Register to be sent to the Census Superintendent	1st August.
10. Indent for educated unemployment Schedule	15th August.
11. Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators	1st September.
12. Training of Supervisors and Enumerators	20th „
13. House numbering	15th November (15th October to 15th November).
14. Preparation of House List	15th November.
15. Corrected Abstract of Census Divisions	15th „
16. Indent for additional Census forms	25th „
17. Distribution of forms	15th December.
18. Submission of Scheme for collection of Provisional totals	31st December.

Census Calendar Time Table—contd.

1931.

19. Preliminary Enumeration in Villages	1st February.
20. Do. Towns	1st „
21. Submission of Charge Summaries of Preliminary Enumeration	14th „
22. Distribution of Household Schedules and Special Enumeration Books to Chiefs and dignitaries	21st „
23. Distribution of Schedules for running trains	26th „
24. Final Census	26th „
25. Census of running trains and wild tract	{ 26th Feb. 6 P.M. 27th Feb. 6 A.M.
26. Provisional Totals, Completion and Submission	To be totalled on the morning of the 27th February and results to reach the Census Commissioner for India and Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India Agency by morning of 3rd March.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the order and the dates of receipt of the Provisional Totals from the different units.

Serial No.	Name of Unit.	Date.	Hour.
1	2	3	4
1	Jaora	February 1931	5-15
2	Sarila	27th „	5-40
3	Baoni	„	5-46
4	Bhopal Agency Head-quarters	„	7-5
5	Kurwai	„	7-44
6	Indore City	„	10-0
7	Maihar State	„	10-30
8	Basoda	„	10-32
9	Muhammadgarh	„	10-35
10	Rajgarh	„	13-23
11	Manpur Pargana	„	13-25
12	Lugasi	„	13-29
13	Panth-Piploda	„	14-29
14	Datia	„	14-40
15	Sitamau	„	15-8
16	Barwani	„	15-30
17	Pathari	„	15-59
18	Jobat	„	16-6
19	Piploda	„	16-19
20	Nimach Cantonment	„	16-23
21	Baghelkhand Agency Head-quarters	„	16-52
22	Taraon	„	17-26
23	Bundelkhand Agency Head-quarters	„	17-28
24	Nowgong Cantonment	„	17-45
25	Kothi	„	18-20
26	Kamta-Rajaula	„	19-33
27	Jaso	„	21-10

APPENDIX IV—concl'd.

Statement showing the order and the dates of receipt of the Provisional Totals from the different units—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name of Unit.	Date.	Hour.
1	2	3	4
28	Khaniadhana	February 1931	21-35
29	Bijawar	27th	21-35
30	Rajgarh	28th	8-5
31	Nimkhera	"	8-30
32	Sohawal State	"	9-41
33	Nimach (Military Area)	"	9-52
34	Dewas Junior	"	9-57
35	Jigni	"	10-44
36	Indore Residency	"	11-5
37	Bundelkhand Agency Jagirs	"	11-50
38	Paldeo	"	12-21
39	Samthar	"	12-48
40	Nowgong (Military Area)	"	13-19
41	Jarunia	"	13-40
42	Taraon	"	14-35
43	Kothi	"	14-35
44	Kamta-Rajaula	"	14-35
45	Jaso	"	14-35
46	Sohawal	"	14-35
47	Narsinghgarh	"	16-17
48	Nagod	"	17-30
49	Charkhari	"	17-32
50	Ratlam	"	19-10
51	Indore	"	14-30
52	Orchha	"	20-6
53	Bhaisonda	"	20-30
54	Sailana	"	22-37
55	Khilchipur	March 1931	9-14
56	Panna	1st	9-59
57	Dewas Senior	"	16-58
58	Dhar	"	19-24
59	Baraundha	2nd	6-10
60	Chhatarpur	"	10-5
61	Rewa	"	12-45
62	Ali-Rajpur	"	13-32
63	Kathiawara, Mathwar and Ratanmal	"	13-32
64	Bhopal	"	14-4
65	Jhabua	"	14-58
66	Beri	"	20-22
67	Ajaigarh	"	21-20

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing comparison of the actual population arrived at after compilation and the Provisional totals.

Serial No.	Names of States.	PROVISIONAL TOTALS OF 1931.				ACTUAL TOTALS OF 1931.				Variation.	Percentage of variation.	Names of officials who communicated the Provisional Totals to the C. C. for India and C. S., C. J.
		Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Indore (including Mhow Cantonment, Indore Residency and Nandwal Pargana in Rajputana Agency).	297,453	1,315,902	689,066	626,836	298,696	1,318,237	689,655	628,582	+2,335	+17	Mr. M. A. Rashid, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Indore.
2	Bhopal (including Agency Head-quarters).	170,463	732,104	379,114	352,990	168,489	729,955	377,961	351,994	-2,149	-29	Mr. Mumtaz Ali Khan Bhopal.
3	Rewa (including Agency Head-quarters Sutta).	325,325	1,587,352	795,207	792,145	315,005	1,587,445	795,381	792,064	+93	+005	Mr. Nandkishore Dube, M.A., Rewa.
4	Orchha	74,505	314,655	163,360	151,295	74,237	314,661	163,272	151,389	+6	+001	Mr. Bakshi Jagat Ram Aunand, B.A., L.T., Tikamgarh.
5	Datia	33,556	158,834	83,508	75,326	33,556	158,834	83,508	75,326	..	..	Mr. Mir Bahadur Ali.
6	Dhar	51,880	243,521	123,901	119,620	51,650	243,430	123,775	119,655	-91	-03	Mr. R. M. Puranik, M.A., LL.B., Dhar.
7	Dewas Senior	18,148	83,321	42,538	40,783	18,144	83,321	42,532	40,789	..	..	Mr. V. G. Naik, Dewas S. B.
8	Dewas Junior	16,124	70,513	36,183	34,330	16,124	70,513	36,183	34,330	..	..	Mr. V. R. Deo, Dewas J. B.
9	Samthar	6,998	33,307	17,340	15,967	6,998	33,307	17,307	16,000	..	..	Mr. Mukund Rao, Lakkad.
10	Jaora	22,584	100,233	51,621	48,612	22,237	100,166	51,582	48,584	-67	-06	Munshi Gulam Ali.
11	Ratlam	24,461	107,324	55,097	52,227	24,507	107,321	55,086	52,235	-3	-002	Khan Bahadur D. F. Vakil, B.A.
12	Panna	47,814	212,130	108,139	103,991	48,138	212,130	108,133	103,997	..	..	Mr. Raj Bahadur.
13	Charkhari	25,023	120,351	62,054	58,297	25,009	120,351	62,086	58,265	..	..	Sayyad Gulam Abbas.
14	Ajalgarh	18,968	85,948	44,299	41,649	18,640	85,895	44,220	41,675	-53	-06	Munshi Durga Prasad.
15	Bijawar	26,626	115,852	60,331	55,521	26,626	115,852	60,333	55,519	..	..	Munshi Debi Prasad.
16	Baoni	4,120	19,130	9,910	9,220	4,220	19,132	9,909	9,223	+2	+01	Mr. S. M. Rahat Hussain.
17	Chhatarpur (including Nowgong Cantt. and Agency Head-quarters).	37,962	161,261	83,831	77,430	37,980	161,261	83,832	77,435	+6	+003	Pandit G. S. Bhagwat, B.A.
18	Stamau	6,271	28,422	14,715	13,707	6,271	28,422	14,715	13,707	..	..	Mr. Har Baksh Rai, B.A., LL.B.
19	Sallana	8,012	35,226	17,972	17,254	8,013	35,223	17,950	17,273	-3	-008	Mr. Hari Singh Kothari.
20	Rajgarh (excluding Sheogarh and Abheyapur villages held from Gwalior State).	30,227	134,891	71,249	63,642	30,228	134,891	71,176	63,715	..	..	Babu Har Prasad.
21	Narsinggarh	25,683	113,873	59,541	54,332	25,675	113,873	59,554	54,319	..	..	Pandit H. M. Vachhrajani, B.A.
22	Jhabua	28,168	145,844	74,235	71,609	28,649	145,522	74,129	71,393	-322	-28	Mr. S. P. Desai, B.A., LL.B.
23	Baraundha	3,614	16,148	8,488	7,660	3,625	16,071	8,443	7,628	-77	-47	Babu Brijkumar Sahai.
24	Nagod	16,170	74,495	37,052	37,443	16,197	74,589	37,091	37,498	+94	+12	Munshi Bala Prasad.
25	Maihar	16,625	68,991	34,101	34,890	16,625	68,991	34,101	34,890	..	..	Babu Manohar Lall.
26	Barwani	24,941	141,110	71,539	69,571	24,941	141,110	71,476	69,634	..	..	Pandit Ganpat Rao Vyas.
27	All-Rajpur	16,196	101,885	52,358	49,527	16,082	101,963	52,342	49,621	+78	+07	Pandit Vishnu Pant Naik.
28	Khlichipur	9,327	45,625	24,097	21,528	9,328	45,583	24,067	21,516	-42	-09	Mr. Ramdayal.
29	Sarila	1,462	6,032	3,073	2,955	1,462	6,022	3,070	2,952	-10	-16	Dewan Pratap Singh Panwar.
30	Remaining States, Estates and Br. Fargana of Manipur.	53,043	240,953	123,355	117,598	52,506	241,045	123,393	117,652	+92	+04	Mr. C. S. Venkatachar, I.C.S.
	Total for Central India Agency.	1,441,749	6,615,233	3,397,274	3,217,959	1,433,711	6,632,790	3,405,438	3,227,352	+17,557	+26	
	CITIES.											
1	Indore	35,592	127,151	73,319	53,832	36,654	127,327	73,450	53,877	+176	+13	Mr. M. A. Rashid, B.A., Bar-at-Law.
2	Bhopal	14,586	60,987	32,841	28,146	13,788	61,037	32,718	28,319	+50	+08	Mr. Mumtaz Ali Khan.

APPENDIX V—concl'd.

Statement showing comparison of the actual population arrived at after compilation and the Provisional Totals—concl'd.

Serial No.	Names of States.	PROVISIONAL TOTALS OF 1931.				ACTUAL TOTALS OF 1931.				Variation.	Percentage of variation.	Names of officials who communicated the Provisional Totals to the C. G. for India and C. S., C. I.
		Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Details of the units grouped under Remaining States, etc.</i>												
1	Kothi	4,618	21,424	10,706	10,658	4,618	21,424	10,766	10,658	..	..
2	Bhaisaundha	1,002	4,267	2,185	2,082	1,002	4,267	2,172	2,095	..	..
3	Jaso	1,802	7,823	3,936	3,887	1,789	7,823	3,935	3,888	..	..
4	Kamta-Rajaula	246	1,114	634	480	245	1,114	637	477	..	..	Babu Brijkumar Sahai Satna.
5	Pahra	900	3,494	1,845	1,649	817	3,496	1,846	1,650	+2	+06	
6	Paldeo	2,007	8,457	4,355	4,102	2,007	8,457	4,366	4,001	..	..
7	Sohawal	9,171	42,192	20,938	21,254	9,169	42,192	20,938	21,254	..	..
8	Taraon	777	3,373	1,802	1,571	779	3,387	1,808	1,579	+14	+42	
9	Kurwai	4,440	22,078	11,550	10,528	4,420	22,076	11,530	10,546	-2	-009	Munshi Dal Mukund, Kurwai.
10	Mubammadgarh	588	2,658	1,393	1,265	596	2,658	1,393	1,265	..	..
11	Pathari	598	2,940	1,539	1,401	596	2,940	1,541	1,399	..	..	Pandit Kanahiya Lal Bhopal.
12	Alipura	4,070	15,321	8,068	7,253	3,583	15,316	8,065	7,251	-5	-03	
13	Beri	910	4,299	2,273	2,026	908	4,299	2,275	2,024	..	..
14	Bihat	1,034	4,564	2,329	2,235	1,034	4,565	2,329	2,236	+1	+02	
15	Garrauli	1,279	4,966	2,578	2,388	1,298	4,965	2,572	2,393	-1	-02	
16	Gaurihar	2,238	9,656	4,983	4,673	2,261	9,713	5,019	4,694	+57	+59	Mr. Ras Behari Lal, Nowgong.
18	Banka-Pahar	257	1,316	641	675	257	1,316	641	675	..	..
19	Bijna	370	1,567	796	771	371	1,567	797	770	..	..
20	Dhurwai	430	2,030	1,045	985	430	2,030	1,045	985	..	..
21	Tori-Fatehpur	1,397	5,594	2,846	2,748	1,397	5,597	2,853	2,744	+3	+05	
22	Jigni	841	3,653	1,859	1,794	841	3,652	1,857	1,795	-1	-02	
23	Lugasi	1,450	6,192	3,244	2,948	1,460	6,192	3,245	2,947	..	..
24	Naigawan-Rebai	543	2,353	1,181	172	543	2,352	1,180	1,172	-1	-04	
25	Piploda	2,365	9,634	4,857	4,777	2,380	9,627	4,869	4,758	-7	-07	Babu Raagnath, P.A., Piploda.
26	Panth-Piploda	1,112	4,539	2,312	2,227	1,112	4,545	2,309	2,236	+6	+13	Sayyad Abdul Rahman.
27	Jobat	3,312	20,130	10,265	9,865	3,312	20,152	10,266	9,886	+22	+01	Mr. J. D. Govila, Jobat.
28	Kathiwara	1,221	6,095	3,148	2,947	1,221	6,096	3,148	2,948	+1	+02	
29	Mathwar	472	2,897	1,479	1,418	469	2,897	1,481	1,416	..	..	Pandit Vishnu Pant Naik.
30	Ratanmal	452	2,184	1,119	1,065	452	2,183	1,118	1,065	-1	-05	
31	Jammia	314	1,543	814	729	304	1,543	814	729	..	..
32	Nimkhera	1,123	5,477	2,848	2,629	1,124	5,470	2,851	2,628	+2	+03	Mr. S. Ali Bahadur.
33	Rajgarh	39	271	145	126	61	271	145	126	..	..
34	Manpur	1,645	6,852	3,582	3,270	1,650	6,852	3,582	3,270	..	..
	TOTAL	53,043	246,953	123,355	117,598	52,516	246,845	123,392	117,652	..	..
<i>Details for Cantonments and Civil Areas.</i>												
1	Mhow Cantonment including Military Area.	6,919	31,097	17,430	13,667	7,547	31,177	17,496	13,681	+80	+25	Executive Officer.
	(Military Area) . . . . .	..	(4,367)	(3,132)	(1,235)	..	(4,371)	(3,148)	(1,223)	(+4)	(+12)	
2	Nowgong Cantonment including Military Area.	1,229	5,790	3,167	2,623	1,411	6,459	3,596	2,863	+609	+115	Executive Officer.
	(Military Area) . . . . .	..	(557)	(470)	(87)	..	(557)	(470)	(87)	..	..
3	Nowgong Civil Lines	164	665	430	235	164	665	430	235	..	..	Head clerk, Agency office.
4	Indore Residency	4,268	15,184	8,865	6,319	4,261	15,197	8,874	6,323	+13	+08	President, Indore Residency Bazar Committee.
5	Satna Agency Headquarters.	57	210	143	67	57	210	143	67	..	..	Head clerk, Agency office.
6	Bhopal Agency Headquarters.	46	118	74	44	46	118	74	44	..	..	Head clerk, Agency office.
7	Nimach Cantonment including Military Area.	2,280	9,541	5,067	4,474	2,282	9,542	5,063	4,479	+1	+01	Executive officer, Nimach.
	(Military Area) . . . . .	..	(823)	(678)	(145)	..	(823)	(678)	(145)	..	..

APPENDIX VI.

*List of establishment of the Superintendent's Office.**Enumeration period : 1st April 1930 to 28th February 1931.*

Head clerk	Grade pay plus 50 per mensem.
Second clerk	{ Grade pay plus 30 per mensem till 31st May 1930 ; Grade pay plus 25 per mensem from 1st June 1930.
Third clerk	{ Grade pay plus 25 per mensem till 31st May 1930 ; 60 per mensem from 1st June 1930.
Fourth clerk	60 per mensem.

Temporary clerks engaged for short periods.

- 1 clerk on 50 per mensem from 29th April to 31st May 1930.
 1 clerk on 30 per mensem from 1st November 1930 to 28th February 1931.
 1 clerk on 60 per mensem from 25th February to 24th March 1931.
 1 clerk on 30 per mensem from 25th February to 24th March 1931.

NOTE.—Of the 3 permanent clerks of the Central India Agency cadre originally deputed, the second clerk was reverted and a new man appointed for accounts work from the 1st June 1930.

Abstraction and Compilation period : 1st March 1931 to 31st March 1932.

Head clerk	Grade pay plus 100 per mensem.
Second clerk	{ Grade pay plus 25 per mensem till 15th March 1931 ; 75 per mensem from 16th March 1931.
Third clerk	{ 60 per mensem till 15th March 1931 ; 70 per mensem from 16th March 1931.
Fourth clerk	60 per mensem from 25th March 1931.
Fifth clerk	45 per mensem from 25th March 1931.
Sixth clerk	40 per mensem from 25th March 1931.

NOTE.—With effect from the 16th March 1931, the Second clerk was deputed to the Abstraction Office as Senior Inspector.

Compilation and printing of Report and Tables : 1st April to 30th September 1932.

Head clerk	Grade pay plus 100 per mensem.
Second clerk	70 per mensem.
Third clerk	60 per mensem.
Fourth clerk	55 per mensem.
Fifth clerk	35 per mensem.

NOTE.—After the 30th September 1932 when all the Imperial and Provincial Tables had been finally passed for printing and the complete report had gone to the press, two clerks (on 60 and 55) were reduced.

The menial establishment sanctioned was as follows :—

Jamadar	20 per mensem.
Daftari	20 per mensem.
5 Peons at 16 each	80 per mensem.
Farrash	14 per mensem.
Waterman	12.8 per mensem.
Chaukidar	12 per mensem from 1st May, 1931 when the office was transferred to a separate building.
Allowance to Sweeper	6 per mensem.

NOTE.—Two of the peons were reduced from the 1st April 1932 and the waterman from 1st October 1932.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the details of the areas treated as non-synchronous.

State and Tahsils in which non-synchronous tract lies.	Detail of the non-synchronous tract.	Estimated area of the tract in square miles.	REMARKS.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY . . . . .	.....	7,535-31	
REWA STATE . . . . .	.....	3,927-00	
1. Gopadbanas	Entire Tahsil	1,594-00	
2. Deosar	" "	1,717-55	
3. Singrauli	" "	615-45	
BARWANI STATE . . . . .	.....	1,035-67	
1. Anjar Pargana	Excepting Barwani and Anjar towns and Mandwada and Talwada Deb villages.	177-39	
2. Rajpur	Upla, Sedri, Khadkiamahu, Danod, Raipura, Morani, Damdani, Haldar, Uchi, Temla Buzurg, Lachhi, Bilwani, Chotria, Rahetia and Narwala villages.	51-40	
3. Pati	Entire Tahsil	338-07	
4. Silawad	" "	221-17	
5. Pansemal	Excepting Khatia and Pansemal	247-64	
JHABUA STATE . . . . .	.....	1,181-00	
1. Jhabua Tahsil	Excepting the 5 villages, viz., Hooda, Kushal-pura, Rajla, Bhagore and Ratitalai; all the remaining villages of Jhabua Tahsil.	263-00	
2. Ranapura	Excepting the 5 villages, viz., Ranapura, Ambakua, Matasula, Chhayane semal-khedhi and Bhutkhedi; all the remaining villages of Ranapura Tahsil.	159-00	
3. Thandla	Excepting the 7 villages, viz., Thandla, Pervalia, Devigarh, Madrani, Khajuri, Amargarh and Hanumargarh; all the remaining villages of Thandla Tahsil.	171-00	
4. Rambhapur	Excepting the 8 villages, viz., Rambhapur, Khachartodi, Goduli, Meghnagar, Station Block, Nahargarh Station, Nawagam-todi, Jharkitodi; all the remaining vil-lages of the Rambhapur Tahsil.	70-00	
5. Umraos and minor Jagirs area.	Excepting the 14 villages, viz., Khawasa, Bherongarh Station, Kharwad, Sarangi, Bodayta, Badwat, Jamli, Raipuria, Jhakanwada, Umarkote, Kalayanpura, Bori, Pora, Udaigarh Station; all the remaining villages of charge 6.	..	
RATLAM STATE . . . . .	.....	310-34	
1. Bajna	Bajna Tahsil Khalsa excluding Bajna village. Jagir Berda excluding Berda village.	143-00 32-11	
2. Dhamnood	Jagir Sarwan excluding Sarwan village. Jagir Shivagarh excluding Shivagarh village. Sakraoda of Namli Jagir excluding Sakraoda village.	43-11 51-05 19-02	
3. Dharar	Jagir Basindra excluding Basindra village	22-05	
DHAR STATE . . . . .	.....	22-73	
1. Nalehha	1. Bori 2. Thawali 3. Pipalkhut	2-62 1-33 1-00	
2. Dotria	1. Bijlipada 2. Khokri 3. Khakrod 4. Zhikli 5. Garwada 6. Genara	0-13 1-21 0-17 1-14 0-67 1-00	
3. Bharudpura	1. Ambapura 2. Bandhaw 3. Bhesakho 4. Lalgargh 5. Ratitalai	2-57 1-56 0-50 0-32 1-80	

APPENDIX VII—concl'd.

Statement showing the details of the areas treated as non-synchronous—concl'd.

State and Tahsils in which non-synchronous tract lies.	Detail of the non-synchronous tract.	Estimated area of the tract in square miles.	REMARKS.
<i>DHAR STATE—concl'd.</i>			
4. Kothida	1. Malipura	2-08	
	2. Tatapani	1-15	
	3. Panchghati	1-73	
	4. Abughati	0-34	
	5. Bhesakho	0-36	
	6. Zirniya	0-42	
	7. Temriya	0-63	
ALI-RAJPUR STATE . . . . .	.....	832-50	
1. Rath Tahsil	Excepting Ali-Rajpur Town and Ambua village.	234-75	
2. Bhabra	Excepting Bhabra Town	195-50	
3. Chandpur	Entire Tahsil	165-00	
4. Chhakatala	" "	134-00	
5. Nanpur . . . . .	.....	103-25	
INDORE STATE . . . . .	.....	226-07	
1. Nisarpur Mahal	This tract lies in the Vindhya mountains on the Northern banks of Narbada valley.	151-63	
2. Segaon Mahal	All these villages lie in the forests or bordering the forests of Satpura Ranges to the South of Narbada	} 21-79	
3. Khargone Mahal			47-92
4. Bhikangaon Forest			4-73

APPENDIX VIII.

Abstract of the tour of the Census Superintendent during the Enumeration of 1931.

Dates.	States, etc., visited.
23rd July to 1st August 1930	Dhar, Barwani, Manpur.
12th August to 15th August 1930	Ratlam, Jaora.
28th August to 3rd September 1930	Jhabua, Ali-Rajpur.
18th September to 30th September 1930	Dewas Senior, Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Narsingharh, Bhopal, Dewas Junior.
4th November to 4th December 1930	Maihar, Rewa, Nagod, Jaso, Panna, Ajaigarh, Chhatarpur, Bijawar, Charkhari, Nowgong Cantonment, Oreha, Datia, Narsingharh.
5th January to 14th January 1931	Delhi (for conference), Ratlam, Nimach Cantonment, Rampura Bhanpura district of Indore, Sitamau, Jaora, Piploda and Sailana.
21st January to 3rd February 1931	Bhopal, Narsingharh, Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Datia, Nowgong Cantonment, Sarila, Chhatarpur, Bijawar, Panna, Rewa.
11th February to 20th February 1931	Barwani, Nimar district of Indore, Sailana.
March 1931	Dhar, Barwani, and Rewa (in connection with anthropometric work).

CHAPTER II.

The Compilation of the Results.

A.—CENTRAL OFFICE.

32. Introductory.—The method of tabulation generally followed the lines of the previous Census and complete instructions were embodied in the second part of the Imperial Census Code which was closely followed. It is not therefore necessary to give a detailed description of the different stages of the abstraction work. Briefly stated three stages under the slip system of tabulation may be distinguished. Slip-copying is the process of posting the entries in the schedules on slips. This work is done by Copyists. Next is sorting or the process of arranging the slips under the heads required for the various tables, counting the slips as thus arranged and entering the number on the Sorter's ticket. This work is done by Sorters. This was followed by compilation or the process of combining the figures in the Sorter's tickets so as to obtain the totals for the State. This work is done by compilers. The Compilation Registers are scrutinised and revised and the final tables prepared.

33. Central Office.—These operations were carried out as before in a central office at Indore. I share the experience of my predecessor that having regard to the conditions of this Agency, one central office at Indore is most conducive to a successful and efficient conduct of the post-enumeration operations. But one real difficulty in having a central office at Indore is the want of accommodation. I had an anxious time in securing a suitable building large enough to accommodate the Abstraction office. The European barracks in the Residency area which were luckily available in 1921 are no longer available as they have been turned into a hostel for the Medical School. This building is eminently suitable for an Abstraction office and is the only place in the administered area which can provide any accommodation for Census work. After a good deal of search in the Indore City I was able to obtain a boarding house which was a *katcha* structure but large enough to accommodate all but the Indore Section. Immediately after the Slip-copying and Sorting were over, I removed the different State sections to my own office. As regards the latter, I had again difficulty in getting accommodation for it. Fortunately a residential Government bungalow in the Residency which is usually a spare one was set apart for my office and this enabled me to complete the whole work from August 1931 till the close of the office in November 1932. What the state of affairs in 1941 would be I cannot say. If the European barracks are available then (assuming the Medical School does not exist), my successor need not worry about the accommodation. Otherwise it would not be advisable to take any risks. Mhow has plenty of barracks but clerical labour is impossible there. Indore is the only place where the supply can be had in plenty.

Before I make few suggestions as to the future arrangements I may touch upon the question of the decentralisation of the abstraction work as well as of the State work. I am decidedly of the opinion that the Slip-copying work should not be done in each State. The reasons given in paragraph 46 of the last Administrative Report are very sound and the whole work should be done at a central office. The next question is whether the whole of this work should be done in each State or at a certain fixed centre as is the case now. The former course would be an innovation. It was tried in Rajputana and is reported to be a success. But the conditions in this Agency which markedly differ from those of the Rajputana Agency militate against a general application of this method to all the States. The number of independent Jagirs and minor units are far too many. The majority of the States are also small and are not easily accessible to touring officers. The Agency consists of two big detached blocks and no one administered area is centrally placed facilitating easy control over the diverse units. Though in theory every State is entitled to do its own work, in practice the results would be disastrous. I am fortified in this conclusion by my experience of the work done by the State staff in the central office at Indore. At the same time we have to recog-

nise the *amour propre* of some of the larger States. Thus the Bhopal State wanted to do the whole work themselves but they were induced to accept the previous arrangement.

In my opinion, the best plan would be somewhat as follows. For western Central India, we should have one Central office at Indore. Indore State will as usual have a central office of their own at Indore run by their staff and they will have the benefit of the co-operation and help of the Provincial Superintendent and his staff. If Bhopal State elect to do their work in Bhopal itself they should be allowed to do so. The work for the remaining States should be done at Indore. With the exclusion of Indore and Bhopal, the staff for the rest is reduced to a manageable proportion and it would not be difficult to obtain a small house outside the Residency area for few months. According to the 1931 figures, the population of the remaining States is not more than one and a half million. For the eastern parts, Nowgong is a very suitable place. There are large barracks in that Cantonment affording plenty of accommodation. The Bundelkhand States usually send a full quota of Slip-writers to Indore and they can send even a larger number to Nowgong. The Baghelkhand States are not very far from Nowgong and additional clerical labour for all these sections can easily be obtained from the neighbouring British districts of the United Provinces. It will not be difficult to get a Deputy Superintendent who can look after the Nowgong central office, assisted by a small staff. It is best for my successor to work out these details well in advance in consultation with the States. I only warn him against a wholesale decentralization of work.

B.—SLIP-COPYING.

34. Organisation of the Central Office.—As stated previously the central office was opened in a rented building at Indore on the 6th March 1931. My head-clerk, Pandit Jhamman Lal Sharma, was placed in charge of it with the designation of Deputy Superintendent.

A training class was opened under a selected Supervisor and the selected candidates for employment received training under him in Slip-writing. After a couple of days they were drafted to different sections where their services were needed.

Each of the larger States and a group of minor States was formed into a separate section. The sections in each political Agency were placed under an Inspector who was paid out of the Imperial funds. The Indore and Bhopal sections were under the care of their respective Assistant Census Officers while for Rewa, a local man who had worked in the last Census was appointed as the Officer-in-charge. The States of Bhopal, Orchha, Datia, Dewas (Senior and Junior), Jaora, Ratlam, Panna, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Rajgarh and Barwani had deputed the full staff of Slip-writers. Other States had deputed one or two officials each who supervised the work of their respective States. Where necessary locally trained men supplemented the State staff. Several States had deputed officials with Census experience and this was of considerable help. Mr. V. P. Pabalkar of Dhar, Sayyad Mushtaq Hussain of Jaora, Mr. Shivbakhshrai of Sitamau, Mr. Raj Bahadur of Panna, Munshi Rasul Bakhsh of Nagod and Mir Bahadur Ali of Datia, with their knowledge of Census work, either past or present, were very helpful in the Abstraction office. The staff maintained by the Imperial Government till the completion of the entire abstraction work is shown in appendix V.

Of the four Government Inspectors only one Mr. M. D. Kale was a permanent incumbent. He was deputed from my Office and placed in charge of the Bundelkhand States as the Senior Government Inspector. The Southern States were under the charge of Mr. Athalye, who had considerable experience of the Census in Central India and in Rajputana. The Bhopal and Baghelkhand Agencies (excluding Bhopal and Rewa) were placed under Mr. Nathu Singh of Ratlam, who with his previous experience was an useful acquisition. The Malwa States were in charge of a local recruit. The whole office was under the charge of Pandit Jhamman Lal Sharma in the organisation and control of which he showed ability and a good grasp of the details.

The proper arrangements of the records demands considerable care at the outset. The records of Indore, Bhopal and Rewa States were kept in the charge of their own record keepers. Those of the other States were in charge of the Government Record Keeper. As soon as the record of a State was received it was checked by the Record Keeper and entered in a register and kept in proper custody. There were no mishaps in the transit of the records to Indore. Only two cases were reported but of no serious consequences. The Sarila State sent some consignment of cretonnes which were meant for some store in Delhi. The records came wandering all right later on. During the Slip-copying the Bhopal Section reported some books were missing. It was subsequently found that the books were misplaced and the Record Keeper had not checked them properly on arrival.

35. Supply of Slips.—An indent based on the population figures of 1921 with 20 per cent. increase (30 per cent. in the case of Christian and minor religions) was sent. An additional number of white Slips was obtained for emergency. The Slips obtained were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindu	3,198,991	3,053,152	6,252,143
Muslim	207,992	189,831	397,823
Tribal	239,455	239,907	479,362
Christian	7,404	4,375	11,779
Jain	27,867	25,449	53,316
Minor Religions	1,746	1,405	3,151
White Slips without symbols . . . . .	..	..	225,500

The Slips were printed by the Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow, at Rs. 10 per hundred thousand including charges for cutting and making up into bundles of 250 Slips. The order for printing them was placed early in October 1930 and the whole consignment of Slips was received by the beginning of January 1931. The supply was found to be sufficient. The Slips for Muslims and Christians seemed to fall short but unused Slips recovered from the various sections removed the want. A small number of white Slips dyed in appropriate colour had to be used at times. Rubber stamps for sex and civil condition symbols for white Slips were locally prepared.

36. Pay and out-turn of Copyists.—Copyists were paid at the rate of As. 3 per 100 Slips written in Vernacular and As. 4 per 100 for English Slips. The Slips were mostly written in Hindi. In Jaora they were written in Hindi and Urdu and in Bhopal exclusively in Urdu. Urdu script appears to be inconvenient for Slip-writing. Without being emphatic about its unsuitability the Bhopal work showed there were greater chances of errors creeping in and some real danger of the Sorters misreading the entries.

A gang was formed of 10 Slip-writers and two Checkers under a Supervisor. Checkers were paid 25—30 rupees per month.

The average output by a Copyist was between 400 and 450 Slips a day and there were many who did more than 500. The Slip-writers deputed by the Bundelkhand States except Orchha and Ratlam and Barwani were specially quick writers. The highest number of Slip-copyists was 578, and that of Checkers 203. The highest out-turn of Slips in a day was 210,625.

37. The rules regarding Slip-Copying.—The rules in Chapter II of the Code—Part II were carefully followed and no difficulty was experienced. No latitude was allowed regarding the abbreviations and though one or two sections pressed for it, the practice was disallowed to minimise a fruitful source of error. A small number of authorised abbreviations was permitted and care was exercised to see that proper use was made of this facility.

C.—SORTING.

38. Sorting Units.—The sorting of the bigger States was carried out in separate sections in direct charge of the officials deputed by the Darbars. *Tahsils*, *Parganas*, Cities and certain important towns were the units for sorting. The

minor units and administered areas (except Railway areas which were included in the States concerned) were placed in the charge of joint Supervisors in the following groups :—

Unit.	Group in charge of joint Supervisor.	Arrangement of Slips.
Minor States of Southern States, Malwa and Bhopal Agencies.	1. (a) Jobat, Kathiawara, Ratanmal, Mathwar, Jamn'a, Rajgarh and Nimkhera; (b) Piploda and Panth-Piploda; and (c) Kurwai, Muhammadgarh and Pathari.	The Slips for Jobat, Piploda and Kurwai were kept separate, others being amalgamated under each Political Agency.
Bundelkhand Minor States, Baoni and Khaniadhana.	2. Baoni, Khaniadhana, Alipura, Banka-Pahari, Beri, Bihat, Bijna, Dhurwai, Garrauli, Gaurihar, Jigni, Lugasi, Naigawan-Rebai, Sarila and Tori-Fatehpur.	The Slips of the first three were kept separate, others being amalgamated.
Baghelkhand Minor States including Baraundha.	3. Baraundha, Ko. hi, Sohawal, Jaso, Bhaisaundha, Kamta-Rajaula, Pahra, Paldeo and Taraon.	The Slips for the first three were kept separate, the rest being amalgamated.
Administered Areas . . .	4. Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong, British Pargana of Manpur, Indore Residency and the Agency Head-quarters at Nowgong, Sutna and Bhopal.	The Slips for each unit were kept separate and figures were supplied to the States concerned for inclusion in their tables.

39. Sorting arrangement and Inspection.—One box was given to each sorter and kept in his charge till all the tables had been sorted for. The sorting was done with the help of a set of 30 pigeon-holes which was supplied to each sorter. In some tables especially those relating to birth-place and caste, the sorters used two sets of pigeon-holes. The pigeon-holes were labelled with the headings under which sorting was required for each table and the slips were put in the appropriate holes. As soon as all the slips in a *basta* had thus been pigeon-holed those in each hole were counted, tied up in bundles of 100 each and the result entered in the sorter's ticket. As soon as the ticket for a *basta* had been completed the fact was reported to the Supervisor who tested the sorting by counting some slips of each category and by examining some bundles to see that slips of a wrong category had not been included. While the checking of one *basta* was in progress the sorter proceeded with the sorting of the other *basta* in his charge. The Supervisor, the Inspector, the Deputy Superintendent exercised constant supervision and the Superintendent in his daily rounds spent some time in checking the work in the various sections.

The total number of boxes was 332 and there were an equal number of sorters. The number of *Tahsils*, etc., was 241. The sorting was started early in May 1931 in the units which had finished copying earlier. It was in full swing in June and was completed by the end of July.

40. Making up of boxes for sorting.—The formation of the sorting boxes differed from the previous Census as regards the number of slips they contained as well as the principle underlying their distribution. On this occasion about 20,000 slips were placed in each box instead of 15,000 in 1921. In 1921, the slips of all the religions returned in the circles forming the box were kept in the same box. Thus, every sorter had the slips of several religions to sort. As sorting has to be done separately for each religion and sex, this arrangement appeared to be unsuitable as every sorter had to sort several times (once for each kind of slips in his charge) and to write up several sorters tickets. This was calculated to delay sorting and involved the use of a large number of sorters tickets and also delay and difficulty in compilation owing to the large number of entries to be copied from the sorters tickets and totalled up by the compilers. Most of the States do not prepare their tables (except those prepared from the A Registers)

by *Tahsils* or *Parganas*, nor are these figures required for the preparation of the Agency tables. There was therefore no need to keep the slips for every religion separate for each *Tahsil*. It was therefore decided to form the sorters' boxes so as to keep the slips separate for *Tahsils*, etc., only for those religions which were sufficiently numerous in a locality. As the Hindus are most numerous everywhere, the slips for this religion were kept separate for each *Tahsil*. Muslims are next in importance in point of their numbers and their slips were also kept separate for *Tahsils* generally except in a few small States where their numbers being very small the slips were thrown together for the State as a whole. Jain and Tribal slips, except in the few States where they are found in large numbers, were generally not kept separate by *Tahsils* or *Parganas*. The slips for the remaining minor religions were as a rule thrown together for the whole State. On these general principles the sorters' boxes were fixed up for all the States. This procedure accelerated sorting, facilitated compilation and economised the use of forms, as a large number of boxes contained the slips of one religion only. In each *Tahsil*, if the slips of a religion were about 20,000, they were formed into a separate sorter's box and the slips for the sexes were kept separately in the box tied up in a piece of cloth termed *basta*. In big *Tahsils*, such as in Rewa, the slips for the main religion were divided by circles. Thus, if a *Tahsil* contained 50 circles with 100,000 Hindu slips, they would be distributed in 5 boxes each containing as many circles as would make up about 20,000 slips. Where the slips of a principal religion (Hindu and Muslim and sometimes Jain and Tribal) in a *Tahsil* were not sufficient to make up a box, those for two or more *Tahsils* were placed in the box in separate *bastas* for each *Tahsil* or the slips for the minor religions for the whole State were added (in separate *bastas* for each minor religion) to complete the box. Where the slips of a religion in a *Tahsil* could not be divided into an exact number of boxes, the surplus slips were placed in another box, together with the surplus from another *Tahsil* or those for the minor religions for the whole State which as usual were in separate *bastas*. Thus, a large number of sorters had the slips of one religion and *Tahsil* only.

41. **The order in which tables are taken for sorting.**—Each Sorter first counted the slips given to him and as soon as the number agreed with the A Registers he was made responsible for it and permitted to begin work. It is very satisfactory to note that not a single case of malpractice was brought to my notice either in Slip-Copying or in Sorting. General instructions embodying the procedure for sorting and the order in which the tables were to be sorted were printed in English and in Vernacular and issued to the Sorters. The order in which the tables were sorted was as follows:—

VII, XIII, VI, XX, XVII, XIV, VIII, XI and X.

This was found satisfactory and I have no suggestion to offer regarding this arrangement. Table IX was sorted separately from the infirmity slips and table XIX was sorted along with table VII when the slips were still in separate age-periods. The Sorters and Supervisors had been warned against classifying doubtful entries which was done by the Inspectors and Officers-in-charge in consultation with the Deputy Superintendent who brought them to my notice and obtained my orders in important cases. In some cases relating to caste entries and those of Christian sects, enquiries had to be made from the local officers.

42. **Standard task and out-turn.**—The following rates of sorting per day were fixed as the standard required for sorting each table:—

VII	4,000 Slips.
XIII	{ 5,000 for males. 12,000 for females.
VI and XV	{ 12,000 for towns. 16,000 for villages.
XVII	{ 4,000 for Hindus. 10,000 for other religions.
XIV	{ 6,000 for males. 10,000 for females.
VIII	4,000.
X	{ 4,000 for males. 6,000 for females.

For a few days in the beginning when the Sorters had not yet got used to the work, the progress was slow, but soon after it became a mechanical work like dispensing playing cards. Except in the case of birth-place, caste and occupation tables, the standards fixed were fairly approached. The statement below gives the daily average number of slips per head sorted for each table :—

Week ending.	VII	XIII	VI	XV	XVII	XIV	VIII	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30th May 1931	2,913	6,576	6,744	10,933	2,400	..	..	..
6th June 1931	2,678	6,037	6,071	8,153	3,316	7,639	..	..
13th June 1931	2,595	9,178	8,925	11,424	3,149	4,998	3,710	..
20th June 1931	4,156	11,457	6,517	9,233	3,870	9,183	3,885	3,466
27th June 1931	4,304	9,085	12,178	11,178	3,257	8,449	3,799	2,949
4th July 1931	4,526	10,392	9,193	16,533	3,105	8,056	3,025	2,905
11th July 1931	3,646	9,166	5,558	14,297	3,538	7,374	2,916	2,928
18th July 1931	2,175	15,222	3,167	13,843	3,405	7,937	4,189	1,733

D.—COMPILATION AND TABULATION.

43. Except in the case of few States like Indore, Bhopal, Rewa and Dhar, where statistics were compiled for presentation in the final tables by administrative divisions the unit for compilation was generally the State. The units for the presentation of the statistics for the Agency were the States with a population of 16,000 and over. The detailed arrangement of these units has been explained in Chapter I of the Report. The compilation of all the tables except VII and XIII was done exactly as in 1921 and as most of the officials deputed by the States had previous experience no difficulty was experienced. The compilation of tables VII and XIII was more difficult this time as it involved smoothing of the age-figures, the detailed process of which is given in the Imperial Code, Part II, and is also explained in Chapter IV of the Report. Originally it was proposed to smooth the figures on each sorter's ticket on which the required formula was printed and then post them in compilation sheets for arriving at the State totals. This would have meant a great delay in obtaining the State totals and as all the States were not going to publish the results by small administrative divisions, the procedure actually adopted was first to obtain the State totals of the crude figures and then to turn them into smoothed figures by the given formula which for the convenience of the compilers was printed at the top of each compilation sheet along with the crude age-groups. To facilitate the application of the formula which involved halving the figures in each age-group, the crude figures in the age-groups concerned were, before smoothing, adjusted and made an even number by transferring the extra 1 from an odd number to the next lower odd number. This greatly accelerated the work. Only in few large States which wanted to publish the statistics by administrative divisions, the figures were smoothed by *Tahsils*, etc.

I am not at all satisfied with the way the compilation work was managed. In certain tables the work had to be done twice over and numerous errors continued to be detected for several months after the compilation work had closed down. The practice so far followed in this Agency has been to start the compilation work in different State Sections under their respective Inspectors after sorting is completed. This is because the Supervisors and other officials are available for compilation work only after sorting is finished. I think this system needs some revision. In Indore, Bhopal and Rewa, the compilation work should start as soon as one of the tables has been sorted. For the rest there should be an Inspector-in-charge of the State compilation sections. As soon as each sorter's ticket is passed as correct a copy of it should be transferred to the compilation section and after arithmetical check posted in the compilation registers. This will accelerate the State compilation and also ensure the accuracy of the State work. The Agency compilation should be organised at the same time under a Head compiler of sufficient pay and status. It may be useful to have some small sub-sections in the Agency compilation section such as Final Tables, and preparation of press copies, proof-checking, Occupation and Caste Tables and so on. The feasibility of this proposal should be considered at the next Census along with the arrangement for

the location of the central office. I am convinced the present arrangement is neither conducive towards efficient nor quick progress of work. As the Agency tables are no longer a mere bald summary, compilation now demands much more attention than it did previously.

44. Preservation of Compilation Registers, etc.—The States which proposed to have their Reports compiled by their own officers were allowed to take away their Compilation Registers as soon as their respective sections were closed. Those for the remaining States were returned to them after draft of the Agency Report had been completed. The Registers for the minor States and administered areas have been arranged and preserved in the records of the Census Office along with the Compilation Registers for the Agency. The copies of Imperial Tables submitted by the State sections for Agency compilation have also been preserved.

E.—REPORT.

45. Report.—This is the first time the Central India Agency Report is published with an extensive use of maps and diagrams. The tables volume too has been considerably enlarged, giving complete statistics by all the principal States. In publishing the two parts separately I have reverted to the practice which was followed in 1901 and which unfortunately was abandoned in the next two decades.

My predecessor was of the decided opinion that an Agency Report is utterly inutile. I have been unable to agree with him. An Agency Report of some sort is absolutely essential. It is impossible for any one to wade through some 35 separate Reports to extract any required information. By abandoning the Agency Report it becomes imperative on the Provincial Superintendent to bring out these State Reports—a task which apart from the unnecessary and onerous responsibility devolving on him, cannot be adequately justified from the point of the Imperial Government. The Government of India's share in the Census expenditure of this Agency mainly consists of supervision charges throughout the operations and the cost of printing the Report which forms part of the India series. A small economy in the matter of the publication of the Report is more than outweighed by the inconveniences arising out of the practical non-accessibility of the statistics for an important area like Central India. Moreover nothing is gained by scattering the information in different volumes for even for local purposes comparative figures are in constant demand. The States are quite welcome to publish reports of the requisite standard. But that does not take away the necessity for an Agency Report. I therefore put in a strong plea for the continuance of the system followed in this Census. The tables volume should contain statistics for all the principal States and if necessary further improved upon. As regards the character of the Report, it is for my successor to decide in the light of the circumstances prevailing in 1941.

46. Maps and Diagrams.—It may be useful to add few words about the maps and the diagrams. For their reproduction only two methods, *viz.*, line blocks and photo-lithography are usually available and for both the processes it is necessary to prepare the original as a fair copy. The work of making fair originals was entrusted to the draftsmen in the Central India Agency, Public Works Department office. Under my guidance excellent work was turned out by the men. The diagrams are capable of further improvement and sometimes owing to pressure of departmental work, some were executed hastily. Whatever agency is decided upon it is necessary to entrust the work to a trained draftsman. All the diagrams printed on section paper were first drawn on zinc-mounted blue section paper divided into 1/10th of an inch. They were supplied by the Director of Map Publication, Calcutta, who kindly undertook the preparation of all the maps and the diagrams. The two special maps—Linguistic and Social—prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India were prepared by the same draftsmen according to the instructions issued by the Photo-Litho office. I also got prepared Skeleton maps of the Agency, on blue section paper showing the boundaries of all the States on a scale of 1 inch equal to 64 miles. Owing to the peculiar nature of the Central Indian States, I think a larger scale map is better suited for clearer reproduction of small inter-textual maps. These should be obtained in good time in consultation with the map department. It would be best for my successor to visit Calcutta

once and settle the details both with the Press and the Map department, assuming that the work would be entrusted there. Much correspondence and trouble can be saved by even one personal discussion. Indore is badly placed with regard to printing and I think the Calcutta Government Press adequately meets the needs of the Agency.

47. Printing and State Reports.—The Report and the tables volumes as well as this Report were printed at the Government of India Printing Press

By State Officer. A.	By Census Superin- tendent. B.
1. Indore.	1. Bhopal.
2. Rewa.	2. Samthar.
3. Orchha.	3. Ratlam.
4. Datia.	4. Panna.
5. Dhar.	5. Charkhari.
6. Dewas (Senior).	6. Bijawar.
7. Dewas (Junior).	7. Baoni.
8. Ajaigarh.	8. Baraundha.
9. Chhatarpur.	9. Narsinghgarh.
10. Sitamau.	10. Maihar.
11. Sailana.	11. Jhabua.
12. Rajgarh.	12. Ali-Rajpur.
13. Nagod.	13. Jobat.
14. Barwani.	14. Kothi.
15. Khilehipur.	15. Piploda.
16. Jaora.	16. Kurwai.
	17. Sohawal.
	18. Alipura.
	19. Khaniadhana.

at Calcutta. The execution of the maps and the diagrams was carried out by the Director, Map Publication, Calcutta. In addition to the Imperial Report, 35 States and Estates have published separate reports as noted in the margin. 16 of these were drafted by the State Officers and 19 were compiled in the office of the Census Superintendent. Except in the case of Bhopal for which a report was drafted by the Census Superintendent at the request of the State, no other State Report was written in his office. Only the Imperial tables and Village lists were printed and published for the 18 States shown in the list B. In addition to those reports, alphabetical lists of villages giving statistics relating to houses, religion and sex were compiled and printed for the following

groups of minor States and the British Pargana of Manpur which do not publish any Census Reports :—

- (1) Southern States Agency Minor States—
(Kathiwara, Ratanmal, Mathwar, Jannia, Rajgarh and Nimkhera).
- (2) Bhopal Agency Minor States—
(Muhammadgarh and Pathari).
- (3) Bundelkhand Agency Minor States—
(Alipura, Banka-Pahari, Beri, Bihat, Bijna, Dhurwai, Garrauli, Gaurihar, Jigni, Lugasi, Naingawan-Rebai, Sarila and Tori-Fatehpur).
- (4) Baghelkhand Agency Minor States—
(Jaso, Bhaisaundha, Kamta-Rajaula, Pabra, Paldeo and Taraon).

48. Number of Copies printed.—500 copies each of the Report and Tables volumes and 150 copies of the Administrative Report were printed for distribution in the Agency and outside, sale and stock. These numbers were fixed by the Census Commissioner for India, after taking into consideration the requirements and requisitions in and out of India.

49. Closing of Office.—The office was finally closed for Imperial purposes on the 15th of November 1932, and some small miscellaneous work incidental to the operations was handed over to the Central India Agency Office at Indore.

APPENDIX I.

Progress of Slip-Copying.

Office.	Popula- tion dealt with.	NUMBER OF COPYISTS.		DATE OF		Average daily out- turn per head.	REMARKS.
		Week ending.	Number on last day.	Commence- ment.	Completion.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India Central Office. Agency	6,632,790	6th March 1931.	13th May 1931.	446	During the latter period as work in the different Sections was finished, selected copyists that were released were substituted for the slow- writers in the remaining sec- tions which also worked extra hours during the last few days to complete the work.
		7th March .	91			173	
		14th ,, .	126			299	
		21st ,, .	208			372	
		28th ,, .	233			390	
		4th April .	272			419	
		11th ,, .	578			382	
		18th ,, .	400			430	
		25th ,, .	435			462	
		2nd May .	283			484	
		9th ,, .	54			498	
		13th ,, .	37			749	

APPENDIX II.

Progress of Sorting.

Period.	Number of units sorted for Table No. (Boxes).										
	VII	XVIII	VI	XX	XXIII	XIX	VIII	XV	XI	IX	XXV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Up to end of May 31 .	189	152	181	109	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
6th June . . .	266	202	165	141	91	39	..	..	..	..	..
13th ,, . . .	289	284	256	208	127	100	76	..	..	..	..
20th ,, . . .	292	291	287	281	211	134	146	..	26	..	..
27th ,, . . .	312	302	294	294	278	172	218	..	107	..	..
4th July . . .	326	321	311	307	298	251	270	..	156	..	..
11th ,, . . .	329	329	322	317	305	283	290	..	196	..	..
18th ,, . . .	332	332	329	329	319	301	309	..	251	..	..
31st ,, . . .	332	332	332	332	332	332	332	..	332	..	..

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the dates on which the different Tables and draft Chapters of the Report were sent to the Press and the Census Commissioner for India.

TABLES.			CHAPTERS.		
Table No.	Date on which sent to Press.	Date on which Agency summary sent to the Census Commissioner.	Chapter No.	Date on which sent to Press.	Date on which copy submitted to Census Commissioner.
Imperial Table I . . .	18th November 1931.	9th September 1931.	Chapter I . . .	15th June 1932 .	15th June 1932.
,, ,, II . . .	Ditto .	14th September 1931.	Chapter II . . .	23rd June 1932 .	24th June 1932.
,, ,, III . . .	Ditto .	5th September 1931.	Chapter III . . .	30th June 1932 .	8th July 1932.
,, ,, IV . . .	Ditto .	2nd September 1931.	Chapter IV . . .	8th July 1932 .	Ditto.
,, ,, V . . .	Ditto .	Ditto	Chapter V . . .	13th July 1932 .	15th July 1932.
,, ,, VI . . .	12th December 1931.	7th November 1931.	Chapter VI . . .	16th July 1932 .	16th July 1932.
,, ,, VII . . .	Ditto .	9th October 1931.	Chapter VII . . .	21st July 1932 .	21st July 1932.
,, ,, VIII . . .	Ditto .	22nd January 1932.	Chapter VIII . . .	30th August 1932	19th September 1932.
,, ,, IX . . .	18th November 1931.	17th September 1931.	Chapter IX . . .	Ditto .	Ditto.

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Statement showing the dates on which the different Tables and draft Chapters of the Report were sent to the Press and the Census Commissioner for India—contd.

TABLES.			CHAPTERS.		
Table No.	Date on which sent to Press.	Date on which Agency summary sent to the Census Commissioner.	Chapter No.	Date on which sent to Press.	Date on which copy submitted to Census Commissioner.
Imperial Table X . . .	13th February 1932.	10th February 1932.	Chapter X . . .	30th August 1932	19th September 1932.
„ „ XI-A . . .	Not printed . . .	27th February 1932.	Chapter XI . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
„ „ XIII . . .	12th December 1931.	26th October 1931.	Chapter XII . . .	6th September 1932.	Ditto.
„ „ XIII (Appendix). . .	14th March 1932 . . .	13th June 1932 (in proof).	Appendix I . . .	17th September 1932.	Ditto.
„ „ XIV . . .	30th January 1932	22nd January 1932	Appendix II . . .	Ditto . . .	5th September 1932.
„ „ XV, Pt. I . . .	12th December 1931.	23rd November 1931.	Appendix III . . .	Ditto . . .	19th September 1932.
„ „ XV, Pt. II . . .	13th February 1932.	13th February 1932.	Introduction . . .	20th September 1932.	Not sent.
„ „ XVI . . .	18th November 1931.	14th July 1931.			
„ „ XVII . . .	30th January 1932	22nd January 1932.			
„ „ XVIII . . .	18th February 1932.	1st February 1932.			
„ „ XIX . . .	18th November 1931.	2nd September 1931.			
„ „ XX . . .	Not printed . . .	12th December 1931.			
Provincial Table I . . .	13th February 1932.	30th April 1932 (in proof).			
„ „ II . . .	18th February 1932.	9th June 1932 (in proof).			

APPENDIX IV.

List of principal articles of furniture and stationery purchased.

Article.	FOR SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.			FOR ABSTRACTION OFFICE.		
	Number of articles.	Rate.	Price.	Number of articles.	Rate.	Price.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tables—						
Officers, Table 5' × 3½' . . .	1	40 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	..
Type-writing Table . . .	1	22 0 0	22 0 0	..	..	..
Office Tables . . .	5	14 0 0	70 0 0	..	..	..
Ditto	1	18 0 0	18 0 0			
Ditto	2	12 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	..
Ditto	2	8 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	..
Inspectors' Tables (teak) . . .	..	..	..	6	11 0 0	66 0 0
Supervisors' Tables (dealwood). . .	..	..	..	17	4 0 0	284 0 0
Supervisors' Tables (mixed wood). . .	..	..	..	1	4 8 0	4 8 0
Book-shelves (teak) . . .	2	13 8 0	27 0 0	..	..	..
	1	13 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	..
Table Rack	1	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	..
File Racks	6	7 12 0	46 8 0	..	..	..
Record Racks	2	21 8 0	43 0 0	4	13 0 0	52 0 0
	2	13 0 0	26 0 0	4	12 0 0	48 0 0

APPENDIX IV—concl'd.

List of principal articles of furniture and stationery purchased—concl'd.

Article.	FOR SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.			FOR ABSTRACTION OFFICE.		
	Number of articles.	Rate.	Price.	Number of articles.	Rate.	Price.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chairs—						
Cane	6	8 0 0	48 0 0	..	..	..
Iron	8	6 8 0	52 0 0	9	6 0 0	54 0 0
,, (wooden seat) . . . . .	..	..	..	72	1 2 0	81 0 0
Stools . . . . .	..	..	..	24	2 0 0	48 0 0
Pigeon-hole cases . . . . .	..	..	..	24	2 8 0	60 0 0
Boxes, Dealwood—				400	2 12 0	1,100 0 0
Big	2	4 0 0	8 0 0	33	4 0 0	132 0 0
Small (made from slip cases) . . . . .	..	..	..	40	..	12 12 0
Steel trunks	2	3 8 0	7 0 0	330	2 10 0	866 4 0
Confidential Paper Boxes . . . . .	..	..	..	25	2 6 0	59 6 0
Iron safe	2	..	27 4 0	..	..	..
Iron safe	1	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	..
Padlocks—						
Brass	4	..	6 0 0	3	0 10 0	1 14 0
Iron	6	0 4 0	1 8 0	486	..	61 13 0
Almirahs	1	45 0 0	45 0 0	1	45 0 0	45 0 0
Durries	1	..	65 3 0	..	..	..
Table Lamp	1	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Dietz Lanterns	1	1 10 0	1 10 0	8	1 9 0	12 8 0
Wall clocks	1	21 0 0	21 0 0	1	21 0 0	21 0 0
Time-pieces	1	8 4 0	8 4 0	2	5 8 0	11 0 0
Bicycles	2	110 0 0	220 0 0	1	100 0 0	100 0 0
Ruling Boards	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	4	1 0 0	4 0 0
Notice Boards, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	4	..	26 0 0
Bamboo mats . . . . .	..	..	..	81	2 0 0	187 4 0
Tatpattis (gunny cloth) . . . . .	..	..	..	10½ mds.	Rs. 12 to 13	132 7 0
Cloth for Bastas . . . . .	..	..	..	9 full pieces and 121 lb. cut pieces, 2 maunds 6 seers.	per maund.	155 11 0
Sutli . . . . .	..	..	..	32 packets and 5 bundles, 75 gross	per seer.	37 9 0
Thread . . . . .	..	..	..	75 gross	..	79 11 0
Pencils * . . . . .	..	..	..	19 doz.	3 0 0	225 0 0
Inkpots* . . . . .	..	..	..	15 doz.	per gross.	15 0 0
Penholders * . . . . .	..	..	..	4 doz.	..	5 0 0
Inkstands * . . . . .	..	..	..	9 gross	..	15 0 0
Pen nibs * . . . . .	..	..	..	6	6 0 0	9 0 0
Pencil sharpeners . . . . .	..	..	..	60	1 0 0	36 0 0
Straw boards * 22" × 27" . . . . .	..	..	..	500	per doz.	5 0 0
					..	185 0 0

NOTE.—1. Articles marked with an asterisk were principally obtained from the Government Stationery Department and were supplemented by local purchase only in case of the supply running short.

2. The size of strawboards being too large, they were locally cut to the size 13" × 16". They should be obtained in size as nearly corresponding to this size as possible. The price of strawboards includes Rs. 45 for Railway freight and cutting charges.

APPENDIX V.

List of establishment of the Abstraction and Compilation office.

Appointment.	Monthly Pay.	PERIOD FOR WHICH ENGAGED.		REMARKS.	
		From	To		
	Rs.				
(i) ACCOUNTS AND CORRESPONDENCE SECTION.					
1 Accountant	75	25th February 1931	30th March 1932	I/c accounts.	
1 clerk	45	Ditto	30th September 1931	} I/c Enumeration record forms, slips, etc.	
1 clerk	40	1st March 1931	31st July 1931		
1 clerk	30	9th April 1931	Ditto		
1 clerk	25	25th February 1931	30th March 1932	I/c furniture and menial establishment.	
(ii) WORK ESTABLISHMENT.					
(a) Training Class.					
1 Instructor	40	5th March 1931	9th April 1931		
1 Assistant Instructor	35	10th March 1931	13th April 1931		
(b) Inspectors.					
1 Senior Inspector	Grade pay plus Rs. 50.	16th March 1931	30th September 1932	I/c Bundelkhand States and subsequently Agency Compilation.	
1 Inspector	75	25th March 1931	8th October 1931	I/c Southern States.	
1 Inspector	75	1st April 1931	30th November 1931	I/c Bhopal and Baghelkhand States except Rewa and Bhopal.	
1 Inspector	75	14th April 1931	Ditto	I/c Malwa States and Cantonments Section.	
(c) Cantonments Section.					
1 Supervisor	45	8th May 1931	30th March 1932	Slip-copying was done on piece-work.	
4 Sorters	30 each	21st May 1931	31st July 1931		
(d) Clerks for compilation, tabulation, subsidiary tables, proof-reading, etc.					
3 clerks	45 each	} July 1931	August 1931.		
3 clerks	35 "				
3 clerks	45 each	} September 1931.	September 1931.		
1 clerk	40				
5 clerks	35 each				
3 clerks	45 each	} October 1931	December 1931.		
3 clerks	40 "				
20 clerks	35 "				
1 clerk	45				
4 clerks	40 each	} January 1932	February 1932.		
15 clerks	35 "				
1 clerk	45	} March 1932.			
4 clerks	40 each				
4 clerks	35 "				
2 clerks	45 each			April 1932	September 1932.

NOTE.—Menial establishment was engaged as required: the highest strength was 2 Daftries, 4 peons, 4 Farrashes, 4 watermen, 2 Chaukidars and one sweeper.

CHAPTER III.

Cost of the Census.

50. The system of account followed in this Census has differed from that in the previous Census. In the 1921 Census only the actual extra cost to Government on account of the Census was debited to the Census, the salaries, travelling allowances and leave salaries of the permanent Government servants deputed to Census duty having been borne by the departments from which they came. Statement I appended to this chapter shows the actual expenditure incurred by Government on the Census Operations in the Central India Agency under the prescribed heads and sub-heads of account. The bills for the preparation of maps and diagrams and the cost of printing the Census Report and Tables have not yet been received and only an estimated amount has been shown on these accounts. The following statement gives a summary of the total expenditure under the major heads :—

Head.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.		TOTAL.	1933-34.	GRAND TOTAL.
			Actuals up to 15th November 1932.	Probable expenditure after 15th November.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Superintendence . . .	32,493	30,841	18,399*	5,830†	24,229	6,690†	94,253
B. Enumeration . . .	5	250	..	..	..	..	255
C. Abstraction and Compilation.	5,455	14,574	1,756	425†	2,181	75†	22,285
E. Printing and other Stationery charges.	9,088	2,690	..	10,200	10,200	8,800	30,778
Total .	47,041	48,355	20,155	16,455	36,610	15,565	1,47,571
<i>Deduct :—</i>							
1. Recoveries from States on account of cost of forms, furniture, etc.	..	17,240	318	..	318	..	17,558
2. Recoveries from administered areas on account of cost of tabulation.	..	..	92	93	185	..	185
3. Receipts on account of sale proceeds of furniture, etc.	..	..	410	..	410	..	410
4. Receipts on account of sale of grass of office compound.	..	..	35	..	35	..	35
Total Recoveries and Receipts	..	17,240	855	93	948	..	18,188
NET COST TO GOVERNMENT .	47,041	31,115	19,300	16,362	35,662	15,565	1,29,383

* Includes salaries, etc., up to 15th November 1932, part of which was drawn subsequently.

† Leave salaries.

51. It will be seen from the statement above that the total cost to Government after setting off the recoveries and receipts comes to Rs. 1,29,383, which works out to Rs. 19.5 per 1,000 of the population enumerated as against Rs. 8.6 in 1921, Rs. 7 in 1911 and Rs. 9 in 1901. The high incidence of cost is mainly due to the change in the system of accounting and to the fact that the cost of printing the Census Report was not included in the figures of the 1921 Census.

	Rs.
Pay of Census Superintendent	41,480
Travelling allowance of Census Superintendent	3,841
Grant-in-aid Contribution	1,575
Leave Salary of Census Superintendent	12,520
Pay of clerks deputed to Census	7,040
Travelling allowance of clerks deputed to Census	1,088
Leave Salaries of clerks deputed to Census	1,126
Printing Charges of the Census Report	19,000
TOTAL	87,670

If, for purposes of comparison, we exclude these charges (*vide* details in the margin) from the total cost this time also the incidence is reduced to Rs. 6.3 per 1,000, which means that the present operations have been carried out at much less extra cost to Government than the preceding Census.

52. The Government of India defrayed all charges for the Superintendence staff and for the superior staff and menial establishment of the Abstraction and Compilation office. The British administered areas bore all charges connected with the enumeration, the forms being supplied free by Government as on previous occasions. Towards the cost of abstraction and compilation a sum of Rs. 185-1-0 was recovered from them at the rate of Rs. 30 per 10,000 of the population.

53. Statement II shows the recoveries and receipts credited to Government under "Census" and Statement II(a) shows the details of the amounts recovered from each State under different accounts.

54. Statement III shows the expenditure incurred by the States on account of Census under the principal heads of Enumeration, Abstraction and Compilation and printing of the Reports. The figures under the last head are rough estimates only as the actual expenditure has not yet been incurred. The total expenditure incurred by the States amounts to Rs. 2,56,705 against Rs. 2,37,937 in 1921. This gives Rs. 38 per 1,000 of population as against Rs. 40 per 1,000 in 1921. The total cost of the Census to Government and Indian States combined comes to Rs. 3,86,088 which works out to 11 pies per head of population.

55. All the States paid for the Enumeration, Abstraction and Compilation forms and Slips as well as for furniture and stationery used by them in the Central office.

APPENDIX I.

Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India.

Main head.	Sub-head.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.			1933-34.	GRAND TOTAL.
				Actual Expenditure up to 15th November 1932.	Probable Expenditure after 15th November 1932.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A. Superintendent—								
A-1. Pay of Officers .	Pay of Officers including overseas pay.	15,000 0 0	15,365 0 0	9,135 0 0	6,578 8 0	15,711 8 0	6,690 0 0	52,760 8 0
	Deputation allowance of Officers	2,200 0 0	3,990 0 0	1,260 0 0	900 0 0	2,160 0 0	..	8,350 0 0
	Total A-1.—Non-voted .	17,200 0 0	19,355 0 0	10,395 0 0	7,478 8 0	17,871 8 0	6,690 0 0	61,116 8 0
A-2. Pay of Establishment.	Pay of men deputed to Census duty.	2,036 2 0	1,643 13 0	1,101 13 0	367 8 0	1,469 5 0	..	5,749 4 0
	Duty allowance of men deputed to Census duty.	866 11 0	1,182 1 0	765 0 0	258 0 0	1,023 0 0	..	3,071 12 0
	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	2,856 4 0	5,447 13 0	2,474 14 0	..	2,474 14 0	..	10,778 15 0
	Total A-2.—Voted .	6,359 1 0	8,273 11 0	4,341 11 0	625 8 0	4,967 3 0	..	19,599 15 0
A-3. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	Travelling allowance—Officers .	3,523 13 0	317 10 0	..	..	..	..	3,841 7 0
	Travelling allowance—Establishment.	1,609 15 0	195 2 0	..	..	..	..	1,805 1 0
	Honoraria—Establishment .	..	..	55 0 0	510 0 0	565 0 0	..	565 0 0
	Total A-3.—Non-voted .	3,523 13 0	317 10 0	..	..	..	..	3,841 7 0
	Voted	1,609 15 0	195 2 0	55 0 0	510 0 0	565 0 0	..	2,370 1 0
A-4. Contingencies .	Purchases and repair of Furniture.	550 4 0	182 3 0	..	..	..	..	732 7 0
	Stationery	1,017 14 9	272 2 0	36 3 0	..	36 3 0	..	1,326 3 9
	Postage and Telegram charges .	988 10 0	406 6 0	..	..	..	..	1,395 0 0
	Freight	139 13 0	50 5 0	35 2 0	..	35 2 0	..	225 4 0
	Miscellaneous	378 10 9	106 3 9	36 1 0	10 0 0	46 1 0	..	530 15 6
	Telephone . . . . .	..	200 0 0	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..	300 0 0
	Hot and cold weather charges .	251 7 3	207 15 0	133 14 3	..	133 14 3	..	593 4 6
	Purchase of Books and Maps .	221 15 6	124 11 0	41 10 0	..	41 10 0	..	388 4 6
	Liveries and warm clothing .	251 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	251 13 0
	Total A-4.—Voted .	8,800 8 3	1,549 13 9	382 14 3	10 0 0	392 14 3	..	5,743 4 3
A-5. Grants-in-aid, etc.	Contributions for passage .	..	1,150 0 0	..	425 0 0	425 0 0	..	1,575 0 0
	Total A-5.—Non-voted .	..	1,150 0 0	..	425 0 0	425 0 0	..	1,575 0 0
	TOTAL A .	32,493 5 3	30,841 4 9	15,174 9 3	9,047 0 0	24,221 9 3	6,690 0 0	94,246 3 3
	NON-VOTED .	20,723 13 0	20,822 10 0	10,395 0 0	7,901 8 0	18,296 8 0	6,690 0 0	60,532 15 0
	VOTED .	11,769 8 3	10,018 10 9	4,779 9 3	1,145 8 0	5,925 1 3	..	27,713 4 3
D. Enumeration—								
B-3. Contingencies .	B-2. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	..	250 0 0	..	..	..	..	250 0 0
	Stationery	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
	TOTAL B.—VOTED .	5 0 0	250 0 0	..	..	..	..	255 0 0

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

APPENDIX I—contd.

Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India—contd.

Main head.	Sub-head.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.			1933-34.	GRAND TOTAL.
				Actual Expenditure up to 15th November 1932.	Probable Expenditure after 15th November 1932.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
C. Abstraction and Compilation—								
C-2. Other charges .	Correspondence and Accounts Establishment.	..	1,743 7 0	..	..	..	..	1,743 7 0
	Pay of men without substantive appointments.	179 0 0	6,980 0 9	510 0 0	..	510 0 0	..	7,669 0 9
	Menial Establishment . . .	..	1,466 5 0	..	..	..	..	1,466 5 0
	Working Staff including superintendence—							
	Pay of men deputed to Census duty.	..	1,025 10 0	598 8 0	290 1 0	888 9 0	75 0 0	1,989 3 0
	Duty allowance of men deputed to Census duty.	..	560 13 0	315 0 0	135 11 0	450 11 0	..	1,011 8 0
	Total C-2.—Voted . . .	179 0 0	11,776 3 9	1,423 8 0	425 12 0	1,849 4 0	75 0 0	13,879 7 9
C-3. Allowances, Honoraria.	Honoraria to Establishment .	..	..	..	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0
	Total C-3.—Voted . . .	..	..	..	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0
C-4. Contingencies .	Office Rent . . . . .	..	57 0 0	..	..	..	..	57 0 0
	Purchase and repair of Furniture.	1,963 12 0	981 14 0	..	..	..	..	2,945 10 0
	Stationery, paper	2,305 13 6	402 8 6	..	..	..	..	2,708 6 0
	Postage and Telegram charges .	..	285 0 0	..	..	..	..	285 0 0
	Freight	436 2 0	64 1 0	10 8 0	..	10 8 0	..	510 11 0
	Miscellaneous	524 14 6	602 7 0	121 4 0	..	121 4 0	..	1,248 9 6
	Hot and cold weather charges .	44 15 6	304 5 6	..	..	..	..	349 5 0
	Telephone charges . . . . .	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	100 0 0
	Total C-4.—Voted	5,275 9 6	2,797 4 0	131 12 0	..	131 12 0	..	8,204 9 6
	TOTAL C.—VOTED	5,454 9 6	14,573 7 9	1,555 4 0	625 12 0	2,181 0 0	75 0 0	22,284 1 3
E. Printing and other Stationery charges.	Enumeration—							
	Printing—							
	At Government Presses	41 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	41 13 0
	At Private Presses	3,410 9 0	670 0 0	..	..	..	..	4,080 9 0
	Other charges	4,436 12 3	..	..	..	..	..	4,436 12 3
	Abstraction and Compilation—							
	Printing—							
	At Government Presses	169 10 0	79 3 0	..	10,200 0 0	10,200 0 0	8,800 0 0	19,248 13 0
	At Private Presses	1,014 4 0	1,731 12 0	..	..	..	..	2,746 0 0
	Other charges	6 4 0	209 1 0	..	..	..	..	215 5 0
	TOTAL E.—VOTED	9,088 4 3	2,690 0 0	..	10,200 0 0	10,200 0 0	8,800 0 0	30,778 4 3
	GRAND TOTAL A, B, C AND E.	47,041 3 0	48,354 12 6	16,729 13 3	19,872 12 0	36,662 9 3	15,565 0 0	1,47,563 8 9
	NON-VOTED	20,723 13 0	20,822 10 0	10,395 0 0	7,901 8 0	13,266 8 0	6,690 0 0	66,532 15 0
	VOTED	26,317 6 0	27,532 2 6	6,334 13 3	11,971 4 0	18,396 1 3	8,875 0 0	81,030 9 9
	Deduct—							
	1. Recoveries from States on account of cost of Forms, Furniture, etc.	..	17,240 0 0	318 0 0	..	318 0 0	..	17,558 0 0
	2. Recoveries from Administered Areas on account of cost of Tabulation.	..	..	92 0 0	93 0 0	185 0 0	..	185 0 0
	3. Receipts on account of sale proceeds of Furniture, etc.	..	..	410 0 0	..	410 0 0	..	410 0 0
	4. Receipts on account of sale of grass of office compound.	..	..	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	..	35 0 0
	Total Recoveries and Receipts . . . . .	..	17,240 0 0	855 0 0	93 0 0	948 0 0	..	18,188 0 0
	NET COST TO GOVERNMENT	47,041 3 0	31,114 12 6	15,874 13 3	19,779 12 0	36,654 9 3	15,565 0 0	1,29,375 8 9

APPENDIX II.

A.—Recoveries and B.—Receipts credited to Central Government under Census.

Account on which	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A.—Recovered</i>	17,240	503	17,743	
1. Enumeration Forms	7,894	5	7,899	
2. Slips	3,149	11	3,160	
3. Abstraction Forms	217	..	217	
4. Sorting Forms	508	5	513	
5. Compilation Forms	519	4	514	
6. Imperial Tables	270	76	346	
7. Cardboard and Thread	262	2	264	
8. Sackcloth, Sutli, etc.	451	5	456	
9. Furniture	2,542	19	2,561	
10. Certificate Forms	349	106	455	
11. Stationery	537	63	600	
12. Miscellaneous	551	22	573	
13. Cost of Tabulation	185	185	From Administered Areas.
<i>B.—Receipts</i>	445	445	
1. Sale proceeds of Furniture, etc.	410	410	Approximate amount. Sales not yet completed.
2. Sale proceeds of grass of office compound.	35	35	

Consolidated Statement showing the details of

Serial No.	Name of State.	Enumeration Forms.		Slips.		Slip-copying Forms.		Sorting Forms.		Compilation Forms.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1	Bhopal	923	9 0	339	12 6	24	3 9	56	14 3	57	0 3
2	Indore	1,351	0 3	633	1 3	41	14 6	99	2 0	99	6 9
3	Rewa	1,492	7 6	743	6 6	52	6 6	123	11 3	124	0 9
4	Nagod	126	15 9	35	1 9	2	6 9	5	13 9	5	13 3
5	Maihar	100	0 0	31	8 6	2	4 3	5	6 3	5	6 3
6	Rajgarh	149	1 0	66	5 6	4	7 6	10	8 6	10	8 9
7	Samthar	56	13 3	15	13 9	1	1 3	2	9 3	2	9 9
8	Datia	163	12 9	75	3 9	5	4 0	12	6 6	12	6 6
9	Orchha	377	7 0	150	1 0	10	7 0	24	9 0	24	9 6
10	Kurwai	51	2 9	11	11 3	0	11 6	1	11 6	1	11 6
11	Khilchipur	59	11 6	21	2 9	1	8 3	3	9 6	3	9 0
12	Narsinghgarh	165	0 0	57	8 9	3	12 3	8	14 3	8	14 6
13	Baoni	31	11 9	10	6 0	0	10 0	1	7 9	1	8 0
14	Dewas, Senior	182	14 0	39	4 0	2	11 6	6	7 6	6	8 3
15	Chhatarpur	228	5 9	80	13 6	5	5 0	12	1 6	12	2 3
16	Bijawar	186	9 3	58	0 9	3	13 6	9	0 9	9	1 0
17	Ajaigarh	95	1 0	39	13 6	2	13 3	6	11 3	6	11 6
18	Charkhari	124	3 9	55	6 9	3	15 6	9	5 9	9	6 6
19	Panna	244	9 6	102	4 3	7	0 3	16	8 6	16	9 0
20	Sarila	15	7 3	3	0 9	0	3 3	0	7 6	0	7 6
21	Ratlam	125	13 6	49	15 6	3	8 9	8	5 6	8	6 0
22	Jaora	133	13 6	48	2 6	3	5 0	7	12 9	7	13 3
23	Dewas, Junior	142	9 0	32	9 3	2	5 3	5	8 9	5	8 0
24	Dhar	305	11 3	121	6 3	8	1 0	18	15 0	19	0 3
25	Sailana	64	10 9	16	6 3	1	2 6	2	11 9	2	12 0
26	Sitamau	45	4 9	13	11 6	0	14 9	2	3 0	2	3 6
27	Ali-Rajpur	70	7 0	45	15 6	3	6 0	7	15 3	7	15 6
28	Jobat	24	12 0	10	12 0	0	10 6	1	9 0	1	9 3
29	Piploda	19	7 0	4	11 0	0	5 3	0	12 6	0	12 0
30	Barwani	175	4 3	65	8 3	4	10 6	11	0 0	11	0 3
31	Jhabua	214	2 9	68	11 6	4	13 3	11	6 3	11	5 9
32	Khaniadhana	28	14 3	9	5 6	0	9 6	1	6 6	1	6 3
33	Panth-Piploda	10	9 3	2	7 0	0	2 9	0	6 3	0	5 9
34	Basoda	9	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Pathari	8	15 6	1	8 0	0	1 6	0	3 9	0	3 9
36	Muhammadgarh	5	11 0	1	5 6	0	1 6	0	3 9	0	3 3
37	Jamnia	5	5 0	0	14 3	0	1 0	0	2 6	0	1 9
38	Nimkhera	8	11 3	2	15 3	0	2 9	0	6 3	0	6 9
39	Rajgarh	5	3 3	0	2 6	..	..	..	..	0	0 6
40	Mathwar	7	1 6	1	5 0	0	1 6	0	3 9	0	3 9
41	Kathiwara	11	6 6	2	12 0	0	3 3	0	7 6	0	7 6
42	Ratanmal	3	15 0	1	0 0	0	1 0	0	2 6	0	2 9
43	Alipura	20	3 6	8	4 0	0	8 0	1	2 9	1	3 3
44	Beri	9	8 0	2	5 0	0	2 0	0	5 0	0	5 6
45	Bihat	8	6 3	2	7 9	0	2 9	0	6 3	0	5 9
46	Garrauli	7	11 3	2	11 0	0	2 9	0	6 3	0	6 3
47	Gaurihar	16	15 6	5	2 9	0	5 3	0	12 6	0	12 3
48	Banka-Pahari	3	14 0	0	12 0	0	0 6	0	1 3	0	1 6
49	Bijna	3	14 0	0	14 6	0	1 0	0	2 6	0	2 0
50	Dhurwai	4	12 3	1	3 3	0	1 0	0	2 6	0	2 6
51	Tori-Fatehpur	12	0 3	3	0 6	0	3 3	0	7 6	0	7 0
52	Jigni	7	14 9	2	2 9	0	2 0	0	5 0	0	4 9
53	Lugasi	13	5 3	3	6 6	0	3 3	0	7 6	0	7 9
54	Naigawan-Rebai	5	1 9	1	6 3	0	1 0	0	2 6	0	3 0
55	Baraundha	32	15 6	7	7 6	0	8 6	1	4 0	1	4 0
56	Sohawal	79	3 0	21	1 3	1	6 0	3	4 6	3	2 6
57	Kothi	40	9 6	10	8 0	0	11 0	1	10 3	1	10 9
58	Jaso	18	2 3	4	7 3	0	4 3	0	10 0	0	9 9
59	Bhaisaundha	13	13 9	2	5 0	0	2 0	0	5 0	0	5 3
60	Kamta-Rajaula	5	8 6	0	10 3	0	0 6	0	1 3	0	1 3
61	Pahra	10	2 3	2	0 6	0	1 6	0	3 9	0	4 3
62	Paldeo	24	3 3	4	5 6	0	4 3	0	10 0	0	10 6
63	Taraon	8	5 0	1	15 6	0	1 6	0	3 9	0	4 3
		7,899	5 0	3,160	0 3	217	3 6	512	7 0	513	8 6
	Less—Amount expended from State advances.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7,899	5 0	3,160	0 3	217	3 6	512	7 0	513	8 6

II(a).

Recoveries made from States on various accounts.

Tabulation Forms.	Cardboard and Thread.	Sackcloth, etc.	Furniture.	Miscellaneous.	Stationery.	Certificates.	TOTAL.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
38 6 0	29 1 6	50 15 9	328 2 0	95 2 3	76 6 6	..	2,019 9 9
66 14 9	53 2 3	84 11 6	453 12 0	6 8 0	45 4 0	91 0 0	3,025 13 3
83 8 3	63 4 3	110 14 6	606 8 0	206 15 3	166 3 0	120 3 0	3,893 8 9
3 15 0	3 1 0	5 4 0	23 4 0	9 12 0	7 11 3	..	229 2 6
3 10 6	2 11 0	4 13 9	34 6 0	9 0 3	7 3 6	7 7 0	213 13 3
7 1 6	5 6 0	9 7 3	49 4 0	17 9 3	14 1 9	10 10 6	354 7 6
1 12 0	1 5 0	2 5 6	15 14 0	4 5 6	3 7 9	4 1 9	112 2 9
8 6 0	6 5 3	11 2 0	54 4 0	20 11 0	16 10 0	13 14 3	400 6 0
16 9 0	12 9 6	22 0 0	111 14 0	41 0 3	32 15 0	30 13 0	854 14 3
1 2 6	0 14 0	1 8 3	11 7 3	2 14 3	2 5 0	1 0 6	88 4 3
2 6 6	1 13 3	3 3 6	15 14 0	5 15 3	4 12 3	4 9 6	128 3 3
6 0 3	4 8 6	7 15 6	37 0 0	14 13 3	11 14 9	2 3 0	328 9 0
1 0 0	0 12 3	1 5 6	12 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	66 1 3
4 6 6	3 5 3	5 13 9	41 4 0	10 14 0	8 11 6	9 7 6	321 11 9
8 3 3	6 3 3	10 14 3	57 6 0	20 3 9	16 4 3	10 8 0	468 6 9
6 1 9	4 9 9	8 1 9	41 6 0	15 1 6	12 2 0	8 10 0	362 10 0
4 8 9	3 6 9	6 0 9	29 2 0	11 1 3	9 0 0	4 11 3	219 1 3
6 5 3	4 12 9	8 6 6	34 12 0	15 11 0	12 9 6	5 13 3	290 12 6
11 2 6	8 7 3	14 12 0	63 4 0	27 10 6	22 3 3	18 7 6	552 14 6
0 5 0	0 3 9	0 6 9	4 0 3	0 12 6	0 10 0	2 5 9	28 6 3
5 10 3	4 4 6	7 8 0	44 12 0	13 15 9	11 3 9	10 5 0	293 12 6
5 4 6	4 0 0	7 0 0	34 10 0	13 1 0	10 7 9	9 5 0	234 11 3
3 11 9	2 13 0	4 15 3	43 14 0	9 3 3	7 6 0	7 4 6	267 12 0
12 12 9	9 11 0	17 0 3	100 10 0	31 11 9	25 7 9	16 14 6	687 5 9
1 13 6	1 6 6	2 7 9	20 12 0	4 9 6	3 10 9	5 6 6	127 13 9
1 7 9	1 2 0	2 0 0	26 6 0	3 11 3	2 15 6	4 10 3	106 10 3
5 6 0	3 14 6	7 2 0	34 8 0	13 4 9	10 10 9	5 8 9	216 2 0
1 1 3	0 13 0	1 6 9	10 6 9	2 10 3	2 1 9	0 10 6	58 7 0
0 8 0	0 6 3	0 10 9	5 3 3	1 4 0	1 0 3	1 8 9	36 9 0
7 7 0	5 10 0	9 14 0	48 0 0	18 6 3	14 12 6	7 11 3	379 4 3
7 10 6	5 12 9	10 3 0	61 8 0	18 15 6	15 3 9	12 9 9	442 6 9
0 15 0	0 11 3	1 4 0	12 1 3	2 4 9	1 13 6	2 11 0	63 6 9
0 3 9	0 2 9	0 5 3	2 9 9	0 9 3	0 7 6	1 5 6	19 10 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 0 0
0 2 6	0 1 9	0 3 3	1 9 3	0 6 0	0 4 9	..	13 12 0
0 2 3	0 1 9	0 3 0	1 9 3	0 5 6	0 4 6	..	10 3 3
0 1 3	0 1 0	0 1 9	1 0 9	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 6 6	8 9 3
0 4 6	0 3 6	0 6 3	2 9 9	0 11 6	0 9 0	1 3 3	18 10 0
0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	..	0 0 9	0 0 6	..	5 8 3
0 2 6	0 1 9	0 3 3	1 9 3	0 6 0	0 4 9	0 3 0	11 14 0
0 5 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	3 2 0	0 12 9	0 10 3	0 7 9	21 5 6
0 1 9	0 1 6	0 2 6	1 0 9	0 4 9	0 3 9	0 3 3	7 7 6
0 13 0	0 9 9	1 1 3	10 1 0	2 0 0	1 9 6	1 9 6	49 1 6
0 3 6	0 2 9	0 5 0	2 10 9	0 9 0	0 7 3	0 10 6	17 10 3
0 3 9	0 3 0	0 5 3	3 5 6	0 9 6	0 7 9	0 8 3	17 7 9
0 4 3	0 3 3	0 5 9	3 5 6	0 10 6	0 8 3	0 8 3	17 3 3
0 8 0	0 6 3	0 11 0	6 11 3	1 4 0	1 0 3	1 7 0	36 0 0
0 1 0	0 0 9	0 1 3	0 10 9	0 2 9	0 2 3	0 1 9	6 1 9
0 1 3	0 1 0	0 1 9	1 5 6	0 3 3	0 2 9	0 3 6	7 5 0
0 1 9	0 1 3	0 2 3	1 5 6	0 4 3	0 3 3	0 4 6	8 12 3
0 4 9	0 3 6	0 6 6	4 0 3	0 11 9	0 9 3	0 11 0	23 1 6
0 3 0	0 2 3	0 4 3	2 10 9	0 7 6	0 6 3	0 7 9	15 7 0
0 5 3	0 4 0	0 7 0	4 0 3	0 13 0	0 10 3	0 15 6	25 5 6
0 2 0	0 1 6	0 2 9	1 5 6	0 5 0	0 3 9	0 4 0	9 7 0
0 13 6	0 10 3	1 2 3	5 6 6	2 1 6	1 11 0	1 15 9	57 4 3
2 3 6	1 11 0	2 15 6	14 3 6	5 8 3	4 6 9	4 7 0	143 8 9
1 2 0	0 13 9	1 9 0	7 12 0	2 12 6	2 3 9	2 5 0	73 11 6
0 6 6	0 5 0	0 9 0	2 11 0	1 0 3	0 13 0	1 5 9	31 4 0
0 3 6	0 2 9	0 5 0	1 5 6	0 9 0	0 7 3	0 8 9	20 8 9
0 1 0	0 0 9	0 1 3	0 5 6	0 2 3	0 1 9	0 3 6	7 5 9
0 3 0	0 2 3	0 4 0	1 0 6	0 7 3	0 6 0	0 8 9	15 12 0
0 7 0	0 5 6	0 9 9	2 11 0	1 1 9	0 14 3	1 1 6	37 4 3
0 2 9	0 2 3	0 3 9	1 0 6	0 7 0	0 5 9	0 7 3	13 11 3
345 15 6	264 6 3	455 12 6	2,561 6 0	697 8 9	600 1 0	454 15 6	17,682 9 9
..	..	..	..	124 2 0	..	..	124 2 0
345 15 6	264 6 3	455 12 6	2,561 6 0	573 6 9	600 1 0	454 15 6	17,558 7 9

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred by the States in connection with Enumeration, Abstraction and Compilation and Printing of Reports.

Serial No.	Names of States.	Enumeration.	Abstraction and Compilation.	Printing of Reports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Indore	26,062	32,579	6,002	64,643
2	Bhopal	19,532	17,907	3,880	41,619
3	Rewa	11,696	20,741	3,000	35,437
4	Orebha	1,881	3,807	550	6,238
5	Datia	3,942	1,740	600	6,282
6	Dhar	11,382	7,798	2,000	21,180
7	Dewas, Junior	3,536	1,796	900	6,232
8	Dewas, Senior	4,200	2,303	900	7,403
9	Samthar	599	496	400	1,495
10	Jaora	1,844	2,122	200	4,166
11	Ratlam	871	2,449	500	3,820
12	Panna	2,094	2,484	250	4,828
13	Charkhari	124	972	250	1,346
14	Ajaigarh	1,067	1,940	125	3,132
15	Bijawar	966	1,913	300	3,179
16	Baoni	282	317	250	849
17	Chhatarpur	1,319	1,640	400	3,359
18	Sitamau	809	388	350	1,547
19	Sailana	1,641	734	200	1,975
20	Rajgarh	1,659	1,815	500	3,374
21	Narsinghgarh	955	1,945	600	3,500
22	Baraundha	363	184	170	717
23	Jhabua	2,129	3,062	250	5,441
24	Nagod	772	1,122	50	1,944
25	Maihar	871	894	200	1,965
26	Barwani	2,585	1,864	200	4,649
27	Ali Rajpur	1,204	1,831	400	3,435
28	Khilchipur	422	752	109	1,274
29	Sarila	199	101	15	315
		1,04,106	1,17,696	23,542	2,45,344
30	Minor States and Administered Areas	6,560	4,992	709	11,361
		1,10,666	1,21,788	24,251	2,56,705

