

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

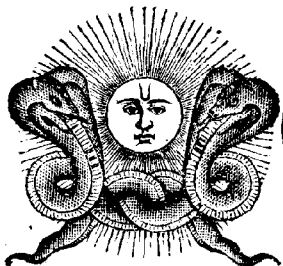
GWALIOR.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

BY

Janaki Nath Datta, B. A., Sabha Bhushan

CENSUS COMMISSIONER, GWALIOR STATE.



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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GWALIOR CENSUS, 1921.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

This is the first independent Census of the Gwalior State. In the previous four Censuses all the operations were done under the general control of the Census Superintendent, Central India and no Administration Volume was required to be written.

1. In anticipation of the Census of 1921 the Huzur Durbar appointed a special Committee as early as 1911 to Darbar census manual suggest means to carry out the census operations in a more satisfactory way than in 1911. On the basis of the Report of this Committee the Durbar issued a Manual called the "Census Manual of Gwalior State, 1921." The Manual contained all the necessary instructions for carrying on the preliminary Census operations and made it incumbent on all persons to assist in the Census operations if called upon to do so by the Census authorities—Census was thus given a legal basis.

Early census operations of the State began under the general supervision of Lt. Col. Luard the Census Superintendent, Central India, but subsequently upon Gwalior being an independent Census unit and the 37 Feudatory Estates coming under direct control of the Suzerain Durbar the Manual had to be modified and enlarged. Supplementary instructions in the light of the Imperial Census Code received later were also issued to all concerned as the necessity arose.

The Manual was in Hindi but certain portions were rendered into English and the printed translations sent to station masters who were supervisors and enumerators of Railway premises, the Census of Foreign Railways passing through the State being conducted this time by the Durbar Census Commissioner.

2. Unlike previous Censuses the Durbar appointed a whole time Census Commissioner with two Assistants for the Appointment of census officers. Census of 1921. The appointment of the Census Commissioner was announced in the Government Gazette of 15th November 1919, that of the two Assistants subsequently.

Census office at the beginning was started at Kampoo Kothi in the spare rooms of the Normal School on January 1st, 1920 and afterwards in Jal Mahal and that of the Assistant Census Commissioner for Malwa

on April 1st, 1920. The Assistant Census Commissioner, Gwalior and Isagarh Prant, had no separate office and was attached to the Head office at Lashkar.

3. The Manual divided the whole State into 126 Charges with Ex-officio Charge Superintendents who were, of course, liable to change according to the discretion of the Census Commissioner. Each Charge generally corresponded with a Pargana, a Guaranteed Holding, a State Jagir, a Municipal Town, or Military Station or Cantonment. At Lashkar His Highness the Maharaja's Palace, the Brigade, the Gwalior Fort and Lashkar Municipality were each made a separate Charge. Extensive Tahsils were split up into two or more Charges. On their requisition, Superintendents of big Charges like Lashkar, Ujjain, Sheopur, Pichore (Gird), Agar etc., were given Assistants to help them. The Railway Stations of the Foreign and Gwalior Light Railways were not big enough to be made separate Charges and merged into their corresponding Civil Charges. Only seven stations of Foreign Railways (Gwalior, Ujjain, Mandasor, Nimach, Goona, Bhilsa and Nagda) were treated as circles—the rest were all divided into blocks.

The Tahsil and Tappa Charges were placed under Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars, Sadar Kanungos or sometimes under Pargana Judicial Officers. Big Jagirs such as Pohri, Bhorasa, Dasai were put under Jagir Tehsildars, Wahiwatdars and Kamdars, Cantonments under detachment Commanders, Municipal towns under Chairmen of Municipal Boards or Municipal Secretaries and Guaranteed holdings under the Kamdars of the Guaranteed Estates. A special Inspector was also appointed to look into the working of the Feudatory holdings. His office was attached to the Assistant Census Commissioner, Malwa.

4. The first important preliminary step in Census is the preparation of village registers giving names of all villages and *majaras* and towns of a state or country with the number of inhabited and uninhabited houses, blocks, circles and with the names of proposed supervisors & enumerators. Without such a register it cannot be ascertained if any village has been omitted. From this an estimate can be made of the probable number of schedules and other forms required. Forms for these village registers with full instructions for filling them up were printed at the Alijah Darbar Press according to the sample received from the Government of India and circulated with specimen entries. But I regret to note that, as a rule, these village registers were received back in my office long after due date. The delay was generally due to indifference of the officials concerned whom it was very hard to convince of the importance of taking preparatory steps so long ahead of the actual Census. In some Parganas, Settlement work was reported to cause delay in Census work but in fact it was due to want of proper co-operation of the officials and not pressure of work that

caused the delay. At last the Darbar was moved to issue a special circular enjoining all the officials concerned to treat the Census work very urgent and expedite it (see circular No. 1 of 1977—appendix I.) This was very helpful to me.

5. The Assistant Census Commissioners for Gwalior-Isagarh and Malwa Prants together with the Inspector for Training of Census staff. Guaranteed holdings and an Assistant Charge Superintendent of Lashkar attended the training school at Sehore started by Lt.-Col., Luard, Superintendent of Census operations, Central India. The Assistant Commissioners and the Inspector, in order to impart instructions to their supervisors and enumerators, made tours in their own divisions. In course of their tours they visited charge headquarters, where, by previous appointment, chosen sets of supervisors and enumerators assembled to receive both theoretical and practical instructions in the Census work. These latter in their turn went to their respective charges and opened convenient centres to train their enumerators and supervisors. To give practical instructions an enumerator was supplied with an enumeration book containing a cover with printed instructions, two general schedules and a block-list. He was then made to go to a few houses and fill up the schedule himself, the errors, if any, being corrected by the instructor. Thus the whole agency was trained in the Census work.

6. A formal calendar was drawn up at the Central office to contro- Census Calendar. the different stages of Census operations until the submission of the provisional totals. The calendar besides assigning the dates for the successive operations gave the dates for the indent and supply of forms and the training of the Census agency. Each charge Superintendent was supplied with a copy of this calendar translated in Hindi. Some of the Census charges failed to keep to calendar dates in various Census operations, still the calendar had its utility in this that it kept the officials on the alert. Attempts were made at least by them to finish each operation within the due date. (See appendix II.)

7. Reports on the progress of the work which used to be sent to Progress Report. the Provincial Superintendent, Central India in the form prescribed by him up to the middle of June, 1920 ceased to be sent to him since then on account of the independence of the Gwalior Census. A separate form was now prescribed by me and all charge Superintendents were asked to send their reports fortnightly on the 20th and 5th of every month to the Central office at Lashkar in that particular printed form. (See appendix III.)

8. Two maps for each of the 39 Tehsils were purchased from the Marking Census Divisions on Pargana maps. Land Records Department for Census purposes. Where a Tehsil consisted of two or more charges the boundary of each charge was demarcated with a blue mark to indicate the portion for each. On these maps were also marked

circles and blocks by different colours. The charge Superintendents to whom these maps were sent were asked to preserve them for the future Census. Unfortunately maps for the Jagir charges and some town charges were not available so nothing could be supplied to these charge superintendents.

9. The village and town registers being received from the charges generally long after the due dates, there was a corresponding delay in the appointment of supervisors and enumerators. Immediately after the receipt of these registers, the last set of which reached so late as the month of August 1920, appointment letters (or Parwanas in Hindi printed form) were given to the supervisors and enumerators for various charges over the signature of their respective charge Superintendents.

10. As soon as the Census divisions were finally determined *Kachha* house numbering commenced and was immediately followed by the preparation of circle lists. The form prescribed for the circle list or charge register was the same as that of the charge register of the Imperial Code. Abstracts of circle lists were prepared by the Superintendents and submitted to the head office.

11. Though the village registers enabled us to have a rough idea of the number of Census forms required for our purpose the definite number could only be known when the abstract of the circle lists were submitted by the charge Superintendents on receipt of which the various forms were indented for and obtained through the Superintendent of Census operations, Central India.

It was at first desired to have these forms printed locally but finding the rates quoted by other big foreign presses much lower than those of Alijah Darbar Press orders were placed with the former.

Pt. Nathu Madho Rashinker (the office accountant) was sent to the Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow, to despatch the bundles of the requisite forms to various charge superintendents direct.

The General village Register forms were, however, printed here locally at a cheaper rate, so also the appointment parwanas and certificates.

12. The numbering of houses in villages and towns was taken in hand on the 1st of October, 1920, but *Pakka* house numbering was finished only in 25 charges on 31st October 1920, the date fixed for its completion. The house numbering of all the charges was finished by the middle of December.

Prices being high no oil was used this time in preparing the numbering wash which consisted of ordinary red or yellow ochre and water. The expenditure for this was at the rate of 12 annas per thousand houses. Supervisors and enumerators being literate persons and

expected to have their own materials were paid only for unforeseen expenses 9 pies each. People were warned not to obliterate the numbers on their houses within one month after the final Census. Concurrently with *Pakka* house numbering house lists were being written up.

13. Railway premises included Railway stations within distant signals, workshops, residential quarters and all other premises within Railway boundaries on which permanent or temporary employes of the Railway reside. There were in all 88 Railway stations, 35 of which were on the Gwalior Light Railways and the remaining 53 on the foreign lines. The supervisors and enumerators for the Railway were all nominated from amongst the Railway officers. These worked under the civil Census Superintendent. Care was always taken to separate Railway block or circle.

All passengers found at the stations from and after 7 P. M. of 18th. March 1921 were enumerated and given passes provided they were not already enumerated elsewhere.

Form of the Pass.

Gwalior State.

Census of 1921.

Enumerated.....dated,

They were advised to show these passes whenever asked to. For station enumeration each small station had ordinarily one enumerator.

For those who were in the train on the night of the 18th March a separate method was adopted. It was arranged that the Guard of the train should distribute household schedules to all first and second class passengers of his train to be filled up by them. The rest were to be enumerated in the ordinary way by the train enumerator. Special arrangements were made to stop trains in the morning of 19th March at some stations previously fixed upon and enumerate those passengers who escaped enumeration during the night by locking up the doors of all compartments of the train. Train enumeration took place at three places only in the state viz (1) Antpeth (2) Shujalpur (3) Nagda. The train enumeration book was kept separate from station enumeration book and each treated as constituting a separate block in the station circle where the enumeration took place.

Special instructions were also issued to Railway Station-Masters of various stations and the Charge Superintendents of the charges in which the stations were situated for the Census of Ballast trains and camps for lines under construction, etc.

14. Arrangements were also made to Census :—

1. Wood cutters.
2. Police Stations.
3. Jails.

Census of special areas.

4. Hospitals, Leper, Blind and Lunatic Asylums.
5. Wandering tribes under Police surveillance.
- *6. Areas affected by Plague.
- *7. Non-synchronous tracts. and,
8. Weekly markets etc.

and special instructions as required in each case were issued to various charge Superintendents accordingly.

15. The Inspector General, Gwalior Army, was written to inform the office beforehand whether any troops under him would be on the march on the final enumeration day (18th March 1921,) and instructions were also sent to him for the enumeration of such troops if any.

16. The Census of three British Cantonments viz. Guna, Agar, and Neemuch in the State was done by the Cantonment authorities as in the previous Censuses and the results of the enumeration were duly sent to the State Census office for Tabulation and Compilation by the Census Superintendent, Central India. The four Military Stations in the State, Lashkar, Morar, Karera and Ujjain, as has been said before, were made separate charges under their respective commandants and were treated like civil charges.

17. The largest religious assemblage which was to take place during the year of Census was the *Singhasht Fair* at Ujjain but since it was reported to be held after the 18th March 1921 no special arrangements had to be made for it. In view of the fact that Sadhoos commence flocking two months before the last Bathing Day the Assistant Census Commissioner, Malwa, was asked to make proper arrangements for counting any congregation or gathering there during the Census time.

18. The various forms were distributed in accordance with the instructions in the Imperial Code and were issued through charge Superintendents. Special and household schedules were very sparingly used. For Industrial Census two special schedules A and B with instructions in Hindi were supplied to the Agents and Managers of factories and heads of other industrial institutions.

Unfortunately many managers sent wrong returns at the first instance ; the mistakes being discovered while compiling the results, the returns were sent back to the defaulting concerns etc, and correct returns obtained. (Statement of Forms-see appendix IV.)

Information regarding employes working on Railways and in the Postal, Telegraph and Irrigation departments was also collected.

19. J. T. Marten Esq., M.A., I.C.S., the Census Commissioner for India paid an official visit to Gwalior on the 12th August 1920. The result of his inspection of the census work is embodied in the following Inspection Note left by him:—

"I visited Gwalior on the 12th of August 1920 and met Prof. Jankinath Datta, the Census Commissioner, Gwalior State, and one of his assistants, Mr. Haqdakhan. The census of Gwalior is now independent of Central India Agency but some of the officers have attended a conference in Bhopal at which Col. Luard gave them instructions and advice, and it will be well for the Census Commissioner to see Col. Luard as early as possible and receive the benefit by that officer's very wide knowledge and experience of the past census organization in the Central India Agency.

2. The Census Commissioner was not appointed till June, 1920 and operations were, therefore, rather late in starting. The village registers have been prepared, the maps are under preparation, the circle lists are now being prepared. The schedules which follow the standard form are expected shortly from Lucknow.

3. The Census Commissioner has two assistants one for the Malwa division and one for the division including Gwalior and Isagarh. He also has a special Inspector to supervise the work in the 26 guaranteed States. His Highness the Maharaja is himself interesting in the Census organization and has caused to be issued printed instructions to the local officers to assist in the operations. The Census Department works under the Home Department of the State Government. The Charge and Circle officers are almost entirely officials of the State and the help of the Land Record staff has been obtained in all districts including those under settlement. The area of the State is the same as in 1911, but one district has been transferred from one division to another and the necessary adjustment will have to be made in the tables. It will be possible to take a synchronous Census throughout the State but in some parts the final enumeration must be taken by day.

4. The Census of Railways is not likely to give any trouble in the State under the new rules and the three cantonments of Agar, Goona and Neemuch will be enumerated under the cantonment rules which will shortly issue. The Census Commissioner has wisely decided to concentrate all his energies on obtaining an accurate enumeration on the General Schedules as possible in the State, and not to take up subsidiary questions in connection with religion, caste, fertility and so forth. Except in and around Gwalior there are a few industries, but the questions connected with the labour employed in them and generally in connection with the migration of labour to and from the State might be dealt with in some detail.

5. Prof., Jankinath Datta proposes to take up where possible, the suggestion of copying slips copied by the enumerators during the preliminary enumeration and thinks that this would be feasible in the more settled parts of the State, especially if some payment is made to the enumerators for it. I have talked over this proposal with him and he agrees that the organization will have to be very carefully worked out so that the slips and schedules are carefully compared both in the circle directly after the final enumeration and later on on their receipt in the sorting offices. Subject to careful local supervision there is no reason why this experiment should not be attempted where there is a reasonable probability of its success. The State Census Commissioner thinks that there would be difficulty in obtaining the necessary clerical labour for the central offices at Gwalior for sorting. It will be advisable to get the sorting offices going ten days or a fortnight before the census is taken so that the staff are ready to deal with the schedules and slips as soon as they come in.

6. The success of the Census in Gwalior will largely depend on the careful inspection of the work on the spot and the training of the enumerator. This work will

necessarily be largely in the hands of the assistant census officers and the Inspector incharge of the Guarenteed States who will have to visit every part of the State between them, paying special attention to the outlying portion of the State where the experience of last Census shows that the local organization is likely to be less efficient."

20. As in the census of 1911, the Settlement work in the parganas of Mungaoli, Isagarh, Bhandar, Shivpuri, Lahar and Kumbhraj much retarded the progress of the census work as the village Patwaris inspite of repeated requests from the Census Department, were seldom spared for census work.

As in 1911 the Member of the Gwalior Government in the Home Department under whom the census Department worked issued a circulating letter to all the Heads of Departments asking them on the authority of Sec. 25 of the Darbar Census Mannual to postpone, as far as practicable until the final census viz from 1st October 1920 to the end of March 1921, transfers of subordinates whose services had been available for Census duty and also to restrict as far as possible long leave to them. But I regret to say that this was not strictly followed everywhere.

Preliminary Enumeration.

The preliminary enumeration commenced in villages on the 15th of January and in towns on the 15th of February 1921,

21. The enumeration book consisted of a cover of specimen schedule, as many general schedules as were required according to the number of houses in the block and a block list.

Special instructions for filling up the schedules as issued by the Census Commissioner for India in addition to those laid down in the Imperial Code were sent to the Charge Superintendents to be circulated amongst the enumerators for their guidance in course of their enumeration. Another set of instructions besides those in the Darbar Census Manual dealing with the procedure to be followed in the enumeration, the duties of the Census agencies after the final census followed the above in my office circulating letter No. 22 dated the 29th December 1920. Elaborate hints were given for accuracy in filling up several columns where mistakes are almost invariably made, viz. columns 9 and 10 (Occupation) column 12 and column 16 (infirmities).

22. The enumerators being thus fully equipped with all possible training and instructions and house—numbering checked with house list, preliminary enumeration was started on the due date and was carried on all along under the superintendence of the supervisors and superintendents. The Assistant Census Commissioners and the Inspector for Guarenteed holdings were throughout the enumeration on tour in their respective charges to check the work of filling up the schedules. Whenever any error was detected in making entry under any head it was pointed out by them and corrected then and there.

I myself was on tour and visited nearly all the important charges. In addition to these the touring officers of the State were specially requested to inspect the census work during their winter tours and to inform me of any irregularity coming to their notice.

23. The Sixth March 1921 was fixed for the submission of charge summaries of the Preliminary Census to my office but these were so much delayed in a few charges in Malwa that I had to appoint a Special Inspector to bring in those summaries. To minimise the expense, the gunny sacks used in packing forms sent from Lucknow (Nawal Kishore Press) were utilised in sending the summaries, enumeration books and other census papers to my office.

In spite of repeated instructions regarding entries under columns of occupation and age, the enumerators were found invariably committing mistakes under those heads. The errors in age column were due mostly to ignorance but also to some extent peculiar prejudices prevalent amongst lower classes against telling age. Under the column of occupation a very common mistake was made in writing simply the word 'NOKRI' or "service" for all persons whose nature of service was divergent,

Final Enumeration.

The final enumeration which took place on the night of the 18th March 1921, was synchronous throughout the State.

24. The night of the 18th March 1921, as fixed by the Government of India for taking the final census, was notified thrice in the Gwalior Government Gazette, of June, 1920 January 1921 and in March immediately before the final enumeration. The superintendents of various census charges were directed to give publicity to these notifications throughout the limits of their respective charges.

The enumeration commenced at about 7 P. M. on the evening of the 18th March and was completed by midnight. In order to secure reasonable expedition and to reduce the number of alterations to a minimum proclamation was issued by the Huzur Darbar sometime before the date calling on people to avoid fixing the date for domestic ceremonies and to keep awake at home with a light burning till the enumerator had visited them.

On the night of the final census, I with my Assistant M. Haqdad Khan drove in a car round Morar, Gwalior and Lashkar to inspect the census work.

In order to enable the clerks and students to co-operate in taking the census and compiling the provisional totals the public offices and institutions were, under orders of the Hazur Darbar, closed on the 18th and the following day and about 7 on the night two guns were fired at

the interval of ten minutes from the Gwalior Fort as a signal to be ready and start the work.

The census date was fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the Provincial Superintendents of census operations of different Provinces and States of India.

The instructions for the final enumeration were issued from the central office to charge Superintendents in addition to those in the manual. While the final enumeration was in progress the supervisors visited as many of their enumerators as possible to see that the work was going on satisfactorily. They paid special attention to blocks where new entries were likely to be numerous. Prior to the final enumeration and after the preliminary enumeration charge superintendents and circle supervisors moved about within their jurisdiction to see that all arrangements regarding census proper were complete.

25. On the morning of the 19th March, the day following the final enumeration all enumerators with their books met their respective supervisors at convenient places previously selected. The supervisors then compared the number of blocks in the circle and were satisfied only when they got a book for every block. They read every enumeration book and corrected any error that came before their eyes. The supervisors got the totals of occupied houses and males and females and the total population added up in separate papers by two independent enumerators and it was only when these totals tallied that they were accepted as correct. The same method was adopted by charge superintendents *i. e.*, it was arranged that the total should be made up by two clerks working independently. When these totals had been examined and passed as correct, the total for the whole unit was reported by express telegram to the Census Commissioner of the State by each Superintendent thus:—

Charge number and name. Houses. Males. Females. Total.

The telegram was in words not in figures. The Charge Superintendents previously arranged for sawars through the Subas for the despatch of these telegrams to the telegraph office which were far from their headquarters.

The telegram was sent to the Census Commissioner for India on the 23rd. March and could not be sent earlier on account of inevitable delay. It was further arranged that the expenses incurred in connection with the telegrams should be met by charge Superintendents from the treasury in advance and they should send their bills with receipts to the head office for payment by the first of April.

The Kifaltdars of Guaranteed holdings, Jagirdars of big Jagirs, the Assistant Census Commissioners and the Subas of districts were responsible for the safe and timely despatch of provisional totals and important census papers to the head office for their respective charges.

26. After the census had been taken, careful arrangements were made for the preservation of all important census records such as the general village registers, the circle lists, census maps and important orders issued by the Census Commissioner. By order of the Home member the records of the Census Commissioner's office have been preserved in the Darbar Secretariate Records office.

No opposition or objection in the census operations was on the part of the general public reported from anywhere. *Attitude of the public.* Even the most backward wild sections of the State gladly replied to whatever was asked of them.

CHAPTER II.

Abstraction.

My idea at the beginning of the census was to have the slips copied by the enumerators locally during the period intervening between the preliminary and final census under the supervision of the Charge Superintendents. But the local conditions and the difficulty of obtaining official supervision at the tehsil head-quarters led me to suspect that the system would fail if adopted. So I gave up the idea of decentralisation and eventually decided that the slip copying be done at the central office at Lashkar.

27. All the operations after the final enumeration were conducted at the central office Lashkar. Consequently I and my *Arrangement for abstraction.* Assistants could keep a strict eye over each of these in course of their progress.

Mr. G. G. Joshi was appointed Tabulation Superintendent and all the proceedings were conducted and terminated under his control. The rules of the Imperial Code Part II were followed to the letter and no special code was formulated and issued excepting the issue of a printed circular to slip copyists and their supervisors, embodying their duties, the remuneration they would get etc.,

The enumeration books together with summaries were received at the head office in proper time. On arrival, the books were checked with circle and charge summaries under the directions of the Tabulation Superintendent. They were made over to the record keeper, arranged by charges and stacked. A record register was opened and the books were entered serially and separately under each charge. No enumeration books were received from the three British Military Cantonments censused by British agency but the results of the enumeration in the form of Imperial tables were supplied to my office by the Census Superintendent for Central India. In spite of the timely arrival of the enumeration books the abstraction work could not be commenced before the 11th of April 1921 because of a strike in the Nawal Kishore press, Lucknow, to which the order for printing the slips was given by Col., Luard on our behalf.

Imperial Code Part II as has been stated above was followed in abstraction and subsequent operations with the only exception that no abbreviations were used. A few additional instructions were issued to meet the requirements in particular cases.

Jal Mahal, a white commodious, electrically fitted three storied building situated in the vicinity of the Secretariat Buildings (Moti Mahal) was, by the order of His Highness the Maharaja Scindhia, given to this Department for its use. It was utilised as the central office of the Department and accommodated almost the whole of the Census office. I myself, the Assistant Census Commissioner for Gwalior and Isagarh prant, the Office Superintendent, the Tabulation Superintendent each had a seperate room for office work. The clerks were all accommodated into a seperate room. There was a seperate room with a store room attached for the office accountant in which were also placed blank census forms intended for ready use by the slip copyists, supervisors etc., In a godown attached to the Jalmahal were stacked all those un-important census papers such as copied schedules etc., The remaining portion of this building was utilized for the accommodation of the abstraction office staff.

Jalmahal due to its distance from the city could not draw sufficient number of workers in the beginning. Consequently, to expedite the abstraction work three extra branches for slip copying were opened, one at the Janakgang vernacular school, the other at the Municipal School and the third at the Maharanis, 'Girls' School. The teachers and the students worked in the after-noon after their morning school duties. Jalmahal was full and consisted for the most part of the school boys. During the first three weeks the attendance was meagre owing to the school annual examinations but later on there was a great rush.

28. Before the actual work of copying was started Mr. Haqdad Khan Assistant Census Commissioner with other Assistants checked and corrected the schedules and explained the method to the supervisors of abstraction. The Tabulation Superintendent issued a body of instructions for slip copying, sorting etc., and explained how to use them and made clear every point by practically demonstrating the whole process of the work. The workers were trained in checking the entries in the schedules, correcting the mistakes in them by comparing the entries with the circle summaries and filling up the blank columns of the schedules. Then preliminaries being carefully attended to, the actual work of slip copying began. The supervisors trained in their turn not only the copyists under them but also their assistants or any new supervisors appointed at a later date. The Inspection staff consisted of the Assistant Census Commissioner for Gwalior and Isagarh prant, Tabulation Superintendent, Office Superintendent and two Inspectors.

Jalmahal was quite full and a branch was opened at Kampoo Kothi under the direct control of M. Haqdadkhan where abstraction work was carried on for a month or so under his control.

Training in abstraction work.

29. The system adopted for the abstraction or copying of the entries on to the slip from the enumeration schedule was the same as in the last census.

Abstraction slips.

Each slip according to the directions of the Imperial Code part II measured $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$ and the numbers of the columns of the schedule from which the informations were to be recorded were printed in Hindi on one side only.

Religion was indicated by the colour of the slip. The colours chosen for the various religions were as under :—

COLOUR.	RELIGION.
1. Unbleached (Badami)	Hindus.
2. Red.	Muhammedans.
3. Yellow.	Jains.
4. Blue.	Animists.
5. White.	Christians.
6. Green.	Others.

The other religions were Arya, Sikh, Parsi and Jew. The name of each of these religions was noted on the blank space at the top of the slip.

Sex and Civil Conditions were indicated by symbols printed in the right hand margin of the slip (See introduction to Vol I part I.)

No. 14-6-10-121.

न०	_____
7. 35.	_____
७	_____
8. Rajput Chowhan.	_____
<	_____
9. Goods Clerk G.L.R.	_____
९	_____
10. Money lender.	_____
१०	_____
11.	_____
११ ×	_____
12. Cawnpore City.	_____
१२	_____
13. Hindi.	_____
१३	_____
14. Hindi and Urdu.	_____
१४	_____
15. English.	_____
१५	_____

A specimen slip similar in every respect to that of the Imperial Code, is given here again in the margin. The slip represents a married male Hindu. The top line was intended for the entry of the charge, circle block, and the serial number of the person. A space was left blank for 'column 4 in slip for Christians for the entry of the sect. With the aid of the entry in the top line the original entry in the schedule could be traced out whenever required. No space was left for the entry of column No. 16 of the schedule.

30. In addition to an ordinary slip written up by a copyist, a special slip for every enumerated individual having infirmity was written up separately from the enumeration book either by a copyist appointed specially for copying the infirmity slips under the directions of his supervisor or by the supervisor himself leisurely as suited him best.

Infirmity slips.

In this special slip, only the following heads were entered:—

- (a) The serial number of the charge, circle, block and person.
- (b) Age.
- (c) Caste.

(d) The infirmity. This entry was made in column 9 of the slip.

31. The information collected in Industrial Schedules was copied on two slips. These two slips called A and B were distinguished from each other both by size and colour, white being used for slip A and Badami for B. As the Industrial concerns are limited in number in the State, one colour, Badami colour only, was used for entries in schedule B for both skilled and unskilled labourers.

Here are two specimens of slips A and B. The slip A was of the size 6" x 3" and slip B was of 4" x 3".

The specimen slip A given below is for a cotton weaving industry in Ujjain. At the top of the slip, the name of the district and the serial number of the concern were entered into. Entry in column three for any subsidiary article produced was also made in our slip A though in the Imperial Code this column has not been provided for. The total number of both skilled and unskilled persons employed in the establishment was obtained (before the slips were written) by adding up the number of skilled and unskilled persons separately from schedule B. These two totals were then entered into slip A below the column 8 and they took the consecutive columns thus:— (Vide slip)

Skilled labourers.

A. Europeans, Anglo Indians.

B. Indians.

Unskilled labourers.

A. Adult.

B. Child.

INDUSTRIAL SLIP A.

District Ujjain

No. 2

1. Description of Establishment:—Cotton weaving.
2. Nature of article produced;—Principal—cloth.
3. Subsidiary—*Nil*.
4. Nature of ownership—Private
5. Number and race or nationality of owners—1 Parsi
6. Race or nationality of manager:—Anglo-Indian.
7. Supervising and technical staff.

		MALES.	FEMALES	
		Europeans	2	<i>Nil</i>
		Anglo-Indians	1	"
		Indians	12	"
8. Clerical staff:—	<i>a</i> {	Europeans	1	"
		Anglo-Indians	<i>Nil</i>	"
	<i>b</i>	Indians	25	Nil
	Skilled <i>a</i> {	Europeans	<i>Nil</i>	"
		Anglo-Indians	"	"
	<i>b</i>	Indians	461	45
	unskilled <i>a</i> {	Adult	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
		Child	65	169
		Total	... 567	214
9. Power—Steam				
10. State of Industry—Perennial				

9. No. and Nature of power Engines with Horse power—Engine 12
H. P. 350

11. Looms—Power 500 Hand 125
with F. S. 114
without F. S. 11

The portion below the marked line (i. e. columns 9 and 11) was on the back of the slip but has here been shown on the face.

The number and nature of power were entered in column 9. In column 11 both handlooms and powerlooms used in the textile establishments were entered. Handlooms with fly-shuttle were entered in part (B) of this column separately.

INDUSTRIAL SLIP B

1. Name of Industry—cotton weaving
2. Sex—male
3. Adult or child—adult
4. Caste—koshti
5. Birth place—Ujjain
6. Skilled or unskilled—skilled
7. Occupation of skilled labour—weaving master.

Specimen slip B is of a skilled labourer of the same cotton weaving industry. No symbols were used to distinguish male and female, adult and children, all the columns were therefore copied on the slip.

A separate gang under a special supervisor was opened to copy Industrial schedules. The supervisor was at first trained by the Tabulation Superintendent and the work of copying was started only when some of the slips were actually copied by the supervisor himself before the Superintendent and corrected by him.

32. Steps for the supply of printed slips according to the form and colour indicated in the Imperial Code were taken nearly 8 months before the slip copying was to begin. ^{Printing and supply of slips.} The Superintendent, Census Operations, Central India, made a general indent to the Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow, not only for the supply of papers but also for printing, cutting etc., the same for abstraction. The indent included, as in the previous censuses, our requirements also. But as we already placed an order direct with the Upper India Couper Paper Mill Co, Ltd., Lucknow, for the supply of coloured and Badami paper for Census slips, the firm having been recommended by the Census Commissioner for India for its lowest tender, the indent of the Central India Superintendent was reduced by the quantity required for the Gwalior Census. The papers for slips were sent direct to the Nawal Kishore Press by the Paper Mill, the Press undertaking to print, cut and pack them up to the address of our office ready for abstraction work. Several Printing Presses including the Perries Printing Press on the recommendation of Census Commissioner for India were invited to submit tenders for printing, cutting and despatching the abstraction slips but the Nawal Kishore Press at Lucknow quoting the lowest rate for our requisition according to the size prescribed in the Imperial Code, an order was placed with it for 39 lacs of slips in all. The indent was on the basis of the number shown in table VII of the last Census Report over which an excess of 20 per cent. was kept in accordance to the suggestion of the Code.

But the Nawal Kishore Press could not execute the order in proper time on account of a strike amongst its employees. A telegram was at last sent to despatch at least some of the slips so that we might begin work. The slips, as a matter of emergency, were despatched by passenger train and the five consignments covering the despatch of nearly the whole indent came in succession. The number of slips fell short of the requirement, so we got some additional 40 thousand slips printed of which 30 thousands were Badami slips and the remaining ten thousands yellow, in big sheets of paper locally from the Alijah Darbar Press, without symbols in the corner. Slips were cut from each sheet in the office. Industrial slips, numbering 4,300 in all, of which 300 were A slips of white paper and the remaining 4,000 B slips of Badami Paper were also printed and supplied by the Alijah Darbar Press.

Papers on which abstraction slips were printed were of the following sizes :—

Badami. 18" x 22" coloured 24" x 40½"

The following table gives the total number of each kind of printed slips:—

Colour.	UNMARRIED.		MARRIED		WIDOWED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Badami	848,452	503,184	384,532	854,876	132,616	324,500	3,548,160
Yellow	11,880	6,588	10,908	10,908	2,808	5,503	48,600
Blue...	18,468	14,472	18,144	18,576	1,404	4,536	75,600
Red ...	50,112	32,616	52,056	47,952	7,884	17,280	207,900
Green.	432	324	648	540	432	324	2,700
White.	284	284	568	497	71	71	1,775
					GRAND	TOTAL...	3,884,735

The cost of paper including the cost of loading and unloading amounted to Rs. 1,448-14-2, while that of printing and supplying was Rs. 662-14-0.

33. Each copyist was given a simple set of 36 pigeon-holes.

Furniture.

Each hole measured $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". The diagram in the margin represents the pigeon-hole-rack used. It was placed

Others ...						
Christian.						
Ainmist ...						
Jain ...						
Musalman						
Hindu ...						

on the floor and labelled as shown in the left hand side. In the beginning 125 pigeon-holes were prepared out of ordinary kerosine wood at a cost of Rs. 2/- each, afterwards it was found necessary to have 75 pigeon-holes which were prepared at Rs. 2-4-0 each.

For the supervisors, Assistant Supervisors, Checkers and Inspectors some 15 chairs and 15 writing tables were purchased. Some more chairs and tables were taken on loan from other Departments and utilised for Abstraction work. In Kampoo Kothi, Janakganj Vernacular School, Maharanis' Girls' School and Municipal School no other furniture except the pigeon-hole-racks were required for the Abstraction work as the school furniture was sufficient to meet our purpose.

Some 200 sacks locally purchased were given to the copyists to sit on. Three of the copyists would generally occupy one sack.

34. The whole work was divided into twelve gangs, each gang corresponding to a district for this purpose.

Establishment.

Primarily taking the population of the State to be 32 lacs and expecting one copyist to prepare 500 slips a day, 160 copyists were con-

sidered quite sufficient to finish the copying work in about 40 days. With this idea ten to twelve copyists were placed in each gang; but three weeks experience showed that the progress was not up to the mark; consequently I had to increase the number of assistants or checkers in each gang from one to two or three according to necessity and also the number of copyists, the total number of which came to 390 instead of 160 as originally deemed sufficient. The work was started with ten supervisors, but the number was increased to 15 after some time. The salaries of these supervisors varied according to qualification and aptitude in work. The minimum pay of a supervisor was Rs. 15 and the maximum Rs. 30. The salary of the assistant supervisors or checkers ranged between Rs. 8/ and Rs. 15/-. In addition to these were 2 Inspectors to watch and check the abstraction work and to assist in the subsequent work of Tabulation and Compilation. Each of them used to draw Rs. 50/- per month. The average salary of an ordinary copyist was Rs. 10/- per month. A copyist would generally be appointed on Rs. 8/- per month rising to Rs. 12/- and sometimes even to Rs. 15/- per mensem on shewing good progress.

35. When the abstraction office was in full swing the number of copyists was 389 besides the Supervisors, Assistant Supervisors, Checkers and Inspectors and the daily average out turn of each man totalled 196. The Abstraction office was started with 98 copyists in the 2nd week of April and the process of slip copying was completed by the 3rd July 1921. Recruits were taken on daily throughout the operation of slip copying and the new comer was drafted into one or other of the gangs, the Supervisor of the gang instructing in the work. Three additional gangs were formed out of the new copyists under three other Supervisors appointed later on.

The following is the statement of work turned out by copyists in different centres :—

Office.	Population dealt with.	Average number of copyists	Date of commencement.	Completion.	Average daily out-turn.	REMARKS.
1. Central office	2,713,979	211	11-4-21	3-7-21	201	
2. Janakganj	203,748	34	5-5-21	24-6-21	151	
3. Municipal School.	245,182	56	16-5-21	19-6-21	170	
4. Maharani's Girls' School.	8,369	8	8-5-21	29-5-21	54	

The average progress was not up to the mark because of the constant new recruits made which hampered the rate of the work. On

account of the piece wage system, the copyists turned up according to their convenience and pleasure.

36. The Assistant Supervisors for the most part did the work of checking. They carefully examined the entries in the enumeration books and compared them with summaries. Obvious errors were rectified and omissions supplied according to the suggestions issued by the Tabulation Superintendent. The figures in Circle summaries, if found wrong, were corrected in red ink and the correction initialled.

After checking, the enumeration books were issued together with slips for the work. The Assistant Supervisors compared the entries on the slips copied with those in the enumeration book. This was done in conjunction with the copyists who would read from the slips, and the Assistants ticking off in the enumeration book against the name in column 3 of the schedule for every entry tested by him.

Trivial mistakes were corrected atonce. Every effort was made to push on the work but the prickly heat of Gwalior hampered the progress and caused delay. Two Inspectors were appointed to keep a close supervision over the checking of copied slips in addition to the Assistant Supervisors. The Assistant Census Commissioner together with the Inspectors devoted their whole time in giving instructions to the Supervisors to avoid mistakes, detecting mistakes on the spot and correcting them then and there.

Register G.—Weekly summary of work done by copyists was regularly submitted to me.

Column 8 and 9 of this abstract *i.e.*, the two headings (1) the number of entries tested and (2) number of mistakes found) were filled up from the weekly statements submitted by the Inspectors and Assistant Supervisors, column 6 and 7 from the register F. of the Supervisors and the other columns from their C. registers.

Every evening before leaving office, each copyist used to tie up the slips copied by him placing them inside the enumeration book in progress with a slip bearing his name, and handed over the bundle to the Supervisor who would return it to him the next morning at the opening of the office.

The papers incharge of the Supervisor consisted of three separate bundles *viz*,

- (a) Copied books and slips.
- (b) Unissued books taken from the record room.
- (c) Books in process of being copied.

The Supervisors maintained a register for the number of slips copied by each individual in his gang and when all the slips for a charge

had been copied, returned them to the Record-keeper with the enumeration books and the register A., prepared after sorting the slips by religion.

The slip copyist was provided with an indicator label for each enumeration book issued to him. This label was filled up by him and returned to the supervisor fastened with slip-bundles for the block together with the book issued.

Indicator Label,

Gwalior State.

Zila

Pargana.

Village.

No. of block.

No. of Circle.

No. of Charge.

No. of Book.

No. of slips.

Copyist.

Checked.

Made over for sorting.

Sorted.

Returned to Supervisor.

Males.....Females.....

TOTAL.....

38. The materials compiled in register A. have been utilised in the preparation of 'Village List'. The villages have been arranged alphabetically under each pargana. Names have been printed in Hindi and the number of occupied houses shown in each village. Villages of the heretofore called Guaranteed estates have been included in the parganas of the parent State in which they are situated, a note being made in the remarks column in each case as Jagir village instead of Kifalati or Guaranteed village, as in the last Census.

SORTING.

After Abstraction or slip-copying was over, the work of sorting was taken in hand.

These operations having been done at Indore in the previous Census, no experienced men were available for them locally. We had to pull on, therefore, with unexperienced hands at the outset and the rate of work was consequently very slow. It took 5 months to complete the whole process of sorting, begun as it was on the 4th July 1921 and ended on the 30th November 1921.

There was another difficulty encountered in the middle of the work which hindered the progress of the work not a little. As the work of sorting etc., and the previous work of Abstraction were all conducted with the help of local school students, many of these students left the work in the interests of their studies when the schools reopened. This necessitated the employment of new men who were to be trained before they could go on with the work smoothly.

Sorting, unlike enumeration, was done by Parganas and not by Charges. For sorting and other subsequent operations Lashkar city was treated as a separate unit. Thus the 39 parganas of the State and Lashkar city made up 40 units. The Imperial Census Code was strictly followed in the process of the work.

Before the slips were given to the sorters for sorting they were checked with A registers and any discrepancy found was checked and corrected. For the accuracy in sorting the responsibility was with the Sorter. Each Sorter was generally given about 10,000 population and the number of Sorters in each pargana varied according to the population.

39. Regarding the order of tables, the guiding principle was that the first table taken should lead up to the next so that the arrangement of slips for the preceding table could, to a great extent, be utilised for the next. Accuracy in record combined with expedition was always the aim in sorting work.

The first six tables were prepared from the A register, so no sorting was required for them. The two Provincial Tables were prepared by Parganas and the rest by Districts.

The tables were taken in hand in the following order :—

Table VII.—Age, Sex and Civil condition.

Table VIII.—Education by religion and age.

Table XI.—Birth Place.

Table X.—Language.

Table XIII.—Caste, Tribe, Race and Nationality.

Table IX.—Education by Caste.

Table XIV.—Civil condition by Caste.

Table XXI.—Occupation by Caste.

Table XVII.—Occupation.

Table XVIII.—Subsidiary occupation of Agriculturists.

Table XIX.—Certain mixed occupations.

Table XX.—Occupation by Religions.

For the sorting of infirmity and Christian tables a separate set of sorters was engaged.

The tables on Caste, Birth-place and Occupation required a special and careful attention in sorting. As the sorters were not expected to classify the slips properly, the classification according to Birth-place, Occupation, Caste etc., was reserved for Compilation stage.

40. The Tabulation Superintendent, as in Abstraction work, was in charge of the whole work of sorting. Inspectors also checked the work. There being twelve gangs, each Inspector had supervision over 6 gangs. Supervisors rendered every help to the sorters.

A pigeon-hole, as in 'Abstraction,' was given to each sorter for sorting slips.

As soon as the slips for table VII were sorted and the table ready the final totals were made up which showed an increase of 867 over the Provisional Totals *i.e.*, an increase of .2 per mille.

Two Sorters were specially engaged in sorting the Industrial Tables.

Weekly Progress Reports for sorting were regularly submitted to the Census Commissioner for India. This form was prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India cancelling the form L. as given in the Imperial Code Part II.

COMPILATION.

The process of Compilation consists in combining the figures of the Tabulation units first by Parganas then by Districts and lastly for the whole State. It pre-supposes a good deal of caution and diligence on the part of compilers in copying figures correctly from the sorters' tickets and checking the tables. To ensure accuracy, each table after compilation, was checked with various columns and parts of it and the compilers were satisfied only when these tallied with each other.

The Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors who did Abstraction and Sorting were retained to do the work of Compilation.

In the Census of 1911 excepting the first six tables in which were also shown separately the figures for the then (here ofore called) Guaranteed holdings, British Cantonments, Military Stations and Railways, all other subsequent tables dealt with figures for State Proper only. The first six tables were prepared by parganas in the previous Census but they have been shown by districts in the present one. For tables I, II, VI and VIII two Provincial tables have been prepared showing the figures by parganas. The figures for the Military Stations and British Cantonments were received from the Census Superintendent, Central India and have been included in the parganas in which they lie. So also the figures for the Guaranteed Holdings etc., but now termed Feudatory Estates, merged as they have been into the parent State, forming part and parcel of it. The detached pargana Gangapur of the district of Mandasour lying as it politically does in the Rajputana Agency, its figures have been shown jointly and separately in all the Imperial tables. A Provincial table III has also been prepared showing the population of big Jagirs and Feudatory Estates.

Though the Compilation work was commenced *pari passu* with sorting, the regular compilation office commenced from 1st December 1921 and continued till the end of March 1922.

41. After compilation, Subsidiary Tables were taken in hand. Some of the Subsidiary Tables were completed while the compilation was going on. A batch of three competent men was engaged to prepare these Subsidiary Tables. For drawing graphs etc., a draughtsman was appointed.

Compilation of subsidiary Tables.

For Compilation, Imperial Code Part II was strictly followed.

Table XIII, according to the later suggestions of the Census Commissioner for India has been much abridged by altogether omitting those castes from the main table whose number is less than one per mille of the general population and throwing them into the class "Others" An Appendix is added to the main table in which "Others" has been classified into various sub-sects etc., with the population against them.

Tables XIX (mixed occupations) and XX (occupation by Religion) though optional were prepared, as they were of interest. Table XXI B (Distribution of workers in certain groups of occupation by caste, Tribe or Race) being optional was prepared for Lashkar city only.

DISPUTED AREAS.

42. It is very necessary to put on record some of the important facts regarding the disputed areas for the guidance of the next Census Commissioner.

1. *Guaranteed holdings* —The Resident at Gwalior informs the Political Member Gwalior Government under No. 327-G/419/1-20 dated 30th January 1920 that the Government of India have decided that the

Census Operations in the Guaranteed Estates shall be carried out by the suzerain Darbars subject to the conditions that in the case of Estates which hold villages guaranteed or unguaranteed from more than one State the Darbars concerned will agree to the Kamdar of the Estate being nominated as Census Officer.

Accordingly in the present Census, the Census of the 32 Estates was taken by the Kamdars under instructions issued to them direct from the Darbar Census Commissioner. These Estates were treated as separate charges.

In letter No. 8189/419/1-19 dated 15th March 1920 the Resident at Gwalior says that the total population for the State villages guaranteed or unguaranteed, held from the Gwalior Darbar are to be included in the totals for the Gwalior State.

There are altogether 37 Feudatory Estates (heretofore called Guaranteed) as given below.—

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Agra Barkhera. | 20. Kathone. |
| 2. Bagli. | 21. Khajuri. |
| 3. Bara Barkhera. | 22. Khedi Rajpura. |
| 4. Basoda (Nawab). | 23. Khiaoda. |
| 5. Bhadaura. | 24. Lalgarh. |
| 6. Chhota Barkhera. | 25. Narwar. |
| 7. Daria Kheri. | 26. Nimkhera. |
| 8. Dhabla Dhir. | 27. Pathari (Nawab). |
| 9. Dhabla Ghosi. | 28. Patharia. |
| 10. Dharnaoda. | 29. Parone. |
| 11. Dotria. | 30. Piplia Nagar. |
| 12. Dugri. | 31. Raghogarh. |
| 13. Garha. | 32. Sadankheri. |
| 14. Jabria Bhil. | 33. Sarwan. |
| 15. Jabri. | 34. Sheogarh. |
| 16. Jamnia. | 35. Sirsi. |
| 17. Kali Baori. | 36. Tappa. |
| 18. Karodia. | 37. Umri. |
| 19. Kalu Kheda. | |

Of these, Basoda (Nawab), Pathari (Nawab), Khajuri Aladad, Piplia Nagar and Jabria Bhil were not censused by the Darbar. The preliminary census operations of these Estates as far as enumeration were carried on under the supervision of the Provincial Census Superintendent for Central India who subsequently sent the Enumeration Books for incorporation of the figures into the State Tables.

In each of the above cases the Kamdar was appointed as Charge Superintendent irrespective of the fact whether the Thikana holds villages only from the Gwalior Darbar or is composed of grants from other Darbars also.

The village Gulba though subsequently given by Mota Barkhera to Chhota Barkhera was originally granted to Mota Barkhera and consequently Mota Barkhera censused it as the original recipient.

2. *Gangapur Pargana*.—The 10 villages of the Gangapur Pargana, district Mandasur, politically lie in Rajputana. The Darbar censused these villages in 1911 and supplied figures to the Census Superintendent for Central India who transferred them to Rajputana. This year the Tables were prepared and sent direct to the Provincial Superintendent of Rajputana.

As Gwalior now forms a separate independent unit it is natural that Gwalior figures should include Gangapur, but the Census Commissioner for India objected to this arrangement on the precedence of the previous censuses and showed Gwalior figures minus Gangapur in his Imperial Tables. To a reader of the India Report the actual Gwalior figures will be found less by those of Gangapur. But a complete record of Gwalior as an independent unit requires that the Gwalior Tables ought to include Gangapur. In order, therefore, to meet the requirements of both, arrangements have been made to show Gangapur figures separately.

5. *Sundarsi*.—This village is in Shajapur Pargana and is held by Dhar, Gwalior and Indore Darbars. In 1911 the Census Superintendent for Central India decided that the village should be censused by one Darbar in turn and figures supplied by that Darbar to the other two. He further ruled that a record would be made in his Report that no right or precedence is thereby established against any of the Darbars. Accordingly Dhar censused the village in 1911; Gwalior did it this time (1921) and Indore would do it in 1931.

In 1911, 1/3 of the figures were supplied to each of the holders but the Tehsildar Shajapur intimated that the three Darbars do not hold equal shares in the village but in the following proportion:—

Dhar 23 per cent.

Gwalior 38½ per cent.

Indore 38½ per cent.

The Census Superintendent for Central India was informed accordingly in June 1921 and Tables sent to Dhar and Indore in the above proportion through the Central India Census Superintendent.

4. *Baghpura*.—Regarding the Census of this village there had been some dispute with the Datia authorities as in 1911 but it was censused by the Charge Superintendent of Lahar and figures included in that Pargana. This village is given by the Darbar on Ubari tenure to Datia.

In letter No. 7-C.D dated 9th February 1921 from the Political Agent Bundelkhand to the Resident at Gwalior it is said on the authority of the Diwan of Datia that the village of Baghpura situated within the Ubari holding has since been deserted and that the dispute at present is relating to the taking of the Census of village Khor-Sankua. But the Tehsildar Lahar has produced evidence as to the existence of the village after due enquiry.

5. *Sheogarh and Abheypur.*—Regarding the Census figures of Sheogarh and Abheypur held by Rajgarh on Istamurari tenure the Resident at Gwalior in his No. 152 C/19/15-10 dated 17th January 1922 informed that the Census Superintendent for Central India was asked to supply the figures to the Darbar Census Commissioner for incorporation in the totals of the Gwalior State.

The figures of these two villages could not be included in our Tables as the decision regarding their transfer to the Gwalior State was received too late. However on receipt of these figures they are shown separately on the title pages of some of the State and Provincial Tables. Necessary adjustment should be made at the next Census.

6. *Kudrao.*—This is in Karera Pargana and is held by the Jagirdar of Algi. The Datia people put their numbers on the houses of this village. The Resident at Gwalior being addressed sent under his No. 836-G dated 1st April 1921 a copy of letter No. 1120 dated 15th March 1921 from the Diwan of Datia to the Political Agent Bundelkhand in which the Diwan stated that instructions were however issued not to interfere with the enumeration of the village in question by Gwalior authorities inasmuch as it did not and would not create any right or title in favour of the party enumerating the village.

The Tehsildar Karera censused the village and under letter No. 1285 dated 29th March 1921 informed that in spite of the above communication the Datia authorities also censused it. The numbering of the houses by the Datia people was also corroborated by the Darbar Boundary Officer.

7. *Gwalior Residency.*—It was censused by the Charge Superintendent Morar as in 1911 and its figures included in Morar Town.

8. *Nimrol.*—Regarding the Census of Nimrol a village in Gohad Pargana held by Dholpur from Gwalior, the Gwalior Darbar in their letter No. 4830 dated 11th January 1921 allowed the Dholpur Darbar to Census the village and supply figures for incorporation in our State Tables as the status of the village was still *sub judice*.

In his letter No. 2236 dated 10th August 1920 to the Political Agent Eastern Rajputana the Judicial Secretary Dholpur states that the Dholpur Darbar expressed their inability to supply the Nimrol Census figures to Gwalior. Further he adds that the Dholpur Darbar

do not admit for a moment that the Gwalior Darbar have an unquestionable, inherent right to get the figures of village Nimrol or the fact that it is held in grant from Gwalior Darbar by the Dholpur Darbar and states that Nimrol is an island village in possession of Dholpur Darbar from ancient times in which all sovereign rights are exercised by them.

But later on the Provincial Superintendent for Rajputana and Ajmere Merwara in his No. 3869 dated 19th May 1920 informed this office that on the precedence of 1911 Census the local Census Superintendent Dholpur was asked to send him the Tables for Nimrol to be forwarded to Gwalior. Accordingly all the Tables for Nimrol were received and incorporated in our Tables.

9. *Kerokal*.—In the Political Department list received under No. 6279 dated 22nd June 1920 there is a village on No. 16 named Kerokal held by the Thakur of Heerapur. There is also a note that the Census in 1901 of this village was taken by the Gwalior Darbar.

On being asked the Census Superintendent for Central India in his No. 214 dated 25th March 1912 informed that there was no such village in the Thikana. The matter being referred to the Political Member he wrote in reply under his No. 4803 dated 11th January 1921 that if the village in question could not be traced at the time of the last decennial Census much less could it be traced now and in the circumstances the present Census should be proceeded with on the assumption that the village did not exist.

10. *Kodia Jhir*.—The Suba of Mandasour reported that the officials of Sitamau objected to census the temple at Kodia Jhir in Nahargarh Pargana. The matter was referred to the Political Member who wrote in reply in his No. 6262 dated 21st February 1921 that there was a boundary dispute regarding the portion of land and until this was decided the procedure followed in 1911 should be adopted. However the census was taken by the Nahargarh Tehsildar.

11. *Unchod etc.*—The figures, for the three villages held by Bhopal in Shujalpur Pargana viz. Unchod, Jamner and Godra Kheri being received late from the Census Superintendent for Central India, are not included in the body of the Report or Tables but are shown in the Village List and also given here for reference.

(1) Unchod—872, (2) Jamner 1245, (3) Godra Kheri 33.

The figures for Tingajpur held by Indore have not been received.

In 1911 the population of these Villages was shown in our Village List.

12. *British Cantonments*.—The Census of Nimach, Agar and Guna Military Stations was taken by the Political Officers and all the Tables for these, prepared by the Central India Census Superintendent, were received for inclusion in our Tables.

13. *Pach Pahar*.—The Census of Pach Pahar Station which is situated within the boundaries of Gwalior and Jhalawar States was taken by Gwalior State as in 1911 and half the figures were sent to the Provincial Census Superintendent Rajputana for inclusion in Jhalawar State Tables.

In 1911 half the figures were supplied to Jhalawar as would appear from the Note of the Census Superintendent for Central India on the title page of his Provincial Table III. The same procedure was followed this time also; but the Charge Superintendent, Bhensoda, in whose charge the Railway Station lies informed that more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Station area lies within Gwalior territory and the rest in Jhalawar and not half and half as said by the Census Superintendent for Central India. The Political Member was accordingly referred to who in his letter No. 1185 dated 9th August 1921 ruled that the proposal of the Provincial Census Superintendent for Ajmere and Merwara might be accepted.

43. *Acknowledgments*.—In para 19 of Introduction to the Report I have already thanked the officers who have done good service and co-operated in different stages of the operations.

It is difficult to mention by name the Charge Superintendents and their Assistants who did good work but I should like to mention those officers who were awarded ~~from~~ ^{from} *Sanads* the Darbar for their excellent work :—

1. M. Kesho Lal, Chairman, Lashkar Municipality.
2. Pt. Anand Rao Kodikar Superintendent, Special classes.
3. Pt. R. R. Dongre B.A., B Ag., Principal Normal School.
4. Pt G. S. Apte, M.A., B. Sc, Principal, Madho College, Ujjain.
5. B. Narayan Prasad, B. A. Head Master, Madhav College, Ujjain.
6. Pt. R. K. Vaidya, Tehsildar, Bahadurpur Jagir.
7. Lt-Col. Girdhari Singh, Commanding officer, Lashkar Brigade.
8. Dinkar Rao Khalate Tehsildar Pichhore (Gird).
9. Krishna Rao Kadam Tehsildar, Basoda.
10. Pt. Dhondo Govind Lokre, Superintendent, Sheopur Baroda.
11. Ibne Abbas Abbasi B A., L.L B., Tehsildar, Mastura.
12. Pt. Moreshwar Rao Ramchandra Despande, Tehsildar, Karera
13. Pt. V. B. Pathak, Tehsildar, Barnagar.
14. Pt Chintaman Rao Wagh, Tehsildar Mehgaon.
15. Pt. Ramchandra Narayan Paradker, Tehsildar, Bajrangarh.
16. A. P. Edibam, Tehsildar, Jaura.
17. Pt. Kedar Nath Raizada, Secretary, Bagli.

I have already made a general reference to the excellent work turned ~~by~~ ^{by} my office but I should like to mention in particular the names of Pt. Nathu Madhav Rashinkar, M. Sheo Narayan and Dayaram Gupta, Accountant, Record-Keeper and Head Compiler respectively who worked up to the last with energy and earnestness.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NEXT CENSUS.

From my experience of the Census of 1921 I make the following suggestions for that of 1931.

1. There be a whole time Census Commissioner for the State, and
2. Only one Assistant Census Commissioner for Malwa with his office at Ujjain.

3. Co-operation of Soobas is absolutely necessary for satisfactory work; Soobas should, therefore, be made responsible by the Darbar for the census of their districts. This will not necessarily entail any extra burden on their shoulders but will facilitate the work better and obviate many inconveniences that I experienced in 1921. Some Revenue Officers entrusted with the census work were transferred in spite of the Darbar Notification at a time when such transfer was detrimental to census work. In one tehsil I found Census Superintendent absent, being told off for some other work though my touring programme was sent to the Census Superintendent. If the Sooba be made responsible for census of the district as for other works such a state of things would not occur and co-operation would ensue between the Census Officers and the district authorities.

4. In General Village Registers supplied by tehsil officers information about status of villages, for instance whether a certain village is Jagir, Ubari etc., should be supplied.

5. As Gwalior is now treated as a Provincial Census unit and exchange of Census Code etc, has to be done amongst the Provincial units Census Code and Circulars, Notifications etc., should be in English. These should be issued piece-meal as the need arises after India Census Code is issued and on the advice of the Census Commissioner of the State who should be nominated good time ahead of the coming Census to help in such work. Before his appointment the Darbar may only pass a regulation legalising the Census and making it incumbent on all officials and subjects of the State to help in Census when called upon by the Census officers of the State.

Cost of Census

1911.	1921.
Rs. 60,655-3-9.	Rs. 1,00,000-0-0.

Strict economy has been observed in carrying out the census operations from beginning to end. While Baroda with less than one third of our area and a population of 2,126,522 has spent Rs. 1,12,500/- we have only spent Rs. 1,00,000/- with more than three times as much area and 3,195,476 population.

APPENDIX No. 1.
 HUZUR DARBAR, HOME DEPARTMENT,
 GWALIOR GOVERNMENT,
 CENSUS BRANCH.
Circular No. 1/ 1920.

:o:

In the Census of 1911 work of the Pargana Census Staff was not at all satisfactory, Numerous complaints about their indifference reached the Darbar who at last issued special instructions to the officials concerned for strict and timely compliance with the orders of the Census Commissioner. This caused considerable delay in carrying out Census operations. It is expected that the Pargana officers entrusted with the Census work will show more earnestness in the work of this year and do it in proper time and will not repeat the story of 1911. They must realise the importance of the Census operations that occur every 10 years and will not allow the Gwalior Government work to be inferior to that of other and perhaps smaller states and estates.

“ The Darbar has already passed a Census Manual making it the duty of all officials and people to help in the Census work and also issued a circular (3rd January 1920 Gwalior Gazette) drawing the attention of all to their duties in this behalf.

“ But in the present Census too the way in which the work is being done by some Pargana officers and officials is not at all satisfactory. The Darbar Census Manual 1920 and printed forms of General Village Register were sent from the office of the Census Commissioner for Gwalior State to Pargana Officers (the Census Charge Superintendents) on the 25th February 1920, and the 1st of May 1920 was fixed for receiving the said registers back by the Census Commissioner; these registers were wanted by the Superintendent of Census operations in Central India by the 15th June, but up to 29th June these registers were not received in the Census Commissioner's office from some places.

“ Different excuses have been put forward and an extension of time asked for. Complaints are reaching that in the Parganas where Settlement work is being done, Patwaries are not being spared for Preliminary Census work inspite of the correspondence between the Census Commissioner and the Settlement Officers, and the latter officer's explicit orders to do the Census work in time and according to instructions.

“ In order that the Census work which is synchronous throughout India and has to be done in a fixed time may be carried out satisfactorily, the Darbar once more issue this circular enjoining all the Officers and the Public to loyally co-operate to make it a success worthy of this Premier State. If, while making their usual tour, the District Pargana officers will enquire about progress of Census work and report to the Census Commissioner any case of negligence or mistake, it will be sufficient check on the subordinate staff and help the Census work considerably.

“ In order to do this effectively the touring officers should acquaint themselves at least with sections 5 to 15, 31 to 35 and appendices 2, 4 and 5 of the Census Manual, Gwalior State 1920.”

APPENDIX No. II.

CENSUS TIME TABLE—1920.

- | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------------|
| 1. | First Notification of the Census and Appointment of Census Commissioner. | 1st week of January |
| 2. | Appointment of Assistant Census Commissioners. | 3rd „ „ |
| 3. | Appointment of Charge Superintendents. ... | 25th February. |
| 4. | Distribution of General Village Register forms | „ „ |
| 5. | Training of Charge Superintendents ... | March and April. |
| 6. | Submission of Village Registers ... | 1st May. |
| 7. | Preparation of Circle List ... | 31st May. |
| 8. | Submission of Abstract of Circle List ... | 5th June. |
| 9. | Indent of Forms ... | 30th June. |
| 10. | Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators. | 31st July-31st Aug. |
| 11. | Training of Supervisors and Enumerators ... | August and September. |
| 12. | Distribution of Charge Registers and Abstract of Charge Registers. | 15th August. |
| 13. | Submission of Abstract of Charge Registers. | 15th September. |
| 14. | Commencement of House numbering ... | 20th September. |
| 15. | Preparation of House List .. | 20th September. |
| 16. | Completion of House numbering ... | 31st October. |
| 17. | List of Towns to be sent to Census Commissioner. | 1st November. |
| 18. | Submission of Abstract of House List ... | November. |
| 19. | Distribution of Schedules etc. ... | „ |
| 1921. | | |
| 20. | Second Census Notification ... | 1st week of January. |
| 21. | Notification announcing the date of Final Census. | Middle of January. |
| 22. | Commencement of Preliminary Enumeration in Villages. | 15th Jan.—14th Feb. |

23. Commencement of Preliminary Enumeration in Towns. 15th February-1st March.
 24. Distribution of House-hold and Special Schedules. 1st March.
 25. Submission of Charge Summaries of Preliminary Enumeration. 1st March.
 26. Distribution of Schedules for running Trains. 10th March.
 27. Final Census 18th March 7-12 P.M.
 28. Final Census of running Trains and Wild Tracts 19th March at 6 A.M.
 29. Collection of Provisional Totals, Completion and Submission. To be totalled on the morning of 19th March and result to be wired to the Census Commissioner on the same day.
 30. State total to be wired to the Census Commissioner for India by the morning of 22nd March.
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APPENDIX III.

PROGRESS REPORT OF CENSUS WORK FOR THE MONTH OF.....192 .

—:0:—

1. No. and name of charge.
2. Number of :—
 - (1) Villages.
 - (2) Occupied houses.
 - (3) Unoccupied houses.
 - (4) Blocks.
 - (5) Circles.
3. No. of trained staff:—
 - (1) Supervisors.
 - (2) Enumerators.
4. Date of Issue of Parwanas (appointment letters) to
 - (1) Supervisors.
 - (2) Enumerators.
5. House numbering :—
 - (1) Commenced on,
 - (2) Completed on.
6. Despatch of abstract of House List,
7. Preparation of Circle List.
8. Despatch of Charge Abstract.
9. Despatch of Abstract of House List,
10. Distribution of Schedules etc, Forms,
11. Preliminary Enumeration :—
 - (1) Commenced on,
 - (2) Completed on.
12. Charge summary of Preliminary Enumeration.

Signature of Charge Superintendent.

NOTE :—This Report should reach the office of the Census Commissioner by 20th and 5th of every month.

I.—Census Divisions and Agency.

Charge No.	District.	NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER.			REMARKS.
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Supdt.	Supervisors.	Enumerators	Charge Supdts.	Supervisors.	Enumerators	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	State Total ...	131	1,844	23,418	131	1,844	23,418	5,479	390	31	
I	Gird District ...	13	217	2,569	13	217	2,569	6,144	368	31	
(1)	Gird Pargana ...	8	113	1,242	8	113	1,242	5,217	369	34	
1	Palace ...	1	2	5	1	2	5	6	3	1	
2	Lashkar City ...	1	53	438	1	53	438	17,735	335	41	
3	Do. Brigade ...	1	7	74	1	7	74	3,453	479	47	
4	Gwalior Town ...	1	10	109	1	10	109	3,280	328	30	
5	Gwalior Fqrt ...	1	1	6	1	1	6	161	161	25	
6	Morar Town ...	1	6	67	1	6	67	2,193	369	33	
7	Morar Cantonment.	1	10	79	1	10	79	1,918	195	29	
8	Gird Pargana ...	1	24	464	1	24	464	12,943	564	28	
(2)	Pichhore Pargana ...	1	47	535	1	47	535	15,240	324	28	
9	Pichhor (Gird) ...	1	47	535	1	47	535	15,240	324	28	
(3)	Mastura Pargana ...	2	30	478	2	30	478	6,347	423	27	
10	Mastura ...	1	16	254	1	16	254	6,904	439	28	
11	Do, ...	1	14	224	1	14	224	5,790	414	25	
(4)	Bhander Pargana ...	2	27	314	2	27	314	5,099	378	32	
12	Bhander ...	1	22	274	1	22	274	9,178	417	33	
13	Do. Town ...	1	5	40	1	5	40	1,028	204	25	
II	Bhind District ...	6	136	2,322	6	136	2,322	13,222	583	34	
(5)	Bhind Pargana ...	2	38	822	2	38	822	14,028	744	45	
15	Bhind ...	1	32	756	1	32	756	25,652	817	35	
16	Do. Town ...	1	6	66	1	6	66	2,405	401	38	
(6)	Mehgaon Pargana...	1	26	500	1	26	500	15,687	603	31	
17	Mehgaon ...	1	26	500	1	26	500	15,687	603	31	

I—Census Divisions and Agency—(Continued).

Charge No.	District.	NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER.			REMARKS.
		Charges.	Circles	Blocks.	Charge Supdt.	Supervisors	Enumerators.	Charge Supdt.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(7)	Lahar Pargana ...	1	40	543	1	40	543	19,707	...	36	
18	Lahar ...	1	40	543	1	40	543	19,707	...	36	
(8)	Gohad Pargana ...	2	32	457	2	32	457	7,941	496	34	
19	Gohad ...	1	31	454	1	31	454	15,721	507	30	
14	Lachura ...	1	1	3	1	1	3	161	161	54	
III	Tonwarghar District ...	7	162	1,942	7	162	1,942	10,205	441	37	
(9)	Joura Pargana ...	1	46	440	1	46	440	16,917	368	38	
20	Joura ...	1	36	440	1	46	440	16,917	368	38	
(10)	Ambah Pargana ...	2	30	485	2	30	485	9,729	648	40	
21	Ambah ...	1	15	257	1	15	257	10,267	684	40	
22	Do. ...	1	15	228	1	15	228	9,186	612	40	
(11)	Nurabad Pargana ...	2	39	484	2	39	484	8,194	420	36	
23	Nurabad ...	1	35	452	1	35	452	15,176	434	33	
24	Pench Morena ...	1	4	32	1	4	32	1,211	303	33	
(12)	Sabalgarh Pargana.	2	47	533	2	47	533	9,338	397	35	
25	Sabalgarh ...	1	34	446	1	34	446	16,766	493	37	
26	Pahargarh ...	1	13	87	1	13	87	1,910	147	22	
IV	Sheopur District ...	6	96	1,008	6	96	1,098	4,863	303	23	
(13)	Sheopur Pargana ...	4	60	719	4	60	719	4,582	305	25	
27	Sheopur ...	1	53	639	1	53	639	16,183	305	25	
29	Baroda-Sheopur ...	1	5	65	1	5	65	1,810	362	28	
30	Khatoli ...	1	1	12	1	1	12	250	250	20	
31	Amalda Balapur ...	1	1	3	1	1	3	84	84	28	

I.—Census Divisions and Agency—(Continued).

Charge No.	District.	NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER.			REMARKS.
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Supdt.	Supervisors.	Enumerators	Charge Supdt.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(14)	Bijaipur Pargana ...	2	36	379	2	36	379	5,425	301	29	
28	Bijaipur ...	1	35	368	1	35	368	10,617	303	28	
15	Kathone ...	1	1	11	1	1	11	233	233	21	
V	Narwar District ...	10	224	3,159	10	224	3,159	8,058	358	25	
(15)	Shivpuri Pargana ...	3	75	1,022	3	75	1,022	8,380	335	25	
32	Shivpuri ...	1	32	527	1	32	527	12,304	384	23	
33	Do. Town ...	1	12	102	1	12	102	3,088	257	30	
41	Pohri ...	1	31	393	1	31	393	9,949	321	25	
(16)	Karera Pargana ...	3	45	646	3	45	646	5,841	367	27	
34	Do. ...	1	22	296	1	22	296	7,056	321	28	
35	Do. ...	1	22	343	1	22	343	10,164	462	29	
36	Do. Cantonment	1	1	7	1	1	7	304	304	43	
(17)	Pichhore Pargana ...	2	50	709	2	50	709	10,789	431	30	
37	Do. ...	1	28	410	1	28	410	12,939	462	31	
38	Do. ...	1	22	299	1	22	299	8,638	392	28	
(18)	Kolaras Pargana ...	2	54	782	2	54	782	8,166	302	20	
39	Do. ...	1	39	516	1	39	516	9,541	239	18	
40	Do. ...	1	15	266	1	15	266	6,792	453	25	
VI	Isagarh District ...	16	228	2,979	16	228	2,979	5,483	384	29	
(19)	Bajrangarh Pargana.	11	114	1,116	11	114	1,116	3,159	305	30	
42	Do. ...	1	34	328	1	34	328	14,583	428	44	
47	Mi ana ...	1	6	88	1	6	88	2,807	468	31	
48	Arone ...	1	21	153	1	21	153	5,477	261	35	
97	Bhadaura ...	1	4	23	1	4	23	649	137	28	

I—Census Divisions and Agency—(Continued).

Charge No.	District.	NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER.			REMARKS.
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Supdt.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Supdt.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
98	Dharnaoda ...	1	4	48	1	4	48	1,080	270	22	
104	Garha ...	1	7	123	1	7	123	2,380	340	19	
99	Raghogarh ...	1	20	203	1	20	203	4,377	219	21	
100	Paron ...	1	7	65	1	7	55	1,504	215	23	
101	Sirsi ...	1	6	23	1	6	23	754	126	32	
102	Khiaoda ...	1	1	10	1	1	10	232	232	23	
103	Umri ...	1	4	52	1	4	52	911	228	17	
(20)	Isagarh Pargana ...	1	35	612	1	35	612	17,565	501	28	
43	Isagarh ...	1	35	612	1	35	612	17,565	501	28	
(21)	Mungaoli Pargana...	2	44	652	2	44	652	9,011	409	27	
44	Mungaoli ...	1	38	536	1	38	536	14,867	391	25	
46	Bahadurpur ...	1	6	116	1	6	116	3,154	526	27	
(22)	Kumbhraj Pargana	2	35	599	2	35	599	8,696	497	29	
45	Kumbhraj ...	1	24	486	1	24	486	13,439	559	27	
94	Maksudangarh ...	1	11	113	1	11	113	3,953	359	35	
VII	Bhilsa District ...	5	90	1,414	5	90	1,414	9,617	534	34	
(23)	Bhilsa Pargana ...	3	47	713	3	47	713	7,389	471	31	
94	Bhilsa ...	1	38	631	1	38	631	20,445	538	32	
130	Basoda (Nawab) ...	1	6	40	1	6	40	968	126	24	
131	Pathari „ ...	1	3	42	1	3	42	753	251	17	
(24)	Basoda Pargana ...	2	43	701	2	43	701	12,959	602	34	
50	Basoda ...	1	39	651	1	39	651	24,308	623	37	
96	Agra Barkhera ...	1	4	50	1	4	5	1,609	402	32	

I.—Census Divisions and Agency—(Continued).

Charge No.	Districts.	NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS PER.			REMARKS.
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Supdts.	Supervisors.	Enumerators	Charge Supdt.	Supervisor.	Enumerator	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VIII	Ujjain District ...	24	197	2,623	24	197	2,623	3,508	422	32	
(25)	Ujjain Pargana ...	7	47	824	7	47	824	4,100	610	35	
51	„ City ...	1	6	340	1	6	340	12,040	206	35	
52	„ Cantonment...	1	1	6	1	1	6	332	332	55	
53	Ujjain ...	1	26	381	1	26	381	12,520	485	32	
84	Bercha ...	1	3	30	1	3	30	1,939	646	64	
62	Pan-Bihar ...	1	9	48	1	9	48	1,210	134	25	
105	Kalu-Khera ...	1	1	8	1	1	8	226	226	28	
108	Narwar ...	1	1	11	1	1	11	433	433	39	
(26)	Barnagar Pargana...	6	37	445	6	37	445	2,462	399	33	
54	„ ...	1	9	117	1	9	117	3,641	404	31	
55	„ ...	1	6	78	1	6	78	2,252	372	28	
56	„ ...	1	9	118	1	9	118	3,976	412	33	
57	„ ...	1	5	62	1	5	62	2,624	525	43	
58	„ Town ...	1	7	68	1	7	68	2,209	315	32	
(27)	Khachraud Pargana	3	40	443	3	40	443	4,726	354	32	
59	„ ...	1	32	381	1	32	381	12,186	380	31	
60	„ Town ...	1	7	60	1	7	60	1,931	276	32	
126	Sheogarh ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	60	60	30	
(28)	Sonkach Pargana	8	73	911	8	73	911	3,310	363	38	
61	„ ...	1	39	511	1	39	511	16,363	419	32	
63	Neori ...	1	6	92	1	6	92	2,649	441	28	
64	Bhourasa ...	1	8	118	1	8	118	3,166	395	28	
106	Karodia ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	86	86	

I—Census Divisions and Agency—(Continued).

Charge No.	Districts.	NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER.			REMARKS.
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Supdts	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Supdt.	Supervisor	Enumerator	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
107	Kheri Rajpura ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	57	57	28	
109	Patharia ...	1	1	4	1	1	4	116	116	29	
110	Tappa Sukalia ...	1	1	12	1	1	12	290	290	24	
111	Bagli ...	1	16	171	1	16	171	3,818	238	22	
IX	Mandasor District ...	14	229	2,240	14	229	2,240	4,105	253	25	
(29)	Mandasor Pargana.	4	87	742	4	87	742	5,076	232	27	
65	Do. ...	1	61	319	1	61	319	9,042	256	28	
66	Do. ...	1		233	1		233	6,582		28	
67	Do. Town ...	1	25	189	1	25	189	4,661	186	24	
112	Sarwan ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	17	
(30)	Nahargarh Pargana	3	26	396	3	26	396	3,161	364	23	
68	Do, ...	1	12	195	1	12	195	4,965	413	25	
69	Do. (Runija)	1	9	143	1	9	143	3,495	398	23	
70	Do. (Bhensoda)	1	5	58	1	5	58	1,023	204	17	
(31)	Nimach Pargana ...	3	63	504	3	63	504	4,777	227	28	
71	Do. ...	1	56	434	1	56	434	12,926	230	29	
76	Jiran ...	1	6	59	1	6	59	1,118	186	18	
77	Bhatoli ...	1	1	11	1	1	11	286	286	26	
(32)	Singoli Pargana ...	3	45	555	3	45	555	3,767	252	20	
72	Jawad ...	1	18	293	1	18	293	5,776	320	19	
73	Singoli ...	1	18	174	1	18	174	3,868	215	22	
74	Jawad Town ...	1	9	88	1	9	88	1,657	184	18	
(33)	Gangapur Pargana...	1	8	43	1	8	43	2,048	256	47	
75	Do. ...	1	8	43	1	8	43	2,048	256	47	

I.—Census Divisions and Agency.—(Continued).

Charge No.	Districts.	NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER.			REMARKS.
		Charges	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Supdts.	Supervisors.	Enumerators	Charge Supdt.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X	Shajapur District ...	16	190	2,157	16	190	2,157	4,529	381	33	
(34)	Shajapur Pargana...	2	45	594	2	45	594	10,159	462	35	
78	Do. ...	1	39	536	1	39	536	18,752	480	33	
79	Do. Town ...	1	6	58	1	6	58	2,067	344	35	
(35)	Agar Pargana ...	2	59	453	2	59	453	7,886	267	34	
80	Do. ...	1	58	446	1	58	446	15,544	268	34	
113	Lalgarh ...	1	1	7	1	1	7	227	227	32	
(36)	Susner Pargana ...	1	37	443	1	37	443	14,446	390	32	
81	Do. ...	1	37	443	1	37	443	14,446	390	32	
(37)	Shujalpur Pargana...	11	49	667	11	49	667	1,949	438	32	
82	Do. ...	1	34	557	1	34	557	18,727	550	33	
83	Do. Town ...	1	5	65	1	5	65	1,519	304	23	
114	Daria Kheri ...	1	2	5	1	2	5	124	62	25	
115	Dhabla-Dhir ...	1	1	7	1	1	7	373	373	53	
116	Do. Ghosi ...	1	1	14	1	1	14	127	127	9	
117	Sadan-Kheri ...	1	1	3	1	1	3	60	60	20	
118	Jabri ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	32	32	
119	Dugri ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	36	36	
127	Jabria-Bhil ...	1	1	6	1	1	6	182	182	30	
128	Khajuri-Aladad ...	1	1	3	1	1	3	109	109	36	
129	Piplia-Nagar ...	1	1	5	1	1	5	146	146	29	
XI	Amjhera District ...	14	75	915	14	75	915	1,960	365	30	
(38)	Amjhera Pargana ...	8	37	427	8	36	427	8,835	397	34	
85	Do.	1	6	113	1	6	113	3,647	641	34	

I—Census Divisions and Agency—(Concluded).

Charge No.	District.	NUMBER OF			NUMBER OF			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER			REMARKS.
		Charges.	Circles	Blocks.	Charge Supdts.	Supervisors	Enumerators.	Charge Supdt.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
86	Amjhera ...	1	12	111	1	12	111	5,063	422	45	
90	Desai ...	1	5	41	1	5	41	1,143	228	27	
91	Digthan ...	1	3	39	1	3	39	1,209	403	31	
92	Sagor ...	1	5	63	1	5	63	1,636	327	25	
93	Piplia ...	1	3	39	1	3	39	1,053	351	27	
120	Jamnia ...	1	1	9	1	1	9	243	243	27	
121	Bara Barkhera ...	1	2	12	1	2	12	484	242	40	
(39)	Bakaner Pargana ...	6	38	488	6	38	488	2,128	335	26	
87	Do. ...	1	8	128	1	8	128	2,179	272	17	
88	Bag-Bakaner ...	1	11	131	1	11	131	4,752	432	36	
89	Bakaner ...	1	15	215	1	15	215	5,599	373	26	
122	Kali Bhorl ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	62	62	31	
123	Nimkhera ...	1	1	7	1	1	7	123	123	18	
124	Chhota Barkhera ...	1	2	5	1	2	5	50	25	10	

II Part 1. Number of forms supplied and used for Census work in 1921.

Year.	Enumeration Book cover.		Block list.		General Schedules.				OTHER FORMS USED															
	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used	Actual No.		Per 100 Houses		Charge Register.	Abstract of charge Register.	Circle Summary.	Charge Summary.	House hold schedule.	Census Code	Instruction forms.		Rough Enumeration Book.	Travellers Tickets.	Special Cover.	General Village Register.	Special Schedule.	Appointment letters.		
					Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used							English	Hindi						For Supervisors.	For Enumerators.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1921	25788	25788	48076	48076	366764	366764	41	34	3174	153	4620	1330	200	10	80	2185	3566	41340	200	4500	250	3650	21000	
1911	28360	25105	28360	25208	510780	460550	41	34	...	...	...	...	250	8	...	1995	17634	43381	159	...	...	...	...

II-Part 2. Number of forms supplied for Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation Works.

Forms.	Register A.	Register C.	Register Infirmitia.	Indent of forms.	Instruction forms	Register G.	Table III.	Table VII.	Table VIII.	Table IX.	Table X	Table XI.	Table XII.	Table XII A.	Table XIII.	Table XIV.	Table XV.	Table XVI A.	Table XVI B.	Table XVII.	Table XIII	Table XIX.	Table XXI.	Indicator Tables.	Register. K.	Table. H.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
A. Abstraction.	2000	1000	150	600	500	50	...	1000	2000	2000	500	500	100	300	1500	2500	200	100	100	3000	750	300	4000	25000	1300	400	
B. Tabulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	150	700	150	150	200	150	150	150	...	...	...	300	...	...	300	...	...	...
C. Compilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	200	150	50	50	100	50	100	250	200	15	25	...	1000	50	50	1500	...	...	...

NOTE:—These operations were not done in Gwalior in 1911.

II Number of forms supplied for Census work in 1921.

Charge Number.	Name of Charge.	General Village Register.	Letters of Appointment.		Instruction Books.		Enumeration Book Cover.	Block List.	General Schedule.	Charge Register.	Abstract of Charge Register.	Circle Summary.	Charge Summary.	Travellers Tickets.	Certificates.		Enumeration Books.	Remainder.
			Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Supdts.	Supervisors.									Supervisors.	Enumerators.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I	District Gird	474	266	2358	37	229	2800	5485	49795	229	13	583	80	2070	217	2581	1176	
1	H. H's Palace ...	8	4	10	1	2	10	20	50	2	1	4	2	...	2	6	3	
2	Lashkar City ...	100	75	540	7	60	700	1300	12300	100	1	240	36	1000	53	483	275	
3	Do. Brigade ...	40	10	80	1	9	85	200	1875	5	1	15	2	200	7	74	80	
4	Gwalior Town ...	20	15	115	2	10	110	220	2025	8	1	20	2	20	10	109	55	
5	Do. Fort ...	8	4	8	1	2	10	20	150	...	1	4	2	...	2	6	...	
6	Morar Town ...	26	8	65	4	7	105	220	1200	5	1	10	2	200	5	66	32	
7	Do. Cantonment ...	40	12	80	1	12	80	160	1000	6	1	20	2	...	10	78	40	
8	Pargana Gird ...	60	20	185	15	17	427	849	7500	10	1	50	6	...	23	422	90	
9	Do. Pichhore ...	70	50	560	1	46	608	1016	11270	47	1	100	10	200	47	553	220	
10-11	Do. Mastura ...	46	35	400	2	35	425	850	6375	28	2	65	8	50	31	474	216	
12	Do. Bhandar ...	36	25	270	1	24	275	540	5425	13	1	45	6	200	22	270	140	
13	Bhandar Town ...	20	8	45	1	5	45	90	625	5	1	10	2	200	5	40	25	
II	District Bhind	268	155	1930	7	138	2500	4750	40000	80	6	294	34	3300	136	2295	975	
15	Pargana Bhind ...	76	36	590	2	32	800	1500	12500	18	1	75	8	400	32	743	300	
16	Bhind Town ...	26	8	65	1	6	65	130	1225	5	1	12	2	200	6	63	33	
17	Pargana Mehgaon ...	56	30	330	1	25	555	1010	7800	15	1	55	6	1000	26	497	170	
18	Do. Lahar ...	60	45	545	1	40	550	1100	10000	23	1	80	8	1500	40	543	270	
19	Do. Gohad ...	46	35	395	1	34	525	1000	7400	18	1	70	8	200	31	446	200	
14	Lachura ...	4	2	5	1	1	5	10	75	1	1	2	2	...	1	3	2	
III	District Tonwarghar	268	185	1900	7	165	2013	3078	34,392	99	7	351	34	949	970	162	1902	
20	Pargana Jaura ...	50	50	375	1	46	475	900	7650	30	1	100	10	...	46	440	200	
21	Do. Ambah ...	30	20	335	1	16	285	550	5050	10	1	34	4	200	15	257	120	
22	Do. Do. ...	30	15	185	1	14	235	370	4250	8	1	32	4	500	15	227	100	
23	Pargana Nurabad ...	46	40	430	1	35	464	924	7417	20	1	75	8	250	200	35	414	

II Number of forms supplied for Census work in 1921. (Contd.)

Charge Number.	Name of Charge.	General Village Register.	Letters of Appointment.		Instruction Books,		Enumeration Book Cover.		General Schedule.	Charge Register.	Abstract of Charge Register.	Circle Summary.	Charge Summary.	Enumeration Book.	Travellers Tickets.	Certificate.		Remarks.
			Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Supdt.	Supervisors.	Enumeration Book Cover.	Block List.								Supervisors.	Enumerators.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
24	Morena Town ...	20	5	30	1	4	34	64	875	3	1	8	2	18	...	4	52	
25	Pargana Sabalgarh ...	76	55	450	1	35	450	1130	7800	18	1	70	8	225	1000	34	440	
26	Pahargarh ...	16	20	95	1	15	70	140	1150	10	1	32	4	36	70	13	92	
IV	District Sheopur	156	108	919	6	96	1200	2350	16,340	55	6	212	28	566	550	97	1025	
27	Pargana Sheopur ...	90	55	525	1	50	700	1350	9000	28	1	116	12	330	500	58	636	
29	Sheopur Baroda ...	10	6	65	1	5	70	140	975	3	1	12	2	36	...	5	65	
30	Khatoli ...	4	2	15	1	2	15	30	200	1	1	2	2	3	...	1	12	
31	Amalda Balapur ...	4	2	4	1	1	5	10	65	1	1	2	2	7	...	1	3	
28	Pargana Bijerpur ...	46	40	300	1	36	400	800	6150	20	1	75	8	200	50	35	298	
95	Kathona ...	2	3	10	1	2	10	20	150	2	1	5	2	...	...	2	11	
V	District Narwar	401	267	2590	10	290	3179	6085	50,175	136	10	538	58	...	3200	224	3200	
32	Pargana Shivpuri ...	60	35	360	1	35	375	750	9200	18	1	66	6	...	...	32	523	
33	Shivpuri Town ...	20	15	120	1	12	275	475	2450	8	1	25	4	...	...	12	103	
34	Pargana Karera	70	50	330	2	90	650	1300	10000	25	2	100	10	...	600	44	637	
35	Do Do																	
36	Karera Cantonment...	20	2	10	1	1	10	20	175	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	7	
37	Pargana Pichhore ...	40	30	390	1	29	305	610	6500	15	1	60	6	...	1000	28	422	
38	Do Do ...	40	25	255	1	22	303	610	4250	13	1	...	...	...	600	22	299	
39	Pargana Kolawas ...	43	45	425	1	40	555	1110	8050	23	1	90	10	...	1000	27	408	
40	Do Do ...	43	20	260	1	16	200	400	3500	10	1	100	10	...	...	27	408	
41	Pohri ...	65	45	300	1	43	404	610	7050	23	1	95	10	...	...	31	393	
VI	District Isagarh	522	304	2608	16	243	3128	6081	45,565	156	16	594	70	5171	228	2862	...	
42	Pargana Bajrangarh...	75	35	435	1	34	435	870	6750	18	1	72	8	...	34	425	...	
47	Miyana ...	16	8	75	1	5	90	180	1650	4	1	12	4	500	6	88	...	
48	Arons ...	36	25	160	1	21	162	324	2600	13	1	44	6	1000	31	162	...	
97	Bhadaura ...	2	5	35	1	4	35	70	450	3	1	10	2	60	4	22	...	

II Number of forms supplied for Census work in 1921. (Contd.)

Charge Number.	Name of Charge.	Letters of Appointment.		Instruction Books.		Enumeration Book Cover.	Block List.	General Schedule.	Charge Register.	Abstract of Charge Register	Circle Summary.	Charge Summary.	Enumeration Books.	Travellers Tickets.	Certificates.		Remarks.	
		General Village Register.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Supdt.										Supervisors.	Supervisors.		Enumerators.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
98	Dharnauda ...	5	5	38	1	4	60	95	575	3	1	10	2	...	4	35	...	
99	Raghogarh ...	35	25	130	1	20	220	440	2300	13	1	42	8	200	20	125	...	
100	Parone ...	5	10	70	1	4	70	140	925	5	1	15	2	...	7	65	...	
101	Sirsi ...	4	8	35	1	6	45	70	350	4	1	15	2	50	6	42	...	
102	Khiaoda ...	2	8	50	1	2	15	30	80	4	1	13	2	...	1	9	...	
103	Umri ...	2	10	60	1	3	50	100	725	5	1	10	2	200	4	52	...	
104	Garha ...	10	2	10	1	7	130	260	850	1	1	15	2	100	7	123	...	
43	Pargana Isagarh ...	90	35	425	1	35	610	1047	10,060	18	1	75	8	1250	35	511	...	
44	Mongaoli Pargana ...	110	70	420	1	47	500	1000	7500	35	1	176	8	1000	38	496	...	
46	Bahadurpur ...	20	8	105	1	6	105	210	1800	4	1	12	4	200	6	109	...	
45	Pargana Kumbhraj ...	100	35	545	1	33	511	980	7450	18	1	48	6	1111	24	486	...	
94	Maksudangarh ...	10	15	85	1	12	90	215	1500	8	1	25	4	500	11	112	...	
VII	District Bhilsa.	226	85	1240	3	83	1465	2635	26,350	43	3	150	18	1060	81	1233	...	
49	Pargana Bhilsa ...	96	40	570	1	40	770	1245	11,800	20	1	75	8	...	38	595	...	
130	Basoda (Nawab) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	Pathari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Pargana Basoda ...	126	40	610	1	39	635	1270	13,800	20	1	65	8	1000	39	616	...	
96	Agra Barkhera ...	4	5	60	1	4	60	120	750	3	1	10	2	60	4	22	...	
VIII	District Ujjain.	440	256	2621	24	233	2933	5760	48,508	109	24	402	66	...	5830	221	2727	
51	Ujjain city ...	60	30	350	1	35	400	800	7800	...	1	...	...	...	400	29	339	
52	Do Cantonment ...	10	2	8	1	1	10	20	200	1	1	2	2	...	50	1	6	
53	Pargana Ujjain ...	56	30	390	1	25	375	750	6800	15	1	56	8	...	1000	25	337	
84	Berchha ...	4	5	25	1	3	31	61	505	3	1	6	2	...	...	3	29	
62	Pan-Bihar ...	16	10	45	1	9	45	90	700	5	1	20	2	...	100	9	45	
105	Kalu-khera ...	1	2	2	1	2	8	16	125	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	7	
108	Narwar ...	3	2	15	1	1	15	30	265	1	1	2	2	...	100	1	11	
54 to 59	Pargana Barnagar ...	66	53	485	5	43	546	1055	9000	28	5	93	12	...	830	36	451	

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II Number of forms supplied for Census work in 1921. (Contd.)

Charge Number.	Name of Charge	General Village Register.	Letters of Appointment		Instruction Books.		Enumeration Book Cover.		Block List.	General Schedule.	Charge Register.	Abstract of Charge Register.	Circle Summary.	Charge Summary.	Enumeration Books.	Travellers Tickets.	Certificates.		Remarks.
			Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Supdt.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Supervisors.									Enumerators.		
																		Supervisors.		Enumerators.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
132	Dontria ...	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	33	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	2	
60	Pargana Khachraud.	62	33	380	2	39	484	836	7455	17	2	64	8	...	1750	39	428		
126	Sheogarh (Ringnia) E.F.	2	2	5	1	1	4	8	20	2	1	2	2	...	...	1	2	
61	Pargana Sonkach ...	65	40	505	1	39	550	1250	8900	20	1	80	8	...	200	39	618		
63	Neori ...	16	8	100	1	6	100	200	1550	4	1	14	2	...	...	6	92	
64	Bhonrasa ...	16	10	115	1	8	163	240	2150	5	1	18	2	...	300	8	112		
106	Karaudia ...	2	2	2	1	1	8	16	125	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	2	
107	Kheri Rajpura ...	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	50	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	2	
109	Patharia, ...	2	2	10	1	1	10	20	115	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	8	
110	Tappa Sukalia ...	2	2	15	1	1	15	30	215	1	1	2	2	...	100	1	15		
111	Bagli ...	53	20	165	1	16	165	330	2500	1	1	33	4	...	1000	16	171		
IX	District Mandasor.	292	225	1874	14	219	1951	3146	28,323	111	17	466	54	1650	229	2153	...		
65,66	Pargana Mandasor ...	60	65	500	2	62	...	...	...	33	2	140	15	...	...	59	500	
67	Mandasor Town ...	20	25	195	1	24	350	600	5900	13	1	50	6	...	900	24	188		
112	Sarwan (Badayala) ...	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	20	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	2	
68	Pargana Nahargarh...	15	15	190	1	12	190	380	3250	8	1	25	3	...	...	12	201	
69	Tappa Ruija ...	20	10	130	1	9	173	276	2025	5	1	23	2	...	100	9	142		
70	Do Bhensoda ...	15	8	40	1	5	61	106	728	1	4	22	2	...	...	5	47	
71	Pargana Nimach ...	50	50	445	1	48	460	920	5200	25	1	113	12	500	55	402	...		
76	Jeeran ...	10	8	60	1	6	60	120	825	4	1	12	2	50	6	59	...		
77	Bhatoli ...	10	2	15	1	1	15	30	325	1	1	2	2	...	1	11	...		
72	Pargana Jawad ...	36	...	...	1	16	325	600	4325	...	1	...	...	...	21	294	...	
74	Jawad Town ...	10	10	90	1	9	90	180	1600	5	1	18	2	50	9	88	...		
73	Tappa Singoli ...	40	20	160	1	19	175	330	2325	10	1	38	4	50	18	174	...		
75	Gangapur Pargana ...	4	10	45	1	7	50	100	1800	5	1	16	2	...	8	45	...		
X	District Shajapur.	299	202	2085	13	180	2184	4411	37,680	101	13	365	52	3864	187	2134	...		
78	Pargana Shajapur ...	80	40	520	1	38	540	1040	9300	20	1	76	8	...	40	536	...		
97	Shajapur Town ...	16	10	70	1	7	65	130	1275	5	1	14	2	...	6	58	...		

II Number of forms supplied for Census work in 1921. (Contd.)

Charge Number.	Name of Charge.	General Village Register.	Letters of Appointment.		Instruction Books.		Enumeration Book Cover	Block-List.	General Schedule.	Charge Register.	Abstract of Charge Register.	Circle Summary.	Charge Summary.	Enumeration Books.	Travellers Tickets.	Certificates.		Remarks.
			Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Supdt.	Supervisors.										Supervisors.	Enumerators.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
80	Pargana Agar. ...	70	60	390	1	57	485	1040	8565	30	1	114	12	150	58	457	...	
113	Lalgarh ...	2	2	10	1	1	10	40	200	1	1	2	2	20	1	4	...	
81	Pargana Susner ...	56	40	440	1	37	445	390	7950	20	1	75	8	20	37	443	...	
82-83	Pargana Shujalpur ...	66	38	620	2	34	610	1220	9830	19	2	72	8	3600	38	615	...	
114	Daria-kheri ...	2	2	5	1	1	5	10	125	1	1	2	2	20	1	4	...	
115	Dhabla Diur ...	3	2	10	1	1	10	20	275	1	1	2	2	...	1	8	...	
116	Dhabla Ghosi ...	1	2	8	1	1	5	10	60	1	1	2	2	15	1	4	...	
117	Sadan-kheri ...	1	2	5	1	1	5	10	50	1	1	2	2	24	1	3	...	
118	Jabri ...	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	25	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	
119	Dagri ...	1	2	5	1	1	2	4	25	1	1	2	2	15	1	1	...	
127	Jabria-Bhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	Khajuri Alalad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	Piplia-Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI	District Amjhara	172	96	864	14	83	825	1720	14335	55	27	170	34	...	1675	76	884	
85	Pargana Amjhara ...	15	8	105	2	6	120	270	2100	4	1	18	2	...	200	6	103	
86	Do. Do. ...	15	15	150	1	12	100	200	3000	8	1	25	3	...	...	12	174	
90	Desai ...	20	5	44	1	4	45	90	700	3	1	15	2	...	...	5	41	
91	Dighan ...	8	5	40	1	3	40	80	700	3	1	8	2	...	75	5	36	
92	Sagore ...	8	8	65	1	5	65	170	1000	4	1	12	2	...	100	5	63	
93	Piplia ...	8	5	35	1	3	35	70	550	3	1	8	2	...	100	3	32	
120	Jamnia ...	5	2	2	1	2	19	38	200	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	9	
121	Bara Barkhera ...	7	2	5	1	2	25	50	375	1	1	5	2	...	200	2	4	
87-89	Pargana Bakaner ...	40	25	230	1	22	225	450	3700	13	12	39	4	...	1000	23	281	
88	Tappa Bag ...	40	18	170	1	11	140	280	1900	9	1	32	7	...	...	11	135	
122	Kali Baori ...	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	40	2	2	2	2	1	2	
123	Nimkhera ...	2	1	4	1	1	7	14	50	2	2	2	2	1	2	
124	Chhota Barkhera ...	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	20	2	2	2	2	1	2	

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**Statement of Expenditure 1921 1st January 1920 to 28th
February 1923, as compared with 1911.**

Heads.	Expenditure.						Remarks.
	1920 to 1923.			1910 to 1912.			
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
I. Census Officer and Head-quarter office.	49,214	13	10	14,565	12	0	
A. Pay	40,505	2	11	13,203	5	4	There were no separate whole time Census Commissioner and Assistant Census Commissioner in 1911. The Inspector-General of Education and Sar Sooba Malwa being Ex-officio Census Commissioner and Assistant Census Commissioner respectively.
1. For Census Commissioner	22,703	3	7	...	...	...
2 Do. Assistant Census Commissioner Prant Gwalior.	5,250	0	0	...	...	...
3 For Office Staff	12,551	15	4	...	...	...
B Allowance	...	...	...	375	0	0
C Office Stationery	975	9	9	...	...	...
D. Contingency	1,903	1	5	...	...	...
E Travelling Allowance	3,689	7	7	987	6	8	
F. Office Furniture...	891	9	9	...	...	...
G. Miscellaneous	1,249	14	5	...	...	...
II District Office Establishment	8,753	1	6	830	4	0	
A. Pay... ..	6,441	10	10	775	11	0	
1. For Assistant Census Commissioner Malwa	5,339	1	0	775	11	0	
2 For Guaranteed Holding's	1,102	9	10	...	...	...
B. Contingencies and Stationery	432	6	6	...	...	...
C. Travelling allowance	1,879	0	2	54	9	0	
1. For Assistant Census Commissioner Malwa	1,197	5	6	54	9	0	
2. For Guaranteed Holding's	367	11	0	...	...	...
3 For Supervisors	313	15	8	...	...	...
III Enumeration Work	6,000	9	8	6,063	12	0	
A. House numbering and Local Stationery.	1,750	13	3	1,530	12	1	
B. Postage and Telegrams	463	10	6	688	3	10	
C. Cost of forms and Instructions	2,844	15	11	2,653	4	9	
D. Freight	487	3	6	411	14	5	
E. Miscellaneous	453	14	6	779	8	11	
IV Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.	28,277	14	9	29,195	7	9	These operations were not done in Gwalior at the last Census.
A Establishment	21,185	3	10	...	...	...
1 Pay for Supervising Staff	5,991	3	...	...	...	...
2. Pay for Supervisors and checkers	1,772	3	7	...	...	...
3. Pay for Sorters	9,713	8	3	...	...	...
4. Pay for Compilers	3,708	5	0	...	...	...
B Abstraction Slips	2,111	12	2	...	...	...
C. Cost of Printed Forms	587	14	3	...	...	...
D. Slip-writing	3,940	4	9	...	...	...
E Stationery	405	7	9	...	...	...
F. Contingencies	47	4	0	...	...	...
V. Printing Report	10,000	0	0	Budgetted amount.
VI Special remuneration	2	0	0	...	...	...
Total	92,248	7	9	60,655	3	9	
Note:—In hand for printing of the Report	7,751	8	3	
Total	1,00,000	0	0	

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