



Census of India, 1941

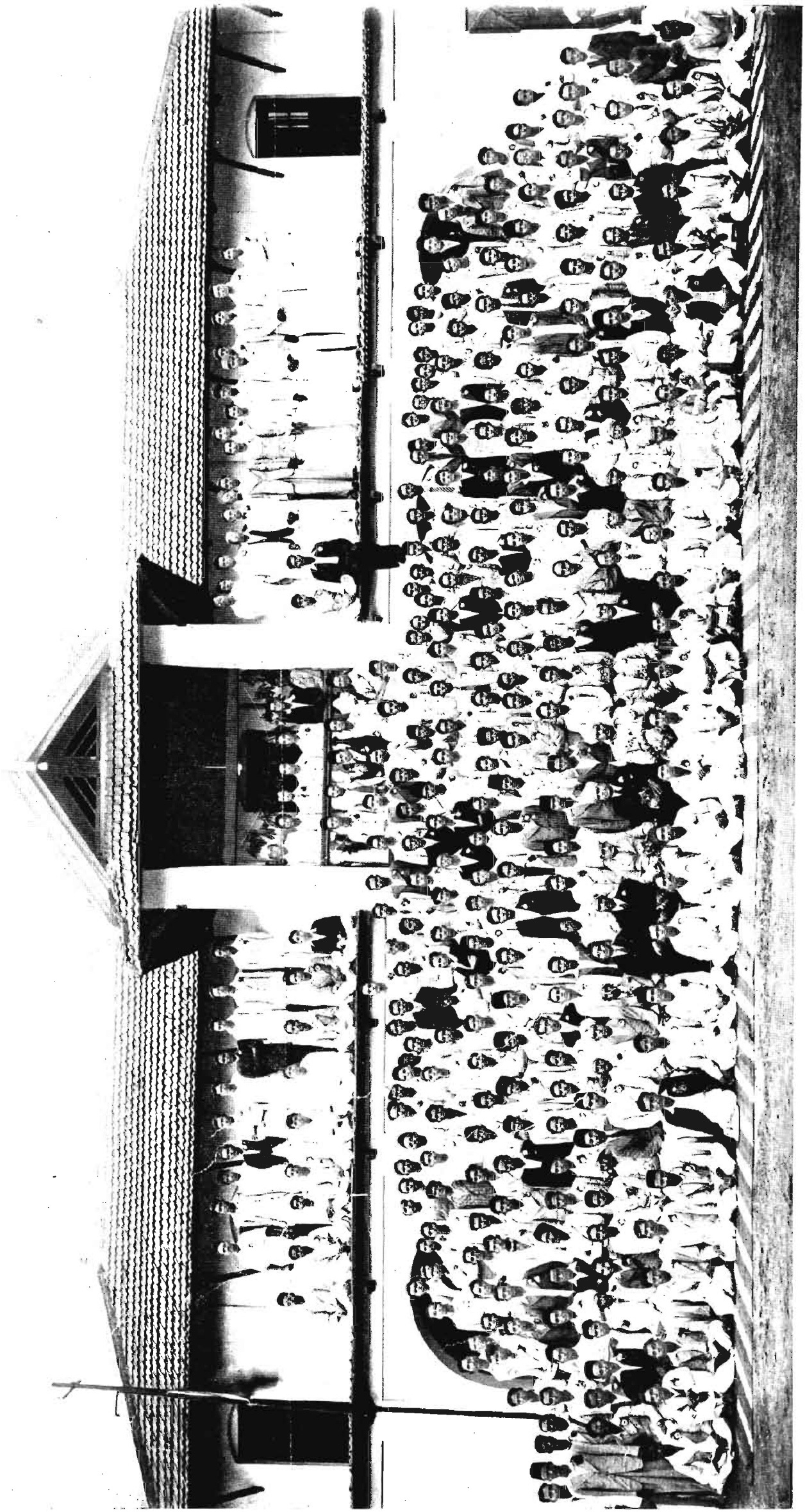
VOLUME XXIII

MYSORE

PART III—ADMINISTRATIVE

P. H. KRISHNA RAO, M.A.,
(Mysore Civil Service)
CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT, MYSORE

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MYSORE CENSUS, 1941

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT AND ENUMERATION

Introductory

THIS report deals with the administration of the Census operations of 1941 and is mainly intended for the guidance and benefit of officers who will have to carry on the next Census operations. Besides describing briefly the administrative aspect of the operations, this volume makes reference to the difficulties encountered in carrying out the operations and to the defects disclosed in the arrangements made therefor. Suggestions have also been made, wherever necessary, for improving the Census procedure in the light of past experience. As on previous occasions, a collection of circulars and other printed matter relating to the present Census has been preserved and a list of such papers is appended to this volume (Statement I).

The Date of Census

This Census was taken on 1st March 1941, the date of the previous Census being 14th November 1871, 17th February 1881, 26th February 1891, 1st March 1901, 10th March 1911, 18th March 1921 and 26th February 1931.

Appointment as Census Superintendent

I was appointed as Census Superintendent in Notification No. 3195—C. B. 87-39-2, dated 12th December 1939 and entered upon my duties on the 2nd January 1940. I attended the Conference of Census Superintendents held at New Delhi from the 20th to 22nd February 1940.

Location and Organisation of the Office

I had my office in a room in the General and Revenue Secretariat from 2nd January 1940 to 6th February 1940, when I moved to premises No. 18 on the Lal-Bagh Road which was engaged on a monthly rent of Rs. 200, but occupied only one of the two blocks, as it was sufficient for my purpose then, and the other block was made available to the Superintending Engineer, Jog Falls Project, the rent being shared equally by the two offices. After the formation of the Census Abstraction Office, both the buildings were required for my office and I had to occupy both the blocks and pay the entire rent. But even then, it was found that the accommodation available in the two buildings was inadequate for the entire staff of the Abstraction office and two tents had to be temporarily put up to accommodate a few sections which had to carry on work

with a great deal of inconvenience. The office was shifted to the Haig Memorial Hall on 1st February 1942 on a monthly rental of Rs. 100. It was again removed to the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute Building from 1st November 1942. This frequent shifting of the office from place to place at short intervals involved much trouble and expense and resulted in considerable dislocation of work. Suitable accommodation is most essential for the Census Office which employs a large number of hands and where work is carried on continuously and strenuously for long hours as in a factory. It is, therefore, very necessary to secure a spacious building for the Abstraction office, situated in a healthy locality and containing a good number of well ventilated big apartments.

Preliminary Study

During the period of one month, I was in the General and Revenue Secretariat, I collected for my study copies of the Reports of the previous Census of this and other States, the British Indian Provinces and the Census of India. The files and circulars relating to the last Census which had been preserved in the General and Revenue Secretariat stores were also collected.

Some of the old references, though kept in a separate almirah, had been slightly damaged by white ants. As the records of previous Censuses are very valuable to the officers appointed to carry on future Census operations, it is necessary that they should be very carefully preserved and kept properly secured.

The furniture immediately required had been temporarily lent from the Secretariat Stores for a period of about three months until new furniture as noted below was purchased with the sanction of Government. At the last Census most of the articles had however been lent from the General and Revenue Secretariat.

Description	No.	Total cost		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Tables	8	162	8	0
Chairs	16	112	0	0
Side benches	7	49	0	0
Pigeon holes	1	13	8	0
Almirahs	4	134	0	0
Clock	1	14	12	0
Time pieces	4	35	14	0
Typewriters	3	1,040	0	0
R. R. Duplicator	1	185	0	0
Iron Safe	1	85	0	0
Boxes	7	52	8	0
Record Racks	2	96	0	0

The amounts noted in the following statement were allotted to the several Districts and Cities for meeting the expenditure on house numbering:—

District or City	Amount allotted	Additional grant Sanctioned	Amount refunded
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bangalore City ..	1,400	..	..
Bangalore District ..	200	..	23 1 0
Kolar District ..	125	..	1 2 0
Tumkur District ..	125	..	10 6 0
Mysore City ..	1,000	348 2 10	..
Mysore District ..	125	124 9 6	0 6 6
Mandya District ..	125	..	3 10 0
Hassan District ..	100	..	9 0 0
Kadur District ..	100	..	13 1 0
Shimoga District ..	125	..	..
Chitaldrug District ..	125	..	2 13 6

The expenditure in the Kolar Gold Fields City area was borne by the several Mining Companies and the Sanitary Board. The following local bodies also incurred expenditure in this behalf from their own funds:—

BANGALORE DISTRICT			
1. Bangalore City ..	..	Rs. a. p.	876 0 0
2. Devanahalli Town ..	..	36 0 0	
3. Doddballapur Town ..	..	12 0 0	
4. Channarayana Town ..	..	24 1 6	
5. Sarjapur Minor Municipality ..	..	4 0 0	
Total ..	..	952 1 6	

KOLAR DISTRICT			
1. Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area.	135 14 0		
2. Kolar Town ..	60 0 0		
3. Chintamani ..	30 0 0		
4. Bagepally Minor Municipality ..	6 0 0		
5. Chikballapur Town ..	20 0 0		
6. Malur Minor Municipality ..	12 2 6		
7. Bowringpet Town ..	5 0 0		
Total ..	269 0 6		

TUMKUR DISTRICT			
1. Tumkur Town ..	62 8 3		
2. Madhugiri Town ..	3 4 0		
3. Tiptur Town ..	6 12 6		
Total ..	72 8 9		

MYSORE DISTRICT			
1. Periyapatna Minor Municipality ..	5 0 0		
2. Chamaraajinagar Town ..	15 0 0		
3. Nanjangud Town ..	5 0 0		
Total ..	25 0 0		

MANDYA DISTRICT			
1. Nagamangala Minor Municipality ..	1 3 0		
2. Malavalli Town ..	5 0 0		
Total ..	6 3 0		

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT			
1. Chitaldrug Town ..	45 0 0		
2. Davangere Town ..	320 4 8		
Total ..	365 8 4		

HASSAN DISTRICT			
1. Hassan Town ..	31 8 0		
2. Alur Minor Municipality ..	2 0 0		
3. Arsikere Town ..	14 8 0		
4. Holenarasipur Town ..	1 8 0		
Total ..	49 8 0		

KADUR DISTRICT			
1. Chikmagalur Town ..	30 0 0		
2. Kadur Minor Municipality ..	56 14 6		
3. Tarikere Town ..	81 0 0		
Total ..	169 14 6		

SHIMOGA DISTRICT			
1. Channagiri Minor Municipality ..	1 14 0		
2. Shikarpur Town ..	7 0 0		
3. Sagar Town ..	30 0 0		
Total ..	38 14 0		

Grand Total .. 1,948 6 11

According to the Census Calendar issued with Circular No. 3, dated the 25th March 1940, the time fixed for the beginning and completion of house numbering was 15th June and 15th September respectively. The Charge Superintendents were requested to proceed with the numbering of houses briskly and to complete the work in the smaller villages by the end of July and in other villages by the 10th August, the work being continued to the date prescribed in the Calendar, viz., 15th September 1940, only in very exceptional cases. With a view to enable this office to watch the progress of work in the several charges and to make sure that the work was completed within the stipulated time, the submission of weekly progress reports to this office was prescribed in Circular No. 10, dated the 29th July 1940. The Progress Reports received from the several Charge Superintendents showed that the work was not satisfactory in many charges and much pressure had therefore to be put on the Charge Superintendents to get the work pushed through rapidly, so that it might be completed in time. As a result of this, most of the charges completed the work within the prescribed time and only 15 charges were slack in their work. By the beginning of November these charges also completed the work.

It was suggested by the Census Commissioner for India that in the case of village panchayats and municipalities which have a complete and up-to-date system of numbering the houses for assessment purposes, it would be economical and also advantageous to adopt the same numbers for Census purposes. I understand that this system has been adopted in Madras, Bombay and some other provinces. This procedure has this advantage, that the numbers would be of a permanent character and be useful for the subsequent Censuses also. The House Lists could be preserved permanently and the changes that occur from time to time could be incorporated in them. They will thus prove to be

a very useful record. When the Census house does not correspond to a Municipal house, and when more than one Census house is contained in a Municipal house or structure, a special Census number may be allotted to each such Census house underneath the Municipal or Khaneshumari number as 15-1, 15-2, etc. As house numbering in the Municipalities and villages in this State was not up-to-date, this system could not be followed at this Census. I would suggest that it may be tried at the next Census with the co-operation of the Revenue and Municipal authorities. I would in fact suggest that house numbering should be the first process in Census operations and that the preparation of the Charge List should be taken up only after the completion of house numbering.

House Lists

Instructions were issued that simultaneously with house numbering, house lists should be prepared for each village in rural areas and for each circle in urban areas in the prescribed form. It was decided at the Conference of Census Superintendents at New Delhi that at the time of writing up the house lists, opportunity should be taken to collect essential village statistics such as cottage industries, the existence of water supply facilities, educational and medical institutions, etc. With this object in view, the form of the House List was made more elaborate than at the previous Census. In the house list for rural areas, information was collected on the following points:—

1. The number and kind of houses with the nature of their wall and roof
2. The area occupied by houses in acres
3. The number of families engaged in industries
4. The population according to sex and religion and according to main divisions into youth and adult
5. The existence or otherwise of water supply and lighting facilities
6. The existence of schools and medical institutions or in their absence the distances from the nearest institutions
7. The areas cultivated in 1931 and 1941 and the number of cattle in 1930 and 1940.

In the case of urban areas, information was also collected about the total area occupied by each house and the floor space available for each family with a view to study the housing conditions in the urban areas. For this purpose, the dimensions of the sites and the houses thereon in urban areas had to be actually measured and in G. O. No. L. 1353-67—MI. 96-40-2, dated the 10th August 1940, Government authorised the local bodies to incur the necessary expenditure in this behalf. In accordance with this order, the following local bodies are reported to have spent the necessary amounts from their respective budgets:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Bangalore City	..	..	90	0	0
Dodballapur Town	..	..	12	0	0
Kolar Town	..	..	80	0	0
Chitaldrug Town	..	..	45	0	0
Davangere Town	..	..	81	10	0
Chikmagalur Town	..	..	30	0	0
Sagar Town	..	..	30	0	0
Total	..	..	348	10	0

House list books of various sizes were got printed and distributed to the several Charges according to their requirements. Loose outer covers and inner sheets were also supplied to the charges so that they could be stitched into books of the required size and distributed to the villages where the books already supplied would not suit. Indents for house lists were received from some of the Charge Superintendents without regard to their actual requirements and in some charges, the books were written in an incomplete form with the result that they had to be rewritten and fresh books had to be supplied for this purpose. The first copy of the house list was prepared by the village officers in rural areas and the Municipal staff in urban areas. The entries in the first copy of the house lists were checked by the Supervisors and a duplicate copy was prepared by them. The house list is a very important record as it contains important village statistics and is the basis for the work of the Enumerator, containing as it does a list of houses to be visited with their present population. It should, therefore, be prepared and checked very carefully. It was noticed that some of the headings prescribed in the house lists were not filled up and some headings were wrongly entered so that after the Census, they had to be returned for redoing the work. For the next Census, the local officers should be directed to take more interest in this important work and with their effective check and supervision over the work, it should be possible to make this record as accurate as possible.

Final Formation of Census Division and Maps

Instructions regarding the final formation of Census Divisions were issued with Circular dated the 2nd September 1940. As the actual number of families was ascertained by numbering houses, the blocks and circles were finally formed, modifying the preliminary proposals wherever necessary. Emphasis was laid on the following points:—

1. In a Municipal area, the Census circles should not overstep the division of the area for Municipal purposes and the circle should be easily distinguishable on the spot. The boundaries of the circles should also be clearly marked on the Municipal Map. In the case of rural areas, as soon as the Taluk Maps are supplied to the Amildars, the boundaries of the hoblis as at present constituted must be unmistakably ascertained and marked on the Map. The circles should be marked only after the final division into circles has been approved by the Census Superintendent.
2. The blocks should be given both a number and a name so that they may be easily identified, e.g., Fort Block, Adikarnataka Block, and the first and the last Census number of each block must also be noted, e.g., Block I—1-78; Block II—79-130 and so on.
3. Special areas like Railway colonies, D. P. W. colonies, Electric colonies, Police Lines, Military Lines, Hospitals, Jails, Hostels, etc., should be constituted into distinct Blocks or Circles, as the case may be, according to their sizes and included in the ordinary circle or charge. Houses should be numbered and House Lists prepared for such areas under the general supervision of the Charge Superintendent, the help of the departmental staff being utilised wherever necessary.

The Charge lists with final proposals had to be submitted to this office before the 30th September 1940. But it was noticed that not a single charge list was received on the due date and even by 1st November 1940, only very few charge lists had been received. The matter had to be reported to Government and the District and the Divisional Census Officers were requested to devote personal attention to this important work. In order that the subsequent stages of the Census work might not be delayed, a calendar was prescribed for the work to be done in November 1940 and progress reports were prescribed for reporting the progress as each stage of the work was completed. All the charge lists were received before the end of November 1940. They were scrutinised and approved in the Central Office. This arrangement may be followed at the next Census also.

It was noticed that the final proposals for the formation of Census Divisions had to be altered considerably while constituting the divisions finally after house numbering was completed and this resulted in some confusion. I would suggest that for the next Census, the preliminary formation of Census Divisions may be done away with and that the Census Blocks and Circles may be constituted once for all finally after house numbering is completed, which work should be taken up as the first item in the Census operations. This procedure will not only save a great deal of time and labour both in the Charges and the Central Office but will also ensure accuracy and precision in the proposals submitted for approval.

All the Taluk Charges were supplied with two copies of the maps. In the first copy of the map, the blocks, the circles and hoblis were marked after the final charge lists were approved by this office. After the markings in the first copy were approved, the divisions were marked in the second copy of the map, which has been preserved in the charges for reference at the next Census. In the case of urban areas, the maps were prepared by the local bodies concerned.

Appointment of Census Officers

The names of Enumerators and Supervisors finally selected for blocks and circles were entered in the Charge List containing proposals for the final formation of Census Divisions. Instructions were issued to see that Supervisors and Enumerators were specifically allotted to particular circles and blocks, that the persons selected were such as resided either in the circle or block or close to it, so that they could conveniently attend to the work and that the persons selected were literate and willing workers. Ordinarily one Enumerator was appointed for each block and one Supervisor for each circle, but in some cases an Enumerator was entrusted with more than one contiguous block provided the total number of houses to be visited by him coupled with the distance to be traversed was within reasonable limits. No separate Enumerator was appointed for

Bechirak (or uninhabited) Block, the Enumerator of the neighbouring Block being entrusted with the work of that block also. Appointment order forms were sent to all the charges early in October 1940 and the orders were signed by the Divisional Census Officers. The total number of blocks and circles constituted for the present Census was 42,114 and 3,650 respectively, and the number of Enumerators and Supervisors 38,981 and 3,647 respectively (Statement II).

Though Government had issued definite orders that all the Government Departments should give necessary help and co-operation by sparing the services of the officials of their offices, some difficulty was experienced in getting suitable officials for Census work in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and some other Census Charges. This, to some extent, upset the programme of Census work at the earlier stages but at the direction of Government, necessary help was rendered by the several Departments and officials made available for work. In order that the officers entrusted with Census work may be able to devote sufficient time to Census work, Government in their Official Memorandum No. G. 6407-59—Census 40-40-2, dated 20th January 1941, authorised all Heads of Departments to permit their subordinates, whose services had been made available for Census work, to attend their offices not later than 1 P.M. on the days on which they had to attend to Census work.

Some Supervisors and Enumerators were kept in reserve for each circle in order to meet any contingency that may arise by the unexpected absence of a Supervisor or Enumerator at the last stage.

As it was necessary that all officers entrusted with Census work should continue in the same place until the Census work was over so that they might familiarise themselves with the new Census procedure and with their respective Census jurisdictions, Government directed all Heads of Departments in Notification No. G. 2079-139—Census 15-40-2, dated the 12th September 1940, to postpone the transfer or grant of leave to their subordinates entrusted with Census work as far as possible from 1st October 1940 to 1st April 1941, as changes in Census Officers would cause great inconvenience and dislocation of work. These instructions required to be enforced more strictly in the interest of smooth and uniform progress of Census work.

Census of Railways

Instructions in regard to the procedure to be adopted for the Census of persons residing in railway premises both in the case of ceded and non-ceded railways were issued in Circular No. 6, dated the 4th July 1940. The Census was carried out under the general direction of the civil authorities as part of the District Census operations, the railway officers co-operating with the district officers and supplying the staff of Enumerators and Supervisors. Instructions were issued that very large railway stations and settlements should be formed

into a separate Census Charges with the Chief Railway Officer as Charge Superintendent and that in the case of other Railway Stations, they should be formed into blocks or circles depending upon the number of houses in the premises. The railway blocks and circles were treated as part of the Civil Charge in which they were situated and arrangements were made to number the houses, write up the house lists and appoint Supervisors and Enumerators in these areas and to carry out the Census work generally in the same manner as in the case of the Civil Charge.

Training of Supervisors and Enumerators

Instructions were issued in Circular No. 13, dated the 15th November 1940, to all the Charge Superintendents to make suitable arrangements for training the Supervisors and Enumerators so that they might understand the scope and significance of the census questions, elicit correct answers to them and thus fully qualify themselves to carry on enumeration work. For this purpose, booklets in English and Kannada containing detailed instructions were got printed and supplied to the several Charge Superintendents for being distributed among the Supervisors and Enumerators. These booklets explained the innovations of the present Census, the object of each question and the correct method of recording answers. Practice enumeration pads were also supplied so that the Supervisors and Enumerators might get familiar with the process by actually enumerating a few families in their charge and understand it thoroughly before the real enumeration began.

The Charge Superintendents were in the first instance requested to study the instructions carefully and practise enumeration on the sample slips supplied to them and to get their doubts and difficulties cleared up by correspondence with this office or by discussion with me or my Assistants during our tours in the respective taluks. The Charge Superintendents were then requested to hold meetings of the Supervisors of their respective charges and explain the instructions contained in the booklet and clear all their difficulties. They were particularly asked to examine the practice enumeration slips filled in by the Supervisors and to see that they had understood the instructions correctly so that they might be fit to carry out the duties assigned to them and to train their Enumerators. The Supervisors were, in their turn, requested to give proper training to the Enumerators. At the meetings held for this purpose in every charge, the Supervisors explained the significance of each question, examined the practice enumeration slips written by the Enumerators, corrected the mistakes, if any, committed by them and satisfied themselves in general that the Enumerators were fully qualified to do their work accurately.

In order to systematise the work of training, the Charge Superintendents were requested to formulate

a programme of meetings for the training of Supervisors and Enumerators. I and my Assistants attended some of these meetings and satisfied ourselves that the work was going on regularly and on correct lines. In order to make sure that the training was given in all the Charges in time, fortnightly progress reports were prescribed of meetings held by the Charge Superintendents in their respective areas. The Divisional Census Officers were also requested to review these Progress Reports and to send a copy of their review to this office through the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The training which was begun early in December 1940 continued till the end of January 1941.

While checking the entries in the Enumeration pads in this office, it was however observed that there were many mistakes in the entries made and that the training given to the Enumerators in some of the Charges was not sufficient and thorough. The Charge Superintendents should have bestowed more attention to this work and they ought to have satisfied themselves that the Enumerators were fit to carry out their work correctly.

Innovations at the Census

The procedure adopted at this Census differed from that followed at the previous Censuses in the following points :—

1. It was the practice hitherto to write the answers to the several questions in respect of each individual of a family at the time of enumeration in a horizontal line one below the other in a book called the "Schedule. These particulars were subsequently copied on to slips, a separate slip being written up for each individual for sorting purposes. But during the present Census, the first stage of recording particulars in the schedule was dispensed with and the Census particulars were directly entered on to slips.

The "Schedule System" adopted in previous censuses involved double work, as the particulars once entered in the schedules were again copied on to slips. A period of about three months was generally required for this slip-copying process and a sum of nearly Rs. 33,000 was spent for this purpose in 1931. This duplication of work and avoidable expenditure were expected to be obviated by the introduction of the new pad system and substantial economies effected in expenditure.

I am however of opinion that the old schedule system had its own advantages. It was safer and conduced to more accurate entries on the slips than was the case under the 'pad system' for the following reasons :—

- (i) In the course of sorting, there is always the danger of slips being damaged, destroyed, lost or mixed up with those for other areas. There is no way of tracing and replacing the slips that are lost under the pad system, as the particulars recorded

on the slips are the first and the last and are not found anywhere else, while in the old system the original schedule would always be available from which new slips could be prepared.

(ii) In the new system, doubtful entries in any slip cannot be cleared up, whereas in the schedule system, the entries in the original schedule could be referred to and the mistakes corrected.

(iii) In the old system different kinds of slips were used for religion, sex and civil condition and the slips were sorted and arranged automatically according to sex, religion and civil condition in the course of slip-copying. Religion was denoted by the colour of the slips, and sex and civil condition by figures printed on them. The selection of the proper slip thus rendered it unnecessary for the copyist to make any entry on account of the above conditions. In the present pad system, these particulars had to be actually entered on the slips which had to be afterwards sorted for sex, religion and civil condition. This sorting took nearly three months which was the time taken for slip copying under the old system.

(iv) The answers to the census questions were denoted by a ✓ or a X according as the reply was in the positive or negative. This caused some confusion and an absent-minded Enumerator put one thing for the other or left them blank, when he felt any difficulty in filling up the entries. Many errors were thus noticed in the enumeration slips with the result that a period of nearly three weeks was taken up for checking the entries and correcting the errors. But in the old system, the answers were actually written up in the schedules and the mistakes committed were corrected at the time of slip copying and comparing, which was generally done by responsible officials of the taluk office.

2. In all the previous censuses, it was usual to do the final enumeration or the actual taking of the Census between 7 P.M. and 12 midnight on the Census night simultaneously for All-India and persons were counted at the place they were found on that day. Enumeration had therefore to be conducted also in trains, shandies, fairs and other places of congregation of people. This procedure resulted in a one-night rush and involved considerable strain on the Census staff. At this Census the principle followed was different. As a majority of the population live in their houses, which are their usual places of residence, they are best counted in those places. This class of people do not generally change their place of residence and their absence would only be temporary. It was therefore decided at the Census Conference held at New Delhi that the enumeration may be spread over a few days with the census day, viz., 1st March 1941, as the central point. This procedure did away with the necessity for enumerating people in trains, fairs, shandies, etc., as the people found therein would have already been enumerated against their usual place of residence.

Supply of Enumeration Pads

Early in September 1940, the Charge Superintendents were requested to furnish to this office a Check Register in the prescribed form showing the approximate population of each charge on the basis of the entries made in the House Lists. The quantity of enumeration slips required for each charge was calculated in this office on this basis and checked with reference to the population estimated at the same percentage of increase over the population in 1931 as that recorded in the previous decade. A provision of 10 per cent extra was made for wastage. The total quantity of paper was then estimated and enquiries were made of the Government Stationery Depot and of the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., whether the required quantity of paper suitable for the enumeration slips was available. The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., agreed to supply the required quantity of paper, viz., 1,145 reams of Badami Buff 17×27, 28 lbs. The paper was supplied in instalments and the printing of the slips was done as and when the supply of paper was received. On account of some trouble in the paper machine, there was some difficulty in obtaining the last instalment, but by the end of January 1941, the entire quantity of paper was supplied and the printing of enumeration slips was also completed by that time. The slips were printed separately for districts and cities and they were bound into pads of 100 slips and 50 slips respectively. The slips were supplied to the charges as and when they were printed. Slips common to districts and cities were also got printed to supplement the first supply and they were bound into pads of 25 slips with a view to reduce wastage as far as possible.

Detailed instructions for the distribution of enumeration pads among the Supervisors and Enumerators were issued with Circular No. 14, dated the 4th January 1941. Each Charge Superintendent was requested to number the pads of each size continuously and enter the numbers received and issued in a stock register in the prescribed form. Particular care was required to be taken in the distribution of pads with due regard to economy. The actual number of pads of different sizes required for use in each Block was carefully estimated in the Charge Superintendent's Office and the total number of pads required for a circle was handed over to the concerned Supervisor after taking his acknowledgment in the prescribed form. Each Supervisor was requested to maintain a statement showing the number of pads of different sizes received and the number actually distributed by him from time to time. A definite scale had also been prescribed upon which the distribution had to be based. This procedure was adopted in order to account for every pad and to avoid wastage as far as possible. Even with all these precautions, it was observed that supplementary indents were received from some of the Charge Superintendents for additional pads which were far in excess of their actual requirements.

In such cases the full supply asked for was not made. For want of systematic distribution of pads according to instructions issued, there was some avoidable wastage with all our precautions. The Charge Superintendents should have bestowed personal attention on this important work and the instructions issued in this behalf should have been strictly adhered to. The large quantity of unused pads returned by several of the charges showed that hardly any attempt had been made to estimate the actual quantity required and the demand for additional slips was arbitrary and not based on any calculations.

The enumeration pads were packed and carefully arranged in gunny bags and stitched in this office. They were sent through buses to all places connected by bus and also to such of the places connected by rail, as were found convenient. For this purpose, the District Magistrate, Bangalore, was requested to give the necessary assistance by directing the buses to this office and to deliver the packets to the Amildars concerned. This arrangement was found very economical and also advantageous. In other cases, the pads were sent by Railway parcel. An advance of Rs. 600 was sanctioned by Government in their Order No. G. 6000-1—Census 4—2-40-2, dated the 8th January 1941, for meeting the charges connected with the despatch of pads. The same arrangement may be followed at the next Census also.

Preliminary and Final Enumeration

The question of preliminary enumeration was discussed at length at the Conference of Census Superintendents held at New Delhi. The Census Commissioner was of opinion that the non-simultaneous method adopted at this Census contemplated a single process or a "quick run-through" and not two distinct stages of preliminary and final enumeration, as in the past and that a trained agency would be able to produce satisfactory results without the need for a preliminary record which had to be checked by Supervisors and other Inspecting officers. But the consensus of opinion at the Conference was that this quick run-through had many disadvantages. With the type of enumerators we have, it would be too risky to rely upon the results of a quick run-through and it would be very necessary to have a preliminary enumeration, the results of which would be subjected to check by superior officers. Secondly, as a quick run-through would take at least a few days, the fact recorded at the beginning might have considerably changed before the end of the period and that there was a possibility of the same person being enumerated twice. The above disadvantages were pointed out to Government and it was recommended to them that we might adhere to the old practice of preliminary and final enumeration with an interval between the two for check by superior officers, the only departure being that the final enumeration would begin at sunrise on the day of the census

instead of at 7 P.M., and would continue until the final check was completed. This recommendation was sanctioned by Government in G. O. No. G. 454—Census 49-39-2, dated the 17th July 1940.

Preliminary enumeration was accordingly begun on 1st February 1941 and continued till 15th February 1941. In order to make sure that preliminary enumeration was started in all the charges, the Charge Superintendents were requested to intimate by telegram whether the work was begun in their respective charges on the prescribed date. As already explained, preliminary enumeration was confined to the normal household population and they were counted against their usual place of residence. This preliminary record was checked by the Supervisors from 15th February 1941 up to 28th February 1941. This work of checking was however ordered to go on simultaneously with the work of enumeration. As each pad was finished, it was passed on to the Supervisor for checking the entries. In enumerating the household population, all persons associated with a family were entered, including servants eating the food cooked on the same hearth. Temporary visitors to a family were entered only after ascertaining that they had not been enumerated in their usual place of residence and that they were not likely to leave their houses until after 1st March 1941.

The residents of special institutions like hospitals, jails, etc., were counted only once finally on 28th February 1941 and particular care was taken to see that they were not counted against their residences also.

The houseless and floating population like beggars, wandering gangs, etc., were enumerated on 28th February 1941 after lamps were lit. The enumerators were specially requested to be on the look out for such people by visiting each and every structure in his block and also by making enquiries of the village watchman whether there have been any fresh arrivals of beggars or gangs in the village. This houseless population was counted only after making sure that they had not been enumerated elsewhere.

On the morning of 1st March 1941, after sunrise, the preliminary record of the household population was finally checked. In order to distinguish between the preliminary and final entries, the preliminary record was made in black ink while the final entry was made in red ink. The enumerator made a house to house visit and effected the necessary changes in the original entries cancelling the slips of persons who had died, or left the place permanently, writing new slips for babies born after the date of the preliminary enumeration and for persons who have permanently arrived and making all consequential corrections and alterations. This final check was completed at the close of the Census day.

Census Holidays

With a view to facilitate the taking of the final census and the subsequent compilation of the

provisional figures of population, 28th February and 1st March 1941 were declared as holidays for Public Offices and Courts in G. O. No. G. 2493—Census 16-39-2, dated the 23rd September 1940.

Provisional Tables

Detailed instructions for the preparation of provisional totals were issued with Circular No. 15, dated the 10th February 1941. A place was fixed beforehand by each Charge Superintendent where the Supervisor and all the Enumerators of each circle should meet on the morning of 2nd March 1941. The Supervisor was asked to compare the enumeration pads with the concerned block lists and satisfy himself that no house had been omitted to be enumerated and that there were enumeration pads for all the blocks in his circle. The serial number of the person in each slip of each block was entered by him, fresh serial numbers being given for each block. The female slips were cut properly at the bottom right hand corner and arrangements made for preparing the abstract for each pad and then for each block. After checking the block abstracts, the Supervisor prepared a circle summary in the prescribed form in respect of his circle, tied up the enumeration pads blockwise with the block abstract and block lists and delivered them to the Charge Superintendent together with the house lists, circle list and circle map before the evening of 2nd March 1941. After checking the Circle Summary figures with the circle lists, the Enumerators' Abstracts and the Charge List, the Charge Superintendent prepared the Charge Summary in duplicate and after verifying the Charge Summary figures, sent one copy to the Deputy Commissioner and another copy to this office on the evening of 3rd March 1941. On receipt of the Charge Summaries in the District Office, the Deputy Commissioner prepared the District Summary in the prescribed form and forwarded it to this office. The totals were not required to be telegraphed as in the past, as it resulted in great pressure of work and unnecessary expenditure. The figures received from the Charge Superintendents were compiled in this office and the totals were checked with the figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner. The provisional total population was telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi, on the 5th March 1941. The provisional total was given as 7,328,896 and the actual population as accurately counted in the Abstraction Office was 7,329,140.

On the basis of the provisional figures, a booklet entitled "*Mysore Census—Comparative Tables, 1881-1941*" was published by me and made available to the public on 10th March 1941.

Enumerators' and Supervisors' Stationery

As in previous censuses, each Enumerator and Supervisor was paid a stationery allowance of four annas for purchasing ink, pencils and other sundry

articles required for use in connection with the Census work. A total sum of Rs. 10,700 was sanctioned by Government for this purpose in their Orders Nos. G. 3997-8—Census 23-40-2, dated the 11th November 1940 and G. 7151-2—Census 23-40-2, dated the 17th February 1941 and this amount was distributed among the several charges according to their requirements. Instructions were also issued in O. M. No. 7331-7494, dated the 19th November 1940, laying down the procedure to be adopted for distributing the allowance among the Supervisors and Enumerators. It was later on observed that the instructions issued in this behalf were not strictly followed by the Charge Superintendents with the result that some Census Officers had been made double or treble payments while others were paid allowance without their acknowledgments. Prolonged correspondence had to be entered into for rectifying all these irregularities.

Medals to Supervisors and Enumerators

It was at first contemplated to award money prizes to such of the Supervisors and Enumerators as had done good work deserving of special recognition. But it was decided afterwards that a silver medal at a cost of Rs. 1-8-0 may be granted to each of the best Enumerators and a gold gilt medal at a cost of Rs. 2 to each of the best Supervisors and Government in their Order No. G. 9005-6—Census 26-40-6, dated 4th April 1941, sanctioned the grant of 4,000 Enumerators' medals and 900 Supervisors' medals at a total cost of Rs. 7,600. But, as the number of Enumerators and Supervisors, deserving of medals fell short of the expected figure, only 2,000 Enumerators' Medals and 527 Supervisors' Medals were awarded at a total cost of Rs. 4,054. The medals were supplied by Messrs. S. L. J. & Co., and Messrs. T. Vasudeva Setty & Sons, Bangalore City.

T. A. to Supervisors and Enumerators

While issuing instructions for the appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators, the Charge Superintendents were particularly requested to see that these Census Officers were selected for work near their respective places of residence so that they might not be required to travel long distances in the interest of census work. But in some exceptional cases, persons had to be appointed for work at a distance of more than five miles from their residences and such persons were paid T. A. for journeys performed by them in the interest of census work. In the case of the officials of Government Departments, Government authorised the Heads of Departments to meet their T. A. out of their respective budgets. (*Vide* G. O. No. G. 8117-158—Census 53-40-2, dated 15th March 1941).

The T. A. of the officials of local bodies and of non-officials was met from the Census Budget and a sum of Rs. 2,050 (Rs. 500 to the officials of local bodies and Rs. 1,550 to non-officials) was sanctioned by Government in their Order No. G. 4700-1—Census 59-40-4,

dated 13th November 1941, for this purpose. For the travelling done by the non-officials for the entire census work they were paid an allowance of Re. 1 per day of travelling subject to a maximum of Rs. 4 in maidan taluks and Rs. 6 in malnad taluks (Statement III).

Representations regarding Reclassification, Change of Names, etc., of Castes

The Caste return is possibly the one item of Census work which evokes the greatest interest in the people. Although I have devoted a great deal of space in the statistical volumes to give the fullest information

possible relative to this subject, I have contented myself in the main Report with just a casual reference to the relative strength of each caste. I have avoided there the customary reference to the large volume of representations received at the time of the Census regarding the classification of caste, as the receipt of these representations and the action taken on them fall strictly within the sphere of the Administrative volume. It would be unnecessary to go into details regarding these representations. The statement which follows is a summary of the more important representations received :—

Sl. No.	From whom received	Representation
1.	Akhila Bharatiya Nayi-Brahman Maha Sabha, Wachowali, Lahore. Hon. Secretary, Nayi-Brahman Sabha, Bangalore. (Nayi Yuvajana Seva Samaja, Bangalore).	Adoption of the term "Nayi-Brahmin" to denote Nayinda Community.
2.	The Mysore State Adijambavahivridhi Sangha, Bangalore City. Mr. R. Channigaramaiah, Koratagere.	Madigas and Holeyas to be separately enumerated under Adikarnataka Edagai and Adikarnataka Balagai and not to be clubbed under Adikarnataka.
3.	The Mysore State Vysya Youth Conference, Mysore. The Mysore Arya Vysya Mahasabha, Bangalore. Mr. K. Narayana Setty, Member of the Executive Committee of the Vysya Yuvajana Sangha, Magadi Town through Government and the President, Vysya Yuvajana Mahasabha, Mysore.	Vysyas to be returned as Vyayas only without bifurcating it under Vysyas and Komati. Detailed classification separately of Vysya Community as adopted for Brahmins, Muslims and Depressed Classes.
4.	Representation from the members of Hallikar Community through the Secretary, Hallikar Sangha, Bangalore City.	To be treated as a separate caste as "Hallikars" instead of being shown under "Vakkaligas".
5.	Akhila Mysore Chattada Sri Vaishnava Sangha, Bangalore City.	Changing the name of Satani to Chathada Sri Vaishnava.
6.	Namadhari Gowda Community members through Mr. H. Puttaswamy, District Board Member, Mysore District.	Separate classification under Namadhari Gowda instead of being included under "Vakkaligas".
7.	President, All-India Bhavasara Kshatriya Mahasabha, Mysore.	To be classed under "Bhavasara Kshatriya" without being included under Darzi.
8.	The All-India Sainik Kshatriya Mahasabha, Jodhpur (Rajputana).	Recording "Rajput-malis" as "Sainik-Rajputs".
9.	Sree Somavamsa Arya Kshatriya Seva Sangha, Bangalore City.	Requests that Somavamsa Arya Kshatriya be included in the schedule of castes.
10.	Ayodhya Nagarada Sivachara Vysya Vidya Vardhaka Sangha, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore City.	Requests to record "Nagartha" under "Nagartha Vysya".
11.	(i) Sri Viswakarma Samaj, Mysore. (ii) Sri Viswakarma Samaj, Krishnarajanagar. (iii) Secretary, Ashtagrama Viswakarma Sabha, Seringapatam. (iv) Gubbi Town Viswakarma Brahmana Mahasabha.	Separate Tabulation under "Viswakarma" and to treat "Viswakarma Brahmin" as a Sub-caste.
12.	President, Kuruhina Setty Sangha, Bangalore City ..	Requests enumeration of Bilimagga Kuruhinamatha people under "Kuruhina Setty Community" without treating these three as different sects under Neygi Community.
13.	The South India Buddhist Association, K.G.F. ..	As there is no caste system in Buddhism, Buddhists may be enumerated as such without asking the caste.
14.	Organiser of Backward and Depressed Classes and Criminal Tribes, Mysore State.	Changing the names of Korachas and Koramas into "Prasada".
15.	Members of Ande Ravutha Community of Tumkur District.	Separate enumeration of the Ande Ravutha Community.
16.	The President, Rajaparivara Sangha, Narayana Sastry Road, Mysore.	Changing the name of "Parivara" to "Rajaparivara" Community.
17.	Members of Maharashtra Community of Kadur District.	To enumerate them as Kshatri Maratta community instead of enumerating them under Lenkekaru, Banavaru and Areru.
18.	Member of Raju Community	Separate enumeration of Raju community, Rachawara, Rajuwara, Arasumakkalu, Bhattaraju and Magadharaju.
19.	Swakulasali Sangha, Darj'pet	Separate enumeration instead of being included under Neygi.
20.	People of "Halepyka" Community	For changing to "Hala Kshatriya".
21.	Mr. M. Hariyanna, Old Tharagupet, Bangalore City ..	Requests separate classification of Sadar community.
22.	The President, Mysore Agnivamsha Kshatriya Sangha, Tumkur.	The change of the name from "Tigalar" to "Agnivamsha Kshatriya".
23.	Kunchatigara Sangha, Bangalore City	To tabulate Kunchitiga Vakkaligas or Kunchataga Namadharies under "Kunchatiga" only.
24.	Patel Dyavegowda and others of Mudigere Taluk .. Patel Veeresagowda and others of Belur and Chikmagalur Taluks	Request that their caste may be recorded as a sub-caste of Vakkaligas under the name "Kshatriya Devara Vakkalu Makkalu".
25.	The President, All-India Veerashaiva Mahasabha, Sholapur Mr. G. Shantavirappa, Chamaraipet, Bangalore City ..	Separate classification of Lingayat. Lingayat or Veerashaiva not to be confused with the occupation they follow.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>From whom received</i>	<i>Representation</i>
26.	Members of "Kapalimatha", Alur Sub-Taluk	Request separate classification of their caste grouped under several sub-divisions.
27.	Mr. G. Narayanaswamy and other Members of Kaniyara Community.	Request classification of their community under Backward Class instead of under Depressed Class.
28.	The Secretary, Rajaput Upakarini Provincial Mahasabha, Mysore.	Separate classification of Rajaputs without being clubbed under Kshatriya.
29.	Mr. H. Ranga Jetty, Krishnaraja Mohalla, Mysore .. (Petition to the Minister for Public Health.)	Their "Jetty" community to be classed under Kshatriyas instead of clubbing them under Lingayats.

The principal changes that were effected in classification as a result of this large volume of correspondence may be summarized as under :—

1. Hallikars are now shown separately instead of being clubbed under "Vakkaliga" as before.
2. Rajaputs are shown separately instead of being clubbed under Kshatriyas.
3. Aryas are shown separately on a representation received from the International Aryan League, Delhi.
4. Kaniyars to be classified as a Backward Community in future instead of being shown under "Depressed Class" as hitherto. (G. O. No. G. 2552-Cens. 2941-2, dated 24th August 1942, to be given effect to at the next Census).

The guiding principle followed in the disposal of these representations is contained in para 346 of the Mysore Census Report of 1931 which I may quote here.

"Requests of this kind come up at the time of each Census. It does not seem to be realised by the persons who make such requests that the Census Tables arises from the fact that too much and too frequent changes from Census to Census would make the statistics collected of no use. Also when a community not generally considered as a Brahmin or Kshatriya community, wants to adopt a name that makes it appear as a sub-caste among Brahmins or Kshatriyas the proposal is rejected. When any community has proposed to adopt a new name which is not misleading in this manner it has generally been accepted."

II. ABSTRACTION, TABULATION AND REPORT

Receipt of Census Pads

The written up Census pads arranged in the manner laid down in Circular No. 14, together with the Block Lists, Enumerators' Abstracts, House Lists, Circle Lists, Circle Summaries, Charge Summary, Map and the Stock Register of Pads were delivered in this office by an official of the Charge Superintendent's Office. Though the time fixed for the delivery of the pads was 10th March 1941, some of the Charge Superintendents sent the pads after much delay and after pressing reminders had been issued to them. This upset the programme of work in the Abstraction Office, as slackness of work in these Units retarded the progress of the entire abstraction work by over a fortnight. It is therefore very essential that the pads of all the Charges should be delivered to this office within the stipulated time.

The pads were checked with reference to the approved Charge List, and the following points were kept in view while receiving the pads :—

1. There should be one bundle of pads, an enumerator's abstract and a block list for each block.
2. The number of pads for each block should correspond to the number noted on the enumerator's abstract.
3. The serial number of the block should correspond to the number given to it in the Charge List.
4. There should be a house list for each village for Rural areas and for each Circle in Urban areas.
5. The number of block bundles for each Circle bundle of pads should be identical with the number of blocks comprised in that Circle as noted in the approved Charge List and in the Circle summaries.

The total number of pads utilised for the charge was checked with the Stock Register of pads maintained in the Charge. It was noticed that in most of the Charges the pads had not been arranged properly and no correct account of them had also been maintained. The officials of these charges had therefore to stop

here for arranging the pads, etc.—an item of work which should have been done in the Charge Superintendent's Office itself. This is another instance in which some of the Charge Superintendents failed to bestow sufficient interest in Census Work. This should be guarded against at the next Census.

As the pads of nearly all the Charges were received in this office almost simultaneously, some difficulty was felt by the limited number of hands in the Central Office in receiving the pads. I would therefore suggest that the Office Establishment, the two Inspectors and the Supervisors of the Abstraction Office, may be appointed at least a week before the Census day and given training in Census work. Their services may be utilized for the compilation of provisional totals and for the receipt of pads. As soon as the pads are received, the sorting sections may be formed straightaway so that further work may be proceeded with immediately.

Office Establishment

The Abstraction Office commenced its work almost immediately after final enumeration, about 10th March 1941, that is, about six weeks earlier than on the previous occasion. This is due to the fact that sorting for religion, sex and civil condition which was previously done at the respective charges at the time of slip copying, had to be made in the Abstraction Office itself according to the new 'Pad System' adopted at this Census. The scale of establishment noted below was sanctioned by Government for the Abstraction Office in G. O. No. G. 6892-4—Census 39-40-3, dated 3rd February 1941. The Office was started with the Head

Clerk, Record-Keeper and two Dafterbands and the full scale sanctioned by Government began to work by the middle of April 1941. The Office Establishment attended to the arrangement of records received from the several Charges, the securing of furniture, stationery articles, etc., required for the office and to the preparation of pay bills of the Abstraction Office.

				Per mensem
				Rs.
1 Head Clerk	..	..	..	55
1 Clerk	..	..	..	40
1 Record-keeper	..	..	..	35
1 Assistant Record-keeper	..	..	..	30
1 Typist	..	..	..	30
4 Dafterbands	..	..	..	15 each
2 Mutchis	..	..	..	12 each
2 Peons	..	..	..	11
1 Watchman	..	..	..	10

Piecework Establishment and their Recruitment

The scale of establishment sanctioned by Government for sorting and compilation is noted below. For the posts of the two Inspectors, officials already in service who had experience of Census Work at the last Census were selected. As regards Supervisors, the Charge Superintendents were requested in January 1941 to suggest the names of officials of their respective offices suitable for being appointed to the posts. Out of these lists, 19 officials who had experience of Census work in some capacity or other having worked either as Supervisors or Enumerators or having attended to the Census Work in the Charge Superintendent's Office were selected as Supervisors, the remaining nine posts being filled up by promoting Compilers who had done good work in this office. As the pay of the officials already in service selected as Supervisors had to be determined with reference to the pay they were drawing in their respective Departments, it was not possible to fix their pay uniformly at Rs. 40 per mensem. Government therefore authorised me to fix the pay of the Supervisors between Rs. 35 and Rs. 50 per mensem, the total cost, however, not exceeding the total amount sanctioned by Government.

				Rs.
2 Inspectors—one	..	..	..	on 90
one	..	..	..	on 60
28 Supervisors	..	..	..	on 40 each
40 Compilers	..	..	..	on 30 each
240 Sorters	..	..	..	on 25 each
28 Attenders	..	..	..	on 15 each

For the remaining posts of Compilers, Sorters, Dafterbands, Attenders and Mutchis, the Central

Recruitment Board called for applications in Notification No. 3974—C.R.B. 10-40-54, dated 11th February 1941. The applications received were compiled and sent to this office on 3rd March 1941. The selection of candidates was made after personal interviews and after a thorough examination of their credentials and taking into consideration their qualification, aptitude for work, physical fitness for hard work, etc. Though it is usual to maintain the communal proportion in filling up all Government appointments, the principle could not be followed in the case of the piecework establishment. Unlike other departments, Census work is carried on in every State and Province under the instructions of the Census Commissioner for India in accordance with a prescribed programme of work, and weekly progress reports of work done have to be submitted to him. Standard outturn of work for each Table to be sorted and compiled by each sorter and compiler had also been laid down by the Census Commissioner. In order to achieve this object, applicants who possessed the highest qualifications were selected keeping in view the maintenance, as far as possible, of the communal proportion laid down by Government as well as the requirements and the nature of the Census work as prescribed by the Census Commissioner. On account of the small number of applicants possessing the prescribed qualifications among the backward communities it was not possible to strictly follow the rules of recruitment in regard to communal proportion. All these facts were placed before Government and the action taken by me was ratified by them in Development Secretary's Letter No. G. 779—Census 39-40-13, dated 22nd July 1941, with the observation that when the disbandment of the staff commenced, it should be so regulated that the proportion in the staff actually working is not affected. I was also empowered to appoint Non-Brahmin candidates whose names were not included in the original list of applications. Whenever vacancies arose in the posts of Supervisors, seriatim arrangements were made by promoting Compilers who had done the best work and their places filled up by promoting the best Sorters in whose places Attenders deserving of promotion were appointed. The same procedure may be adopted at the next Census also, as it would serve as an incentive to good work. As some of the Sorters and Attenders were students, they resigned their appointments in this office as soon as the colleges and schools re-opened in June 1941. This somewhat upset the work, but this contingency had been anticipated and some candidates were kept on the waiting list after interviews and were immediately appointed to the vacant posts.

Furniture

Early in February 1941, the Heads of Departments in Bangalore were requested to lend any extra tables, chairs, etc., which they could conveniently spare for

use in the Abstraction Office. Details of furniture obtained from the several offices are noted below :—

	Examination Tables	Stools
General and Revenue Secretariat ..	49	60
Revenue Survey Office ..	20	20
Central High School ..	25	25
Fort High School ..	50	75
Municipal Primary Schools in Bangalore		
City at one table and one stool each ..	27	27
Total ..	171	207

As the furniture spared from the several offices was not sufficient to meet the requirements of this office, 100 sets of tables and chairs were hired from Mr. Saleh Ahmed at Re. 1 per set per month for a period of six months in the first instance (G. O. No. G. 8550-1—Census, dated 27th March 1941). When the staff was reduced, 100 tables and 50 chairs were returned on 1st October 1941, and 25 chairs in March 1942. The remaining 25 chairs were retained in this office till the end of October 1942. A sum of Rs. 743-4-0 was paid altogether towards furniture hire. This item of expenditure could have been avoided if all the Heads of Offices had spared, though with some inconvenience, a few articles of furniture, as on the last occasion. Two hundred and sixty-five pigeon-holes of dealwood and cedarwood of the following sizes were got prepared in the Government Central Jail at a total cost of Rs. 826-6-0 and 1,500 tin boxes at a cost of Re. 0-13-4 each, capable of holding about 8,000 slips, for the use of the Sorters were got prepared locally :—

218 of $38\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ with 48 compartments
47 of $30\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ with 24 compartments

Thirty dealwood boxes with locks at Rs. 1-8-0 plus Re. 0-7-0 each were purchased from a local contractor for the use of the Supervisors. Besides, some tables and chairs were also purchased for the use of the Inspectors and clerical staff. A total amount of Rs. 2,605-7-0 was thus spent towards the purchase of furniture. The purchase and hire of furniture at such heavy cost at every Census with no reasonable return by their sale at the end is very uneconomical. I understand that in Travancore a particular type of table has been designed so that at one end of the table is attached a pigeon hole and at the other side it has got a drawer which is capable of being used as a box for keeping slips. I would suggest that such tables may be got prepared at the next Census and preserved for Census work, some extra tables being added on at each subsequent Census. This will avoid the purchase of a large quantity of furniture at every Census. It is of course essential that the furniture should be safely kept so that it may be in good condition and easily available at every Census. This procedure will also save a lot of time now spent in correspondence with the several offices for getting the furniture and returning them, etc. Purchase of new furniture made of cheap material and auctioning them at the time of winding up the

offices involves much loss of the amount paid for such articles.

The Superintendent, Government Stationery, was intimated well in advance about the quantity of paper, ink and other stationery articles required for use in the office and all the indents were complied with promptly by the Depot.

The sample forms prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India were adopted and the necessary quantity of Sorters' tickets and Compilation Registers were got printed at the Government Press beforehand.

Formation of Units

The pads received from the Charges were carefully checked in my office with reference to the connected abstracts and block lists in the manner already detailed and when everything was found to be in order, they were divided into units and distributed to the Sorters. The procedure followed in regard to the formation of Units is described at length in para 18 of the Code of Instructions for sorting and it is therefore unnecessary to dwell on it here. One detail might, however, be mentioned, in passing. The Census Commissioner laid great stress, and rightly, on what he compendiously calls the urban/rural aspect; and with a view to facilitate the study of this aspect, the urban areas, including minor municipalities, were treated as separate units. This necessarily involved a great deal of extra work in sorting as well as in compilation. But the extra work was more than offset by the wealth of important statistical information which it yielded for the purpose of distinguishing urban and rural conditions. I would suggest that this practice be continued in future.

Correction Stage

Oral and type-written instructions were issued to the Supervisors who were required to check not less than 10 per cent of the slips entrusted to each sorter and initial the pads in token of verification; these in turn were checked by my Assistants and the Inspectors to ensure the utmost possible accuracy. The corrections to be made were large and few slips were a hundred per cent correct. The largest number of errors were in respect of questions 5, 12 and 13 (a), 9, 10, 20 17, 14 and 7. It is noteworthy that the bulk of the corrections were in respect of items for which symbols were indicated for answers. A judicious use of symbols, no doubt, saves a great deal of scriptory work; but I am, however, of opinion that appropriate abbreviations would serve our purpose just as well; they have, further, the additional advantage of reducing the chances of mistakes considerably. In spite of detailed instructions and the closest possible supervision, mistakes were discovered in the course of sorting which convinced me that, paradoxically enough, the correction stage is just the stage when mistakes are more likely to be committed than corrected. For,

the sorter enters upon his duties in the offices mostly without any knowledge of Census work, but the first item of work he is entrusted with is to correct mistakes when he is only just beginning to learn. Naturally therefore, he commits more mistakes than he corrects. The Supervisory staff can hardly be expected to go through every slip, and the mistakes therefore escape notice until discovered later. Considering that the Sorters were engaged upon this work for well over three weeks, with hardly satisfactory results, I am of opinion that it is best to confine this stage to fill up the omissions in entries at the stage of enumeration and to insist upon a more careful scrutiny by the Supervisors of the entries made by the Enumerators before the pads are despatched to the Central Abstraction Office.

Erasure of Names

Immediately on completion of the correction stage, the erasure of names was taken up in accordance with the instructions issued by the Census Commissioner for India. This was, on the face of it, a simple enough process; but actually it presented rather unexpected difficulties. The charge, circle, block and other general identities came immediately above the name and it was impossible therefore to cut out the name portion only from the slips. The only alternative therefore was to score out the names in ink. The ordinary pen did not prove useful. Rubber stamps were tried with printer's ink; but the method proved too expensive and was therefore given up and crayons were ruled out for the same reason. Some of the more resourceful sorters, however, improvised their own gadgets and it was not long before the others copied them. It took nearly eight working days to 'erase' all the names. Considering that we were not able to render the names completely indistinguishable in all cases, I think it was an unnecessary waste of time which, however, in the circumstances, could not possibly be avoided. If the names are printed on top, above the charge, circle etc., identifications, a cutting machine (guillotine) could do the job in a fraction of the time taken, and render at the same time the next stage, *viz.*, breaking up of pads—unnecessary. Erasure of names is obviously to guard against the possibility of any one making wrongful use of the information contained in the slips. It is difficult to see how this could be achieved, as under the existing procedure, there is nothing to prevent an unscrupulous Sorter from getting whatever information he wants between the time of his taking charge of the slips and the date of completion of the correction stage. As an alternative, erasing the names before taking up the correction stage is also out of question since an appreciably large number of corrections have to be made with reference to names alone. If no serious consequences can happen before the close of the correction stage, the chances of their occurrence later, after the pads are broken up, are also remote. Many omissions in the correction stage were discovered

in the course of sorting which, but for the erasure of names, could have been more easily corrected. I am of opinion therefore, that the advantages are all on the side of retention of the names.

Breaking up of Pads

On completion of the erasure of names, the pads were broken up. The method employed was rather crude but it was as good as any other, barring of course, the use of a cutting machine. It took three days to complete this stage of work; and this time can easily be reduced at least by half if a paper cutting machine could be secured for a few days.

Sorting

A Code of Instructions for sorting was prepared on the lines of the All-India Census Commissioner's instructions and copies of it were distributed to all the Sorters and Supervisors. In addition to the general instructions contained therein, detailed instructions were printed on the back of the Sorters' tickets relating to each table, and these again were supplemented in the case of particularly complicated tables like Table VIII by special instructions and practical demonstrations either by myself or by my Assistants. The Census Commissioner for India had tentatively fixed a standard outturn for each table based upon his own experience at the previous Census as the Madras Census Commissioner. The Commissioner had suggested that the Sorters should be rewarded or fined in proportion to the excess or deficit in their work in relation to the standard outturn, with a view to accelerate progress and prevent waste of time. I achieved more or less the same end by a somewhat different route. Sorters who were found wanting and showed no signs of improvement in spite of warnings were either summarily dismissed or degraded as attenders while those who showed consistently good progress were promoted as Compilers; and largely as a result of this policy, sorting for the main tables was completed in an unexpectedly short time. Two progress reports—one daily and the other weekly—were submitted by the Supervisors through their respective Inspectors and these were carefully gone through by my Assistants. Where standard outturns are prescribed, there is always the possibility of the quantitative aspect overshadowing that of quality in the work of the Sorter himself as well as in our own judgment of his performance. Great care was taken therefore by my Assistants to see when a Sorter's work fell short of the standard whether his work was retarded by any extraordinary difficulties; and similarly, when the reverse was the case, *i.e.*, when a Sorter's performance was suspiciously in excess of the standard, they satisfied themselves that this was not achieved either by perfunctory work or by fudging.

Order of Sorting for Tables

The Census Commissioner had suggested the following order for sorting :—

Tables XIII, VII, Fertility Tables, XI, VI, XII (i) and (ii), XIV, XV, VIII, IX and X.

Accordingly, tables were sorted for in this order with the exception of the Fertility Tables. I was rather anxious to get through the main Tables as early as possible and therefore relegated the Fertility Tables to the end. It was indeed a good thing that I did so. For, these Tables took considerably longer to sort than even the complicated Table VIII; and had I followed the suggested course, the main Tables would have been delayed to this extent. I do not anticipate any violent changes in fertility trends for some time to come—not at any rate during the next decade or two—and it would be enough therefore if sorting for these tables is limited to samples at the next Census. Of the total expenditure incurred on the Imperial Tables at this Census, the Fertility Tables alone accounted for over Rs. 15,000. Nothing indeed would be lost in dropping this Table altogether as the conclusions we have arrived at now are not likely to be upset at the next Census.

Imperial Table XIII was the first table taken up for sorting. As it was the basic table for the Village Tables and for Imperial Tables I to V, elaborate instructions were issued to the Sorters. In spite of this, however, a large number of misclassifications had crept in which had subsequently to be rectified. It is noteworthy, that in a majority of cases sorting for this table merely confirmed the Circle Summary figures—and was therefore rather superfluous. With the inclusion of a few additional columns for giving details in respect of figures now shown under "Others," the Circle Summary could easily replace Table XIII with advantage. All that need be done is to check the figures in the Circle Summary with reference to the concerned pads, and make necessary corrections, if any. We would be saving thereby a great deal of unnecessary work and about 10,000 sorter's tickets or in terms of money, about Rs. 4,000.

When sorting for Caste and Literacy was taken up towards the end, a large number of misclassifications of communities was discovered and the corresponding figures in the previous tables had therefore to be altered accordingly. For example, slips relating to *Satanis* who had returned themselves merely as "Sri Vaishnavas" had strayed into the Brahmin fold. Similarly, among the slips relating to the Vakkaligas were found some "Aravathu Vokkalu". These mistakes could have been discovered no doubt, at the correction stage. But, as I have already stated, it is just the stage when mistakes are more likely to be committed than corrected. I would suggest therefore that the Caste and Literacy table be taken up at the beginning alone. While sorting for this table, all doubts regarding the classification of Castes have necessarily to be cleared by reference to available ethnographic works, and the

chances of misclassification of communities will therefore be extremely remote. There is an additional reason for adopting this course. By far the largest demand for statistical information is in respect of Caste and Literacy and it is therefore only appropriate that this information should be forthcoming as early as possible after the Census.

If this suggestion is adopted, Tables VII and XI will have to exchange places in order of precedence for sorting. Table XV, I think, is best sorted along with Table VII.

Sorting by Communities

The published tables fall under two broad categories, viz., (i) those which give community details and (ii) those that do not give community details. Obviously, it is a waste of time to maintain the community distinction in respect of tables falling under the latter. I would suggest therefore that in future the existing practice of sorting by communities for all tables be confined only to tables falling under the first category. This would reduce the time taken for sorting and compilation by at least three months and would result in a net savings of not less than Rs. 10,000.

Sorters' Tickets

The Census Commissioner had prescribed standard sizes for Sorters' Tickets and had also sent specimen tickets. The required quantities of tickets for each table were got printed at the Government Press as per samples, well in advance. The cost of printing these tickets was not much, but there is room for economy even here. Their sizes are susceptible of considerable reduction. The Table VIII Sorters' Ticket for example, can conveniently accommodate about ten digits in each column, while actually, space for five digits could more than cover our requirements; and this applies practically to all tables. It would be useful therefore to examine beforehand the possibilities of reduction in the size of the Sorters' Tickets. The economy effected may not of course be much. But then, no economy can be too small. Besides, it is not merely a question of economy; it is a question of avoiding wastage.

Sample Sorting

Just before regular sorting was commenced, every fiftieth slip of each sex was marked with a bold cross across its back, and subsequently, after regular sorting was completed, these slips were abstracted and taken up for sample sorting. As we had undertaken full tabulation, random sampling was of purely academic interest for us. I decided therefore to test the samples in respect of only two tables, namely, Tables VI and XII. The results are given in Statements IV and V. Sample sorting was by itself a simple enough process; but the difficulty in abstracting the samples from over

seven million slips was indeed considerable. Actually, it took twenty Sorters nearly 35 days to take out the crossed slips; and sorting and compilation of the two tables referred to occupied 10 days, the entire process altogether costing nearly Rs. 1,000. Whatever justification there might be for a study of samples in the case of limited tabulation, I do not think that the results are worth the trouble when we run through the entire course.

Supervision of Sorting

Elsewhere in the Report, I have made a passing reference to mistakes discovered in the course of sorting which cost a great deal of time and trouble to rectify. In the case of Imperial Tables XIII, XI and State Table II, for example, some of the Units were actually resorted. All this must be attributed to lack of adequate supervision on the part of some of the Supervisors. Intensive and exhaustive scrutiny was of course out of question as far as my Assistants and the Inspectors were concerned. The Supervisors had therefore to bear the brunt of supervision work, which some of them were found unequal to shoulder; of them some had come on deputation from other departments. Fortunately, however, my Assistants were wary, and such officials were promptly sent back to their respective departments. Surprisingly enough, the best supervision came from those who were new to service and who had risen, by dint of good work, from the rank of Compilers; and this, I think, should suggest a possible line of improvement for the next Census.

Compilation

The work of compilation proceeded side by side with sorting, and by the time the latter was completed, compilation was over half way through. There were at first four Compilation Sections, two engaged on the Imperial and Subsidiary Tables, one on the Village Tables, and the fourth on the Compilation of essential statistics from house lists. As the work progressed, the number of sections was raised to six.

The procedure followed in regard to the compilation of the Imperial Tables is described in detail in the Code of Instructions on Compilation, I will therefore pass over these details and dwell here upon only two items of compilation which deserve special mention, viz., (i) Compilation of Essential Statistics and (ii) the Village Tables. The *Essential Statistics* collected were in respect of cottage industries, structures and their classification according to nature of roofing and use and housing accommodation in urban areas. Information in respect of these items had to be abstracted from the House Lists which, as was seen later, were rather carelessly prepared. There was, indeed, hardly a single House List which could bear careful scrutiny. House Lists of almost

all the charges had therefore to be sent back for rectification and completion of entries. This naturally involved a large volume of correspondence with the concerned Charge Superintendents which necessarily meant delay. Thus, though the compilation of *Essential Statistics* was almost the first item that the Abstraction Office took on, it was the last thing to be completed. It is a matter for regret that in spite of clear instructions, sufficient attention was not paid to the writing up of the House Lists and the scrutiny exercised by the Census Supervisors was not also adequate. These omissions should be guarded against at the next Census.

Village Tables

I was rather anxious to publish the Village Tables Volume as early as possible, and with this end in view, I engaged the bulk of the Compilers on this work even as early as April 1941. Here again, I was faced with unexpected difficulties. I wanted to give in this Volume information about the existence of Schools, wells, etc., in each village; about Car or other Festivals and the places where they were held, about Shandies and the day of the week and the places where they were held, and similarly other important items of information about each village. Information in respect of these items had to come from the Amildars and this involved delay in some cases. There was also some delay in the Abstraction Office itself at the beginning, as the staff were rather new to the work and the initial work of reconciliation of the number of villages as between the last and the present Census took longer time than I had anticipated. It was sometime before the Compilers engaged on this work got their bearings and after that compilation proceeded apace rapidly enough. As each district was completed, the matter was sent to the Press and the final volume was issued on 29th April 1942.

Experience suggests two possible directions in which the publication of this Volume can be expedited. Firstly, the required statistical and other information should be obtained from the concerned Charge Superintendents well in advance; secondly, two or more experienced officials of the Central Office should be detailed a few months before the Census, on the preparation of the draft Tables, with the help of the Charge Lists and the Village population tables of the previous Census, which they should keep ready in a complete form awaiting only for the latest Census figures to fill up the population figures. Soon after the Census is over, and the Circle Summaries are checked with reference to pads, the latest figures (as per verified Circle Summaries) should be entered against the respective villages in the draft of the Village Tables already referred to and totalled. The Tables will then be ready for printing. If this procedure is adopted, the Village Tables Volume can easily be published within three months after the date of Census.

The Report Volumes

The Report proper, which is the first volume of the series should have come in the normal course towards the end of June or about the middle of July 1942. By about the middle of April 1942, the study of statistical and other data was completed and a rough draft of the Report was prepared. But I was posted as A. R. P. Controller just at that time. It was the anxious period after Pearl Harbour; and naturally the A. R. P. work demanded and absorbed my whole attention, to the exclusion of all other work. The draft of the Report had therefore to go into cold storage. This was rather disappointing, for, right from the beginning I was rather anxious to make the Report available to the public as early as possible after the Census. With this end in view, I had even planned early in January 1941 to issue a preliminary Report on the Census towards the end of March or about the beginning of April 1941, as a companion volume to the 'Comparative Tables' which was published on 10th March 1941. But the delay in getting the necessary statistical and other information from the various Government Departments and from other sources upset my plan. Failing in this, I had intended to do the next best thing, viz., to issue the report itself as expeditiously as I could. I realized that this was impossible as long as I was responsible for the A. R. P. work. I made the position clear to Government and sought relief from this responsibility to devote my whole attention to the completion of Census work. I was accordingly relieved of my duties as A. R. P. Controller on 16th August 1942. I took up the threads of the Report from where I had left early in the year, and began to send for approval the final draft of the Report in instalments to the Government as well as to the Census Commissioner for India. As each portion was received with the approval of Government, the matter was sent to the Press and proofs obtained and returned with the utmost possible expedition. By about the middle of December the entire matter relating to the Report proper had been printed and on Christmas Eve, 1942, the "Popular Edition" of the Census Report was issued. The Standard Edition, containing the Report and the Appendices was issued in February 1944.

As there was a great demand for a Kannada Edition of the Report, orders of Government were obtained and the work of translation was entrusted to Mr. V. Seetharamiah, M.A., Assistant Professor of Kannada, Maharaja's College. He completed the translation about the close of June 1943 and a remuneration of Rs. 200 was paid to him for his work. The manuscript was sent to the Press shortly after and the Kannada Edition was issued in May 1944.

By about the end of March 1942, the entire matter relating to the statistical volumes had been sent to the Press and the final forms of the volumes, viz., Part II—Imperial Tables, Part IV—Taluk Tables and

Part V—Village Tables, were printed off respectively on 12th October, 10th December and 29th April 1942. The bound volumes were available some time later.

Printing

The printing work relating to the department was, as usual, entrusted to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bangalore. He was apprised beforehand of our actual and probable requirements and was requested to make necessary arrangements in time. This pre-arrangement was, as indeed it would always be, absolutely necessary. The Census entails quite a formidable lot of printing and as it has to conform to the All-India Time Table, unless proper arrangements are made and in time, the chances are that the work of the Press would be utterly dislocated by eleventh hour decisions. Forewarned, the Press authorities made necessary arrangements to cope with the work and were able to supply the requisite forms, registers, pads, etc., well in time.

The format prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India for the present series of Census publications differed in many ways from their previous counterparts and special attention was therefore necessary as regards printing. The attention which the Press authorities could devote on the Census publications was necessarily limited having regard to the immense volume of printing work of other departments which they had always on hand. But the Census publications demanded, as I have already said, minute attention this time. The manuscripts were therefore being sent to the Press with clear instructions as regards—

1. The kind of type to be used generally for each volume;
2. Type differentiation;
3. Spacing and paragraphing (to secure the utmost possible economy of space without impairing readability);
4. Binding;

and such other matters of detail as made for the elegance of the volumes. Mr. G. Nanjundiah, the Inspector, was detailed for looking into these details on account of his intimate knowledge of the various stages of printing. He was given a small allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem for a period of nine months to attend to this extra work. He visited the press at least twice every day, once in the morning and again in the afternoon to carefully go through the proofs either before revision or before matter was finally printed off. As a result mistakes in printing were surprisingly few and the final get up evoked the following compliment from Mr. Yeatts, Census Commissioner for India. "In general, the Mysore productions lead the list for quality binding and general appearance." As this arrangement has proved extremely satisfactory and has besides, resulted in a savings of nearly Rs. 10,000 under printing, I would suggest that a similar course may be adopted at the next Census also.

The elegance of the Volumes, of which the Census Commissioner speaks so highly, can be enhanced further, and one direction in which this could be achieved is in the elimination of type mixtures which mar, to some extent, the appearance of the present statistical series. On account of the extraordinary conditions created by the war, this could not be obviated. And for the same reason, a wider range of type differentiation could not be accomplished.

The most striking improvements in the present series of Census publications are the Calico jacket and the gilding of the letterpress on the spine. Sanction of Government was obtained for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 700 and the following quantities of Calico and gold transfer foils were obtained from the Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India, through the Census Commissioner for India :

1. *Calico*—Light blue (for the report volumes, i.e., Parts I and III)—220 yards at Re. 1 per yard;
2. *Calico*—Dark blue (for the statistical volumes i.e., Parts II, IV and V)—430 yards at annas 12 per yard; and
3. *Gold Transfer foils*—350 sheets at Rs. 10 per 100 sheets.

These quantities were indented for on an estimate of requirements furnished by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bangalore.

It is perhaps necessary at this stage to explain why so much attention has been paid on printing work at this Census, because, there is a school of thought that considers all expenditure on the printing of the Census Volumes, beyond a token sum, as an unwarrantable extravagance. Really, the difference in cost between good and bad printing is exceedingly small, and if one goes into the minutest details and plans carefully, it is even possible to achieve good results at lower cost. I may cite one example here. The cost of the Imperial Tables Volume (Part II of the Report) at the 1931 Census was calculated to be Rs. 6. The cost of the corresponding volume of this Census is also Rs. 6, in spite of its calico jacket and its 150 and odd more pages (416 pages against 264 in 1931). Apart from the question of costs, it is almost axiomatic that good printing invites interest while bad printing inhibits it. It is useful to remember that the purpose of the Census is, to quote the words of the Census Commissioner for India, “to put the citizen on the road to the last points”, and the more citizens are put on the road, the better.

CHAPTER III

Census Expenditure

Excluding the cost of the Standard and the Kannada Editions of the Report and that of this volume, the bills for which have yet to be received, the General Population Census accounted for a total expenditure of Rs. 2,35,634. Obviously, it is not possible to say exactly how much the above three items would ultimately cost. Roughly, however, it may be taken as Rs. 4,000. The following statement prepared from the Accounts figures furnished in the Budgets gives details in regard to the expenditure of Rs. 2,35,634 :—

Item of Expenditure	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
GENERAL CENSUS				
(a) Superintendence—				
Salaries	Rs. 4,968	Rs. 18,729	Rs. 21,034	Rs. 10,974
Establishment ..	2,263	17,613	6,989	2,652
Travelling Allowance ..	1,469	4,384	3,772	224
Special Charges—				
Press charges .. ..	..	19,981	7,604	6,003
Money Prizes, Sanads or Medals .. ..	..	4,535	..	..
Contingencies	5,527	7,822	3,936	942
Total	14,227	73,064	43,335	20,800
(b) District Charges (Contingencies, Slip copying, House numbering, etc...) ..	103	9,402	98	..
(c) Abstraction Office—				
Establishment .. ..	..	8,503	58,654	3,484
Contingencies .. ..	..	3,254	710	..
Total .. ..	..	11,757	59,364	3,484
Total General Census ..	14,330	94,223	1,02,797	24,284

Item of Expenditure	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC CENSUSES				
(d) Industrial Census (Establishment and other charges) .. ..	..	654	1,521	..
(e) Economic Survey (Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies) .. ..	..	..	..	8,280
Total .. ..	..	654	1,521	8,280
Grand Total ..	14,330	94,877	1,04,318	32,564

It will be noticed that this statement also contains details in regard to expenditure incurred during this period on Industrial and Economic Censuses. These figures have been included here merely in order to make the statement comparable with the grand totals in the State Budgets.

Under the abnormal conditions created by the war, expenditure under certain items—cost of paper for example—has inevitably mounted up to unimaginable heights, and comparison with previous Censuses is therefore useless. It must, however, be stated here that there was no possible avenue of economy in expenditure that went unexplored. It is noteworthy, that although we have gone the full length of tabulation, which Baroda has not, the cost works out to Rs. 3-3-5 per 100 of the population in Mysore against Baroda's Rs. 3-4-6.

STATEMENT I.

Serial No.	No. and Date	Subject	No. of Copies printed
1	Cir. No. 1, dated 12th March 1940 ..	Regarding the formation of Census Divisions	270
2	Cir. No. 1-A, dated 12th March 1940 ..	Regarding the formation of Census Divisions in City Areas	100
3	Cir. No. 1-B, dated 16th March 1940 ..	Regarding the formation of Census Divisions in K. G. F. City area	100
4	Cir. No. 2, dated 21st March 1940 ..	Regarding the preparation and submission of Charge lists	200
5	Cir. No. 3, 25th March 1940 ..	Regarding Census Calendar for 1940-41	300
6	29th March 1940 ..	Re: Despatch of Charge list or General Register Inner sheets	400 7,000
7	Cir. No. 1, Suppl. I, dated 30th March 1940.	Re: Desirability of treating some of the Minor Municipalities as separate charges.	250
8	Cir. No. 1, Suppl. II, dated 2nd April 1940.	Re: Special arrangements for certain Institutions	250
9	Cir. No. 4, dated 31st May 1940 ..	Instructions re: House numbering	350
10	Cir. No. 5, dated 15th June 1940 ..	Further instructions re: House-numbering and House lists	200
11	16th June 1940 ..	The Mysore Census Code, 1941 (Part I, Provisional)	1,000
12	Cir. No. 5, dated 16th June 1940 ..	Instructions re: House-numbering (Kannada)	10,000
13	O. M. No. 58-77, dated 1st July 1940.	List of Districts in the Mysore State to be recorded as Birth-place against question No. 17 of the Enumeration slip.	200
14	O. M. No. 100-47, dated 3rd July 1940.	Re: the number of House list books required in the several charges	200
15	O. M. No. 148-229, dated 3rd July 1940	Do do in the prescribed form	200
16	Cir. No. 6, dated 4th July 1940 ..	Instructions re: Railway Census, 1941	270
17	5th July 1940 ..	Further instructions re: House-numbering and House lists	200
18	Cir. No. 7, dated 11th July 1940 ..	Re: Rectification of defects noticed in the writing up of charge lists	200
19	O. M. No. 648-777, dated 11th July 1940.	Sending Progress report cards for filling in the progress re: the house numbering in the several charges.	200
20	Cir. No. 8, dated 24th July 1940 ..	Re: Numbering of Houses in Urban areas	200
21	Cir. No. 9, dated 24th July 1940 ..	Re: Communities to be included in "DEPRESSED CLASSES" for purposes of Census.	200
22	Cir. No. 10, dated 24th July 1940 ..	Re: Despatch of House lists for writing up duplicated copies	200
23	Cir. No. 11, dated 26th July 1940 ..	Revised instruction re: House-numbering	1,020
24	Do do ..	Do do in Kannada	10,000
25	O. M. No. 2098-2257, dated 2nd August 1940.	Re: Definition of Cottage Industries to be noted in columns 9 and 12 of the House lists for Rural and Urban areas, respectively.	200
26	3rd August 1940 ..	Further instructions re: the writing up of the House lists in Urban areas	200
27	O. M. No. 2279-2290, dated 6th August 1940.	Re: Suggestions for arriving at reasonable approximations of age	200
28	O. M. No. 2664-2791, dated 30th August 1940.	Re: Despatch of the copies of the paper on the coming Census to the several charges.	200
29	O. M. No. 2792-2935, dated 30th August 1940.	Re: House numbering of certain village sites which are contiguous to each other.	200
30	O. M. No. 2936-3096, dated 30th August 1940.	Re: Maintaining a check Register for watching the progress of House-numbering in the several charges.	200
31	O. M. No. 3097-3258, dated 30th August 1940.	Further instructions re: filling up of columns 4 and 5 of the House lists in Rural areas and columns 6 and 7 of the House lists in Urban areas.	200
32	Cir. No. 12, dated 2nd September 1940.	Re: Final formation of Census Divisions	420
33	O. M. No. 3284-3504, dated 3rd September 1940.	Further instructions re: the writing up of the House lists for Urban areas	200
34	O. M. No. 3768-3779, dated 16th September 1940.	Re: Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators early in the several charges.	200
35	O. M. No. 3993-4180, dated 26th September 1940.	Re: Despatch of House lists to the several charges for writing up of the Duplicate House lists.	200
36	O. M. No. 4257-4399, dated 4th October 1940.	Further instructions re: entries in the House list	200
37	O. M. No. 4412-4494, dated 5th October 1940.	Instructions re: marking of Circles and Blocks in the Census maps	200
38	O. M. No. 4495-4557, dated 5th October 1940.	Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators in the several charges	200
39	5th October 1940 ..	Re: Block lists to the several Urban charges	53,800
40	Do ..	Do do Rural charges	
41	8th October 1940 ..	Re: Books of instructions to Supervisors and Enumerators in Kannada	35,000
42	O. M. No. 4604-4735, dated 14th October 1940.	Submission of charge lists with abstracts in the prescribed form	200
43	O. M. No. 4738-4869, dated 14th October 1940.	Instructions for writing up of the duplicate House-lists by the Supervisors after checking the first copy.	200
44	O. M. No. 5051-5312, dated 16th October 1940.	Procedure laid down for House-numbering in villages and towns temporarily evacuated on account of plague, etc.	200
45	O. M. No. 5226-5387, dated 17th October 1940.	Re: Distribution of Instruction books (English) to Supervisors and Enumerators.	200
46	O. M. No. 5729-5890, dated 25th October 1940.	Re: Fixing dates for the completion of several items of Census work in the several charges	200
47	O. M. No. 6020-6181, dated 30th October 1940.	Re: supply of circulars in Kannada and Progress Report Cards to the Supervisors	200
48	Cir. No. 13, dated 15th November 1940.	Instructions for the training Supervisors and Enumerators	200
49	O. M. No. 6808-6769, dated 17th November 1940.	Re: Economy in the use of Census forms	200

STATEMENT I—concl.

Serial No.	No. and Date	Subject	No. of Copies printed
50	O. M. No. 7627-7659, dated 19th November 1940.	Calling for Charge Abstracts from the several charge Superintendents in the prescribed 13 statements.	200
51	O. M. No. 7331-7494, dated 19th November 1940.	Re: Allotment of contingent amount for the several districts	200
52	O. M. No. 8164-8325, dated 21st November 1940.	Re: Observations made on the various Charge Lists received from the several charges.	200
53	12th December 1940	Re: the despatch of supplementary instruction books to all the Supervisors and Enumerators of the several charges	50,000
53 (a)	Circular No. 14, dated 4th January 1941.	Re: Distribution of Enumeration pads for preliminary and final enumeration ..	5,000
54	O. M. No. 10370-10532, dated 22nd January 1941.	Instructions for estimating the distribution of enumeration pads for the preliminary and final enumeration	200
55	O. M. No. 10949-11079, dated 30th January 1941.	Requisition for the services of energetic and capable men for being appointed as Supervisors in the Census Abstraction Office.	200
56	O. M. No. 11091-11252, dated 30th January 1941.	Instructions re: enumeration of people in places evacuated on account of plague or other epidemics.	200
57	25th January 1941	Mysore Census—(In Kannada—pamphlet)	2,000
58	O. M. No. 11979-12132, dated 7th February 1941.	Re: Submission of indents for additional Enumeration pads after careful calculation on the basis of block-war population.	200
59	5th February 1941	Charge Summary—Form 'C'—instructions for filling up the form	500
60	Do	Circle Summary—Form 'B'—instructions for filling up the form	2,000
61	Do	Enumerator's Abstract (Form 'A')—instructions for filling up the form (English).	2,500
62	Do	Enumerator's Abstract (Form 'A')—instructions for filling up the form (Kannada).	45,000
63	Cir. No. 15, dated 10th February 1941.	Re: Preparation of Provisional totals and despatch of Enumeration pads ..	500
64	14th February 1941	Note on the 1941 Census	250
65	Cir. No. 16, dated 23rd February 1941.	Information re: the number of vaccinated people	50,000
66	Cir. No. 17, dated 25th February 1941.	Instructions re: the use of pads for the household and floating population.	200

(ii) NUMBER OF FORMS AND CIRCULARS SUPPLIED AND USED

District or City	Enumeration slips (000)		Block lists		District or City	Enumeration slips (000)		Block lists	
	Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used		Supplied	Used	Supplied	Used
Bangalore City	..	315	277	53,800	835	Mandya District	..	768	740
Bangalore District	..	1,274	1,140		6,800	Chitaldrug District	..	843	794
K.G.F. City	..	147	145		620	Hassan District	..	751	733
Kolar District	..	944	906		6,078	Kadur District	..	495	424
Tumkur District	..	1,122	1,112		6,433	Shimoga District	..	749	680
Mysore City	..	177	174		800				
Mysore District	..	1,009	991		5,099	MYSORE STATE	..	8,594	8,116
								53,800	46,024

STATEMENT II

CENSUS DIVISIONS AND AGENCY

District or City	Number of			Number of			Average number of Houses per		
	Charges	Circles	Blocks	Charge Superin- tendents	Supervisors	Enumer- ators	Charge Superin- tendent	Super- visor	Enumer- ator
Bangalore City	3	74	788	3	74	788	17,777	720	68
Bangalore District	18	431	5,510	18	431	5,237	11,701	489	40
K. G. F. City	7	79	592	7	79	592	3,994	354	47
Kolar District	18	437	5,713	18	437	5,250	10,837	446	37
Tumkur District	17	461	5,696	17	460	5,372	12,794	473	41
Mysore City	3	83	674	3	83	674	9,773	353	43
Mysore District	14	405	4,853	14	405	4,484	13,713	474	43
Mandya District	12	263	3,358	12	263	3,268	11,531	522	42
Chitaldrug District	14	326	3,751	14	326	3,565	11,524	495	37
Hassan District	12	356	4,132	12	356	3,813	11,230	379	36
Kadur District	10	334	2,489	10	334	2,310	8,497	254	37
Shimoga District	14	401	4,558	14	399	3,628	8,123	285	32
Mysore State	142	3,650	42,114	142	3,647	38,981	..	..	..

STATEMENT III
DISTRICT CENSUS CHARGES

District or City	District Office Establishment	House Numbering	Remuneration to Census Officers (Grant of Medals)	T.A. to Census Officers (Non-officials and Officials of Local Bodies)	Local purchase of stationery (stationery allowance)	Postage	Cost of transport of Enumeration pads (to and fro)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bangalore City	558 11 0	1,400 0 0	260 8 0	..	220 0 0	..	..
C. & M. Station .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore District .. ..	..	176 15 0	330 0 0	80 12 0	1,404 4 0	..	50 3 0
K. G. F. City	123 7 0	..	..	20 0 0	167 12 0	..	4 12 0
Kolar District .. ..	..	123 14 0	740 8 0	207 12 0	1,440 0 0	..	69 5 0
Tumkur District .. ..	..	114 10 0	683 0 0	369 3 0	1,448 8 0	..	74 3 0
Mysore City	252 4 0	1,348 2 10	146 8 0	..	190 8 0	..	8 0 0
Mysore District .. ..	..	124 9 6	287 0 0	56 0 0	1,220 0 0	..	93 10 6
Mandya District .. ..	..	121 6 0	254 0 0	36 0 0	885 8 0	..	55 8 6
Chitaldrug District .. ..	..	122 2 6	300 8 0	86 0 0	976 4 0	..	92 8 10
Hassan District .. ..	..	91 0 0	389 0 0	264 13 0	1,048 8 0	..	82 12 10
Kadur District .. ..	..	95 12 0	298 8 0	150 0 0	675 12 0	..	75 6 10
Shimoga District .. ..	..	125 0 0	364 8 0	134 1 0	994 12 0	..	99 15 3
Total	937 6 0	3,843 7 10	4,054 0 0	1,404 9 0	10,671 12 0	36 6 6	*706 5 9

District or City	Forms		Circulars		Enumeration slips	
	Cost of printing	Cost of paper	Cost of printing	Cost of paper	Cost of printing	Cost of paper
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bangalore City
C. & M. Station
Bangalore District
K. G. F. City
Kolar District
Tumkur District
Mysore City
Mysore District
Mandya District
Chitaldrug District
Hassan District
Kadur District
Shimoga District
Total	1,346 3 5	947 11 6	2,772 2 1	1,204 1 5	3,800 11 9	8,500 13 6

* This does not include the travelling allowance paid to officials who brought the Census pads, as their travelling allowance was met by the Departments concerned

STATEMENT IV

BIRTH PLACE

(Samples Sorting)

No.	District, State, Province or Country where born	Mysore State			No.	District, State, Province or Country where born	Mysore State		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
1	TOTAL POPULATION ..	119,175	61,054	58,112	13	(ii) Provinces and States in India beyond Mysore	6,710	3,561	3,149
2	A. BORN IN INDIA ..	109,080	60,996	58,084	14	(a) Provinces adjacent to Mysore	6,366	3,333	3,033
3	(i) Mysore	111,370	57,435	54,935	15	(1) British Territory—	..	..	..
4	Bangalore	20,926	10,755	10,171	15a	Bombay	472	208	264
5	Kolar	15,399	7,791	7,608	16	Coorg	25	9	61
6	Tumkur	13,002	6,730	6,272	17	Madras	5,869	3,116	2,753
7	Mysore	18,823	9,113	9,710	18	(b) Other Provinces and States in India	330	223	107
8	Mandya	9,042	4,771	4,271	19	(1) British Territory	159	114	45
9	Chitaldrug	11,568	6,041	5,527	20	Ajmer-Merwara ..	10	4	6
10	Hassan	10,029	5,326	4,703					
11	Kadur	5,590	2,836	2,754					
12	Shimoga	7,991	4,072	3,919					

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STATEMENT IV—conold.

BIRTH PLACE—conold.

No.	District, State, Province or Country where born	Mysore State			No.	District, State, Province or Country where born	Mysore State		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
21	Andamans and Nicobars	..	..	..	59	Elsewhere	1	..	1
22	Assam	..	..	..	60	(2) Outside British Dominions	8	5	3
23	Baluchistan	4	2	2	61	Afghanistan	1	1	..
34	Bengal	20	8	12	62	China	2	2	..
25	Bihar	3	2	1	63	Nepal	1	..	1
26	Orissa	..	..	..	64	Bhutan	..	..	..
27	Central Provinces and Berar	10	3	7	65	Elsewhere	4	2	2
28	Delhi	6	6	..	66	(3) Asia unspecified	..	..	..
29	North-West Frontier Province	5	4	1	67	C. EUROPE	47	33	14
30	Punjab	74	67	7	68	(1) United Kingdom and North Ireland	42	29	13
31	Sind	6	..	6	69	(2) Eire	2	1	1
32	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	21	18	3	70	(3) British Possessions in Europe	1	1	..
33	(2) States and Agencies	171	109	62	71	(4) Continental Europe	2	2	..
34	Assam States	..	..	..	72	(5) Europe unspecified	..	..	..
35	Baroda	..	..	..	73	D. AFRICA	7	5	2
36	Deccan States	8	5	3	74	(1) Within British Dominions	4	4	..
37	Central India Agency	6	2	4	75	Kenya (Br. East Africa)	1	1	..
38	Gwalior	..	..	..	76	Mauritius	..	..	..
39	Hyderabad	75	43	32	77	Union of South Africa	3	2	1
40	Orissa States	..	..	..	78	Zanzibar	..	..	..
41	Eastern Kathiwar Agency	..	..	..	79	Elsewhere	..	..	..
42	Gujarat States	..	..	..	80	(2) Outside British Dominions	..	..	..
43	U. P. States	..	..	..	81	Mozambique	..	..	..
44	Kashmir	3	3	..	82	Elsewhere	..	..	..
45	Madras States (excluding Cochin and Travancore)	8	3	5	83	(3) Africa unspecified	3	2	1
46	Cochin	19	16	3	84	E. AMERICA	1	..	1
47	Travancore	14	11	3	85	(1) Within British Dominions	..	..	..
48	Punjab States	3	3	..	86	Canada	..	..	..
49	Rajaputana Agency	16	12	4	87	Elsewhere	..	..	..
50	Western India Agency	19	11	8	88	(2) Outside British Dominions	..	..	..
51	Chhattisgarh Agency	..	..	..	89	United States	..	..	..
52	(c) French and Portuguese Settlements	6	4	2	90	Elsewhere	..	..	..
53	(d) India unspecified	8	1	7	91	(3) America unspecified	1	..	1
54	B. OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES	56	18	18	92	F. AUSTRALASIA	4	2	2
55	(1) Within British Dominions	28	13	15	93	(1) Within British Dominions	4	2	2
56	Burma	12	7	5	94	Australia	3	2	1
57	Ceylon	9	5	4	95	New Zealand	..	..	..
58	Straits Settlements and Malaya	6	1	5	96	Other British Possessions in Australasia	1	..	1
					97	(2) Outside British Dominions	..	..	..
					98	(3) Australasia unspecified	..	..	..
					99	G. BORN AT SEA	..	..	..

STATEMENT V

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER-TONGUE

(Sample Sorting)

Language	Total No. of speakers (Regular)	Total No. of speakers (Sample)	Proportion per 10,000 of population (Regular)	Proportion per 10,000 of population (Sample)	Language	Total No. of speakers (Regular)	Total No. of speakers (Sample)	Proportion per 10,000 of population (Regular)	Proportion per 10,000 of population (Sample)
MYSORE STATE					Marathi	99,144	1,770	135	148
A. Languages of India.					Konkani	18,956	247	26	21
1. Dravidian Family—					Banajari	61,515	766	84	64
Kannada					Gujarati	5,373	78	7	7
Telugu					3. Other Languages.	6,538	108	9	9
Tamil					B. Languages of other Asiatic Countries	1,627	31	2	3
Malayalam					C. European Languages	14,769	290	20	24
Tulu					1. English	14,326	286	19	24
2. Indo-European Family—					2. Other Languages.	443	4	1	..
Hindustani					D. Other Languages..	..	..	..	..
Hindi									

