



CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

VOLUME XIII

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

Dy. Registrar General,
India.

by

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1953

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRESSES
AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS,
TRIVANDRUM.

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PART I
Enumeration

CHAPTER I

HOUSE-NUMBERING AND OTHER PRELIMINARIES

Section i. Formation of the Census Department

1. Census work had a rather late start in this state this time. The Government of Travancore-Cochin appointed me Census Commissioner for the state (*vide* G. O. No. RM3-992|49|RD. dated 23-11-1949, Appendix B-1) and I took charge as Census Commissioner on the 24th November, 1949. Under the above order, I was to attend to census work in addition to the duties of my substantive post *viz.*, Professor of Statistics in the University of Travancore, till June 1950. My office was formed with a small staff consisting of a Personal Assistant, one Accountant and one Typist in February, 1950. Owing to the prevailing shortage of accommodation, created probably by the integration of the states, it was not possible for Government to provide me a suitable building for housing my office. This would have created serious difficulties but for the generosity of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Travancore and the Director, Central Research Institute in the University, who very kindly allowed me the use of a few rooms in the Division of Statistics, pending the selection of a building for my office. I had my office in the Central Research Institute building till the end of May, 1950. I have to acknowledge my grateful thanks to the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Research for their kindness in the matter.

2. Soon after my appointment as Census Commissioner, the letters from the Census Commissioner for India to the State Government on house-numbering, preparation of house-lists and of maps, enactment of the necessary legislation empowering levy of contribution to census charges from local bodies and the printing of enumeration slips, sent during the years 1948 and 1949, were forwarded to me. No action had been taken on any of those letters. As census work required inter-departmental co-operation and as the arrangements had to be made without any delay, Government at my request, published a notification RM3-2939|49|RD. dated 8-12-1949 (Appendix

B-2) requesting all heads of departments, offices and local bodies to treat all communications from the Census Commissioner as urgent. I took stock of details of work to be executed emergently and submitted to State Government on the 8th December, 1949, my budget proposals for 1949 to 1950 and 1950 to 1951. I included in my proposals the expenditure for (a) agricultural and live-stock census and (b) miscellaneous sampling studies as these two would be of great importance to the state and the people and would furnish valuable material to supplement the population data.

3. During the third week of December, 1949, I went to Delhi to discuss with the Registrar-General, details relating to the preliminary items of census work that had to be attended to immediately. My discussions with the Registrar-General were extremely useful. I realised for the first time that Travancore-Cochin was far behind any other state in the basic preliminary arrangements for census and that unless things moved pretty quickly, the position would prove dangerous. The Registrar General emphasised that I should immediately make arrangements for numbering houses, formation of blocks and circles and the appointment of Census Officers.

4. On my return from Delhi, I was compelled to report to Government in January, that census work required my full-time attention and to request relief from my duties as Professor of Statistics from 31-3-1950. This was sanctioned in Government Order RM3-36|50|RD. dated 16-2-1950 (Appendix B-3) and I was relieved of my duties as Professor of Statistics on 31-3-1950.

I started upon the immediate work before me—house-numbering. In the Travancore area, house numbering had not been brought up-to-date since the 1941 census. As regards the Cochin area, it was reported that house-numbering was done in a systematic manner by the village officers and municipal authorities under the supervision of the Chief Electoral Officer for the preparation of electoral rolls for the recent elections and also

that it had been kept up-to-date. The immediate problem was, therefore, the organisation of house-numbering work in the Travancore area.

Section ii. House-numbering

At previous censuses house-numbering was done by the subordinate staff of the Land Revenue Department. Conditions were, however, now very different; the officers and subordinate staff of the Department were being put to great strain in connection with the procurement of foodgrains, grow-more-food schemes and the rationing of civil supplies. It was felt that to burden them with the additional responsibility for house-numbering would involve serious delay in the work. I, therefore, held consultations with the officers of the Land Revenue Department, the Director of Public Health and the Chief Conservator of Forests with a view to distributing this work. I requested the Director of Public Health who has a large staff under his control to take up the work in those taluks and portions of taluks where his staff could operate efficiently; he very kindly agreed to do so. The areas assigned to the Public Health Department totalled to about three-fourths of the area of the Travancore Districts excluding Reserve Forest areas. The Chief Conservator similarly consented to attend to house-numbering in the Reserve Forest areas extending to about 2,456 sq. miles. House-numbering in the remaining areas had to be done by the staff of the Land Revenue Department, the numbering work in the estates being done as in the past, by the estate people themselves. In municipal areas, the work was to be done by the municipalities, the expenditure incurred being met out of municipal funds; in all other areas the expenditure was to be charged to Government. The rate of expenditure to be sanctioned for house-numbering was left for later decision on the basis of the cost actually incurred in trial operations. It was also agreed that advances should be paid to the departmental agencies concerned and they were to buy locally the materials required for the numbering work. Proposals on the above basis were submitted to Government on 28-1-1950 and in G. P. No. RM3-35|50|RD. dated 6-2-1950, Government sanctioned them (Appendix B-4).

I estimated the expenditure for house-numbering in Travancore area at Rs. 34,000. I also proposed that the Director of Public Health who

had to arrange for the lion's share of the work may be authorised to draw an advance of Rs. 20,000. Government sanctioned these proposals for house-numbering work in February *vide* G. O. RM3-35|50|RD. dated 6-2-1950. The advances required for the house-numbering work could, however, be drawn and the work started only in March.

5. I had already considered the allocation of geographically compact areas and systematically code-numbering them, as census units for the 1951 census operations. For administrative purposes, the state is divided into four districts and each district is divided into taluks. Taluks are further sub-divided into pakuthies (or revenue villages) in Travancore and villages in Cochin, each with its pakuthy or village staff.

While the village in Cochin with an average area of 4 sq. miles (the area of the state under Reserve Forests has been excluded in this calculation) and an average population of 4,000, according to the 1941 Census, offered itself as a convenient unit for census operations in rural areas, the pakuthy in Travancore was too large and unwieldy. The average area of a pakuthy was 10 sq. miles (the area of the State under Reserve Forests has been excluded in this calculation) and the average population, according to the 1941 census, 12,000.

It was, therefore, considered advisable to adopt as in the past, the kara, a sub-division of the pakuthy but not an administrative unit, as the census unit for rural areas in Travancore. The average area of a kara was 1.2 sq. miles and the average population, according to the 1941 census, 1,300. Compared to the village in Cochin, the kara is very small, but for want of a more suitable unit it was retained. The formation of an intermediate unit between the kara and the pakuthy is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

In municipal areas in both Travancore and Cochin, the ward was selected as the unit for the census.

There were besides, a few localities which were treated as census towns at previous censuses on the ground that they had more or less urban characteristics. I decided to retain this category of towns also at the present census, the selection of such localities being made in consultation with administrative officers concerned.

A comparative statement of taluks, pakuthies, karas, municipal wards and non-municipal towns for the censuses from 1921 to 1951 is given below:—

	1921		1931		1941		1951	
	Travancore	Cochin	Travancore	Cochin	Travancore	Cochin	Travancore-Cochin	Cochin
Taluks	30	6	30	6	30	6		36
Pakuthies	432	..	433	..	435	..		434
Karas or villages	3,897	273	3,936	273	3,906	273		4,130
Municipal wards	133	4	130	4	123	94		351
Non-municipal towns	19	5	27	8	29	9		73

The 4,481 units (4,130 villages and 351 wards) had to be specified in terms of code numbers. The Registrar General had assigned code numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively to the districts, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Trichur. Following this procedure, the taluks in each district were serially numbered and they had the code number (a-b), (a) denoting the district and (b) the taluk. The municipalities in each district were similarly numbered in Roman numerals and had the code number (a-b). The pakuthies for Travancore area and villages for Cochin area within each taluk and the wards within each municipality were serially numbered so that each of these could be denoted by the code number (a-b-c) a—for the district, b—for taluk (municipality) and c—for pakuthy or village (ward).

For the Travancore area, the kara was the lowest unit and to give code numbers to them, the karas in each pakuthy were serially numbered so that they could be denoted by (a-b-c-d). The reserve forests covering approximately 2,456 square miles had already a regular system of administrative units consisting of divisions, ranges and sections. The forest sections were accordingly given the code numbers (a-b-c), a—for the division, b—for the range and c—for the section. These separate code numbers were given to facilitate the census arrangements in the forest area.

6. There was considerable difficulty in finalising the code-numbers. For the Cochin area, a list of the names of villages and the numbers of municipal wards with the number of houses

in each was available. For the Travancore area, lists of the names of pakuthies in each taluk and of karas in each pakuthy, printed in connection with the 1941 census were alone available. Copies of these lists were sent in the middle of December to Tahsildars with the request to note the changes if any, that had taken place since 1941 and, if possible, also to note the number of houses in each kara. Data on the latter item were furnished only by a few Tahsildars.

Maps of taluks showing pakuthies and karas and of municipalities showing wards were also called for in order to fix the code numbers for the various census units on the basis of contiguity. As up-to-date kara maps did not exist, all sorts and conditions of hand-drawn maps were supplied, a printed map being supplied by the Trivandrum Corporation alone. A scrutiny of the maps revealed in many cases discrepancies between them and the revised list of karas; they had, therefore, to be returned for correction.

The conservancy towns in the state were constituted from parts of contiguous karas so that such of these as were split had to be separately shown as rural and urban. Even though the conservancy towns had definite boundaries, maps showing them were invariably absent and these had to be prepared after considerable correspondence. As soon as the discrepancies between the maps received from taluk officers and the revised kara Register were got reconciled, I started fixing code numbers. By that time, Government had abolished one pakuthy and transferred two taluks in the Kottayam District to the Trichur District. I learnt that a proposal involving changes in boundaries of taluks was still under consideration by Government. I, therefore, requested Government to postpone administrative decisions involving changes in boundaries of taluks or districts until the census was over. The list of code numbers in its final form was printed in four volumes—one for each district—in September, 1950.

7. In the meantime proposals for the numbering of houses in Travancore area were submitted to Government. Detailed instructions for the conduct of this work were drawn up and printed.

At my request Government also published the following notification declaring that they proposed to use the newly-marked house-numbers

for various public purposes and impressing on the public the necessity for maintaining the house-numbers permanently.

NOTIFICATION RM3-35|50|RD. DATED 4-2-1950.

"In connection with the Census of 1951 all houses in the Travancore-Cochin State will be serially numbered, those in the municipal areas by the municipal authorities and the rest, by different departmental agencies. Government propose to use these numbers for other purposes also; for example, the anchal and electoral rolls authorities will be using those numbers for the identification of houses. Government, therefore, wish to impress on the public the need for retaining the house numbers permanently and request the hearty co-operation of all house-owners in this behalf. Government also request all house-owners to report promptly to the Superintendent of Census, Trivandrum, for the revision of the houselists kept in his office, any change that may become necessary in house-numbers owing to the demolition or decay of any house."

All buildings, permanent or temporary, whether used for residential purposes, or as places of business, worship, recreation or for other public purposes (*e. g.*, Government buildings and buildings belonging to local bodies) were to be numbered. A complete coverage was essential to prevent confusion and possible mistakes arising out of the conversion of buildings, originally non-residential, into residential ones, later.

A house was defined as a dwelling with a separate entrance where a social unit lived; a household was a group of persons having a common kitchen. A building in which more than one household resided was to be treated as consisting of more than one house; in such cases the entrances to the different family quarters were to be given separate numbers by suffixing a letter after the house number (*e. g.*, three families in house No. 23 will have the numbers 23-A, 23-B, 23-C marked on their respective entrances). In large houses with separate buildings for sitting rooms, guest quarters, dining hall, family shrine, granaries, store-rooms, cow-sheds etc., the main building was to have one number, all the other buildings ordinarily used for human habitation being marked in addition with a number after a hyphen. Thus the main building and the guest quarters of a house would have the numbers, say, 42, and 42-A. Buildings

used purely for non-residential purposes, *e. g.*, garage, bath-rooms, store-room, lavatory etc., could be omitted except in municipal areas where municipalities wanted to number them for purposes of levy of house tax.

For purposes of numbering, the system of continuous numbering previously followed was abandoned in favour of a series of units of 99 houses. All buildings in a kara, village, ward or census town were to be grouped into compact units each consisting of not more than 99 buildings. Thus a kara containing 685 houses is divided into 7 units, the first six having 99 buildings each and the 7th, 91. This was intended to secure the following advantages:—

i. No house would have more than two digits for its main number, a matter of considerable convenience to postmen and other service agencies,

ii. census enumerators could easily be assigned compact units (the number of such units depended on the number of enumerators available),

iii. this sub-divisions facilitates stratification essential for the conduct of the sample surveys,

iv. in case boundary alterations are contemplated by Government, transfer of complete 99-house-blocks from one census unit to another can be effected without affecting the serial numbers of the houses, and

v. the allocation of polling stations for purposes of election can be settled with convenience.

The plan of house-numbering, was, to determine, by reference to some prominent landmark, public building, place of worship or market in the area, the main approach to each census unit and to start numbering from it. All buildings in areas to the right of the main approach road are numbered by taking the roads, by-roads, foot-paths etc., to the right in serial order, always keeping to the right, similarly, buildings in areas to the left of the serial order. Copies of two maps, one for a rural area and the other for an urban area indicating how the numbering is to be carried out were issued along with the printed instructions.

In actual numbering, the unit number denoting the number of the 99-house-blocks within the kara, village or ward and the number of the building within that unit were alone to be marked. The numbering was to be done with good tar or black paint on the lintel of the main entrance

to the building; in no case was the number to be marked on the gate or on doors, windows or walls exposed to sun and rain. In the cases of buildings, where the door lintel was not convenient, the numbering was to be done in some prominent place, in the front of the building preferably, near the main entrance. In regard to dwellings with temporary walls of cadjan or no walls at all, the house-number was to be painted on a piece of cardboard or tin sheet and entrusted to the chief member of the family with instructions that it should be kept safely and produced whenever required. Arabic numerals and English letters were to be used in numbering; the numbers and letters were to be approximately 1½ inches high, the hyphen between numbers or letters being one inch long. The house-numbering agencies were advised to use stencils made of cardboard or tin sheet in the early stages of the work.

Along the numbering of houses, house-lists showing the number of the building, the purpose for which it is used, the number of inmates, adults and children classified, sex-wise, were also to be prepared.

The officers supervising the house-numbering work in a taluk were given copies of the revised kara register for that taluk. As the boundaries of karas were not always clearly defined and as copies of kara maps were not available, I requested, all Tahsildars to instruct their subordinate staff to assist the members of the staffs of the Forest and Public Health Departments engaged in house-numbering, in the demarcation of boundaries between karas and pakuthies.

As correct house-numbering forms the basis of correct enumeration, every effort was made to ensure that the numbering was done carefully by the personnel entrusted with the work. The supervising officers of the respective departments were instructed to devote personal attention to the work and to rectify immediately any mistakes in the work of their subordinates. Heads of Government Departments, owning large numbers of public buildings were requested to co-operate with the house-numbering agencies.

Weekly reports on the progress of house-numbering work were called for from the officers concerned.

House-lists for each pakuthy were required to be sent to my office, as soon as the house-num-

bering work in that pakuthy was over. As the work was done by different departmental agencies and as the areas allotted to these agencies did not coincide with administrative divisions, the lists had to be checked in order to prevent omission or overlapping of areas. This check proved to be extremely valuable as I found several discrepancies between the revised kara register and the house-lists.

8. During the months March to July, I toured the state as extensively as I could, paying particular attention to the numbering work, in out-of-the-way places, hilly regions and water-logged areas. I also tried to impress on the personnel engaged in it the necessity for completing the work accurately and also speedily. Thanks to the effective supervision exercised by the inspecting officers, the number of omissions in house-numbering detected was small.

One mistake noticed during the early stages of the work was that proper attention was not given in a number of cases to the plan of house-numbering. The subordinates had apparently failed to realise the importance of the rule about the direction in which house-numbering should proceed. Lack of kara maps and imperfect knowledge of the locality were also partly responsible for this mistake. The attention of inspecting officers was drawn to the mistake and considerable improvement was effected.

Another and a more serious mistake was that in regard to the boundaries of karas within a pakuthy and in a handful of cases, of pakuthies themselves. As the kara was the census unit separate house-lists for each kara were insisted on. Verification of the house-lists in a number of cases showed the mixing up of two karas within a pakuthy and more rarely, also the mixing up of karas in different pakuthies or the mention of karas not included in the kara register. In such cases the house-lists were sent back for revision and the houses arranged to be re-enumerated. In a few cases there was also confusion about the boundaries of municipalities which had to be cleared by correspondence.

This state of affairs which I am afraid is bound to recur, is the direct result of the lack of up-to-date maps of municipal and non-municipal areas, already referred to. The future Superintendent would therefore be well-advised to devote early attention to the problem of settling the boundaries of municipal and non-municipal

areas and of such other administrative divisions within these areas as have to be adopted in the scheme for census enumeration. And the only means of fixing the boundaries appears to be to get up-to-date maps on a suitable scale prepared before house-numbering for the census is taken up (or brought up-to-date if house-numbering is maintained up-to-date annually).

9. The estates devoted to plantation crops (*e. g.*, tea, rubber, cardamom, etc.), and situated mostly in the highland region presented a special problem. It had already been decided that house-numbering in estates might be left to the estates themselves, as in the past. In order to ensure that no estate was omitted in the scheme for house-numbering, I called for lists of estates from Tahsildars. The lists received were found to be very incomplete on verification with the lists found in a previous edition of the State Directory. I, thereupon sought the help of the five Planters' Associations in the state; they furnished lists of addresses of their members and agreed to secure the co-operation of their members in the numbering work. I also visited a few estates. I found that maintained house-numbering was in force in almost all the larger estates; they were allowed to retain it. The other estates adopted the new system.

The number of estates in which house-numbering was done by the estate people themselves was 400. (In 340 estates, mostly small, situated in less inaccessible areas, the numbering was done by the Land Revenue Department). Many of the house-lists received from the estates omitted the names of karas and pakuthies in which they were situated partly through inadvertence and partly owing to lack of information on the point. This piece of essential information had, therefore, to be collected from individual estates. In the case of some of the large estates which extended over more than one kara or even one pakuthy the house-lists had to be returned for separation and revision. Except for a few estates which did not take the trouble to ascertain and report the exact kara in which they were situated, all the others co-operated.

10. Though the municipalities had their own system of house-numbering, they were requested to change over to the new system; this they did.

11. In the meanwhile, the preparation of electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise, had been completed. I availed myself of the

occasion to check the house-numbering work and also to detect mistakes in the boundaries of karas. Tahsildars were requested to report the omissions of house-numbering or mistakes in the boundaries of karas brought to their notice, during the course of enumeration for the preparation of electoral rolls. It was a matter for gratification that the number of omissions reported was negligible and that the number of mistakes in the boundaries of karas was only five. These mistakes too were got rectified immediately.

Though it was reported to me that the house-numbering work in the Cochin area was complete, an inspection of the work there showed that the numbering was not complete and that in some cases the numbers were marked only in chalk. In the Reserve Forest areas in Cochin, much remained to be done. Arrangements had, therefore, to be made to rectify all omissions and mistakes and to bring the numbering up-to-date.

12. House-numbering was completed only in August 1950. This delay has caused very great difficulties in census work. The formation of census blocks and census circles, appointment of enumerators and supervisors and the initiation of census training programme could be taken up only after house-numbering was completed. All these items of work naturally be rushed through in order that the actual enumeration could start on the specified date.

Section iii. Census Act

15. Under the new Constitution for the Republic of India census was a central subject; accordingly my office came under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, of the Government of India, with effect from 1st April, 1950 and my designation at my request was changed to Superintendent of Census Operations, in conformity with the designation in use in the other states. I took it for granted that the Indian Census Act (Act No. XXXVII of 1948) would apply to this state also, as it had acceded to the Indian Union in 1947. I was, however, mistaken. In connection with the proposed prosecution of a house-owner for the ill-treatment of a subordinate of the Public Health Department deputed for numbering the house, it was pointed out by the State Government that

the Above Act did not apply to this state because at the time of the passing of the Act, the Government of India were not competent to legislate for this state. The Registrar General was immediately requested to take the necessary steps for the extension of the Census Act to the state. This was done by the enactment of Census (Amendment) Act 1950 which came into effect from the 16th August, 1950. Copies of the Indian Census Act as amended (Appendix B-5) were got printed and supplied to all census officers and census supervisors and also heads of departments and offices in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding.

Later, under section 12 of the Act, Government authorised the District Magistrates to sanction prosecutions under the Act in their respective jurisdictions (*vide* Government Order RM3-2245; 51-RD dated 12-3-1951, Appendix B-6).

Section iv. Accommodation, office staff, equipment

16. Soon after I took charge as Census Commissioner, I addressed the State Government in regard to the provision of a suitable building for housing my office. In May, Government informed me that no Government building was available. I then obtained the permission of the Registrar General to hire a private building. After several enquiries, I selected a private building, sufficiently large for my office, on the Bhakthivilas Road, for a monthly rent of Rs. 150 and moved my office into it on the 1st June, 1950.

There was considerable delay in the formation of the census office. I sent up my initial staff proposals as soon as I took charge; the receipt

of sanction from the State Government for these proposals took one month; the relief of the personnel selected by me from their respective offices took another one month. During February and March, 1950 the office staff consisted only of a Personal Assistant, Accountant, Typist and Peon. To cope with the increased work in the office two clerks were added in April; and one more and also a stenographer, in May. A statement of the office staff engaged during the entire period covered by the report is given in Appendix A-1. As census is an *ad hoc* operation undertaken at intervals it is not easy to make accurate estimates of staff requirements. Further, each census presents its own problems. Fortunately the Registrar General was very considerate in the matter and sanctioned all my requirements.

Shortly after taking charge *i. e.*, even before the formation of the office, I had managed to purchase from the Public Works Department Workshops a few pieces of furniture. As requirements were growing apace, I had to obtain from the Workshops more furniture, particularly items like almirahs, racks, screens etc. After the office came under the Central Government and its strength increased, some office tables, typists' tables and typists' chairs which were not immediately available with the Public Works Department Workshops, were purchased from private manufacturers, with the permission of the Registrar General.

I had obtained a typewriter from the State Government. In April, 1950 the Controller of Stationery, Calcutta, supplied two more typewriters, a Halda and a Royal (Policy size). A Gestetner duplicator was also obtained from the same source.

CHAPTER II

THE CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

Section i. Conferences of Census Superintendents

1. There were two conferences of Census Superintendents at New Delhi before the census was taken. The first was from 23rd February to 1st March, 1950, and the second from 27th December to 29th December, 1950.

The first conference was opened by the Hon'ble the Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhai Patel. His inspiring address was a great incentive to us in the national stock taking in which we were all engaged.

This conference was mainly devoted to the terms of the questionnaire and instructions to enumerators. At the very outset, there was complete agreement among the Superintendents in the use of contractions in recording answers to the census questions.

The census questions were then taken up for discussion. After considerable exchange of views, the instructions to the questions were finalised, one after the other. Further, question 13 was to be utilised by the State Governments for any enquiry they wished to make provided only that it did not relate to caste.

Fixation of the period of enumeration was taken up next. After reviewing the experiences at past censuses it was finally decided that the enumeration period should be spread over a period of 20 days before the reference date, namely, sun-rise on the 1st March, 1951 followed by three days for final check up of births and deaths and of visitors who may not have been enumerated before.

The Registrar General then suggested the conduct of a 'Training Sample Census' which was to be a dress rehearsal of the census in sample areas to provide field training for all Census Officers, of and above the rank of Census Supervisors. After enumeration, the pads should be despatched, provisional totals reported, and post-enumeration operations carried out exactly as required for the full census.

The Training Sample is intended to:—

- (i) ensure maximum possible efficiency in training for census enumeration; and

incidentally secure advance local publicity for the census;

- (ii) secure essential data on the basis of which standard out-turns can be fixed and instructions regarding the methods of work finalised and other preparations completed for census tabulation;
- (iii) obtain country-wide experience of sampling and develop a T-sample as well as a Y-sample as alternative methods for future use.

This proposal was however dropped.

2. Three more important items were discussed at this conference—the preparation of Home Census Register and the District Census Review and the census expenditure.

The Home Census Register is a new feature of the 1951 Census. Hitherto, there had been no comprehensive register of citizens in India. A register of this kind was essential for socio-economic enquiries conducted on the basis of statistical sampling. It was agreed that a register called the 'National Register of Citizens' should be prepared immediately after the census.

It was also suggested that recommendation should be made to the State Government to publish District Census Hand Books for every district at the end of the census, the matter being got ready by the Superintendents of Census. Each volume might include a brief introduction to the district, the census tables for the district and village statistics.

In regard to census expenditure, after general discussion, it was agreed upon, that the paper required to write up the National Register of Citizens would be supplied by the Centre and that a remuneration to the enumerators for the preparation of the registers was necessary. It was thought desirable in order to safeguard the principle of unpaid enumeration as also to enable the expenditure to be shared between the Centre and States, that, the preparation of the Register should be treated as something different from the normal census enumeration.

The conference also discussed the position in regard to the census of small scale industries in the various states.

The conference proved extremely helpful as it gave a finality to the important problems to be tackled in the various states in regard to census operations.

3. The second conference was held towards the end of December, 1950. The object of the conference was to get the final word from the Superintendents on enumeration and thrash out as completely as possible the problems connected with the further stages of census. After a brief review of the progress made in different states regarding arrangements for census, the weak spots in different states were discussed and practical methods of dealing with them were arrived at.

After some discussion on the form of recognition of meritorious work, it was the opinion of most Superintendents that the award of medals and certificates on an all-India basis would give a fillip to census work in the states. The Registrar General said he would take orders from the Government of India and inform the Superintendents later.

4. Sri R. A. Gopalaswami, I. C. S., the Registrar General paid a visit to the state in August and spent 5 days in the state (29th August to 2nd September) touring different areas, meeting various census officers and checking the progress made in the arrangements for the census. A conference was held in my office in which the First Member, Board of Revenue, the District Collector, and the Corporation Commissioner were present. The Registrar General indicated that the state was lagging behind in census arrangements due to the very late start they had and discussed with the officers how best the work could be expedited. The officers pointed out the inadequate travelling grants to the Tahsildars and the heavy strain they were put to by their routine duties. It was suggested that special travelling allowance for census work and an allowance to a clerk in the office would give greater incentive towards census work. The Registrar General accepted in principle these suggestions and asked me to put up proposals after consulting the State Government.

I accompanied the Registrar General in his extensive tours and had the benefit of discussion and valuable advice on various points relating to the different phases of census work.

Section ii. The Census Questionnaire

5. The 1951 census questionnaire has 14 questions out of which one (question 13) was for any enquiry in which the state would be interested. To decide upon the information to be collected with this question, suggestions were invited from heads of Government departments, District Collectors, Tahsildars, and Chairmen and Commissioners of municipalities, in regard to the choice of special enquiry for the state. Some of the topics suggested for enquiry were the size of the family, the state of health, infirmities, extent of landed property, indebtedness, size of income, nature of food, housing conditions and political outlook. In view of the difficulties involved in setting uniform standards in the definition of the various items mentioned above, it was felt that the data collected on the subject may have little scientific value. As fertility studies had greater bearing on the population problem and as fertility studies had been made both in the 1931 and 1941 censuses in Travancore, I suggested to the State Government that question No. 13 may relate to a study of maternity pattern in the state. This suggestion was accepted by Government. Question 13 was therefore in respect of married women only. The number of years of married life, the age at first maternity, the number of children born and number now alive were the four items of information collected in respect of all married women.

6. The question regarding enumeration of special groups (census question 2, part C) caused some correspondence and much delay. The Government of India had suggested two alternative forms for this question; they were either to prescribe a list of backward castes, tribes and communities or to prescribe a list of non-backward communities. A decision on the form to be adopted for the question was made by the State Government in July. They chose the first alternative *viz.*, the prescription of a list of backward classes, tribes and backward communities. The list of castes, tribes and communities to be included was however received only in August.

7. Having thus finalised the census questions with special reference to the State, the general instructions to census officers and detailed instructions in respect of the census questions were drawn up for printing.

CHAPTER III

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CENSUS ENUMERATION

Section i. Appointment of census officers

1. In May, the sanction of the State Government was obtained for the appointment of various categories of government officers *vide* G. O.RE3-3798|50|RD dated 26-5-1950, (Appendix B-8). The four District Collectors were appointed District Census Officers and they were to be in charge of the entire census work for the districts. Tahsildars, Municipal Commissioners and Divisional Forest Officers were appointed Taluk, Municipal and Divisional Forest Census Officers respectively with the power to appoint the necessary supervisors and enumerators.

The enumeration of the military personnel stationed at Trivandrum and Tripunithura, of the Naval base, Air Force Station and Aerodrome at Cochin Harbour was arranged to be done under the responsibility of officers appointed from the respective stations or institutions. The enumeration of other port areas and of ships in harbours was similarly entrusted to port officers. The enumeration work in residential quarters attached to railway stations was this time attended to by the general enumeration agency.

It was in accordance with the previous practice obtaining in the state that a number of officers with state-wide jurisdiction were appointed Census Officers and others with district-wide jurisdiction were appointed District Census Officers. The idea behind this arrangement was that they should exercise greater disciplinary control over their subordinates appointed as census workers than would otherwise be possible. This intention was fulfilled. It is however necessary for the organisational set up and administrative practice here to approximate to those obtaining in other States, where the District Collector forms the apex of the pyramid of the census organisation in each district and exercises complete responsibility for census work in his district.

As the original notification appointing various categories of Government officials as Census

Officers was issued before the Census Act was extended to this state, I thought it prudent to have a new notification issued under Section 4(2) of the Census Act (*vide* Appendix B-9). Revised notifications under section 4(4) of the Act delegating the power of appointing Supervisors and enumerators to Tahsildars, Municipal Commissioners and Divisional Forest Officers were also issued (*vide* Appendices B-10 and B-11).

2. For purposes of census enumeration the census officer for a particular Taluk or Municipality has to divide the region under his jurisdiction into smaller units called blocks. The enumeration of each block is the responsibility of a census enumerator. To exercise effective control over the work in each of the numerous blocks under his charge, the census officer groups together a few blocks into a circle under a supervisor. Thus the supervisors in charge of circles form the link between the large body of enumerators and census officers.

In the Cochin area, where the house-numbering work done in connection with the recent elections had only to be brought up-to-date, it was possible to take up the formation of census blocks and circles in July, 1950.

In the Travancore area, the formation of blocks and circles could be taken up only in August. Taluk and municipal census officers were requested to adhere to the following instructions:—

i. as enumeration is unpaid it is essential to secure that enumerators are put to least inconvenience. This should be achieved by giving each enumerator a compact block as near his place of residence as possible;

ii. the size of the block should be such as can be covered by an enumerator within the time allotted *viz.*, 20 days, without strain and without prejudice to his normal duties. In rural areas, where houses are scattered, a block should contain only about 150 dwelling houses. In urban areas, a block may consist of 250 dwelling houses.

iii. no block should consist of houses in more than one village or ward;

iv. the rural and urban portions of villages should be kept separate;

v. care should be taken to see that there is no omission or overlapping of any area;

vi. blocks should be grouped into circles, each circle consisting generally of five blocks.

Owing to difficulties of communication in the Reserve Forest area, a block in the Forest area was to consist of a group of houses which one enumerator could cover conveniently in the course of one day. As separate figures for the population of each taluk were necessary it was also laid down that no forest block should lie partly in one taluk and partly in another.

Census Officers could reduce the size of the block to suit local conditions subject to the availability of personnel; this they did in many taluks particularly where compulsory primary education was in force and a large number of school teachers was available. They were, however, necessarily warned about the real difficulty involved in giving proper training to more enumerators than was absolutely essential.

The average number of dwelling houses per enumerator this time was 155 for the whole state as against 237 for Travancore and 76 for Cochin in 1941. A statement showing the number of charges, circles and blocks with the number of houses in each, prepared district-wise, is given as Appendix A-2.

3. Anticipating the difficulties of appointing supervisors and enumerators, I had sent in June, a circular letter requesting heads of offices to furnish me in printed forms supplied for the purpose, the names of government officers available for employment as census workers and their preferences in regard to places of work. Separate lists were to be used for separate karas. The lists received were sorted out and sent to the Taluk Census Officers. In order to prevent any possible clash between the requirements of the rural and municipal areas, municipal census officers were requested to select census supervisors and enumerators in consultation with the respective Taluk Census Officers.

This work ordinarily has to be attended to by the Census Officers. However, I felt that the completion of the preliminary work in con-

nection with the preparation of lists of supervisors and enumerators in my office would be of considerable assistance to the Tahsildars, particularly those in the Travancore area. In this connection, mention should be made of the peculiar conditions prevailing in Travancore. In Travancore, the subordinate revenue staff is much smaller than in the Cochin taluks. Further, the Tahsildars here are completely responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls, elections and food procurement which in Cochin are attended to by separate officers. Some of the Travancore Tahsildars have magisterial duties as well. Again while all taluk offices in Cochin have typewriters and duplicators, only two out of the 30 taluks in Travancore possess typewriters. It is to be hoped that my successor will be more fortunate in this respect and that the necessary equipment and other facilities which are essential for an administrative undertaking of the magnitude of a census will be provided in all Taluk Offices before long.

Early in September, Census Officers were requested to make the appointment of census supervisors and enumerators. They were also requested to keep a number of supervisors and enumerators in reserve, so that they may be posted at short notice to vacancies that might arise. Superintendents of the larger estates were required to recommend to Census Officers the names of members of their staff for appointment as census enumerators in their estates. If other supervisors were not available, Superintendents of estates were to be appointed as supervisors in their own estates.

4. At my request, Government issued a general Circular directing all employees of Government and of local bodies to accept and discharge diligently and conscientiously the duties entrusted to them by census officers and instructing heads of offices to grant such facilities as may be required in this behalf by members of their staffs. *Inter alia* the circular stated "All employees of Government and of local bodies should accept and perform readily any census work entrusted to them by the local census officers. They should give no room for complaint about their work. Government expect them to perform their duties as diligently and conscientiously as the normal duties of the posts held by them" *vide* Government circular RE3-3798/50-RD dated 30-10-1950 (Appendix B-12).

The departments of the Central Government had issued instructions to all their officers impressing on them the importance of census work and the need for their performing efficiently the census duties that may be assigned to them. The military and the railway authorities issued similar instructions to their employees.

5. The bulk of enumerators were drawn, as in previous years, from the ranks of school-teachers in the service of the state or of private agencies. Officials belonging to the Public Health, Panchayat, Excise, Sales Tax, Forest, Revenue and Postal departments were also selected. The census supervisors were mostly graduate teachers in high schools, both government and private; there were also a few officers belonging to the Co-operative, Agricultural, Excise, Sales Tax, Public Health, Forest and Public Works Departments.

In most of the taluks, there was not much difficulty in the selection of the necessary enumeration staff from among school teachers. In particularly hilly taluks, there was a dearth of enumerators and qualified supervisors in many areas, so that some enumerators had to be given large blocks and posted to places away from their homes, involving inconvenience and expenditure to such census workers. Under the existing circumstances this was inevitable.

6. The vast majority of persons appointed as census supervisors and enumerators accepted their appointments and attended the training classes. However, a number of cases of evasion of the orders of appointment, refusal to accept the orders and failure to attend the training classes were reported to me. I did not resort to the provisions of the Census Act, even under extreme provocation. Heads of departments concerned were addressed immediately requesting them to take such disciplinary action as seemed necessary in the circumstances of each case. The calling for of explanations and minor punishments like warnings to be more careful in future generally sufficed to bring the offenders back to a sense of duty. Two recalcitrant enumerators were suspended for short periods.

Perhaps more serious was the attempt at evasion of census duties made by two officers belonging to the Public Works Department. Government however, generously came to my help by ordering that they could not sanction any

general exemption from census work (*vide* Government order R E 3-9294/50-R D dated 6-12-1950, (Appendix B-13).

Section ii. Training programme of census workers

7. Having completed the allocation of blocks to enumerators and circles to supervisors, I launched the training programme of census workers early in October, 1950. I planned the training project in stages. The first was to contact the taluk, municipal and forest census officers at their respective district headquarters and explain to them their duties and the census questionnaire in full detail. Before I called these district conferences, I had distributed the circulars containing full details on the various items of work they had to undertake and the handbook of instructions on the census questionnaire. The officers had invariably studied these before coming for the conferences. The difficulties in the discharge of their work and doubts on the census questions were discussed at these meetings and a perfectly uniform level of procedure was laid down on even the minutest items.

The second stage was the training of the supervisors by the census officers. In the taluks, the census officers held training classes in various centres where the supervisors could conveniently assemble in small numbers. These classes were more or less similar to the ones I conducted at the district headquarters. At these classes, the supervisors and the census officers exchanged views on census duties and the questionnaire.

The third stage was tightening the loose links in the instructions to supervisors, naturally caused in the transmission of instructions. This was done by me in training classes organised at different centres in each taluk where I met the supervisors in small batches.

The fourth stage was in regard to the classes held by the supervisors to train the enumerators. A number of such classes were conducted by each supervisor.

The fifth and the last stage was the state-wide clarification of doubts and difficulties in training classes held by me in various centres where the taluk officers, the supervisors and enumerators participated.

This arrangement for training census workers proved extremely satisfactory, as instructions were given to small batches at a time. Fortnightly progress reports of training classes from census officers and supervisors sent to me showed the stage reached in the training of enumerators. By the end of January, 1951 only 17 supervisors and 946 enumerators (including reserve staff) had to complete their training. (Appendix A-3).

8. In organising these training classes to supervisors and enumerators, my Personal Assistant was given the charge of Trivandrum District. The remaining three districts were covered by me. To complete the work successfully and in time, it was necessary to take on an average, three classes a day, each lasting for a minimum of two hours. On the whole I conducted 105 training classes and my Personal Assistant 42.

Extensive touring had to be done during October, November, December and January so as to enable the majority of enumerators in each taluk to attend at least one training class conducted by me or my Personal Assistant. The difficulties of transport were, of course, the limiting factor for census workers particularly in the hilly taluks. Special classes were held for the members of the staff of the Forest Department. Members of the staffs of estates also attended the training classes.

The training of census workers in municipalities was comparatively easy, because it did not involve the expense and inconvenience of travel for attending training classes.

Considering that census workers had to bear for the most part their own travelling expenses and that many of them had to travel several miles from their residences the training classes were very well attended. In several taluks the Census Officers had arranged for attendance being taken with a view to making arrangements for the training of the absentees. I should say that though there were occasionally signs of discontent at the expense and inconvenience caused and the lack of any remuneration during a time when living expenses were high, the response to training was satisfactory.

In many areas, a large number of enumerators came to the class fairly well prepared; some of them had made special notes of the difficulties to be encountered in their blocks. There were,

however, enumerators who showed a lack of application in the study of the handbook of instructions as evidenced by raising doubts, fully explained in the instructions.

Section iii. The Training Sample Census

9. The large majority of census workers are recruited from the ranks of primary school teachers with varying degrees of understanding, equipment and experience. As such, one should expect a large volume of heterogeneity in recording answers to census questions unless the basic instructions relating to the various questions are un-ambiguously taught.

The supervisors are directly responsible for this training and the efficiency will therefore depend on the thoroughness with which the supervisors have understood the census questions. Even though a series of training classes for the supervisors had been conducted and detailed supplementary instructions on various issues raised at training classes distributed, one cannot be too sure of the success of the training unless tested by actual performance.

10. At the census conference in New Delhi held in February, there was a suggestion to conduct a Training Sample Census to assess the extent to which instructions were understood by the census workers, particularly the supervisors. I obtained sanction of the Registrar General to carry out this sample census during the last week of October, 1950. This was carried out as a full-dressed rehearsal of the census to come.

Supervisors were instructed to take a two per cent random sample of houses within the area allotted to them and enumerate in census pads the details about each inmate. After enumeration the pads were to be sent to my office.

Wide publicity was given through local papers about the training sample census and this had great effect in rousing public consciousness about the coming census.

11. The Registrar General sanctioned a small staff to tabulate the results of the sample census. This pilot tabulation was extremely useful in that it brought out the efficiency of the training given to supervisors. It also helped in planning the tabulation procedure after the final census.

The training sample census clearly showed that a number of supervisors had not understood

questions 9, 10 and 11 relating to the economic status of the citizen and also question 13 on fertility. Mistakes in the use of code-numbers were also present.

In the light of the not very creditable performance of the supervisors, the need for further training for them as well as very intensive training for enumerators became imperative.

I tried my best to impress upon the census officers the seriousness of the position and requested them to arrange urgently training classes for supervisors and enumerators at different centres in the taluk. Census Officers were also informed that the training of an enumerator should not be considered satisfactory unless he had received personal instruction from his supervisor on at least three different occasions, and had also practised some enumeration and thus secured sufficient self-confidence. Arrangements were also made for the distribution among all enumerators of pads of 5 cards each for practice in enumeration. It was noticed that a few of the enterprising supervisors had prepared copies of enumeration cards on ordinary paper and given them to enumerators for enumeration practice. Practice with the actual enumeration card was intended to give greater realism to the training and inspire self-confidence among the workers.

Supervisors were to arrange training classes either singly or in combination with other supervisors, at places convenient to the enumerators. I informed Census Officers that I or my Personal Assistant would attend as many training classes as possible in each taluk and requested them to arrange the date and places of the training classes in such a manner as to facilitate our attendance.

Government viewed with grave concern the situation revealed by the Training Sample Census. Government Circular RE3-3798|50|RD dated 29-12-1950 (Appendix B-14) was clear and emphatic. It stated "Government expect them to show definite improvement and to master the work by the time the enumeration begins. Heads of Departments and offices and local bodies are requested to impress upon their subordinates that any remissness in the matter will be severely noticed and exemplary punishment awarded to those who are found wanting."

Meanwhile supplementary instructions dealing with the mistakes found at the Training Sample

Census, with special emphasis on the questions relating to economic status were issued.

Section iv. Final stages of training

12. Several Census Officers had complained that Head Masters of Schools did not grant the enumerators the necessary facilities for attending training classes. The Director of Public Instruction immediately took prompt steps and issued circulars to inspecting officers of his department to direct all Head Masters to give leave and sometimes relief from class work to teachers appointed as enumerators to facilitate their attending training classes. Government orders were also passed giving definite concessions to census workers in the matter of attendance at schools and offices.

As an incentive, particularly when enumeration was a piece of honorary work, Government, at my request, sanctioned in order L. Dis. 9181|50-RD dated 29-11-1950, (Appendix B-15), that good work done by census workers will be entered in their service books.

These had immediate effect in raising the tone of census training. Teachers and other officers recruited for census work took great pains to master the book of instructions and circulars so that they could discharge their duties most efficiently.

13. To facilitate the enumerators in making correct entries, a small four page folder containing the census questions and the abbreviations in recording the answers was printed on thick paper and supplied to all enumerators. They could carry this folder conveniently with them when they went out for enumeration. This was greatly appreciated especially by older workers who admitted that they were apt to forget the correct abbreviations sometimes.

The chief difficulty was in respect of the questions 9, 10 and 11 on economic status. It was not easy to make many grasp the significance of the concepts underlying these questions or make them apply these ideas to an analysis of cases that might arise in the course of enumeration. Such concepts were not to be found in current Malayalam literature and they, therefore, generally lay beyond the ken of the average enumerator; there were also local difficulties caused by such social customs and usages as the matriarchial system of inheritance, joint family system etc. Enumerators could not

easily understand how beggars and other people living at what some of them chose to call a sub-human level of life could be classified as self-supporting persons. To get over the difficulty in regard to the questions 9, 10 and 11 a scheme was devised in which the answers to those questions could be recorded in a particular order which eliminated all possibility of making mistakes.

A list of occupations available in the state

arranged according to the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme was also printed in Malayalam and copies supplied to enumerators and supervisors. It was intended to help enumerators to correctly record the answers to question 10. These arrangements proved effective in giving the enumerators and supervisors a certain amount of self-confidence in census enumeration. They helped to achieve uniformity in the answers to the census questions.

CHAPTER IV

ENUMERATION—DETAILED ARRANGEMENTS

Section i. Time schedule

1. Even with a late start for census arrangements in the state, it was possible to complete the various stages of work by carefully planning the operational procedure. The time schedule for September, 1950 to March, 1951 is given in Appendix B-16.

It will be seen from this statement that the smallest delay in any item would have seriously dislocated the work yet to be done. Every precaution was therefore taken to elicit the work and get the necessary records from the various census officers in time. It is particularly gratifying to note that the State Government came to my help by issuing orders without delay of any kind which kept the officers always on the alert in their census duties.

Section ii. Allowance, honorarium and recognition of census work

2. Though census has been an honorary piece of work, every census worker has had to spend some amount in the discharge of his duties. Both Tahsildars and District Collectors emphasised the meagreness of the allotment for T. A. for Tahsildars in the State Budget and the necessity for payment of special travelling allowances for supervision of census operations. They also stressed the need for payment of some allowance to the clerks in the taluk and district offices dealing with census papers in addition to their normal duties. With the concurrence of the State Government and the Accountant General, Trivandrum, the following proposals for payment of allowances were submitted to the Registrar General for sanction:—

✓ (i) a conveyance allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem to Taluk Census Officers (Tahsildars) for 5 months from 1st October, 1950,

✓ (ii) a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem to Municipal Commissioners for 5 months from 1st October, 1950,

(iii) a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to Chairman of Municipalities, where there are no Municipal Commissioners, for 5 months from 1st October, 1950,

(iv) a clerical allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem to a clerk in each Taluk and District Office for 6 months from 1st October, 1950, and

(v) a clerical allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to a clerk in each Municipal Office for 5 months from 1st October, 1950.

In his letter No. 37/26/50-RG. dated 14-2-1951, Registrar General sanctioned these proposals.

3. I have already mentioned that the state decided to enforce the principle of unpaid enumeration this time. This was a sore point with the census workers particularly the enumerators who were mostly low paid teachers or officials belonging to various departments and who were in distress because of the prevailing high prices. Every census worker had necessarily to incur some out-of-pocket expenses the amount depending on the size and nature of his block. Many had to incur travelling expenses also, to attend training classes and to receive and hand over census documents.

The Registrar General agreed to the payment of out-of-pocket expenses to census supervisors and enumerators in certain special areas. In view of the paramount need for economy the rates were meagre. The amounts paid to census workers under this head, could not and did not cover their actual expenses; it was more a gesture of sympathy and understanding than an attempt to reimburse the expense involved.

The following were the rates for supervisors and enumerators:—

	Plains Rs.	Hilly or water- logged area Rs.
1. Where distance from normal place of work to census block circle was less than 10 miles*	2	5
2. Where distance from normal place of work to census block circle was above 10 and below 15 miles	5	8
3. Where distance from normal place of work to census block circle was above 15 miles	8	10

Besides, a supervisor in rural areas was given Rs. 2 and a supervisor in urban areas Re. 1 towards the cost of packing and transport of census documents to his census officer. (The total amount spent on the above two items came only to Rs. 13,240--5--0).

4. At the second conference of census Superintendents in December, 1950, the Registrar General had directed us to send him proposals in consultation with the State Government in regard to the payment for the preparation of the National Register of Citizens—the total cost being shared equally between the State and the Centre. The State Government in their letter RE3-1705/50/RD. dated 6-12-1950 sanctioned payment of remuneration at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 for entries relating to every 100 persons. 5 per cent of the remuneration paid to the enumerators under a supervisor was sanctioned to each supervisor as supervision charges. Registrar General accepted these proposals. The amount due to each enumerator was calculated from the lines in the National Register of Citizens, written by him. A printed card intimating the payment of this amount and requesting the despatch of a voucher for the amount was sent to every enumerator. Similar cards were sent to supervisors also. On receipt of the voucher, the amount was sent by money order.

The total number of money orders sent was 10,483 and the amount disbursed was Rs. 1,39,304, including supervision charges amounting to Rs. 5,290. I am happy to record

(*Supervisors and enumerators in urban areas thus got no out-of-pocket allowance).

that enumerators were pleased with the quickness with which the remuneration was paid to them.

In this connection, I must mention the great help rendered to me by the Postal Department. But for the instructions given to the Post Offices in the city to accept the very large number of money orders sent from my office every day, it would not have been possible to make the payments so expeditiously.

5. The institution of the President's Census Medal and Certificates to the census workers who showed conspicuous zeal and ability in their work is a new feature of the 1951 Census. The number of medals was fixed at the rate of approximately three per lakh of population; there were two varieties of Medals, silver and bronze in the ratio of 1 : 2. Travancore-Cochin got 88 silver and 176 bronze medals. The selection of supervisors and enumerators for the award of the medal was made in consultation with the census officers, who were particularly requested to take special care in weeding out all inefficient or unpunctual workers. The selection from among census officers was made by me.

The award of medals to census supervisors and enumerators was made at public meetings held at taluk head-quarters. The award of medals to census officers was made at meetings held at district head-quarters. I supplied printed letters of invitation for the use of District and Taluk Census Officers. Lists of names of recipients of medals were published in the Government Gazette also.

6. The State Government had sanctioned appropriate entries being made in Service Books of those census workers whose work was adjudged worthy of being accorded such recognition. Lists of census workers deserving such recognition were drawn up and forwarded to the State Government. The list was published in the Gazette. Government also directed Heads of Departments and offices and institutions to make in the Service Book of the persons concerned, the following entry "Rendered meritorious service in the 1951 census." In the case of recipients of census medals the following entry was added: "Awarded the 1951 Census Medal", silver or bronze as the case may be, (Appendix B-17).

The enumerators and supervisors felt extremely happy over these arrangements to pay out-of-pocket expenses. The President's Medal to the best workers created a certain amount of competition to win the medal; this toned up the quality of census work considerably.

Section iii. Special sanctions

The following arrangements were sanctioned by the Government to facilitate the efficient conduct of census enumeration. In January, 1951 school teachers who formed the bulk of enumerators and supervisors were granted seven special holidays during the enumeration period, as follows:

February—9th, 12th, 19th, 26th, 27th, 28th.

March—2nd (*vide* Government Order L. Dis. 495|51|EHL. dated 29-1-1951, Appendix B-18.

As the working of high schools on Saturdays interfered with the census duties of several supervisors and enumerators I requested Government to instruct the Director of Public Instruction not to allow high schools to work on Saturdays during the enumeration period. This was also sanctioned in the Government Order cited above.

Later several census officers recommended that as the school hours had been fixed between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. a few more holidays might be given to census workers. Government were therefore requested to approve the grant of duty leave to census workers for absence in connection with census. This was also sanctioned. The staff of the departments other than the Education Department engaged in census were allowed to attend office late in the morning and leave office early in the evening to enable them to conduct their census work (*vide* Government Order RM3-716|51|RD. dated 23-1-1951, Appendix B-19). In regard to teachers in schools, the Director of Public Instruction agreed that the absence of teachers either at the beginning or at the close of the working days in connection with the census duty may be considered as on duty. This was approved by Government (*vide* Government Order L. Dis. 505|51|EHL. dated 12-3-1951 Appendix B. 20). In order to prevent the abuse of this privilege, it was provided that it "can be availed of by them (teachers) only in unavoidable cases and in consultation with the heads of respective schools."

The concessions mentioned above enabled the completion of enumeration within the prescribed period.

At my request, Government were pleased to sanction theatres, cinemas and other places of public entertainment being closed on the night of the 28th February to facilitate the enumeration of vagrants and houseless people.

In order to facilitate the final check, the State Government were pleased to declare, at my request, the 1st March, 1951, as a public holiday *vide* Government Order L. Dis. 2249|51|RD. dated 20-2-1951, (Appendix B-21).

As the transfer of census workers during the middle of census operations would upset arrangements for census, I had requested Government as early as September, 1950 to instruct all heads of departments to prohibit the transfer of officers appointed census supervisors or enumerators till the 15th March, 1951; Government ordered that such transfers should be avoided as far as possible *vide* Government Order RE3-3798-50|RD. dated 27-9-1950, (Appendix B-22). However, I knew that some transfers were inevitable. The period was not a normal one; the problems of the integration of the staffs of the departments in the two erstwhile states had not been fully solved and a new development regarding the policy of the state regarding teachers in private schools had just been initiated. I received several complaints from census officers who were naturally reluctant to lose trained supervisors and enumerators. I had, therefore, to address Government again in January, 1951 and obtained orders prohibiting transfers of census workers during the period of census enumeration *vide* Government Circular RM3-716|51-RD. dated 16-1-1951, (Appendix B-23). Even afterwards I had to intervene on behalf of census officers in a few cases of transfer and get these orders being kept in abeyance until the census was over.

Two Taluk Census Officers (those in Kalkulam and Kottarakkara) were transferred just before the enumeration period. I pointed out to Government the difficulties caused by such transfer and they kindly agreed to make no more transfers during the period of the census.

Section iv. Printing and distribution of forms, registers, pads, etc.

7. Printing and distribution, in time, of instructions, circulars, schedules, pads etc., engaged my attention from the very beginning. Government in their letter RE3-5813|50|RD. dated 18-8-1950, (Appendix B-24), ordered that top priority should be given to printing census material. With very limited facilities for printing on the one hand and great pressure of work in connection with election, text books and Government, on the other, it is extremely gratifying to record that the entire staff in the Government Press, gave their wholehearted attention to census printing. But for this, it is doubtful whether the large volume of census material could have been printed and distributed in time.

The important items to be printed were:—

- i. Instructions in house numbering.
- ii. Block and Circle Register.
- iii. Orders of appointment of supervisors and enumerators.
- iv. Book of Instructions.
- v. Census slips.
- vi. National Register of Citizens.
- vi. Block and Circle labels.
- viii. Schedule for village statistics.
- ix. Statement of census documents supplied and returned.

8. The printing of census slips and the National Register of Citizens gave me some anxiety. The Government of the erstwhile Cochin State had arranged with the Government of India for the supply of census enumeration slips for Cochin area. In regard to Travancore which used to print its own enumeration cards in the past, no arrangements had been taken before my appointment. When I took charge it was too late for the Government of India to make arrangements for the supply. I was, therefore, asked to get the cards locally printed. An estimate of the probable requirements of paper was made in May and requisition for paper sent to the Government of India, Stationery Office, Calcutta. The paper, however, was received only on the last day of September, 1950.

The enumeration pads supplied by the Government of India contained 100 slips each. The pads prepared here contained only 96 slips as

it was easier to make these in view of the size of printing paper used. I wanted to effect the maximum economy in the use of census slips. To prevent the wastage involved in the use of pads with 96 slips, for enumerating a few households at the tail end of a block, I got prepared sufficient number of pads with 48 slips. Further, for noting births during the final check up, pads containing 5 slips were also got ready.

9. I placed an indent with the Government of India, Stationery Office, Calcutta for the paper required for the National Register in August. As the delay in the supply of the paper threatened to upset arrangements for the printing and distribution of the Register, I started the printing with paper obtained from the State Government. The paper from Calcutta was received in October. The printing was completed only in the 3rd week of January, 1951.

10. The distribution of most of the items required during the preliminary stage was made through the Post Offices. The census pads and the National Register of Citizens were taken to the taluk headquarters in lorries specially engaged for the purpose from the State Transport Department. The taluk census officers took these with them when they went to hold training classes and distributed them in person to the supervisors. The supervisors in return distributed them to the enumerators at training classes.

11. The supply of pads for each charge was made on the basis of the houselist population for that area with a margin for wastage. For the Cochin area, the requirements were calculated on the basis of the 1941 population figures with a margin of 20 per cent for natural increase and 10 per cent for wastage. Each census officer was also given a copy of the statement of population for each village, kara or ward, on which the supply was based to help him in the proper distribution of pads.

Section v. Publicity

12. All publicity aids were used for broadcasting information regarding arrangements for the census, stimulating public interest and canvassing public co-operation in this national undertaking. Publicity work started with the announcement of the census date in March, 1950. In August, two broadcast talks were given from the All India Radio, Trivandrum on "General

Arrangements and the Population Problem." A series of six talks was arranged during the period November to February, the last two talks were being given just before the commencement of the census enumeration. The subjects of the talks were as follows:—

Why Census?

New Features of the Census.

Importance of Population Studies.

Optimum Population.

Census Questions.

You and the Census.

The Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government gave a talk on the Census in November and the Hon'ble Chief Minister another in January, 1951.

The message from the Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari to census enumerators as recorded by the A. I. R., was broadcast from the Trivandrum Station on 2nd February; the announcement presenting the message was prepared by me. Printed copies of the message were distributed among enumerators before the 9th February. In October, a fairly long note describing the arrangements for the census and the Training Sample Census was published in the papers and in the Travancore-Cochin News (the official organ of the State Government). To lighten the task of enumerators and help the citizen in giving correct answers to census questions, particularly those dealing with the economic questions a note explaining the census questions was published in the newspapers in the first week of February. At my request, some editors also wrote editorials on the national importance of the census and the need for public co-operation. In January, census officers were directed to request heads of all educational institutions in their jurisdiction to arrange for notices being read in all classes about the visit of the census enumerators to their homes and inviting the co-operation of the students and their parents. This was particularly intended to carry the news of the census even to the lowliest homes, which might be outside the reach of newspapers.

As a result of the publicity arrangements mentioned above, I believe there were few homes in the state where the census enumerator was an unexpected visitor.

Section vi. Final arrangements

13. Even with the greatest care, some houses may be missed at the time of the general house numbering. It is likely that such omissions are detected only at the time of enumeration by the enumerator; special instructions were therefore issued on this behalf.

14. A local problem to be tackled was the enumeration of agricultural labourers in the two most important paddy-growing areas in the state—Nanjnad and Kuttanad. As February happens to fall within the harvest season, a considerable number of families of agricultural labourers temporarily migrate for the harvesting operations to these two places. They live in temporary sheds put up for the purpose on the bunds. It is only very rarely that some one is left to look after their permanent homes miles away. Arrangements had to be made to number the sheds—though only on a temporary basis. Further, the Taluk Census Officers in Thoivala, Agasthiswaram, Ambalapuzha, Kottayam and Changanachery were instructed to constitute these into separate blocks and conduct the enumeration during the last four days of February. The enumerators were specially instructed not to enumerate any person who had been enumerated in his permanent place of residence before coming to the area for harvesting. The census officers reported that the arrangements made, worked satisfactory.

15. In November, 1950, the Director of Public Health reported that it was seriously feared that small-pox and cholera which were prevalent in the adjoining districts in the Madras state might spread across the borders and requested that in case of necessity the field staff of his department selected for census work may have to be relieved. The necessary instructions were issued to the census officers who were also requested to select and train sufficient reserve supervisors and enumerators. These fears were justified for the epidemics broke out in the state in December. It became necessary to relieve members of the staff of the Public Health Department in a number of taluks (Peermade, Devikulam, Shencottah, Ambalapuzha, Quilon, Kottarakkara, Nedumangad, Thoivala and Agasthiswaram) of their census duties and to appoint from the reserve staff.

16. Almost on the eve of the enumeration it was decided that in order to enable the National Register of Citizens being used for the revision of the electoral rolls, the name of the father or that of the husband in the case of married women should also be recorded. This additional instruction was communicated to all supervisors and enumerators and adopted by all of them.

Another late instruction was that in the case of death of the head of the household after the visit of the enumerator but before the 1st March, 1951 no alteration need be made in the entries relating to relationships. This was intended to prevent the enumeration slips which were rather crowded being spoiled by blots or over-writing. This too was put across to all census workers.

CHAPTER V

ENUMERATION

Section i. Period of enumeration

1. As at the 1941 Census an extended or modified *de facto* system based on a prescribed enumeration period was adopted for this census. The enumeration period was spread over 20 days before the reference date; it extended from the 9th February till sunrise on the 1st March. Every person living in a house was to be enumerated at his normal place of residence if he stayed there at any time during the enumeration period; he was to be enumerated elsewhere only if he were away from his normal place of residence throughout the period. Houseless persons were to be enumerated at the place where they were found on the night preceding the sunrise on the 1st March. The final check-up during the first three days of March, was intended to bring enumeration up-to-date by the addition of births and omission of deaths since the visit of the enumerator, verification of enumeration of visitors who might have escaped enumeration before and also the enumeration of houses vacant at the time of the enumerator's previous visit.

Enumeration started on 9th February, 1951 and went on till the end of the month. During this period I was constantly on tour and met the enumerators and supervisors in different parts of the state. I scrutinised the entries made in the census slips and gave whenever necessary instructions on new points raised by the census workers. Such instructions were communicated to others in the form of short circulars.

Section ii. Difficulties encountered

2. During the course of my inspection in the first week of census enumeration, I got reports from supervisors and enumerators of sporadic cases of furnishing inflated figures with a view to reconciling enumeration figures with the number given in the ration cards issued by the State Government. On 14th February, I issued a press announcement pointing out that the

census in progress has nothing to do with the food-rationing arrangements in the state and that census records are confidential and could not be used by any departments of Government against an individual and also that the furnishing of wrong information is a punishable offence under the Census Act. The contents of the note were also broadcast from the Trivandrum Radio Station. I requested census officers to verify with the houselists, enumeration in those areas where over-enumeration was suspected or reported, and to instruct supervisors to make it a point to verify the names and numbers of inmates during their check and to forward reports in all cases of false or suspicious entries.

At my request the State Government also published a Press Note impressing on the citizens the necessity for giving correct information at the census and warning that the furnishing of wrong information would lead to prosecution. The vigilance of enumerators and supervisors helped to detect several cases of over-enumeration. The mistakes were corrected but no action was however taken against the offenders.

3. I had taken all precautions to secure the strictest economy in the use of slips; however these proved unavailing. Requests for the supply of additional pads began to come in from the 2nd week of February. A circular was issued to all Census Officers on the 12th February, requesting them to verify whether pads had not got unnecessarily locked up with enumerators and to effect a re-distribution wherever necessary before indenting for additional supplies. As it was apprehended that this demand arose from the tendency on the part of the public to give inflated figures in support of ghost ration cards, Census Officers were requested to arrange for the verification of enumeration with the houselists and also to take the necessary steps to prevent furnishing of wilfully wrong information. Eventhough I tried to convince Census

Officers that the supplies made to them would suffice for their requirements, on the basis of the estimated population figures many of them pressed for additional supplies. As there was no stock of pads in my office at that time, arrangements were made for printing an additional supply; in order to economise the use of paper, this supply consisted entirely of 24--slips pads.

The statement of the numbers of slips printed, supplied and used given in Appendix A-5 will show that the demands made by the census officers resulted in the printing of an excess number of slips. On enquiry I found that owing to the lack of staff and the shortness of the time at their disposal, census officers did not calculate from the houselists supplied to them the population figures for each block and circle. The enumerators made all sorts of wild guesses and made exaggerated demands in order to provide themselves against all eventualities.

4. A third difficulty was the propaganda carried on by the Tamil Nad Congress party in South Travancore regarding the answers to Question 7—language. The Tahsildar, Neyyattinkara, informed me by phone on the 10th February (which was confirmed by a formal report on the 11th February) that the Tamil Nad Congress Party was mis-representing to the public, that the whole object of the census was to exploit and deceive the Tamilians. It was also reported that a census supervisor was abused and insulted. I immediately informed the District Collector, Trivandrum and the Inspector General of Police about this development and requested them to take prompt action for the smooth progress of enumeration. As the propangandists were using a megaphone in public thoroughfare in violation of the rules and notifications on the subject, the police filed a complaint before the Stationary Magistrate, Neyyattinkara, against two of the chief organisers of the propaganda; this effectively stopped all further trouble.

Two days later, the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Party formally complained of inaccuracies in regard to the enumeration of the mother-tongue of Tamil-speaking citizens in certain areas in the Neyyattinkara and Vilavancode taluks. I requested him to accompany me or depute a representative to accompany me in my inspection of the enumeration work in

those areas. On the day fixed for the visit, neither the President nor his representative turned up. I visited the areas in the company of the local census officer; enumerators were summoned and the census slips were verified by reference to individual citizens in several homes and I found that there was not one instance of false entry. But I saw a printed notice issued by the party advising people to mention Tamil as their mother-tongue even if they spoke Malayalam, and also to insist on its being recorded. (A copy of the notice is kept in my office-file). I also left strict instructions that enumerators should preserve strict impartiality in this language rivalry. After my return I wrote to the President about the results of my inspection. He, however, merely persisted in maintaining that there were irregularities. As he appeared to be extremely unreasonable I had to give up my attempts to convince him of the falsity of his allegation.

5. On 1st March, a telegram was received from the Resident Engineer, Sabarimala, a place of Hindu Pilgrimage where the temple was being reconstructed, that enumeration had not been done in that area. This place was situated in the midst of reserve forest in the Pathanamthitta Taluk, and was included in a forest charge. The easiest approach to Sabarimala was from Peermade and I requested, by phone, the Taluk Census Officer, Peermade to arrange for enumeration at Sabarimala immediately.

I wish to record my deep sense of gratitude to Sri K. Madhavan Nair, the Resident Engineer for promptly informing me about the omission of Sabarimala and to Sri P. G. Sivarama Pillai, Tahsildar, Peermade, who readily came to my rescue in enumerating an area outside his charge and that on the reference date 1st March, 1951.

Section iii. Provisional Totals

6. Enumerators were required to meet their supervisors at pre-arranged places to submit the figures for provisional total population in their blocks not later than the afternoon of the 4th March. Census supervisors were required to submit the provisional totals to their Charge Superintendents on the fourth and fifth (forenoon) March, and Charge Superintendents had to communicate to me the totals by telephone or telegram during the fifth and sixth March. Special printed forms were supplied to all census

workers for the preparation of provisional totals.

The first phonocom to be received was that of the Divisional Forest Officer, Shencottah which reached me at 6-20 P. M., on 3rd March. Of the other charges, the Vaikom Municipality was the first, the time being 8 A. M., on 4-3-1951. Among taluks, Thiruvalla stood first (provisional totals received on 7-45 P. M. on 4-3-1951). This was a creditable achievement; Thiruvalla has the second largest population among the taluks.

7. In the meantime, intimation was received that the Registrar General wanted me to meet him at Bangalore with the provisional totals on the 7th March. Even after repeated phone messages, the provisional totals from Kottarakkara taluk were received by me only at 9-45 A. M., on the 7th. I had just time to prepare the provisional totals for the state before my departure for Bangalore. The provisional total population for the state stood at 9,264,803. Appendix A-6 gives a statement showing the dates and hours of the receipt of provisional total figures from the different census officers.

8. A scrutiny by the Registrar General at Bangalore of the provisional figures for the Taluks and the corresponding decennial rate of increase showed abnormality of increase of population in the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Pathanapuram, Trivandrum, Nedumangad, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Kottarakkara, Pathananhitta, Changanacherry, Peermade, Devikulam and Trichur. As such, it was felt that the provisional figures could not be released without knowing whether the figures have been purposely inflated. At his instance, I requested the State Government to order a sample check up by State officers, not below the rank of Second Class Magistrates. Government in G. P. No. RW3-2798/51-RD., dated the 10th March, 1951, sanctioned my proposal, (Appendix B-26). Detailed

instructions were issued by me for the conduct of this enquiry. A 10 per cent of the census blocks in the taluk or municipality and 1 per cent of the houses in each of the blocks so selected, formed the sample for this investigation. The sample enquiry was completed by the first week of April.

A scrutiny of the returns from the various taluks did not show any significant discrepancies between the results of the census enumeration and those of the check-up enquiry. The Registrar General accordingly accepted the provisional figures for the state. The figures were submitted to Government on 7th April, 1951 and released formally on the same date.

Section iv. Collection of census documents

9. Arrangements to collect the census documents from the various taluks in the state had now to be made. Waggon were hired from the State Transport Department for this purpose. The taluk and municipal census officers were previously informed about the date and approximate time when the waggon will go to their office. A clerk from my office also accompanied the waggon to take delivery of the census documents.

The writing up of the National Register and the filling up of village statistics forms by the enumerators and their scrutiny by supervisors and census officers were according to the programme, already laid down, to be completed by the 14th March and the records were to be handed over to census officers by the 15th and 16th. As a few taluk census officers reported that the preparation of the National Register required some more days, the transport of the census documents from the various taluks and municipal offices to the Tabulation Office at Trivandrum could only be arranged during the last week of March.

NOTIFICATIONS AND CIRCULARS

APPENDIX A

A-1

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN PROCEEDINGS

(REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

All-India Census—1951—Census of the United State of Travancore-Cochin.

Read: Letter No. F. 5-L/49 dated 15-9-1949 from the Assistant Secretary, Ministry of States, Government of India, New Delhi.

ORDER RM3-992/49-RD. DATED 23RD
NOVEMBER 1949.

Government sanction Dr. U. Sivaraman Nair, Professor of Statistics, University of Travancore, being appointed as Census Commissioner, for the United State of Travancore and Cochin. Till June, 1950 he will attend to the duties of the Census Commissioner in addition to his duties as Professor of Statistics. After that he will function as full-time Census Commissioner. He will be granted an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem for the work in addition to his pay as Professor of Statistics. He will forward proposals regarding the staff etc., required for the work.

By order,
(Sd.)

Assistant Secretary to Government.

A-2

RM3-2939/49/RD. Government Secretariat,
Revenue Mis. Section,
8-12-1949.

CIRCULAR

Census—1951 — Reply to references from
Commissioner.

Arrangements for the conduct of the ensuing census have to be made as expeditiously as possible. All Heads of Departments and Offices and heads of local bodies are, therefore, requested to treat all communications received from the Census Commissioner from time to time as extremely urgent and furnish replies promptly with the least possible delay.

By order,
M. C. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

A-3

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNMENT ORDER
RM3-36/50-RD. DATED 16-2-1950.

In partial modification of the orders contained in the Government Proceedings read above, Government sanction Dr. U. Sivaraman Nair, Professor of Statistics, University of Travancore, being relieved of his duties in the University to take charge as full-time Superintendent of Census from 1st April, 1950.

By order
(Sd.)

Assistant Secretary to Government.

A-4

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN PROCEEDINGS

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (MIS. SECTION)

Sub: Census of 1951—House numbering.

Read: Letter No. C/H.N. 1, dated 28-1-1950 from the Superintendent of Census.

ORDER RM3-35/50/RD. DATED 6-2-1950.

1. Sanction is accorded for the work of house-numbering in connection with the ensuing census in areas shown in the list, A, B, & C appended, being entrusted with the agencies noted below against each item:—

- (a) List A and the conservancy towns. The Director of Public Health.
- (b) List B. The Conservator of Forests.
- (c) List C. The Land Revenue Department.
- (d) Trivandrum Corporation area. The Commissioner, Corporation, Trivandrum.
- (e) All Municipal areas in Travancore portion. The respective commissioners of various municipalities.

The officers concerned are requested to arrange accordingly.

2. The cost of house-numbering under items (d) and (e) will be met out of Corporation or Municipal funds as the case may be.

3. Sanction is also accorded for a sum of Rs. 20,000 (Twenty thousand) only, being placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Health

as advance to be drawn by him on simple receipts as and when necessary, debiting the expenditure under "35—Minor Departments" (x) Census.

4. The Superintendent of Census is permitted to draw and give to the Conservator of Forests and the Revenue Department advances as and when necessary, on simple receipts, for the purchase of materials required for numbering work according to the requisitions received from them.

5. The materials required for house-numbering will be purchased locally by the officers concerned.

6. Sanction is also accorded to incur an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,500 (one thousand five hundred only) under T. A. by the District and subordinate staff of the Public Health Department.

By order

(Sd.)

Assistant Secretary to Government.

LIST A. THE AREAS UNDER RESERVE FORESTS
HAVE TO BE OMITTED.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Pakuthies</i>
Thovala	All Pakuthies.
Agastheswaram	do.
Kalkulam	do.
Vilavancode	do.
Neyyattinkara	do.
Trivandrum	do.
Nedumangad	do.
Chirayinkil	1 Alur, 2. Koduvazhanur, 3. Pulimathu, 4. Pazhayakunnumel, 5. Kilimanur, 6. Vellallur, 7. Nagarur, 8. Alangode, 9. Avanavancherri, 10. Attingal, 11. Koonthalur, 12. Sarkara, 13. Chirayinkil, 14. Kadakavur, 15. Kizhattingal, 16. Manampur, 17. Ottur, 18. Karavaram, 19. Madavur, 20. Pallikal, 21. Navaikulam, 22. Ayirur, 23. Edava, 24. Varkala, 25. Vettur, 26. Cheriniyur, 27. Varkala (Census town).
Kottarakara	1. Vettikavala, 2. Kottarakara, 3. Veliyam.
Pathanapuram	1. Pattazhi Kizhakumbhagom, 2. Pattazhi Padingarumbhagom, 3. Thalavur, 4. Vilakudi, 5. Punalur, 6. Edamulakal, 7. Punalur (Census Towns).

Shenkottah All Pakuthies.

Quilon 1. Paravur, 2. Athichanellur, 3. Eravipuram, 4. Quilon, 5. Thrikadavur, 6. Kottamkara, 7. Perinad.

Kunnathur 1. Suranad, 2. Padingarakallada, 3. Poruvazhi, 4. Kunnathur, 5. Pallikal, 6. Adur, 7. Koduman.

Karunagapalli 1. Chavara, 2. Panmana, 3. Thevalakara, 4. Karunagapalli, 5. Kulasekhapuram, 6. Thazhava, 7. Krishnapuram.

Karthigapally All the Pakuthies.

Mavelikara do.

Pathanamthitta 1. Elanthur, 2. Omalur, 3. Pathanamthitta, 4. Cherukol, 5. Vallicode, 6. Mallapuzhacherry.

Thiruvalla All Pakuthies except Kalurpara.

Shertalla All pakuthies.

Ambalapuzha All pakuthies.

Vaikom do.

Kottayam 1. Thiruvarpu, 2. Kottayam, 3. Nattakam, 4. Aimanam, 5. Kummanam, 6. Ettumanur.

Changanacherry All pakuthies except Kanjirapalli North and South.

Kunnathunad 1. Manikamangalam, 2. Asamanur, 3. Kazhukambalam, 4. Aikaranad, 5. Perumpavur, 6. Cheranalur, 7. Rayamangalam, 8. Thrikakkara, 9. Alwaye.

Parur All pakuthies.

LIST B. ALL AREAS UNDER RESERVE FOREST

LIST C. THE AREAS UNDER RESERVE FORESTS
HAVE TO BE OMITTED

Chirayinkil 1. Kizhvalam, 2. Edacode, 3. Ilamba, 4. Mudakal, 5. Chemmarithi.

Kottarakara All Pakuthies except 1. Vettikavala, 2. Kottarakara, 3. Veliyam.

Pathanapuram 1. Anchal, 2. Pathanapuram.

Quilon 1. Minad, 2. Nedumpana, 3. Thrikovilvattam, 4. Vadakevila, 5. Kilikollur, 6. Kizhakekallada, 7. Monrothuruthu.

Kunnathur 1. Enathimangalam.

Karunagapalli 1. Thekkumbhagom, 2. Minagapalli, 3. Thodiyur, 4. Perunad, 5. Puthupalli.

Pathanamthitta 1. Ranni, 2. Kumbazha.

Thiruvalla 1. Kallurpara.

Changanacherry 1. Kanjirapalli North, 2. Kanjirapalli South.

Kottayam 1. Panachikadu, 2. Vijayapuram, 3. Pampadi, 4. Akalakunnam, 5. Kudamalur, 6. Kumarakom, 7. Perumpaikadu, 8. Kaipuzha, 9. Oonamthuruthu.

Minachil All Pakuthies.

Muvattupuzha do.

Thodupuzha do.

Kunthunad 1. Manjapra, 2. Chenmanad, 3. Mazhuvannur, 4. Kunnathunad, 5. Vazhakulam, 6. Vengola, 7. Vengur, 8. Kothakulangara.

Devicolam All Pakuthies.

Peermade All Pakuthies.

A-5

THE CENSUS ACT

Amended by Acts XL of 1949, LI of 1950 and the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

ACT No. XXXVII OF 1948

[PASSED BY DOMINION LEGISLATURE]

Received the assent of the Governor General on the 3rd September 1948

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN MATTERS
IN CONNECTION WITH THE TAKING
OF CENSUS

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the taking of census in ¹[.....] India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with taking of such census;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title and extent.* (1) This Act may be called the Census Act, 1948.

²[(2) It extends to the whole of India ³(except the State of Jammu and Kashmir),]

⁴[2. *Rule of construction respecting enactments not extending to Part B States.* Any reference to the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) or the Indian Evidence Act 1872 (1 of 1872), shall, in relation to a Part B State, be construed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State.]

1. Deleted by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

2. Substituted, *ibid.*

3. Substituted by Section 2, Act LI of 1950.

4. Inserted by Section 3, *ibid.* Original section 2 was omitted by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

3. *Central Government to take Census.* The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare its intention of taking a census in the whole or any part of the territories to which this Act extends, whenever it may consider it necessary or desirable so to do, and thereupon the census shall be taken.

4. *Appointment of census staff.* (1) The Central Government may appoint a Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the census throughout the area in which the census is intended to be taken, and Superintendents of Census Operations to supervise the taking of the census within the several ¹[States].

(2) The ¹[States] Government may appoint persons as census-officers to take or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area and such persons, when so appointed, shall be bound to serve accordingly.

(3) A declaration in writing, signed by any authority authorised by the ¹[State] Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census-officer, for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(4) The ¹[State] Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census officers conferred by subsection (2).

5. *Status of census authorities as public servants.* The Census Commissioner, all Superintendents of Census Operations and all census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860,)

6. *Discharge of duties of census officers in certain cases.* (1) Where the District Magistrate, or such authority as the ¹[State] Government may appoint in this behalf, by a written order so directs—

(a) every officer in command of any body of men belonging to the naval, military or air forces, or of any vessel of war, of India,

(b) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious co-educational institution,

¹ Substituted by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

(d) every keeper, secretary or manager of any *sarai*, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration depot or club,

(e) every manager or officer of a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment, and

(f) every occupant of immovable property wherein at the time of the taking of the census persons are living, shall perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house, or are present on or in such immovable property or are employed under him as may be specified in the order.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as may be, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

7. *Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance.* The District Magistrate or such authority as the ¹[State] Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order which shall have effect throughout of the extent of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

(a) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders and farmers and assignees of land revenue, or their agents,

(b) all members of the district, municipal, *panchayat* and other local authorities and officers and servants of such authorities, and

(c) all officers and members of staff of any factory, firm or establishment, to give such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or in the premises of factories, firms and other establishments or within the areas for which such local authorities are established, as the case may be, and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such

¹ Substituted by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

8. *Asking of questions and obligation to answer.* (1) A census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which, he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the ¹[State] Government and published in the official Gazette, be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

9. *Occupier to permit access and affixing of numbers.* Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census and as having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on, or affix to, the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

10. *Occupier or manager to fill up schedule.*

(1) Subject to such orders as the ¹[State] Government may issue in this behalf, a census-officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the ¹[State] Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be, at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be, shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part

¹ Substituted by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as the census-officer may direct.

7 11. *Penalties.* (1) (a) Any census-officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder, or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(b) any census-officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the ¹[State] Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purposes of, a census return, or

(c) any sorter, compiler or other member of the census staff who removes, secretes, damages or destroys any census document or deals with any census document in a manner likely to falsify or impair the tabulations of census results, or

(d) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer, or

(e) any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place who refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 9 to allow, or

(f) any person who removes, obliterates, alters, or damages any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census, or

(g) any person who, having been required under section 10 to fill up a schedule, knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of that section, or makes any false return thereunder, or

(h) any person who trespasses into a census office, shall be punishable with fine which may

¹ Substituted by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (b) or (c) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(2) Whoever abets any offence under subsection (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

12. *Sanction required for prosecutions.* No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the ¹[State] Government or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the ¹[State] Government.

13. *Operation of other laws not barred.* Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in section 12.

14. *Jurisdiction.* No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class ²[or in a Part B state, a Magistrate corresponding to a Magistrate of the second class] shall try whether under this Act or under any other law, any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

15. *Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence.* No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 10, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

16. *Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking census in municipalities.* Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority, in consultation with the Superintendent of Census Operations or with such other authority as the ¹[State] Government may

¹ Substituted by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

² Inserted by Section 4 Act LI of 1950.

authorise in this behalf, shall, at the time appointed for the taking of any census cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by or under this Act.

17. *Grant of statistical abstracts.* The Census Commissioner or any Superintendent of Census Operations or such person as the ¹[State] Government may authorise in this behalf may, if he so thinks fit, at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical information as can be derived from the census returns for ¹[India or any State], as the case may be, being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

18. *Power to make rules.* (1) The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may make rules providing for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons.

A-6

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

RM3-2245|51-RD. Government Secretariat,
Revenue Department,
12-3-1951.

NOTIFICATION

Under Section 12 of the Census Act, 1948 (Central Act No. XXXVII of 1948) the Government of the Travancore-Cochin State are hereby pleased to authorise the District Magistrates of the State to sanction prosecutions under the said Act in their respective jurisdictions.

By order of His Highness
the Rajpramukh,

M. C. THOMAS,

Secretary to Government.

¹ Substituted by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.

ENDORSEMENT ON RM3-2245|51-RD. DATED
12-3-1951

Communicated to the Superintendent of Government Press, Trivandrum, Director of Public Relations and the Controller of Stationery and Printing. The Superintendent, Government Press will see that the Notification is published in tomorrow's Gazette.

By order,

(Sd.)

Assistant Secretary.

A-7

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

RM3-992|49|RD. Government Secretariat,
Revenue Mis. Section,
23-2-1950.

NOTIFICATION

CENSUS—1951

The following notification No. 2|26|49 (1) public dated 12-1-1950 of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, is re-published for general information.

“In pursuance of section 3 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948) the Central Government is pleased to declare that a census of the population of India shall be taken during the year 1951. The reference date for the Census will be sunrise on the 1st March, 1951.”

By Order,

M. C. THOMAS,

Secretary to Government.

ENDORSEMENT ON RM3-992|49|RD.

Communicated to the Controller, Stationery and Printing, Trivandrum for publication in the next Gazette.

Communicated also to the Superintendent of Census for information.

By order,

(Sd.)

Assistant Secretary.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN GOVERNMENT
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
ESTABLISHMENT SECTION
PROCEEDINGS

Census 1951—Appointment of Census Officers.

Read: Letter No. C|1094|20 dated 13-5-50
from the Superintendent of Census.

ORDER RE3-3798|50|RD. DATED 26th MAY 1950.

As proposed by the Superintendent of Census, the following set-up has been sanctioned for the field organisation for the work connected with the ensuing Census:—

1. Officers who have State-wide jurisdiction will function as Census Officers.
2. Officers with jurisdiction over each District will function as District Census Officers.
3. Officers with jurisdiction over each taluk will be appointed as Taluk Census Officers. The Deputy Tahsildars will function as Taluk Census Officers in the absence of Tahsildars.
4. Census Supervisors will be appointed to exercise direct supervision of the work of Census Organisation.
5. Census Enumerators will be appointed from among the subordinate staff.
6. The Commissioner, Corporation, Trivandrum will be the Corporation Census Officer, and the Commissioners of different Municipalities will be the Municipal Census Officers.

2. The proposal for the appointment of the Census Officers etc., according to the list appended is approved. The Heads of Departments and Officers concerned are requested to issue immediate instructions to their subordinates in this matter.

3. Government wish to impress on all officers that they have a direct responsibility for the successful conduct of the Census operations in their respective areas and they trust that the officers concerned will discharge this responsibility fully.

4. Government authorise the Superintendent of Census to requisition the services of Officers other than those mentioned in the list, at short notice, whenever necessary. The Officers con-

cerned will be good enough to comply with those requisitions as soon as notice is received from the Superintendent of Census.

By order
(Sd.)
Assistant Secretary.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN GOVERNMENT

LIST OF OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED AS CENSUS
OFFICERS

1. *Census Officers.*
 1. First Member, Board of Revenue
 2. Second Member, Board of Revenue
 3. Director of Public Instruction
 4. Director of Public Health
 5. Inspector General of Police
 6. Surgeon General
 7. Chief Engineer, Public Works
 8. Chief Engineer, Electricity
 9. Chief Electoral Rolls Officer
 10. Chief Conservator of Forests
 11. Director of Village Panchayats
 12. Superintendent of Central Prison, Trivandrum
 13. Director of Agriculture
 14. Registrar of Co-operative Societies
 15. Principal Port Officer
 16. Director of Transport
 17. Labour Commissioner
 18. Malaria Special Officer
2. *District Census Officers*
 1. District Collectors
 2. Deputy Collectors
 3. Commissioner, Deviculom
 4. Division Inspectors of Schools
 5. District Health Officers
 6. District Medical Officers
 7. Deputy Conservator of Forests
 8. Assistant Conservator of Forests
 9. District Superintendents of Police
 10. Assistant Excise Commissioners
 11. Assistant Labour Commissioners
3. *Taluk Census Officer*
 1. Tahsildars

4. *Census Supervisors.*

1. Sanitary Circle Officers
2. Sanitary Inspectors (Cochin area)
3. Graduate Teachers of English High Schools (to be selected)
4. Inspectors of Co-operative Societies
5. Rangers (Forest Department)
6. Inspectors of Agriculture
7. Statistical Assistants
8. Assistant Election Officers (Cochin)
9. Panchayat Overseers
10. Panchayat Inspectors
11. Panchayat Field Officers
12. Excise Inspectors
13. Welfare Officers (Labour Department)
14. Inspectors (Labour Department)
15. Inspectors of Factories (Labour Department)
16. Panchayat Public Works Organisers
17. Panchayat Public Health and Co-operative Organisers

5. *Enumerators.*

1. Teachers in Schools (Primary and Middle schools)
2. Sanitary Inspectors (II Grade)
3. Conservancy Overseers
4. Vaccinators
5. Sanitary Assistants
6. Panchayat Maistries
7. Panchayat clerks
8. Secretaries of Village Committees (Panchayat)
9. Excise Preventive Officers and Guards
10. Municipal and Corporation subordinate staff
11. Non-departmental Anchal Masters
12. Welfare Assistants (Labour Department)

6. *Corporation Census Officer*

Commissioner, Trivandrum Corporation

7. *Municipal Census Officer.*

Commissioners of Municipalities

A-9

No. RE-3798/50-RD. Government Secretariat,
Revenue Mis. Section,
10th December, 1950.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 (2) of the Indian Census Act, 1948 (Central Act XXXVII of 1948) the Government of the

State of Travancore-Cochin are hereby pleased to appoint the following officers as Census Officers to aid in and supervise the taking of the census within the respective areas indicated against each:

I. *Jurisdiction.* State of Travancore-Cochin.

1. First Member, Board of Revenue
2. Second Member, Board of Revenue
3. Director of Public Instruction
4. Director of Public Health
5. Inspector General of Police
6. Surgeon General
7. Chief Engineer, Public Works
8. Chief Engineer, Electricity
9. Chief Electoral Rolls Officer
10. Chief Conservator of Forests
11. Director of Village Panchayats
12. Superintendent of Central Prison, Trivandrum
13. Director of Agriculture
14. Registrar of Co-operative Societies
15. Principal Port Officer
16. Director of Transport
17. Labour Commissioner
18. Malaria Special Officer

II. *Jurisdiction.* The local areas within which they function in respect of their respective posts.

1. District Collectors
2. Deputy Collectors
3. Division Inspectors of Schools
4. District Health Officers
5. District Medical Officers
6. Deputy Conservator of Forests
7. Assistant Conservator of Forests
8. District Superintendents of Police
9. Assistant Excise Commissioners.
10. Assistant Labour Commissioners

III. *Jurisdiction.* Respective Taluks.

1. Tahsildars

IV. *Jurisdiction.* The local areas within which they function in respect of their respective posts.

1. Sanitary Circle Officers
2. Sanitary Inspectors (Cochin area)
3. Graduate Teachers of English High Schools (to be selected)
4. Inspectors of Co-operative Societies
5. Rangers (Forest Department)
6. Inspectors of Agriculture

7. Statistical Assistants
8. Assistant Election Officers (Cochin)
9. Panchayat Inspectors
10. Panchayat Overseers
11. Panchayat Field Officers
12. Excise Inspectors
13. Welfare Officers (Labour Department)
14. Inspectors (Labour Department)
15. Inspectors of Factories (Labour Department)
16. Panchayat Public Works Organisers
17. Panchayat Public Health and Co-operative Organisers
18. Teachers in Schools (Primary and Middle Schools)
19. Sanitary Inspectors (II grade)
20. Conservancy Overseers
21. Vaccinators
22. Sanitary Assistants
23. Panchayat Maistries
24. Panchayat Clerks
25. Secretaries of Village Committees (Panchayat)
26. Excise Preventive Officers and Guards
27. Municipal and Corporation subordinate staff
28. Non-departmental Anchal Masters
29. Welfare Assistants (Labour Department)

V. *Jurisdiction.* Trivandrum Corporation
 1. Commissioner, Trivandrum Corporation

VI. *Jurisdiction.* The local areas within which they function in respect of their respective posts.
 1. Commissioners of Municipalities

By order of
 His Highness the Rajpramukh,
 M. C. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

A-10

No. RE3-3798|50-RD. Government Secretariat,
 Revenue Mis. Section,
 10-10-1950.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 (4) of the Indian Census Act, 1948 (Central Act XXXVII of 1948), the Government of the State of Travancore-Cochin are hereby pleased to delegate to Tahsildars and Municipal Commissioners the power of appointing Census Supervisors and

Census Enumerators, within their respective jurisdictions.

By order of His Highness
 the Rajpramukh,
 M. C. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

A-11

No. 3798|50-RD. 7th November, 1950.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 (4) of the Indian Census Act, 1948 (Central Act XXXVII of 1948), the Government of the State of Travancore-Cochin are hereby pleased to delegate to Divisional Forest Officers the power of appointing Census Supervisors and Census Enumerators within their respective jurisdiction.

By order of His Highness
 the Rajpramukh,
 M. C. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

A-12

No. RE3-3798|50-RD. Government Secretariat
 Revenue Misc. Section,
 Dated 30th October, 1950.

CIRCULAR

The attention of all Heads of Departments and offices and Local Bodies is invited to Notification No. RE3-3798|50-RD. dated 10th October, 1950 regarding the appointment of Census Officers and to Notification of the same number and date regarding the appointment of Census Supervisors and Enumerators.

2. Enumeration will be conducted between the 9th February 1951 and sunrise on the 1st March, 1951, and will be followed by a final check during first three days of March. As in the past, enumeration will be done mostly by the establishments under the control of Government and local bodies on a voluntary basis.

3. All employecs of the Government and of local bodies should accept and perform readily any census work entrusted to them by the local Census Officers. They should give no room for complaint about their work. Government expect

them to perform their duties as diligently and conscientiously as the normal duties of the posts held by them.

4. Heads of Offices will enable their staff to carry out the Census work conveniently. This may necessitate the grant of special concessions in the matter of office attendance etc., during the enumeration period as well as during the period of training proceeding it. The details of the concessions will be settled and orders will be issued in due course.

5. All Heads of Departments and Offices and Local Bodies are requested to be good enough to issue the necessary instructions to the establishments under their control.

By order of His Highness
the Rajpramukh,
M. C. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

A-13

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN
PROCEEDINGS

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Census 1951—appointment of Census Officers from P. W. Department—exemption of.

Read: Letter No. E2-21011/50 dated 20-11-1950 from the Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

ORDER RE3-9294/50-RD. DATED 6-12-1950.

Government regret that they cannot sanction any general exemption regarding the appointment of Census Officers.

2. The Superintendent of Census, will however, bear in mind the difficulties pointed out by the Chief Engineer in his letter read above, when nominating Officers from the Public Works Department.

By order of His Highness
the Rajpramukh,
(Sd.)
Assistant Secretary.

A-14

RE3-3798/50-RD. Government Secretariat,
Revenue Department,
29-12-1950.

CIRCULAR

The attention of Heads of Departments and Offices and Local Bodies is invited to the Circular dated the 30th October 1950 issued by Government, regarding the arrangements for Census Work. The reports received by Government on the progress of the training for enu-

meration and other Census operations are most unsatisfactory. The ensuing Census covers a much wider field than the previous censuses and unless enumerators and supervisors are particularly careful, it will not be possible for them to collect correct data. The Training Sample Census recently conducted has proved that the majority of the Census workers cannot record correct answers to the questions. Government expect them to show definite improvement and to master the work by the time the enumeration begins. Heads of Departments and Offices and Local Bodies are requested to impress upon their subordinates that any remissness in this matter will be severely noticed and exemplary punishment awarded to those who are found wanting. They will issue the necessary instructions.

2. Separate orders will be issued regarding the concessions to be given to the Census staff in regard to Office attendance etc., on the enumeration days.

By order of His Highness
the Rajpramukh,
M. C. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

A-15

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN
PROCEEDINGS

(REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS SECTION)

Sub: Census work by State Officials—Recognition of.

Read: Letter No. 6717/36 dated 11-11-1950 from the Superintendent of Census.

ORDER L. DIS. NO. 9181/50-RD. DATED 29-11-1950

Government have decided that good work done by Government employees in connection with the Census operations should be recorded in their Service Books and that this should be taken into account in assessing their work and conduct. Census Officers will forward reports on the work of supervisors and enumerators to the Census Superintendent, who will, in appropriate cases, forward the reports to the departmental superiors concerned. Similar procedure will be followed in the case of Municipal subordinates also. Non-officials who do good work will be awarded certificates of merit by the Census Superintendent.

By order of His Highness
the Rajpramukh,
(Sd.)
Assistant Secretary.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951
STATE OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Circular No. 20.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

The following items of work have to be started and completed as per schedule given below:—

<i>Item of Work</i>	<i>DATE OF</i>	
	<i>Commencement</i>	<i>Completion</i>
1. Formation of blocks and circles ..	1st September, 1950	7th October, 1950
2. Appointment of supervisors ..	25th do.	14th do.
3. Training of supervisors ..	1st October	21st do.
*4. Training Sample Census ..	23rd do.	31st do.
5. Despatch of Training Sample Census slips to Superintendent of Census ..	1st November, 1950	
6. Appointment of enumerators ..	23rd October	31st October, 1950
7. Formation of special blocks ..	10th November	18th November
8. Appointment of enumerators for special blocks ..	20th do.	25th do.
9. Training of enumerators ..	6th do.	10th January 1951
10. Distribution of enumeration pads to supervisors by Census Officers ..	2nd January 1951	15th January
11. Distribution of enumeration pads to enumerators by supervisors ..	25th do.	5th February
12. Enumeration work ..	9th February	28th February
13. Check up ..	1st March	3rd March
14. Preparation of provisional totals by enumerators under supervision of supervisors and their submission to Census Officers ..	4th March	2 P.M. on 5th March
15. Telephoning or telegraphing taluk provisional totals ..	5th do	6th do.
16. Writing of National Register of Citizens by enumerators and its checking by supervisors ..	4th do.	14th do.
17. <i>Compilation of village abstract</i> ..	4th do.	14th do.
18. Submission of the following Census documents to Census Officers by supervisors:		
(1) enumeration pads (both used and unused) ..	15th do.	16th do.
(2) Village abstract forms ..	do.	do.
(3) National Register sheets (both used and unused) ..	do.	do.
19. Transmission by Census Officers, of 1, 2 and 3 in item 18 above to the Superintendent of Census ..	17th do.	17th do.

*Training Sample Census.

It has been decided to restrict the Training sample Census to two per cent of the houses within each Census Circle. Supervisors need therefore select only two per

cent. of the houses in their circles for enumeration. The method of selection will be the same as that mentioned on pages 20 and 21 of the Handbook of Instructions.

<i>Item of Work</i>	<i>DATE OF</i>		<i>Completion</i>
	<i>Commencement</i>		
20. Preparation of statement of accounts and its transmission to Superintendent of Census by Census Officers . .	19th	do.	21st March
21. Forwarding of a report on Census operations by Census Officers . .	16th	do.	25th do.

Office of the Superintendent of Census, Trivandrum.
29-9-1950.

U. SIVARAMAN NAIR,
Superintendent of Census Operations.

A-17 .

Government Secretariat,
Revenue Mis. Section,
8-5-1952.

**GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN
NOTIFICATION**

Government have accepted the proposal made by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Travancore-Cochin State to recognise meritorious service rendered in connection with the 1951 Census by making appropriate entries in the Service Books of such Census workers. The list of Census workers whose services are adjudged worthy of recognition in this matter is given below. All controlling officers are requested to make the following entry in the Service Books of these persons.

“Rendered meritorious service in the 1951 Census”.

In the case of those who have been awarded the 1951 Census Medals, the fact may also be recorded by making an additional entry, “Awarded the 1951 Census Medal (Silver or bronze as the case may be)”.

By order of His Highness
the Rajpramukh,
V. K. VELAYUDHAN,
Secretary to Government.

A-18

**GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN
PROCEEDINGS**

EDUCATION, HEALTH ETC., DEPARTMENT.

Holidays for Census Work.

- Read:* 1. Letter No. 7948|44 dated 3rd January 1951 from the Superintendent of Census.
2. Letter No. 13-18134|50 dated 20-1-1951 from the Director of Public Instruction.

ORDER No. L. DIS. 495| 51|EHL. DATED 29-1-1951
Sanction is accorded to the following days being declared as Special Holidays for all Schools in the State in connection with the Census Work.

9th February, 1951

12th	”	”
19th	”	”
26th	”	”
27th	”	”
28th	”	”
2nd March	”	”

As it is reported that in many High Schools Saturdays are working days, and as this interferes with Census Duties of many teachers, the Director of Public Instruction, will issue special instructions to all Headmasters not to make Saturdays falling within the enumeration period *i. e.*, from 9th February, 1951 to 3rd March, 1951 working days.

By order
(Sd.)
Asst. Secretary to Government.

A-19

**GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN
PROCEEDINGS**

(REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

Sub: Census — 1951 — Concession to Census Officers.

- Read:* 1. Circular orders No. RE3-3798|50-RD. dated 30-10-1950 and 29-12-1950.
2. Letter No. 7225|44 dated 6-12-1950 from the Superintendent of Census.

ORDER RM3-716|51-RD. DATED 23RD JANUARY, . .
1951

The Superintendent of Census has informed Government that enumeration can be completed within the period scheduled *i. e.*, 9th February to 4th March, 1951, only if the enumerators work throughout the period, full-time for 7 days and

part-time on the other days. The bulk of enumerators are teachers in schools. Orders will be issued in due course in regard to the concessions to be granted to them in the matter of attendance in schools. The staff of other Departments will be allowed to attend office, late in the morning and to leave office early in the evening to enable them to conduct their Census work. The Heads of the various offices will issue detailed instructions to their subordinates in regard to the particular hours during which they have to attend office.

By order of His Highness
the Rajpramukh,

(Sd.)

Assistant Secretary.

A-20

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN
PROCEEDINGS

EDUCATION, HEALTH ETC., DEPARTMENTS.

Census 1951—Grant of concession to teachers of the Education Department.

READ: 1. G. P. No. RM3-761|51-RD dated 23rd January 1951 and

2. The following letter No. I-31813|50 dated 15-2-51 from the Director of Public Instruction.

“The absence of teachers either at the beginning or at the close of the working days in connection with the Census duty may be considered as on duty. But this privilege can be availed of by them only in unavoidable cases and in consultation with the heads of the respective schools”.

ORDER L. DIS. 505|51|EHL., DATED 12-3-1951.

Government accept the above suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction and they order accordingly. It is presumed that the Director of Public Instruction gave necessary instructions accordingly in time.

By order of His Highness
the Rajpramukh,

S. N. SARMA,

Asst. Secretary to Government.

A-21

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN
PROCEEDINGS

(REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

Sub: Census—1951—Holiday—Declaration of.

Read: Letter No. 11149|44 dated 17-2-1951 from the Superintendent of Census.

ORDER L. DIS. 2249|51-RD. DATED 29-2-1951

Heads of Departments and Offices are informed that Thursday, 1st March 1951 has been notified as a Public Holiday in connection with the Census.

By order of His Highness
the Rajpramukh,

(Sd.)

Assistant Secretary.

A-22

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN
PROCEEDINGS

(REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Census—1951—Transfer of Officers connected with Census work—Preventing of.

Read: Letter No. 3822|36 (a) dated 17-8-1950 from the Superintendent of Census.

ORDER RE3-3798|50-RD. DATED 27TH
SEPTEMBER 1950.

The Superintendent of Census has brought to the notice of Government that the Officials connected with the ensuing census operations should not be transferred until March 1951 since such transfers should affect the Census arrangements seriously. Government have considered the various aspects of this question. Though no hard and fast rule can be laid down in the matter, Heads of Departments and Officers will see that such transfers, as far as possible, are avoided.

By order of His Highness
the Rajpramukh,

(Sd.)

Assistant Secretary.

A-23

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

RM3-716|51-RD.

Revenue Department,
Revenue Mis. Section,
16th January, 1951.

CIRCULAR

Sub: Census—1951—Transfer of Officers connected with Census work—Preventing of.

The attention of Heads of Departments and Offices is invited to Government Proceedings No. RE3-3798|50-RD., dated 27-9-1950 in which it was ordered that transfers of officers and staff connected with Census work should, as far as possible, be avoided. It is understood that constant transfers are still being made. The training for the Census requires much time and labour and Census Officers cannot train up substitutes in the place of those transferred. Enumeration will begin on the 9th February, 1951. The remaining few days between now and the 9th February will be devoted to intensive training in enumeration to enumerators and distribution of the necessary materials to supervisors it is imperative that no transfer should be made during this period. It is equally so after the enumeration begins on 9-2-1951 until the whole work is over on 15-3-1951. Heads of Departments and Offices are requested to see that no Census worker is transferred from his station during these periods.

By order of His Highness
the Rajpramukh,
M. C. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

A-24

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

RM3-5813|50|RD. Government Secretariat
Revenue Establishment Section,
Trivandrum, 18th August, 1950.

From

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

To

The Superintendent of Census,
Trivandrum.

Sub: Printing work in connection with the census of 1951—Top Priority—Treatment of.

Ref: Your letter No. 3830|24, dated 16-8-1950.

Sir,

I write to inform you that instructions have been issued to Controller of Printing and Stationery and also to the Superintendent, Government Press, Trivandrum, to treat all items of printing work in connection with the ensuing census as *most urgent* and to give them *top priority* as desired in your letter cited above.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.)

*Assistant Secretary,
For Secretary to Government.*

A-25

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

RM3-752|51-RD.

Government Secretariat,
Revenue Mis. Section,
12th February 1951.

CIRCULAR

Sub: Local Check of Census enumeration and National Register of Citizens.

In order to ensure the accuracy of the Census returns, Government desire that the enumeration cards should be checked locally before they are sent to the tabulation officer. Supervisors should verify the cards in order to find out whether there have been any omissions or over-enumeration. They must also verify whether any question has been left unanswered, whether the entries in the cards correspond to those in the National Register, and whether the answer to question 10 is full, specific and classifiable. Each Supervisor must also certify that the instructions have been faithfully carried out and that to the best of his knowledge there have been no omissions or over-enumeration.

2. Local check has always been a feature of the Census enumerations. But there is greater need for it in the ensuing Census and the correctness of the National Register of Citizens which is being prepared for the first time in India, will depend entirely on the correctness of the Census returns. All those concerned are requested to bear this fact in mind.

3. Government trust that all Census workers in whatever position they may be placed will be keenly alive to the supreme importance of the work which they are entrusted with and

that they will do their most to ensure the accuracy and thoroughness of the Census returns.

(Sd.)

M. C. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

A-26

Confidential.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

RM3-2798|51-RD. Government Secretariat,
Revenue Department,
Trivandrum, 10th March, 1951.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Sub: Census enumeration—sample check.

Ref: Letter No. 12187 dated 9-3-1951 from the Census Superintendent.

From the provisional totals of the census just taken Government have reason to believe that the figures have been deliberately inflated in the following taluks:—

Trivandrum District: Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Nedumangad, and Chirayinkil.

Quilon District: Quilon, Kottarakkara, Pathanamthitta and Pathanapuram.

Kottayam District: Chenganachery, Peermade and Devicolam.

Trichur District: Trichur.

Unless the figures in respect of these taluks are effectively checked and correct results obtained, the Census figures for the whole state will be very badly affected and it will be impossible to publish these figures. It will not also be possible to draw up any statistics or to arrive at any conclusions in respect of the returns for Travancore-Cochin.

2. As this position should be immediately remedied Government propose that a sample check should be conducted in the above-mentioned taluks. The Tahsildars and the sub-Magistrates should check the figures personally. The Collectors and District Magistrates should also do a super test-check.

3. The procedure for the sample checking will be mainly as follows. Each taluk has already been divided into a number of blocks for census enumeration. 10% of these blocks

will be selected by the Census Superintendent on a random basis for purposes of checking. In each of the selected blocks, 1% sample households will also be selected by him. The Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate will have to visit the houses and verify the names of the inmates with those entered in the National Register. He will further have to check their age and sex. The details of the checking will be entered in the form, which will be supplied to him by the Census Superintendent. The Officer concerned will certify to the correctness of the entries. Further instructions may be obtained from the Census Superintendent. If any person persists in giving false answers for the sample checking also, the fact may be immediately reported to Government for necessary action under the Census Act.

4. The Officers concerned will realise that the sample checking is to be done on their personal responsibility and that the success of the Census depends entirely on their earnestness and diligence.

5. The whole work should be finished and reports sent to the Census Superintendent before the end of March, 1951. The District Collectors are requested to issue immediate instructions to the Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates concerned.

By order,

M. C. THOMAS,

Secretary to Government.

A-27

STATE OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN
1951 CENSUS

CENSUS ENUMERATION—SAMPLE CHECK.

(Instructions)

The Sample Check ordered by Government in RM3-2798|51|RD. dated 10th March, 1951 has to yield statistical data to assess the following:—

- i. Overall inflation of population figures for the taluk.
- ii. Extent of under enumeration if any.
- iii. Inaccuracies in the entries relating to the distribution of sexes.
- iv. Inaccuracies in age returns.

The following procedure will have to be

strictly followed in conducting the Sample Check:—

i. Select 10 per cent of the census blocks in the taluk or municipality as per directions contained in Appendix I. The special blocks should be omitted from the Sample.

ii. In each of these blocks, an one per cent sample of households has to be selected as detailed below:—

1. If the number of houses in the blocks is below 100, select one house which should be midway in the series.

2. If the number of houses in the block is between 101 and 200, two houses have to be selected. The first should be the 50th house in the series and the second the house midway between 101 and the last house in the series.

3. If the number of houses in the block is between 201 and 300, three house have to be selected. The first two should be the 50th and 150th in the series; the third should be the house midway between 201st house and the last house in the series.

4. If the house selected (1), (2) or (3) above happen to be a non-dwelling house, select the next dwelling house.

iii. After selecting blocks and houses as indicated in 1 and 2, fill in columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the forms enclosed from the entries in the National Register of Citizens.

(NOTE: These entries should be made forthwith so that the time-schedule fixed for the despatch of census documents to the Superintendent of Census can be followed. If by any chance, the necessary entries from the national register could not be completed in time, *the national register sheets corresponding to the blocks of the sample alone should be kept back and all other documents returned to the Superintendent of Census.* The remaining five columns in the form should be used to record the results of your check when you visit the households).

iv. In checking, particular care should be taken to see whether the persons in the household as enumerated during the census are really inmates of the household or are only bogus persons. If you are convinced about their bonafides put your initials against such names in column '6'. In the case of persons reported to be temporarily absent from their houses you

should make the house-people understand that you will follow their movements, if need be. Thus in the case of children attending schools, or adults doing business, a check at schools or places of business may be necessary. If the entry is suspected to be false, initial against the name in column '9'. If a person is dead, initial in the column 'dead'. Column marked 'sinceleft' should be initialled only if you have definite proof that the person was an inmate at the time of enumeration and left the house subsequently. If you feel the slightest doubt about the evidence offered, initial in the column 'false'. In the case of householders sticking to their original statements, about which you have the least doubt or suspicion, you should make it definitely clear that there will be no trouble if they give correct statements (even if they had not done so at the census enumeration) and that failure to give true returns at the check will be followed by prosecution.

v. If a person has been left enumerated (births since 1st March, 1951, and should not be counted in this) enter such names, sex and age in a separate sheet marking the house-number concerned, with an asterisk in the sample check. Please note that we do not want the answers to all the 14 Census Questions for such persons, but only their name, sex and age.

U. S. NAIR,

*Superintendent of Census
Operations.*

11th March, 1951.

APPENDIX

STATE OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN 1951 CENSUS—SAMPLE CHECK

SELECTION OF BLOCKS FOR THE SAMPLE.

NOTE. In determining the number of blocks in the Sample, take the nearest integer in a tenth of the total number of blocks. Thus if the number of blocks is 256, the number of blocks in the Sample is 26. These 26 blocks are the first 26 numbers in the statement given below against serial number 6.

S. No. 1. *Total number of blocks below 50.*

Selected blocks: 10, 12, 15, 19, 34.

S. No. 2. *Total number of blocks between 51 and 100.*

Selected blocks: 7, 11, 16, 19, 41, 44, 52, 58, 64, 75.

S. No. 3. *Total number of blocks between 101 and 150.*

Selected blocks: 1, 12, 26, 46, 71, 74, 81, 82, 91, 94, 106, 114, 117, 128, 144.

S. No. 4. *Total number of blocks between 151, and 200.*

Selected blocks: 3, 4, 16, 24, 36, 54, 58, 63, 69, 82, 115, 117, 128, 146, 150, 160, 166, 172, 189, 198.

S. No. 5. *Total number of blocks between 201 and 250.*

Selected blocks: 11, 51, 54, 66, 77, 84, 85, 89, 94, 99, 103, 118, 119, 126, 140, 146, 158, 165, 175, 185, 215, 217, 224, 247, 250.

S. No. 6. *Total number of blocks between 251 and 300.*

Selected blocks: 2, 4, 16, 24, 25, 29, 68, 89, 93, 96, 108, 114, 128, 134, 150, 164, 170, 178, 187, 192, 209, 210, 217, 229, 232, 242, 245, 256, 282, 287.

S. No. 7. *Total number of blocks between 301 and 350.*

Selected blocks: 6, 11, 28, 46, 50, 52, 54, 81, 99, 116, 125, 135, 141, 148, 151, 155, 168, 171, 187, 201, 217, 228, 233, 242, 249, 261, 277, 283, 292, 309, 312, 326, 332, 341.

S. No. 8. *Total number of blocks between 351 and 400.*

Selected blocks: 3, 20, 41, 50, 65, 73, 77, 86, 97, 99, 115, 128, 131, 140, 146, 154, 158, 165, 171, 182, 203, 217, 226, 239, 242, 257, 264, 275, 281, 293, 308, 317, 326, 334, 339, 352, 362, 373, 381, 394.

U. S. NAIR,
Superintendent of Census.

1951 CENSUS—STATE OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Name of District.....

Name of Taluk|Municipality.....

Number of Census Block	House Number	Name of Inmate	Sex	Age	Included in census enumeration.				
					Bonafide inmate	Dead.	Since left	False	Date of the king

I do hereby certify that the checking of the households in this sheet was done by me and that the above entries are true.

Place.....Date.....Signature, Name and Designation.....

NOTE :—If there are any cases of inmates who have not been enumerated at all during the census, enter their names if you are convinced of their bonafides. Mark such names with an asterisk.

APPENDIX B—STATEMENTS

I OFFICE STAFF

(Up to end of February 1951)

<i>Name and designation</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Scales of pay</i>
<i>Personal Assistant</i>		
Sri K. Parameswara Menon	2-2-1950	175—225
<i>Senior Clerk</i>		
Sri N. Padmanabha Pillai	25-4-1950	100—125
<i>Accountant</i>		
Sri L. Ramaswamy Iyer	18-2-1950	80—100
<i>Stenographer</i>		
Sri S. Viswanatha Pillai	10-5-1950	45—100
<i>Typist</i>		
Sri N. Gopalan Nair	1-2-1950	45—75
<i>Clerk</i>		
Sri S. Vidyasagar	1-4-1950	45—75
<i>Clerks</i>		
Sri K. Kumara Pillai	20-5-1950	} 30—45
„ S. Andrews	7-8-1950	
„ R. Parameswara Iyer	8-8-1950	
„ D. C. Gopalakrishna Pillai	14-8-1950	
<i>Peons</i>		
Sri K. Kuttan Pillai	5-1-1950	} 20
„ T. Krishna Pillai	1-4-1950	
„ S. Sreedharan Nair	5-4-1950	
„ V. Thankappan Pillai	8-8-1950	
„ R. Sankara Pillai	5-9-1950	

2. CHARGES, CIRCLES AND BLOCKS

Serial No.	District of State	Number of						Average No. of houses per			Number of houses	
		Charges	Circles	Blocks	Charge Superintendents	Supervisors	Enumerators	Charge Superintendents	Supervisors	Enumerators		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Trivandrum :	Taluks	8	386	2,231	3	386	2,105	38,740	803	147	309,919
		Municipalities	7	65	383	7	65	379	7,376	794	136	51,635
		Forests	1	4	32	1	4	32	1,454	363	46	1,454
		Special areas	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon :	Taluks	12	552	3,035	12	552	3,007	40,799	887	163	489,589
		Municipalities	6	39	225	6	39	221	6,399	984	174	38,399
		Forests	3	8	33	3	8	33	817	306	74	2,453
3	Kottayam :	Taluks	8	378	1,887	8	378	1,821	40,804	863	179	326,436
		Municipalities	4	17	110	4	17	106	4,058	955	153	16,232
		Forests	1	5	52	1	5	52	5,885	1,177	113	5,885
4	Trichur :	Taluks	8	473	2,174	8	473	2,161	41,236	697	152	329,887
		Municipalities	8	108	368	8	93	361	5,078	487	112	40,629
		Forests	3	12	111	3	12	111	517	129	14	1,553
		Special areas	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
		STATE	76	2,047	10,641	76	2,032	10,389	21,238	794	155	1,614,071

3. PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING WITH 31-1-1951.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Estimated Population	No. of Tahsils	No. of towns	No. of villages (karas)	Strength of enumeration staff including reserve		
						Census Officers	Super-visors	Enumerators
1	Trivandrum	2,108,000	8	7	1,626	18	515	2,852
2	Quilon	2,980,000	12	6	1,369	21	682	3,597
3	Kottayam	1,718,000	8	4	781	14	454	2,216
4	Trichur	2,026,000	8	8	597	23	656	2,775
	STATE	8,832,000	36	25	4,373	76	2,507	11,440

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number recruited			Training commenced but not completed			Training completed		
		Census Officers	Super-visors	Enumerators	Census Officers	Super-visors	Enumerators	Census Officers	Super-visors	Enumerators
1	Trivandrum	18	504	2,698	..	7	2	18	497	2,695
2	Quilon	21	682	3,597	..	10	1	21	672	3,590
3	Kottayam	14	429	2,073	..	..	585	14	429	1,488
4	Trichur	23	656	2,750	..	..	358	23	656	2,392
	STATE	76	2,271	11,112	..	17	946	76	2,254	10,165

4. NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS SHEETS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Form	Supplied	Used	Balance
1	Trivandrum	National Register of Citizens.	56,802	54,302	2,500
2	Quilon	do.	76,346	72,346	4,000
3	Kottayam	do.	44,029	42,529	1,500
4	Trichur	do.	61,543	59,543	2,000
Total printed ..			250,000		

5. CENSUS SLIPS

Name of districts	Census enumeration slips printed	Census enumeration slips supplied	Used in each district	Balance including unused pads returned by Census Officers
I Trivandrum	2,803,000	2,370,000	2,330,000	473,000
II Quilon	3,816,500	3,350,000	3,285,000	531,500
III Kottayam	2,520,500	2,065,000	2,017,400	503,100
IV Trichur	3,582,600	3,102,600	3,012,600	570,000
Total	12,722,600	10,887,600	10,645,000	2,077,600

[6. OTHER FORMS

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of form</i>	<i>Name of district</i>	<i>Number printed</i>	<i>Number supplied</i>	<i>Used</i>	<i>Unused forms returned</i>	<i>Balance in the Office</i>
1	Houselist forms	Trivandrum	50,000	11,910	11,700	210	360
		Quilon	..	15,535	15,385	150	..
		Kottayam	..	9,285	9,215	70	..
		Trichur	..	12,910	12,809	101	..
2	Instructions for house numbering	Trivandrum	2,000	420	400	20	35
		Quilon	..	704	673	31	..
		Kottayam	..	280	268	12	..
		Trichur	..	561	544	17	..
3	Progress report of house numbering	Trivandrum	6,000	1,380	1,355	25	45
		Quilon	..	1,865	1,805	60	..
		Kottayam	..	1,120	1,093	27	..
		Trichur	..	1,590	1,520	70	..
4	Notification regarding bringing house numbering up to date Malayalam	Trivandrum	5,000	1,085	1,065	20	58
		Quilon	..	1,549	1,501	48	..
		Kottayam	..	923	909	14	..
		Trichur	..	1,385	1,369	16	..
5	Circular No. 9 Appointment of Census Officers	Trivandrum	1,000	250	250	..	10
		Quilon	..	302	302	..	..
		Kottayam	..	188	188	..	..
		Trichur	..	250	250	..	..
6	Statement of Officers available for Census work	Trivandrum	20,000	4,204	4,864	40	655
		Quilon	..	5,675	5,613	62	..
		Kottayam	..	3,852	3,827	25	..
		Trichur	..	4,914	4,890	24	..
7	Receipt for Census forms	Trivandrum	15,000	3,534	3,458	76	102
		Quilon	..	4,499	4,419	80	..
		Kottayam	..	2,946	2,906	40	..
		Trichur	..	3,919	3,884	35	..
8	Block and Circle Register	Trivandrum	4,000	905	900	5	80
		Quilon	..	1,205	1,195	10	..
		Kottayam	..	755	750	5	..
		Trichur	..	1,055	1,049	6	..
9	Form of appointment of Supervisors	Trivandrum	2,500	550	545	5	33
		Quilon	..	739	729	10	..
		Kottayam	..	463	459	4	..
		Trichur	..	715	705	10	..
10	Form of appointment of Enumerators	Trivandrum	15,000	3,830	3,820	10	25
		Quilon	..	4,440	4,430	10	..
		Kottayam	..	3,042	3,027	15	..
		Trichur	..	3,663	3,658	5	..
11	Instructions to Enumerators to go with appointment order	Trivandrum	30,000	6,950	6,910	40	200
		Quilon	..	9,862	9,800	62	..
		Kottayam	..	5,038	4,988	50	..
		Trichur	..	7,950	7,870	80	..

6. OTHER FORMS—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of form	Name of district	Number printed	Number supplied	Used	Unused forms returned	Balance in the office	
12	Code Number Books	Trivandrum	250 books each district (1,000 copies)	182	182	68	..	
		Quilon		193	193	57	..	
		Kottayam		197	197	53	..	
		Trichur		165	165	85	..	
13	Circular No. 20 Programme of Census work	Trivandrum	3,000	743	736	7	50	
		Quilon		..	862	852	10	..
		Kottayam		..	543	539	4	..
		Trichur		..	802	796	6	..
14	Handbook of Instructions (English)	Trivandrum	4,000	900	900	..	..
		Quilon		..	1,200	1,200	..	..
		Kottayam		..	750	750	..	..
		Trichur		..	1,050	1,050	..	..
15	Instructions for Census enumeration (Malayalam)	Trivandrum	15,000	3,534	3,507	27	102	
		Quilon		..	4,499	4,378	11	..
		Kottayam		..	2,946	2,915	31	..
		Trichur		..	3,919	3,878	41	..
16	Instructions for Census enumeration (Tamil)	Trivandrum	1,500	630	620	10	90	
		Quilon		..	590	550	40	..
		Kottayam		..	60	55	5	..
		Trichur		..	130	118	12	..
17	Supplementary Instructions for Census Enumeration (English)	Trivandrum	4,000	903	891	12	57	
		Quilon		..	1,117	1,094	23	..
		Kottayam		..	820	813	7	..
		Trichur		..	1,103	1,085	18	..
18	Supplementary instructions for enumeration (Malayalam)	Trivandrum	15,000	3,534	3,497	37	102	
		Quilon		..	4,499	4,418	81	..
		Kottayam		..	2,946	2,925	21	..
		Trichur		..	3,919	3,809	110	..
19	Supplementary instructions for enumeration (Tamil)	Trivandrum	700	480	474	6	10	
		Quilon		..	100	88	12	..
		Kottayam		..	80	65	15	..
		Trichur		..	30	25	5	..
20	Circular No 24—selection of houses for Training Sample Census	Trivandrum	3,100	763	757	6	131	
		Quilon		..	855	838	17	..
		Kottayam		..	781	769	12	..
		Trichur		..	570	556	14	..
21	Instructions for writing the National Register (English)	Trivandrum	4,000	930	920	10	34	
		Quilon		..	1,160	1,114	46	..
		Kottayam		..	758	730	28	..
		Trichur		..	1,118	1,062	56	..
22	Instructions for writing the National Register (Malayalam)	Trivandrum	15,000	3,534	3,522	12	102	
		Quilon		..	4,499	4,464	35	..
		Kottayam		..	2,946	2,930	16	..
		Trichur		..	3,919	3,879	40	..

6. OTHER FORMS—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of form	Name of district	Number printed	Number supplied	Used.	Unused forms returned	Balance in the office
23	Instructions for writing the National Register (Tamil)	Trivandrum	700	475	468	7	20
		Quilon	..	110	100	10	..
		Kottayam	..	60	55	5	..
		Trichur	..	35	23	12	..
24	List of occupations—Malayalam	Trivandrum	16,000	3,805	3,780	25	145
		Quilon	..	4,905	4,859	46	..
		Kottayam	..	3,325	3,303	22	..
		Trichur	..	3,820	3,793	27	..
25	Form of preparing provisional totals	Trivandrum	20,000	4,904	4,864	40	655
		Quilon	..	5,675	5,555	120	..
		Kottayam	..	3,852	3,842	10	..
		Trichur	..	4,914	4,888	26	..
26	Label for Circle Bundles	Trivandrum	5,000	1,194	1,191	3	38
		Quilon	..	1,440	1,434	6	..
		Kottayam	..	998	988	10	..
		Trichur	..	1,330	1,321	9	..
27	Label for Block Bundles	Trivandrum	16,000	3,875	3,850	25	116
		Quilon	..	4,805	4,760	45	..
		Kottayam	..	3,185	3,157	28	..
		Trichur	..	4,095	4,077	18	..
28	List of non-residential buildings in a block	Trivandrum	25,000	7,340	7,290	50	200
		Quilon	..	6,565	6,538	27	..
		Kottayam	..	5,005	4,988	17	..
		Trichur	..	5,890	5,867	23	..
29	Forms preparing village statistics (English)	Trivandrum	12,000	2,785	2,772	13	55
		Quilon	..	3,785	3,748	37	..
		Kottayam	..	2,505	2,477	28	..
		Trichur	..	2,870	2,860	10	..
30	Forms for preparing village statistics (Malayalam)	Trivandrum	16,000	3,572	3,539	33	87
		Quilon	..	4,742	4,622	120	..
		Kottayam	..	3,417	3,394	23	..
		Trichur	..	4,182	4,087	75	..
31	Forms for preparing village statistics (Tamil)	Trivandrum	1,000	635	595	40	40
		Quilon	..	200	180	20	..
		Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..
		Trichur	..	125	110	15	..
32	Circular No. 48—Local check of enumeration	Trivandrum	3,500	778	758	20	50
		Quilon	..	995	969	26	..
		Kottayam	..	695	689	6	..
		Trichur	..	982	974	8	..
33	Certificate of verification of boundaries of Blocks and Circles—English	Trivandrum	3,000	734	729	5	79
		Quilon	..	862	842	20	..
		Kottayam	..	543	536	7	..
		Trichur	..	782	770	12	..

6. OTHER FORMS—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of form	Name of district	Number printed	Number supplied	Used	(Balance) Unused forms returned	Balance in the office
34	Certificate of verification of boundaries of Blocks and Circles—Malayalam, Tamil combined	Trivandrum	14,000	3,430	3,404	26	70
		Quilon	..	4,150	4,107	43	
		Kottayam	..	2,505	2,485	20	
		Trichur	..	3,845	3,812	33	
35	Message from the Honourable Sri C. Rajagopalachari to Census workers English	Trivandrum	3,000	660	635	25	73
		Quilon	..	824	784	40	
		Kottayam	..	603	587	16	
		Trichur	..	840	826	14	
36	Message from the Honourable Shri C. Rajagopalachari to Census workers Malayalam	Trivandrum	13,000	3,515	3,490	25	75
		Quilon	..	3,870	3,850	20	
		Kottayam	..	2,317	2,362	15	
		Trichur	..	3,163	3,141	22	
37	Recognition of Census work—Award of Medals English	Trivandrum	4,000	903	896	7	57
		Quilon	..	1,117	1,105	12	
		Kottayam	..	820	816	4	
		Trichur	..	1,103	1,098	5	
38	Recognition of Census work—Award of Medals Malayalam	Trivandrum	15,000	3,670	3,640	30	102
		Quilon	..	4,499	4,456	43	
		Kottayam	..	2,946	2,923	23	
		Trichur	..	3,783	3,751	32	
39	Enumerator's key folder Malayalam	Trivandrum	15,000	3,395	3,370	25	85
		Quilon	..	4,555	4,13	42	
		Kottayam	..	3,020	3,007	13	
		Trichur	..	3,945	3,923	22	
40	Enumerator's key folder Tamil	Trivandrum	700	480	475	5	30
		Quilon	...	100	97	3	
		Kottayam	...	40	25	15	
		Trichur	..	50	40	10	
41	List of factories	Trivandrum	3,600	800	800
		Quilon	...	1,200	1,200	..	
		Kottayam	...	800	800	..	
		Trichur	...	800	800	..	
42	Booklet of Instructions for census of small scale industries	Trivandrum	3,000	790	780	10	..
		Quilon	...	903	900	3	
		Kottayam	...	465	454	11	
		Trichur	...	842	830	12	
43	Broadcast talk by the Honourable Minister for Local Self Government English	Trivandrum	2,000	450	450
		Quilon	...	650	650	..	
		Kottayam	..	375	375	..	
		Trichur	...	525	525	..	
44	Broadcast talk by the Honourable Minister for Local Self Government Malayalam	Trivandrum	15,000	3,700	3,700
		Quilon	..	4,687	4,687	..	
		Kottayam	..	2,803	2,803	..	
		Trichur	..	3,810	3,810	..	
45	Statement of Honoraria	Trivandrum	3,000	738	732	6	48
		Quilon	...	925	920	5	
		Kottayam	..	494	482	12	
		Trichur	...	795	790	5	

7. PROVISIONAL TOTALS

Nature of communication and time of receipt	Name of taluk municipality	Males		Females		Total (All persons)	Name of officer
		D. P.	Others	D. P.	Others		
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT							
	Taluk						
Phonocom 7-10 A. M. | 6-3-51	Agasthiswaram	..	72,895	..	74,544	147,439	Sry. L. Omana-kunjamma
Phone 8-55 A. M. | do.	Thovala	..	25,867	..	26,882	52,749	Sri A. Dharma Roy
Phone 3-50 P. M. | do.	Kalkulam	..	132,993	..	128,668	261,661	„ K. Ananthan Pillai
Phone 3-55 P. M. | do.	Vilavancode	..	125,723	..	121,635	247,358	„ N. Sreedharan Nair
Messenger 1-15 A. M. | do.	Neyyattinkara	..	189,474	..	186,972	376,446	„ S. Francis
Letter 6-30 P. M. | 5-3-51	Trivandrum	..	91,105	..	93,538	184,643	„ P. N. Chandra-sekharan Nair
Phonocom 7-10 A. M. | 6-3-51	Nedumangad	..	132,136	..	129,302	261,438	„ A. Gnanappavu Nadar
Phone 6-10 P. M. | 5-3-51	Chirayinkil	..	130,920	..	142,242	273,162	„ M. Kesava Panicker
	Municipality.						
Telegram 7-10 P. M. | 5-3-51	Nagercoil	..	39,532	..	39,727	79,259	„ P. M. Mohammed Sali
Phonocom 7-15 A. M. | 6-3-51	Colachel	..	6,973	..	6,631	13,604	„ G. Chellian
Phonocom 12-15 P. M. | 5-3-51	Padmanabhapuram	..	6,596	..	6,866	13,462	„ B. Sivagirinathan Chettiyar
Phonocom 7-45 P. M. | 4-3-51	Kuzhithura	..	5,399	..	5,307	10,706	„ K. Bhuthalingom
Telegram 12-30 P. M. | 5-3-51	Neyyattinkara	..	8,135	..	8,138	16,273	„ V. N. Sankaranarayana Iyer
Letter 6-00 P. M. | 5-3-51	Trivandrum City	..	94,355	..	90,796	185,151	„ A. Kunjukrishna Pillai
Phone 4-20 P. M. | 4-3-51	Attingal	..	9,188	..	9,467	18,655	„ R. W. Rose
QUILON DISTRICT							
	Taluk						
Phonocom 7-10 A. M. | 6-3-51	Quilon	..	165,064	..	167,095	332,149	„ V. Narayana Pillai
Phonocom 9-45 A. M. | 7-3-51	Kottarakara	..	125,309	..	124,526	249,835	„ P. C. Kanniah Chettiar
Phone 7-50 P. M. | 6-3-51	Pathanapuram	..	82,251	..	81,535	163,786	„ P. T. Koshy
Phone 6-10 P. M. | 6-3-51	Shencottah	..	24,089	..	23,932	48,021	„ P. R. Nedungadi
Phone 12-15 P. M. | 6-3-51	Pathanamthitta	..	125,275	..	122,813	248,088	„ P. K. Oommen
Telegram 7 P. M. | 5-3-51	Kunnathur	..	88,460	..	89,024	177,484	„ K. O. Philip
Phonocom 12-15 P. M. | 5-3-51	Karunagapally	..	123,636	..	124,106	247,742	„ S. Lysander
Phonocom 7-10 A. M. | 6-3-51	Kaithigapally	..	87,930	..	91,280	179,210	„ R. Parameswara Iyer
Phone 3-40 P. M. | 6-3-51	Mavelikara	..	106,297	..	108,758	215,055	„ P. Subramonia Iyer
Phonocom 7-45 P. M. | 4-3-51	Thiruvalla	..	213,933	..	215,726	429,659	„ A. Pankajakshan
Phonocom 7-15 A. M. | 6-3-51	Ambalapuzha	..	103,393	..	106,109	209,502	„ V. G. Syriac
Phonocom 7-15 A. M. | 6-3-51	Shertallai	..	125,441	..	129,230	254,671	„ N. J. Cherian

D. P. denotes Displaced Persons

Nature of communication and time of receipt.	Name of taluk| municipality.	Males		Females.		Total (All persons)	Name of officer.
		D. P.	Others	D. P.	Others.		
QUILON DISTRICT—(contd.)							
Municipality.							
Phonocom 7-15 A. M. | 6-3-51	Quilon	..	34,145	..	32,053	66,198	„ K. G. Govindan
Phone 12 Noon | 4-3-51	Shencottah	..	8,616	..	8,737	17,353	„ N. P. Subramonia Iyer
Phonocom 8-55 P. M. | 4-3-51	Kayamkulam	..	6,552	4	6,576	13,128	„ K. Venkitewara Pai
Phonocom 5-25 P. M. | 4-3-51	Mavelikara	..	8,447	..	8,889	17,316	„ R. Balakrishna Pillai
Phonocom 9-45 A. M. | 4-3-51	Thiruvalla	..	10,224	..	10,536	20,760	„ N. Damodaran
Phonocom 5-19 P. M. | 5-3-51	Alleppey	..	59,703	..	56,220	115,943	„ N. Gopala Pillai
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT							
Taluk							
Phone 4-45 P. M. | 5-3-1951	Changanachery	..	165,117	..	160,703	325,820	Sri P. K. Zachariah
Phonocom 1-55 P. M. | 5-3-51	Kottayam	..	149,428	..	148,697	298,125	„ A. Muhammad Ali
Phone 10-55 P. M. | 4-3-51	Vaikam	..	90,390	..	91,573	181,963	„ N. Kumaran Nair
Phonocom 5-10 P. M. | 5-3-51	Minachil	..	132,766	..	131,236	264,002	„ C. Srinivasa Iyer
Phone 5-00 P. M. | 6-3-51	Peermade	..	51,410	..	45,356	96,766	„ P. G. Sivarama Pillai
Telegram 3-0 P. M. | 5-3-51	Devicolam	..	44,322	..	37,939	82,261	„ P. Raghavan Pillai
Telegram 6-55 A. M. | 6-3-51	Thodupuzha	..	75,812	..	73,804	149,616	„ V. K. Chacko
Telegram 3-10 P. M. | 5-3-51	Muvattupuzha	..	126,306	..	128,720	255,026	„ N. Venkiteswara Iyer
Municipality							
Phonocom 1-55 P. M. | 5-3-51	Changanachery	..	18,814	..	17,477	36,291	„ G. Appukkuttan Pillai
Telegram 3-10 P. M. | 6-3-51	Kottayam	..	22,702	..	21,744	44,446	„ P. D. Kuruvilla
Phonocom 5-10 P. M. | 5-3-51	Palai	..	6,835	..	6,589	13,425	„ K. Korah Thomas
Phone 8-00 A. M. | 4-3-51	Vaikom	..	7,838	..	7,771	15,609	„ V. K. Velappan Nair
TRICHUR DISTRICT							
Taluk							
Phone 3-45 P. M. | 5-3-51	Cochin-Kanayan-nur	..	184,484	..	190,157	374,641	„ N. Ramankutty
Phonocom 7-10 A. M. | 6-3-51	Kunnathunad	..	152,159	..	157,146	309,305	„ G. Vamanan Namboothiri
Messenger 2-00 P. M. | 5-3-51	Parur	..	108,511	..	111,781	220,292	„ K. Sankaranarayana Iyer
Telegram 7-45 P. M. | 4-3-51	Cranganur	..	26,168	..	28,175	54,353	„ V. Subramonia Menon
Telegram 3-10 P. M. | 5-3-51	Mukundapuram	..	172,580	..	186,337	358,917	„ Gopalan Achari
Phone 3-45 P. M. | 5-3-51	Trichur	..	146,193	..	158,768	304,961	„ V. K. Kunjitty Ezhuthassan
Phone 2-45 A. M. | 5-3-51	Talapilly	..	121,761	..	137,006	258,767	„ K. Kunhunny Marar
Telegram 11-10 A. M. | 5-3-51	Chittur	..	55,693	..	58,656	114,349	„ P. Pankajaksha Menon

NOTE :—D. P. denotes displaced Persons

Nature of communication and time of receipt	Name of taluk municipality	Males		Females		Total (All persons)	Name of officer.
		D. P.	Others	D. P.	Others.		
Municipality							
Phone 3-00 P. M. | 5-3-51	Mattanchery	7	38,440	8	35,247	73,702	„ K. L. John
Phone 4-00 P. M. | 4-3-51	Ernakulam	2	32,683	2	29,505	62,192	„ K. S. Krishna
Telegram 1-30 P. M. | 5-3-51	Alwaye	..	8,626	..	7,612	16,238	„ P. Aiyam Pillai
Telegram 2-30 P. M. | 4-3-51	Irinjalakuda	..	9,617	..	10,426	20,043	„ M. V. Narayana Iyer
Phonocom 5-10 P. M. | 5-3-51	Patnur	..	8,713	..	9,037	17,750	„ M. P. Mathew
Phone 7-25 P. M. | 4-3-51	Trichur	..	34,328	..	35,468	69,796	„ P. Achutha Menon
Telegram 1-30 P. M. | 5-3-51	Kunnamkulam	..	7,063	..	8,203	15,266	„ P. I. Mathew
Telegram 10-45 A. M. | 4-3-51	Chittur-Tattamangalam	..	11,313	..	12,317	23,630	„ C. Sankara Menon

SPECIAL AREAS

(Area)							
Letter 11-00 A. M. | 1-3-51	Palaces at Trivandrum and Thripunithura	..	382	..	19	401	Palace guards.
Phone 11-40 A. M. | 5-3-51	“Venduruthy”	29	2,522	3	181	2,997	Lieut. Commander N. S. Tyabji
Phone 10-00 A. M. | 2-3-51	Willingdon Island	6	253	5	144	408	Capt. Tilak Raji Chowla
Telegram 4-00 P. M. | 5-3-51	Willingdon Island	1	1,046	..	297	1,344	„ A. N. Ayyaswami C. Acc.
Telegram 12-30 P. M. | 5-3-51	Cochin Aerodrome	..	94	..	59	153	„ M. Natarajan
Letter 11 A. M. | 22-3-51	State Forces	1	1,283	1	285	1,570	Major Devipal

FOREST AREAS

Division							
Letter 2-40 P. M. | 4-3-51	Trivandrum	..	3,173	..	3,000	6,173	
Phoncom 5-25 P. M. | 4-3-51	Quilon	..	3,492	..	3,047	6,539	
Phonocom 6-20 P. M. | 3-3-51	Shencottah	..	1,775	..	1,492	3,267	
Phonocom 1-20 P. M. | 4-3-51	Koni	..	1,838	..	1,391	23,229	
Phonocom 1-20 P. M. | 5-3-51	Kottayam	..	3,925	..	3,528	7,468	
Phonocom 7-10 A. M. | 6-3-51	Malayattur	..	7,047	..	6,537	13,584	
Telegram 5-45 P. M. | 14-3-51	Chalakkudi	..	3,706	..	1,631	5,337	
Letter 11-20 A. M. | 6-3-51	Trichur	..	4,258	..	2,857	7,115	

NOTE :—D. P. denotes displaced persons

8. DISTRICT CENSUS CHARGES

Serial No.	District	District office establishment (including allowance to taluk office clerks)	House numbering	Remuneration to census officers	Travelling allowance to census officers	Local purchase of stationery (Cost of Stationery supplied to census officers)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Trivandrum	1,700	6,595	..	3,903	54
2	Quilon	2,250	11,258	..	4,660	76
3	Kottayam	1,550	6,431	..	2,913	54
4	Trichur	1,750	188	..	3,470	54
	Total	7,250	24,472	..	14,946	238

Serial No.	District	Postage	Freight	Other charges (out-of-pocket expenses to enumerating staff)	Contingent expenditure at District and Taluk offices (mainly for packing, forwarding and distributing Census pads)	Total
		8	9	10	11	12
1	Trivandrum	777	..	3,456	337	16,822
2	Quilon	1,111	..	3,756	637	23,748
3	Kottayam	787	..	3,729	544	16,008
4	Trichur	610	..	2,875	466	9,413
	Total	3,285	..	13,816	1,984	65,991

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

26th December 1951.

In recognition of outstanding zeal and high quality of services rendered during the 1951 Census of India, the President of the Indian Republic has been pleased to confer 1951 Census Medals upon the undermentioned census workers in the State of Travancore-Cochin.

Office of the Superintendent of Census
Operations, Trivandrum.

U. SIVARAMAN NAIR,
Superintendent of Census Operations.

LIST OF CENSUS WORKERS IN THE STATE OF TRAVANCORE-
COCHIN SELECTED FOR THE AWARD OF
1951 CENSUS MEDALS

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

SILVER MEDAL

CENSUS OFFICERS

1. Sri N. Sreedharan Nair, Tahsildar, Vilavancode Taluk.
2. Sri S. Francis, Tahsildar, Neyyattinkara Taluk.
3. Sri A. Gnanappavu Nadar, Tahsildar, Nedumangad Taluk.

SUPERVISORS

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Agasteeswaram Taluk | 1. Sri R. Krishna Iyer, Teacher, St. Antony's High School, Cape Comorin. |
| Kalkulam Taluk | 2. Sri P. Muthuswamy Nadar, Teacher, E. H. S. Thuckalay. |
| Vilavancode Taluk | 3. Sri V. Sankaranarayana Iyer, Teacher, E. H. S. Martandom. |
| Neyyattinkara Taluk | 4. Sri M. N. Gopinathan Nair, Teacher, E. H. S. Parassala. |
| Trivandrum Taluk | 5. Sri K. S. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, Superintendent, Office of the Director of Public Instruction. |
| Nedumangad Taluk | 6. Sri N. Nelson, Teacher, E. H. S. Nedumangad. |
| Chirayinkil Taluk | 7. Sri N. Raman, Teacher, E. H. S. Sivagiri. |
| Trivandrum Corporation | 8. Sri V. T. Veloo Pillai, Teacher, Model School, Trivandrum. |
| Nagercoil Municipality | 9. Sri S. Peria Nadar, Revenue Inspector, Municipal Council, Nagercoil. |

SILVER MEDAL

ENUMERATORS

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Agasteeswaram Taluk | 1. Sri Y. Vedamanickam, Headmaster, T. P. School, Mukilankudy. |
| Kalkulam Taluk | 2. Sri M. Meenakshisundaram, Drawing Master, M. S., Aloor. |
| Neyyattinkara Taluk | 3. Sri R. Kesavan, Teacher, E. H. S., Kulathoor. |
| Do. | 4. Sri N. Velayudhan Nair, Assistant, Punnamood P. S. |
| Trivandrum Taluk | 5. Sri V. Vasu, Assistant, P. S., Manakkal. |
| Nedumangad Taluk | 6. Sri A. K. Ramakrishna Panicker, Assistant, P. S., Chellancode. |
| Chirayinkil Taluk | 7. Sri K. Velayudhan, Headmaster, Koonthallur Muslim P. S. |
| Nagercoil Municipality | 8. Sri S. Chellappan, Teacher, T. P. S., Irulappapuram. |
| Attingal Municipality | 9. Sri R. Narayanan, Assistant, Alencode P. S., Attingal. |

BRONZE MEDAL

ENUMERATORS

Agasteeswaram Taluk	1. Sri Joseph Rassiah, Teacher, T. P. School, Thammathukonam.
Do.	2. Sri P. Kadir Mohideen, Teacher, Eathamozhy.
Do.	3. Sri Ponniah, Teacher, T. P. School, Maharajapuram.
Thovala Taluk	4. Sri P. Ramasivayam Pillai, Teacher, E. M. S., Thazhakudy.
Do.	5. Sri S. Suryanarayana Pillai, Teacher, T. P. S., Chempakaramanputhur.
Kalkulam Taluk	6. Sri P. Muthayyan, Assistant, Primary School, Puthur.
Do.	7. Sri N. Mohammad Bukari, Headmaster, P. S., Veerani.
Do.	8. Sri A. Laurdhia, Headmaster, R. C. P. S., Chinnavilathurai.
Do.	9. Sri A. Gabriel, Headmaster, R. C. T. P. S., Mankuzhi.
Vilavancode Taluk	10. Sri Kochappi Nadar, Teacher, P. S., Vazhuthalampallam.
Do.	11. Sri R. Elias, Teacher, P. S., Edaicode.
Do.	12. Sri N. Kesava Pillai, Teacher, Kesavilasom P. S., Kollamcode.
Do.	13. Sri A. Satyanesan, Teacher, P. S., Kirathoor.
Do.	14. Sri J. Daniel, Teacher, P. S., Mekkode.
Neyyattinkara Taluk	15. Sri S. Sreedharan Nair, Teacher, P. S., Pappanamcode.
Do.	16. Sri V. Lakshminarayana Iyer, Headmaster, P. G. S., Parassala.
Do.	17. Sri J. D. Yesudasan, Assistant, P. S., Manchavilakom.
Do.	18. Sri P. Silva, Teacher, P. S., Vizhingom.
Do.	19. Sri O. Ramakrishnan Nadar, Assistant, M. S., Balaramapuram.
Trivandrum Taluk	20. Sri V. R. Raghavan Pillai, Assistant, P. S., Veyiloor.
Do.	21. Sri K. Govinda Pillai, Assistant, P. S., Oolloor.
Do.	22. Sri P. Gopala Pillai, Assistant, P. S., Cheruvakkal.
Do.	23. Sri M. Asanaru Pillai, Assistant, Muslim P. S., Pallipuram.
Do.	24. Sri M. Ahammed Ali, Assistant, P. S., Pothenkode.
Nedumangad Taluk	25. Sri M. Johnson, Headmaster, P. S., Plavoor.
Do.	26. Sri I. Harris, Headmaster, Luther Mission M. P. S., Mandikulam.
Do.	27. Sri K. Sivadas, Assistant, M. S., Aryanad.
Do.	28. Sri V. Vasudevan Asan, Assistant, M. S., Venjaramood.
Do.	29. Sri K. Gopalan, Assistant, P. S., Nallanad.
Do.	30. Sri O. Raghavan, Assistant, M. S., Kannyakulangara.
Do.	31. Mr. K. Abdul Hamid, Assistant, P. S., Plangode.
Do.	32. Sri N. Govinda Pillai, Assistant, P. S., Aruvippuram.
Chirayinkil Taluk	33. Mr. A. Abdul Hajeed, Assistant, Muslim P. S., Alamcode.
Do.	34. Sri P. Madhavan Pillai, Assistant, P. S., Kizhavalam.
Do.	35. Mr. H. M. Abdul Kadir, Assistant, Muslim P. S., Alamcode.
Do.	36. Sri R. Narayanan Nair, Headmaster, P. S., Kilimanoor.
Trivandrum Corporation	37. Sri B. Kuttan Pillai, Assistant, P. S., Kunnukuzhi.
Do.	38. Sri B. Philip, Assistant, E. M. S., Pettah.
Do.	39. Sri Michael Adima, E. H. S., Attakulangara.
Do.	40. Sri N. Govindan Nair, Teacher, E. H. S., Chalai.
Do.	41. Sri V. Narayana Pillai, Assistant, P. S., Peroorkada.
Nagercoil Municipality	42. Sri N. Parameswaran Pillai, Overseer, Municipal Council, Nagercoil.
Do.	43. Sri P. Chinnathampi Pillai, Teacher, T. P. S., attached to H. G. T. School, Nagercoil.

Colachel Municipality	44. Sri S. Lakshmanan Pillai, Aminadar, Colachel Municipality.
Padmanabhapuram Municipality	45. Sri N. Velayudhan, Assistant, M. S. Padmanabhapuram.
Kuzhithurai Municipality	46. Sri P. Narayana Pillai, Assistant, Training School, Vilavancode.
Attingal Municipality	47. Sri S. Kesavan Asari, Assistant, Training School, Attingal.

QUILON DISTRICT

SILVER MEDAL

CENSUS OFFICERS

1. Sri P. T. Koshy, Tahsildar, Pathanapuram Taluk.
2. Sri P. K. Oommen, Tahsildar, Pathanamthitta Taluk.
3. Sri M. A. Pankajakshan, Tahsildar, Thiruvalla Taluk.
4. Sri V. G. Cyriac, Tahsildar, Ambalapuzha Taluk.
5. Sri N. Gopala Pillai, Municipal Commissioner, Alleppey.

SUPERVISORS

Quilon Taluk	1. Sri G. Sankara Pillai, Teacher, Government E. H. S., Quilon.
Kottarakara Taluk	2. Sri N. Padmanabhan, Headmaster, Middle School, Puthur.
Pathanapuram Taluk	3. Sri K. Prabhakaran Pillai, Teacher, E. H. S., Anchal.
Shencottah Taluk	4. Sri S. N. Sankaranarayana Iyer, Headmaster, E. H. S., Ayikudy.
Pathanamthitta Taluk	5. Sri G. Sreedharan Nair, Statistical Assistant, Pathanamthitta.
Kunnathur Taluk	6. Sri N. Narayanan Potti, B. Sc., Teacher, P. G. M. E. H. S., Parakode.
Karthigapally Taluk	7. Sri K. Madhava Kurup, Teacher, N. S. S. E. H. S., Karuvatta.
Mavelikara Taluk	8. Sri K. N. Krishna Kurup, Teacher, E. H. S., Adoor.
Thiruvalla Taluk	9. Sri K. Govindan Nair, Teacher, E. H. S., Mavelikara.
Ambalapuzha Taluk	10. Sri M. C. Gopalakrishna Iyer, Teacher, S. D. V. H. S., Alleppey.
Shertallai Taluk	11. Sri K. S. Velayudhan, Excise Inspector, Veluthully Range, Arookutty.
Quilon Municipality	12. Sri S. Kulathooran Pillai, Sanitary Circle Officer, Quilon.
Alleppey Municipality	13. Sri K. Rama Iyer, Sanitary Inspector, Municipal Council, Alleppey.

SILVER MEDAL

ENUMERATORS

Quilon Taluk	1. Sri N. Sivarama Pillai, Headmaster, Kizhiyam P. S., Perinad.
Kottarakara Taluk	2. Sri O. Ramankutty, Assistant, P. S., Valakom.
Pathanapuram Taluk	3. Sri Philip C. Thomas, Assistant, P. S., Anchal.
Pathanamthitta Taluk	4. Sri P. G. Bhaskaran Nair, Assistant, M. S., Thumpamom North.
Kunnathur Taluk	5. Mr. K. Mytheen Kannu Rawther, Assistant, P. B. S., Mannady.
Thiruvalla Taluk	6. Sri K. Madhavan Nair, Kunnathur M. S., Mannar.
Ambalapuzha Taluk	7. Sri P. Hariharan, Teacher, Thottapalli P. S., Thottapally.
Shertallai Taluk	8. Sri K. C. Padmanabha Panicker, Teacher, M. S., Thirunalloor.
Kayamkulam Municipality	9. Sri V. P. Vasudeva Kurup, Teacher, M. M. S., for Boys, Kayamkulam.

BRONZE MEDAL

ENUMERATORS

Quilon Taluk	1. Sri T. K. Chandrasekharan Unnithan, Headmaster, P. S., Kottapuram.
Do.	2. Sri A. Thomas, Pandit, Valathunkal M. S., Valathunkal.
Do.	3. Sri Vidyadharan, Assistant, P. S., Iravipuram.
Do.	4. Sri K. N. Sankara Pillai, Assistant, Panayil P. S., Perinad.
Do.	5. Sri A. Sukumaran, Assistant, Kuzhiyam, P. S., Perinad.
Kottarakara Taluk	6. Sri K. Kesavan, Assistant P. S., Valakam.
Do.	7. Sri A. P. Yesudasan, Assistant, L. M. P. S., Kadakkal.
Do.	8. Sri Mathew P. John, Assistant, P. S., Nettayam.
Do.	9. Sri K. I. Mathai, Assistant, P. S., Cheruvarakkal.
Do.	10. Sri K. Narayanan Unnithan, Assistant, K. V. P. S., Mylum.
Pathanapuram Taluk	11. Sri V. Thankappan Asari, Assistant, H. B. M. P., Pathanapuram.
Do.	12. Sri C. Pappy, Assistant, P. S., Venchempu.
Do.	13. Sri V. Raman Unnithan, Teacher, P. S., Kariara.
Do.	14. Sri A. R. Ramakrishna Pillai, Assistant, Manjakala P. S.
Do.	15. Mr. M. Shahul Hameed, Assistant, P. S., Anchal.
Shencottah Taluk	16. Sri K. V. Pillai, Venture Estate, Shencottah.
Do.	17. Sri S. K. Muthuswamy Iyer, Headmaster, T. P. S., Poolankudiyiruppu.
Pathanamthitta Taluk	18. Sri M. M. Eayo, Assistant, P. S., Mukkapuzha.
Do.	19. Sri K. K. Nanoo, Malayalappuzha P. S., Oothumoodu P. O.
Do.	20. Sri T. C. Jacob, Teacher, M. M. School, Kaipattur.
Do.	21. Sri G. Nanoo Pillai, Teacher, Konni Primary School.
Do.	22. Sri T. V. Narayanan, Office of the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools, Pathanamthitta.
Kunnathur Taluk	23. Sri S. Raghavan Pillai, Assistant, P. S., Thennila.
Do.	24. Sri V. Narayana Panicker, Assistant, M. S. P. S., Kalanjoor.
Do.	25. Sri K. M. Thomas, Assistant, P. S., Munnalam.
Do.	26. Sri N. Janardhanan Pillai, Assistant, P. S., Ezhemkulam.
Do.	27. Sri S. Abubekar Sahib, Assistant, P. S., Nedumon.
Do.	28. Sri T. J. Mathai, Assistant, P. S., Kalanjoor.
Karthigapally Taluk	29. Sri K. V. Padmanabhan, Assistant, Mangalam N. T. M. S.
Do.	30. Sri S. S. Mony, Assistant, K. V. Sanskrit High School, Arattupuzha.
Do.	31. Sri G. Parameswara Panicker, Assistant, N. T. M. S., Ayaparampu.
Karunagapally Taluk	32. Sri R. Paramu Pillai, Assistant, S. E. M. S., Chavara.
Do.	33. Sri S. Kochu Nanoo, Assistant, Kuzhithurai Fishery P. S., Karunagapally.
Mavelikkara Taluk	34. Sri G. Gangadharan Pillai, Assistant, N. M. P. S., Kannamangalam.
Do.	35. Sri P. P. Neelakantan, Assistant, M. S., Chennithala.
Do.	36. Sri A. Neelakanda Pillai, Assistant, M. P. S., Poozhikkad.
Thiruvalla Taluk	37. Sri C. G. Parameswaran Pillai, Assistant, S. C. V. R. M. S., Angadikkal.
Do.	38. Sri M. V. Chacko, Assistant, E. H. S. for Boys, Chenganoor.
Do.	39. Sri M. C. Thomas, Assistant, P. S., Thottapuzhachery.
Do.	40. Sri T. S. Ramakrishna Pillai, Assistant, E. H. S., Murani.

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BRONZE MEDAL

ENUMERATORS

Thiruvalla Taluk	41. Sri A. C. Abraham, Assistant, M. T. P. G. S., Periyaram.
Ambalapuzha Taluk	42. Sri M. K. Sankara Kurup, Perumthuruthy, Gnanodayam P. S., Kalavoor.
Do.	43. Sri P. V. Varghese, Teacher, C. M. S. P. S., Thalavady.
Do.	44. Sri P. J. Cyriac, Teacher, St. Antony's P. S., Edathwa.
Do.	45. Sri V. K. Ramakrishna Pillai, Teacher, Kalercode P. S., Alleppey.
Shertallai Taluk	46. Sri K. Gopalan Nair, Assistant, M. S., Thirunalloor.
Do.	47. Sri M. K. Ramakrishnan Nair, Assistant, M. S., Thirunalloor.
Do.	48. Sri V. V. Varkey, Assistant, E. M. S., Thycattucherry.
Do.	49. Sri V. Ouseph, Assistant, M. S., Velliyakulam.
Do.	50. Sri G. Parameswaran Nair, Assistant, M. S., Thuravoor West.
Shencottah Municipality	51. Sri R. Easakiademperumal Pillai, Vaccinator, Shencottah Municipality.
Kayamkulam Municipality	52. Sri Easo Jacob, Teacher, M. M. S. for Boys, Kayamkulam.
Do.	53. Sri P. Padmanabhan, Aminadar, Municipal Council, Kayamkulam.
Mavelikkara Municipality	54. Sri C. Raghavan Pillai, Teacher, Training School, Mavelikkara.
Thiruvalla Municipality	55. Sri K. Vasu Pillai, Paliakkara Relief P. G. S.
Do.	56. Sri N. K. Sivasankaran Nair, Assistant, P. S., Muthoor.
Alleppey Municipality	57. Sri K. N. Raghavan Pillai, Assistant T. D. P. S., Alleppey.
Do.	58. Sri K. V. Gopalan Nair, Teacher, T. D. P. S., Alleppey.

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

SILVER MEDAL

CENSUS OFFICERS

1. Sri A. Mohammed Ali, Tahsildar, Kottayam Taluk.
2. Sri C. Sreenivasa Iyer, Tahsildar, Meenachil Taluk.
3. Sri G. Appukuttan Pillai, Municipal Commissioner, Changanacherry.
4. Sri P. D. Kuruvilla, Municipal Commissioner, Kottayam.

SUPERVISORS

Changanacherry Taluk	1. Sri K. C. John, Sub-Engineer, Peermade.
Kottayam Taluk	2. Sri M. J. Kurian, Teacher, College High School, Kottayam.
Vaikom Taluk	3. Sri A. S. Harihara Iyer, Teacher, Government E. H. S. Vaikom.
Meenachil Taluk	4. Sri K. N. Madhavan Pillai, Teacher, S. M. V. E. H. S., Poonjar.
Peermade Taluk	5. Sri M. P. Narayana Pillai, Section Officer, Kumily.
Devicolam Taluk	6. Sri A. Russel, El. Roll Clerk, Thenmally Estate.
Thodupuzha Taluk	7. Sri S. J. Mathew, Excise Inspector, Thodupuzha.
Moovattupuzha Taluk	8. Sri N. G. Thomas, Headmaster, Government Middle School, Pindimana (P. O. Kothamangalam).
Kottayam Municipality	9. Sri A. Punnose, Teacher, Government Training School, Kottayam.

SILVER MEDAL

ENUMERATORS

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|----------------------|---|
| Changanacherry Taluk | 1. Sri Varghese P. Mathai, Assistant, P. S., Karikulam. |
| Kottayam Taluk | 2. Sri P. M. Joseph, St. Aloysious P. S., Athirampuzha. |
| Peermade Taluk | 3. Sri T. C. Oommen, Thengakal Estate, Peermade. |
| Moovattupuzha Taluk | 4. Sri K. M. David, Assistant, P. S. for Boys, Thrikkulathur. |

BRONZE MEDAL

ENUMERATORS

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|----------------------|---|
| Changanacherry Taluk | 1. Sri P. G. Parameswara Panicker, Assistant, M. P. B. School Veliyanadu. |
| Do. | 2. Sri P. K. Kunju Panicker, Copyist, Munsiff's Court, Changanacherry. |
| Do. | 3. Sri K. R. Krishna Marar, Assistant, N. S. M. S., Chenapady. |
| Do. | 4. Sri K. V. George, Assistant, P. S., Mithrakary East. |
| Do. | 5. Sri M. S. Subramaniam Potti, Assistant, M. S., Nedumkunnam. |
| Kottayam Taluk | 6. Sri A. T. Thomas, St. Thomas M. P. S., Pampady. |
| Do. | 7. Sri C. Kunjumman, Assistant, P. S., Pathamuttam. |
| Do. | 8. Sri K. Bhaskaran, Assistant, St. Thomas P. S., Amayannoor. |
| Do. | 9. Sri C. E. Eappen, Assistant, M. S., Amayannoor. |
| Vaikom Taluk | 10. Sri R. Ramachandran Nair, Assistant, P. S., Vechoor. |
| Do. | 11. Sri P. A. Narayanan, Assistant, P. S., Vazhacaud. |
| Do. | 12. Sri M. P. Abraham, Assistant, M. S., Namakuzhy. |
| Meenachil Taluk | 13. Sri V. V. Varkey, Assistant, M. P. S., Kanakkary. |
| Do. | 14. Sri A. D. Devasiya, Teacher, M. P. S., Kalathur. |
| Do. | 15. Sri V. K. Narayanan, Assistant, P. S., Puthuvely, Uzhavoor. |
| Do. | 16. Sri N. J. Devasiya, Teacher, M. S., Edakoly. |
| Do. | 17. Sri N. Bhaskaran Nair, Assistant, Erathupetta M. S. P. S. |
| Do. | 18. Sri T. O. Oommen, Assistant, C. M. S. P. S., Chovoor. |
| Peermade Taluk | 19. Sri Damodaran Kumaran, Assistant, M. P. S., Arudai. |
| Devicolam Taluk | 20. Sri V. J. Chella Dhurai, Assistant Conductor, Gundumallay Estate. |
| Thodupuzha Taluk | 21. Sri M. Augusthy, Assistant, E. M. S., Kaloorkad. |
| Do. | 22. Sri G. Narayanan, Assistant, P. S., Thondikuzha. |
| Do. | 23. Sri N. Parameswara Panicker, Assistant, P. S., Anikuzha. |
| Do. | 24. Sri Varkey Iype, Assistant, P. S., Neerampuzha. |
| Do. | 25. Sri C. Gopala Kaimal, Assistant, P. S., Thudanganad. |
| Do. | 26. Sri V. V. Chacko, Assistant, E. M. School, Vazhakulam. |
| Moovattupuzha Taluk | 27. Sri P. K. Avira, Assistant, P. G. S., Koothattukulam. |
| Do. | 28. Sri T. G. Chandrasekharan Nair, Assistant, P. S., Kothamangalam. |
| Do. | 29. Sri C. N. Chandran, Assistant, P. S., Pampakuda. |
| Do. | 30. Sri P. T. Thomas, Assistant, P. S., Thrikariyoor. |
| Do. | 31. Sri A. Krishnan, Assistant, P. S., Valakam. |
| Vaikom Municipality | 32. Sri N. Harihara Iyer, Assistant, M. S., Aiyarkulangara. Vaikom. |

TRICHUR DISTRICT

SILVER MEDAL

CENSUS OFFICERS

1. Sri K. Gopalan Achari, Tahsildar, Mukundapuram Taluk.
2. Sri K. P. Pankajaksha Menon, Tahsildar, Chittur Taluk.
3. Sri K. L. John, Municipal Commissioner, Mattancherri.

SUPERVISORS

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk | 1. Sri T. D. Joseph, B. A., B. L., Factory Inspector, Labour Department. |
| Kunnathunad Taluk | 2. Sri R. Madhavan Nair, Headmaster, N. S. S., Primary School, Irapuram, Mazhuvanoor. |
| Parur Taluk | 3. Sri K. Narayana Pillai, Teacher, E. H. S., Parur. |
| Mukundapuram Taluk | 4. Sri S. K. Kumaran, Teacher, H. S., Chalakudy. |
| Trichur Taluk | 5. Sri T. Sivarama Menon, Teacher, S. R. K. G. Vidyamandir, Vilangans. |
| Talapilly Taluk | 6. Sri K. Raghavan Menon, Teacher, H. S., Velur. |
| Chittur Taluk | 7. Sri V. G. Kumara Das, Teacher, S. H. S., Chittur. |
| Mattancherry Municipality | 8. Sri S. Devappa Shenoi, Teacher, T. D. High School, Mattancherry. |
| Ernakulam Municipality | 9. Sri L. R. Narayana Moorthi, Overseer, Municipal Council, Ernakulam. |
| Trichur Municipality | 10. Sri T. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, Headmaster, Elamkunnappuzha. |

SILVER MEDAL

ENUMERATORS

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|-------------------------|---|
| Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk | 1. Sri K. O. Antha, Assistant, St. Momka's Girls School, Thaikoodam, Ernakulam. |
| Kunnathunad Taluk | 2. Sri T. K. Govinda Pillai, Assistant, P. S., Kuttamassery. |
| Do. | 3. Sri K. V. Kumaran, Assistant, P. S., Kalady. |
| Parur Taluk | 4. Sri P. C. Joseph, Assistant, Elur P. S., Varapuzha. |
| Do. | 5. Sri K. V. Ali, Assistant, P. S., Puthenchira. |
| Trichur Taluk | 6. Sri K. Chakrapani Marar, Clerk, Adat Panchayat. |
| Talapilly Taluk | 7. Sri V. W. Velukutty, Teacher, T. M. H. S., Perumpilavu. |
| Chittur Taluk | 8. Sri K. P. Sivaswamy, Assistant, M. S., Kolinjampara. |

BRONZE MEDAL

ENUMERATORS

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk | 1. Sri K. V. Arjunan, Assistant, L. S. S., Vyappum, Malipuram. |
| Do. | 2. Sri L. F. Lawrence, Assistant, L. F. M. S., Cheranalloor, South Chittur. |
| Do. | 3. Sri T. R. Lakshmanan, Assistant, M. S., Kadamakudy, South Chittur. |
| Do. | 4. Sri S. Harihara Iyer, Assistant, H. S., Elamkunnappuzha, Malipuram. |
| Kunnathunad Taluk | 5. Sri M. K. Narayanan, Assistant, P. S., Mazhuvanoor. |
| Do. | 6. Sri P. T. Varkey, Assistant, M. S., Puthrika. |
| Do. | 7. Sri M. P. Mathew, Assistant, M. T. P. S., Kadakanad. |

BRONZE MEDAL

ENUMERATORS

Kunnathunad Taluk	8. Sri C. Poullose, Assistant, St. Paul's P. S., Airapuram.
Do.	9. Sri K. S. Parameswaran Nair, Assistant, M. S., Puthen Cruz.
Parur Taluk	10. Sri K. Thankappan Nair, Assistant, St. Louis, P. S., Palliport.
Do.	11. Sri K. R. Parameswaran Pillai, Assistant, P. S., Puthenchira.
Do.	12. Sri T. N. Madhavan Pillai, Assistant, P. G. S., Edapally.
Do.	13. Sri Samuel Mathew, Assistant, Eloor P. S.
Do.	14. Sri K. A. Michael, Assistant, Kaitharam P. S.
Do.	15. Sri S. S. Parameswara Warriar, Assistant, St. Rockey's P. S., Elavoor.
Cranganur Taluk	16. Sri M. K. Chandrapalan, Assistant, M. S., Pullut.
Mukundapuram Taluk	17. Sri K. A. Raman, Teacher, St. Albans School, Kura.
Do.	18. Sri P. V. Subramonian, Clerk, Keezhur Panchayat.
Do.	19. Sri M. K. Kesavan, M. S., Vellikulangara.
Trichur Taluk	20. Sri C. V. Sankunny, Headmaster, M. S., Vardiam, Mundur.
Do.	21. Sri K. Sankaranarayana Menon, Assistant, N. S. S., Chevoor.
Do.	22. Sri K. Kittu Kaimal, Assistant, M. S., Ammadam.
Do.	23. Sri K. Achuthan Menon, Assistant, St. Antony's A. S., Kodannur, Ammadom P. O.
Talapilly Taluk	24. Sri A. Kochukrishna Menon, Teacher, H. S., Palayanoor.
Do.	25. Sri P. V. Michael, Teacher, H. S., Thiruvilumala.
Do.	26. Sri Kunhan, Teacher, H. S., Erumapetty.
Do.	27. Sri K. Parameswara Menon, Teacher, H. S., Mundathikode.
Chittur Taluk	28. Sri C. N. Subramonia Iyer, Assistant, L. S. S., Nallapilly.
Do.	29. Sri K. P. Madhava Pisharadi, G. H. S., Nemmara.
Do.	30. Sri N. V. Joseph, Teacher, L. S. G. S., Ayilur.
Do.	31. Sri P. A. Menon, Teacher, M. S., Arandopallom.
Mattancherry Municipality	32. Sri M. M. Poullose, Laboratory Assistant, Maharaja's Hospital, Cochin.
Ernakulam Municipality	33. Sri P. V. Kurian, Assistant, St. Augustines H. S., Ernakulam.
Trichur Municipality	34. Sri M. Govinda Manalar, Assistant, Victoria G. H. S., Trichur.
Kunnamkulam Municipality	35. Sri K. Narayana Menon, Teacher, St. Mary's School, Trichur.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF RECIPIENTS TABULATION OFFICE

SILVER MEDAL

1. Sri V. Bhuvanendranathan Nair, B. A., Formerly Technical Assistant, Census Tabulation Office (Now Probationary Police Inspector, Chalai Police Station).
2. Sri L. Ramaswamy Iyer, Accountant, Census Tabulation Office (Permanent Clerk in the University of Travancore).

BRONZE MEDAL

1. Sri G. Chandrasekharan Nair, Compiler Checker, Census Tabulation Office.
2. Sri S. Ramakrishna Iyer, do. do.
3. Sri T. K. Karunakaran Nair, do. do.
4. Sri K. Sukumaran Nair, do. do.

PART II
Tabulation

CHAPTER VI

PRELIMINARIES

Section i. Sorting and Compilation Procedure

1. At the conference of Census Superintendents held at New Delhi (27th December to 29th December 1950 Appendix C-1) there was a full discussion on sorting and tabulation procedure. It was then agreed that the book 'Sorting and Compilation Instructions' issued by the Registrar General may be regarded as final except for minor corrections on one or two points.

2. The number of tables prepared from the 1951 Census data is 21 as against 20 in 1931 and 16 in 1941.

These tables are mostly based on 11 "Sorter's tickets" and 15 "Compiler Posting statements".

3. Even though the book of instructions for sorting and compilation issued by the Registrar General specified very clearly the procedure at each stage of sorting, I had to plan ahead the method so as to attain the highest efficiency in work. I was able to fall back upon the experience gained from the pilot tabulation conducted in my office in November, 1950 in connection with the Training Sample Census.

4. The pilot tabulation gave me (a) a proper prospective of the details to be borne in mind in setting up the larger tabulation office in March, 1951; (b) a clear indication of special difficulties in the actual sorting of enumeration slips for the different tables; (c) the nucleus of trained personnel to organise the tabulation office after the census and (d) data to fix minimum quantum of work per sorter for the various tables.

5. The processing of census slips for the sorters' tickets and posting statements was planned in three stages. The first stage was in relation to the checking of the contents of each of the bundles of census documents received from the various charges. After checking the enumerated pads, the sheets of the National Register of Citizens and Village Statistics were to be separated for each village (and ward of municipal towns).

6. The second stage was to start the sorting. The Registrar General had instructed that a ten per cent random sample of census slips should be drawn for each village from the census slips of the village and that in all the sorting operations, the sample slips and the remaining 90 per cent slips (called general slips) should be kept separate. While drawing the ten per cent sample, the slips corresponding to Displaced Persons had to be separated. Thus sorting had to be done on three lots for each village—general, sample and Displaced Persons. But Displaced Persons in this State were confined only to one area—the Willingdon Island—in Cochin; for all other villages, there were only two lots—general and sample.

7. After getting the two lots of slips for each village, sorting for sex and livelihood classifications gave 16 bundles for each lot and 32 bundles for each village. For purposes of further sorting, the identity of the village was not required. Villages were to be combined to form larger groups called Census Tracts. Urban and rural areas were to be kept distinct. In urban tracts, city and non-city differentiation was also necessary.

8. Thus the rural areas of each taluk were ordinarily to be regarded as a single rural tract. In the case of taluks having only low populations, the rural areas were to be combined with those of neighbouring taluks. Every city was to be constituted into a separate tract. For each tract, there would be 32 bundles. Each bundle was to be kept in a separate box.

9. The third stage relates to the various sorting processes leading to the sorters' tickets and posting statements.

10. The sheets of the National Register of Citizens were to be consolidated as soon as the work detailed in Stage I was completed. For each village, figures for houses, household population and a few other items were to be abstracted

from the National Register. Compilation was to go hand in hand with sorting. As soon as a particular item of sorting for a tract was completed, the figures were to be entered into compiler posting statements.

11. Sorting and compilation procedure outlined above shows that for each village (or ward of municipal towns) basic population data on houses, and population, sexwise, in livelihood classifications are available. More detailed information is given only for larger geographical areas (corresponding to census tracts).

Section ii. Census Tracts

12. The Travancore-Cochin State is divided into four districts and 36 taluks. Population Tables for the districts had to be prepared on an all-India basis. Since the tract was the unit of sorting, it was necessary that each district had to be divided into a number of tracts—a few for urban and the rest for rural.

13. The possibility of forming rural and urban tracts within the same taluk was then considered. On this basis, the population for some tracts became so small as to cause great inconvenience in sorting and compilation. Thus it was found necessary to combine towns in more than one taluk and in one or two cases, rural areas of two taluks, in the formation of tracts.

14. I got sanction of the Registrar General to divide the State into 43 census tracts—11 urban and 32 rural. The population for these tracts is given in appendix C-2.

Section iii. Organization of Tabulation Office

15. The efficiency of sorting and compilation will depend on the organisation of the tabulation office. The Registrar General gave us, as early as November, 1950, his views on the planning of tabulation offices and the chart (appendix C-3) shows the staff set up in the tabulation office.

16. A Deputy Superintendent will be in charge of the tabulation office. He will be assisted by a Technical Assistant and a number of Administrative Assistants. The Technical Assistant will control the tabulation branch while each Administrative Assistant will be responsible for the sorting of census slips of the area allotted to him.

17. The Technical Assistant will have tabulation clerks and a computer to help him. The Administrative Assistant will have a number of sorting and compilation teams, each team under a supervisor consisting of nearly ten to fifteen sorters and two compiler-checkers. The number of sorting teams should be on the basis of 25,000 slips per sorter.

18. Each Administrative Assistant will be responsible for supervising and controlling the work of all sorting and compilation teams in his region. The Technical Assistant will have a special responsibility for the correctness of classification and accuracy of figures supplied by all the sorting and compilation teams.

19. A small section directly under the Deputy Superintendent should be responsible for maintenance of accounts, receipts and disbursement of cash and the administration of the establishment of the tabulation office.

20. I followed the instructions of the Registrar General in almost all details except one, *viz.*, maintenance of accounts and disbursement of cash. I put this responsibility on the staff of my office.

Section iv. Accommodation and Furniture

21. I was aware of the great difficulty of getting a suitable building for the tabulation office. I wrote to Government in October, 1950 about my requirements. But Government was not able to assign any building to me.

22. In the mean while, I contacted the University to ascertain whether any of the colleges could be spared for April, May and June. Even though there was the possibility of getting accommodation in some college, I found that the University Examinations will not be over by the time that I wanted the buildings.

23. In regard to school buildings also there was difficulty as the schools would re-open early in June. Private buildings were also not available. I then thought of putting one or two large temporary sheds in my office compound. This had also to be given up as the cost would be prohibitive. Further, there was the great danger of fire and general insecurity of stocking the census material in temporary cadjan sheds.

24. I came to understand that the Military unit stationed at Trivandrum was moving out

towards February, 1951 and that a number of barracks, will be falling vacant by March 1951. I met the General Officer Commanding, Brigadier P. N. Kripal and he promised that he will give me any number of buildings for my temporary use provided there was no technical difficulty. Census and Defence being centrally governed, I was sure that there will be no difficulty in getting sanction from the Defence Head Quarters for my temporary occupation of the barracks.

25. Brigadier P. N. Kripal was extraordinarily helpful to me in getting the necessary sanctions and permitting me to occupy free of rent a few buildings by the middle of March, 1951. He also gave me a few tables, chairs and desks on hire. I wish to place on record my deep sense of gratitude to Brigadier P. N. Kripal and his staff for the timely help so readily extended to me. But for this consideration, the problem of accommodating the Tabulation office would have been extremely difficult.

26. Sorting required sorting shelves. At the conference held in Delhi in November, 1950, the possibility of making sorting shelves with bricks which could be dismantled was demonstrated. I tried this experiment during the Pilot Tabulation in my office and found it to be inconvenient for the work. It would take greater space and prove clumsy when large number of sorters were at work. Moreover slips would get spoiled very soon with the red dust coming from the bricks and keeping the tabulation office neat, would have been a real problem. I, therefore decided to make sorting shelves with cheap light wood and got permission from Registrar General to do so. The cost of a shelf was only Rs. 2-12-0.

27. The sorters were to do the sorting, sitting on the floor. 'Kora' grass mats were provided. A few tables and chairs were required

for the supervisors and tabulation clerks. These also were arranged through a contractor after calling for quotations.

28. The sorters' boxes had to be got ready. As the price of planks, hinges and pad-locks stood high, the cost of supplying a box was quoted at fairly high rates. To economise, I suggested the making of boxes without hinges by fixing half the top on to the box, the remaining half having two pegs going underneath the fixed portion and admitting of locking arrangement with pad-locks. This was on the model of the poor-man's box in the villages. With this modification, the cost of a box (18"x12" x 12") was only Rs. 2-14-0.

29. The tabulation office in the Military area was about 3 to 4 miles from the city and I felt that there would be great difficulty for sorters and supervisors in regard to transport and tiffin. I had therefore to arrange with the State Transport Department for the running of special buses in the mornings and evenings for the census staff in the tabulation office.

30. As the tabulation office was to work from 9 in the morning till 5 in the evening, I arranged to run a canteen which would give tea at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. at their working seats and lunch between 12-30 and 1-30 in a common hall. Even though there was great difficulty in getting rice and sugar to meet the requirements of the large staff of the tabulation office, the canteen was run very efficiently. The price of one cup of tea was only one anna and that of a meal, six annas.

I found that this arrangement was highly appreciated by the staff in the tabulation office. It gave them more time to work and created a feeling of *esprit de corps* among them.

CHAPTER VII

SORTING AND COMPILATION

Section i. Tabulation Office

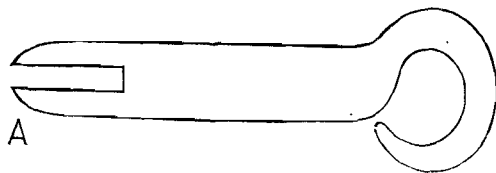
1. The Tabulation Office was opened on 2nd April, 1951 at the Barracks at Pangode, three miles away from my office. I appointed Sri P. S. Narayanaswamy, a retired Officer of the Education Department, who had experience in my Pilot Tabulation Office, as the Deputy Superintendent. The sorters engaged for Pilot Tabulation were taken as compiler-checkers.

2. By this time, the census documents from the various taluks had been collected and kept in the Tabulation Office. Further, I had arranged with the help of my office staff, the distribution of bundles in Trivandrum District into convenient lots for the sorters.

3. The sorters were appointed in batches and given a preliminary training before they commenced their work. As the recruitment was made in batches, the actual number of sorters, compiler-checkers and supervisors varied from day to day.

4. In view of the increased efficiency resulting from one team attending to the same item of work, I organised the preliminary work in two stages corresponding to the work detailed under stages 1 and 2 in section I of Chapter VI. From the Pilot Tabulation office, four sorters were selected as compiler-checkers and a team consisting of 12 sorters was placed under each. These four teams were helped in the process of checking the census documents by clerks from my office. No supervisors were therefore appointed for these teams.

5. For taking out the wire-stitch in the census pads, an instrument shown in the diagram below, costing two annas each was got ready locally. The slit marked A took the wire-stitch and simple leverage brought it out. This instrument was found very useful.



6. During the second stage, eight teams each consisting of one supervisor, 2 compiler-checkers

and 12 sorters were employed. It was found that checking the work of the sorters by full counting could not be completed by the two compilers in the team. I had, therefore, to depute 6 sorters (who were M.Sc. students in Statistics) to help the compiler-checkers to clear off arrears.

7. The four teams doing the work of checking and separating the contents in the bundles, moved from one lot to the next in succession and their places were taken by the eight teams during the second stage. By the end of April, sorter's ticket 'O' was completed for Trivandrum District.

Section ii. Work in Full Swing

8. It was found that the preparation of sorter's ticket 'O' took considerable time. Since the remaining sorting operations could be taken up only after sorter's ticket 'O' was ready, I decided to enlist a large number of sorters for a short period to complete sorter's ticket 'O' for the remaining three districts. I had another reason to recruit a large staff for May. The south-west monsoon would set in towards June and the work in the tabulation office would be considerably handicapped owing to the open nature of the site of the barracks and the type of construction of the buildings. The torrential rains and strong winds would necessitate the closing of all doors and windows making the rooms dark and stuffy.

9. Most of the sorters were selected from among college students. This choice, I feel has been justified by the out-turn of work done by them. There were a few cases of indiscipline; but the offenders were promptly punished and the notification of such punishments to all the teams had a very good effect in maintaining discipline.

10. Strict watch was kept over the work of the sorters. Those who were found to be negligent, careless or slow were discharged. Announcement of bonus to those who topped in quantity of out-turn as well as quality served to

improve the work in the tabulation office. There was progressive increase in the total out-turn from time to time.

11. I visited the tabulation office almost daily. The Deputy Superintendent held conferences of supervisors and compiler-checkers every alternate day. During these conferences, the work done during the two days was reviewed and in case any team fell into arrears, arrangements were made to strengthen it by the addition of sorters and compiler-checkers. Difficulties in sorting instructions and maintenance of discipline were also discussed at these conferences.

12. I held a conference of supervisors and compiler-checkers every week. The progress of work during the week was reviewed and detailed rulings were given on questions and difficulties in respect of their work. These conferences proved extremely useful in the maintenance of a steadily increasing out-turn of work, in getting uniformity of standards of sorting and above all, in giving a certain amount of self-confidence to the supervisors and compiler-checkers in the discharge of their heavy duties.

13. I had instructed the Deputy Superintendent that not a single sheet of paper was to be thrown out when the census bundles were being dismantled. The waste paper was taken to a separate room where a thorough search for enumerated slips, forms and registers was made by a special party. This also proved to be necessary as some, though not many, slips were recovered and assigned to the appropriate tracts.

14. While sorting for ticket '0' was in progress, the very best sorters, compiler-checkers and supervisors were picked out and put on to the sorting of the other tickets for the Trivandrum District for which ticket '0' had been completed in April.

15. By the end of May, the sorter ticket '0' was almost complete for the State. I discharged the majority of sorters keeping the very best only for further work.

16. In the mean time, the tabulation section was also formed. Here the sheets of the National Register of Citizens were consolidated for each village, the Primary Census Abstract prepared

and Census Abstract of Sample Households complied.

17. During June, July and August, 1951, the various sorters' tickets were prepared one by one with the help of the limited staff selected from those recruited in April and May.

18. Though compilation was also being done along with sorting, the consolidation of the tables in the form required for printing was taken up only after Tabulation Office was closed. This work was done in my office during September, 1951 to January, 1952.

19. Besides the preparation of the final tables, the tabulation section had to sort and compile the Fertility Tables and prepare the Subsidiary Tables. They had also to attend to the tables required for the District Census Handbooks.

20. The Census of Small Scale Industries conducted in the State was completed only in July and sorting and preparation of the tables from this survey was also the work of the tabulation section. These required the services of a few sorters, engaged from time to time in my office.

Section iii. Costing Statement (office of the Deputy Superintendent)

21. The cost of preparation of each sorter's ticket for the state and districts has been worked out on the basis of work-sheets. In arriving at these figures, I calculated the daily average out-turn of work for each ticket and prepared a work-schedule for the State and the districts giving the work-months for sorters, compiler-checkers and supervisors in each item of sorting (Appendix C-4). The total cost was then calculated by multiplying the work-months by the salary of each type of worker. This gave the actual cost of sorting.

22. Some persons who did good work in sorting and compilation were given bonus. The total bonus paid was distributed to the sorters' tickets 1 to 10 in the proportion of the cost of sorting for each ticket. Similarly the amount disbursed to the Deputy Superintendent and his assistants was also distributed to the various tickets in proportion to the cost of sorting.

23. Detailed statements given in the appendices C-5 and C-6 show the work and cost for

each item of sorting. The total cost of sorting for all the tickets is as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
(a) Administration (Deputy Superintendents Office and staff	6,912
(b) Supervisors	8,061
(c) Compiler-checkers	12,605
(d) Sorters	63,516
(e) Bonus	964
Total	92,058

The cost of sorting a lakh of slips into the various tickets is given below:—

Sorter's Ticket '0'	537
Tract formation	22
Sorter's Ticket 1	100
" 2	200
" 3	108
" 4	62
" 5	83
" 6	68
" 7	33
" 8	19
" 9	30
" 10	29
Primary Census Abstract	70
Census Abstract of Sample household	775

CHAPTER VIII

CENSUS EXPENDITURE

Section i. Resume of work

1. The Census Department in the state was formed towards the end of November, 1949. In April, 1950, it was taken over by the Centre. The Department was closed on 30th April, 1953; subsequently a small staff was kept for four months to attend to arrears of printing, distribution of Census Reports and closing of accounts.

2. During this period, the major items of work done by the department fall under the following four heads:—

I. Census (Proper):—

- (a) Enumeration
- (b) Tabulation
- (c) Reporting

II. Census documents:—

- (a) National Register of Citizens
- (e) District Census Handbooks

III. Enquiries:

- (f) Small-scale Industries
- (g) Experimental Census of births and deaths

IV. (h) Sampling Studies

3. In regard to the first group-Census proper—the cost of house-numbering was borne by the State Government as the department came under the Centre only in April, 1950. The cost of Enumeration, Tabulation and Reporting was met by the Centre.

4. The cost of preparation of the National Register of Citizens was shared by the State and Centre. Paper was supplied and printing charges met by the Centre. The scriptary charges were shared equally by the two Governments.

5. In regard to the District Census Handbooks, the matter was supplied by me while printing and publication was the responsibility of the state. A scrutiny of the four volumes of District Census Handbooks will clearly show that hard work had to be put in to collect and consolidate the various items of information contained in them. It is however,

not possible to precisely evaluate its equivalent in terms of money.

6. In regard to the Census of Small Scale Industries, the Survey was conducted by the Officers of the State Government. The forms and instructions were supplied by me. Tabulation was also done in my office. The cost on this item has not been much.

7. The cost of the Experimental Census of births and deaths was shared equally by the State and Centre except in respect of a part of my office staff which was completely borne by the Centre.

8. Sampling Studies relate to a special technical work entrusted to me by the Registrar General. The 10 per cent population samples extracted at the time of sorting census slips in the various tabulation offices in India had to be studied to assess the extent of agreement between the sample estimates and the corresponding total count values. The expenditure on this item of work was met from the census funds allotted to this State.

9. From what has been detailed above, the cost of the census has been shared by Centre and the State for some items while it has been completely borne by the Centre on others. In the next section, cost for each item has been estimated according to the procedure laid down by the Registrar General.

10. I am giving below the actual expenses incurred till the end of March, 1953 classified under a few heads. Similar figures of 1931 and 1941 are also given for purposes of comparison.

		Expenditure in rupees		
		1951	1941	1931
1	Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations	.. 1,44,223	1,01,008	1,00,801
2	Enumeration	.. 2,00,357	39,073	24,230
3	Tabulation	.. 1,12,929	31,932	48,281
4	Printing	.. 39,554	1,542	12,349
	Total Cost	.. 4,97,063	1,73,555	1,85,661

The expenditure for sampling Studies has not been included as this is an all-India study. However if that is also included the total cost will be Rs. 523,106. Out of this, the State Government has borne Rs. 105,094 towards (a) my office for 1949-50 (Rs. 3,729), (b) house-numbering (Rs. 24,186), (c) National Register of Citizens (Rs. 70,617) and (d) Improvement of Population data (Rs. 6,562).

11. A comparison of the actual cost for the different Censuses (Appendix C-7) is not strictly valid as conditions have greatly altered from decade to decades. There has been a general grading up of salaries due to increase in the cost of living during the last decade so that the absolute figures of cost for 1951 can only be very high. The marginal table gives the percentages of cost on definite items of work.

	Total	..	100	100	100
1 Office	..	29	58	54	
2 Enumeration	..	40	23	13	
3 Tabulation	..	23	18	26	
4 Printing	..	8	1	7	
5 Cost per 1000 persons in rupees	..	53.6	23.1	29.4	

These figures stand comparison. It will be seen that the relative expenditure on my office is only half of what it was in previous years. A large percentage has been spent on enumeration. This is due to the expenditure of Rs. 1,39,306 on the preparation of the National Register of Citizens, an item of work undertaken for the first time at this census.

12. It has to be emphasized that the expenditures on the various items of work have been kept down to the lowest minimum consistent

with the additional requirements of this year. The District Census Handbooks, the National Register of Citizens and the tabulation of the Sample slips over and above the general slips have taken considerable time and man-power.

Section ii. Costing statement

13. In the previous section the actual cost of the census has been given under a few major items of expenditure. The Registrar General, in his letter No. 48|24|52-RG (Copy given in the appendix C-8) has given the principles of allocating the cost to the end products of the Census. According to his instructions, the expenditure and receipts are classified into 12 heads (Appendix C-9) and the allocation to the various end-products are on the basis of a formulae explained in his letter.

14. The following table gives the cost of production of the various census documents:

Census document	Cost in rupees		
	Total	Centre	State
1 National Register of Citizens	1,71,023	1,01,370	69,653
2 Census Reports	66,395	64,836	1,559
Part I	21,956		
Subsidiary Tables	8,431		
Part II	27,226		
Administration Vol.	8,782		
3 Sampling Studies	52,695	51,457	1,238
4 Improvement of Population			
Data	13,452	6,890	6,562
Total	3,03,565	2,24,553	79,012

The estimates are exclusive of the expenditure on house-numbering.

CHAPTER IX

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of the experience of the 1951 Census, I am making the following recommendations which will improve the efficiency of the Census.

1. BOUNDARIES OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

There was considerable difficulty in fixing the boundaries and areas of villages and towns. The figures of area published in the District Census Handbooks are only approximate.

I have given in the four volumes of the Location Code Number a list of names of villages in each taluk. Precise information on the distribution of land in each village is essential not only for Census, but also for the public and the administration. Probably they exist; but they are certainly not easily available nor are they up-to-date. The following classification is suggested.

<i>Nature of land</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Unregistered</i>
(a) Forests	..	
(b) Uncultivable waste land	..	
(c) Fallow land	..	
(d) Land not available for cultivation	..	
(e) Dry land under cultivation	..	
Total	..	

In the above classification, land not available for cultivation relates to area taken up by rivers, canals, tanks and roads.

In this connection, I have also to point out the non-existence of village maps in the state. Pakuthy maps which are not up-to-date are probably available with great difficulty. But reasonably accurate maps for 'Karas' do not exist. It is recommended that maps for each village (to a convenient scale) are prepared showing the important landmarks, roads, rivers etc. In course of time, it should be possible to indicate on these maps, fuller details relating to the village.

2. HOUSE NUMBERING

It is necessary that all houses in the state are numbered in a systematic manner. The houses have been numbered for the 1951 Census and arrangements to keep the numbers up-to-date have to be made instead of waiting for ten years for the next Census Superintendent to take up this work afresh.

Since election has become important to both the people and the Government, house-numbering cannot be neglected and it is recommended that Government may give a direction to appropriate departments to maintain house-numbering up-to-date.

3. THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS

The National Register of Citizens has been prepared for the first time after expending considerable money and labour. They have also been distributed to the various taluk headquarters. Maintaining this Register up-to-date involves periodical scrutiny:—

- (i) for additions due to births and removals by deaths
- (ii) for changes of residence
- (iii) for addition of new houses

Since the National Register has been separately prepared for each village, the above work, though difficult, can be arranged if Government places the responsibility upon the appropriate department.

Maintenance of the National Register will give more dependable statistics of births, deaths and migration. It will also render very substantial help in the preparation of Electoral Rolls.

4. CENSUS ENUMERATION

The success of census depends not only upon counting the number of persons correctly but also upon recording correct answers to the census questions. This requires that the people should become statistically minded and learn to value

statistics as important both to the individual and to the community. At the time of census, considerable propaganda is done to educate the people on census and the census questions. My personal feeling is that such propaganda is useful only to a very limited extent.

Travancore is a land of schools. The consciousness to value statistics must be inculcated in the children coming to schools and this can be achieved by introducing one or two graded lessons on census in the regular studies prescribed for each class. When elementary hygiene, civics and public administration are included as lessons in the lower classes, it is only proper that the elements of 'Census' are also taught to the children. This serves a two-fold purpose. It trains the teachers on census. It also creates census consciousness in the people. As census enumeration will almost completely be done by teachers, this recommendation is made to ensure efficiency and absolute reliability to the important population documents of the land.

5. TRAINING SAMPLE CENSUS AND PILOT TABULATION

The training sample census and its tabulation were undertaken for the first time at this census. I found both these to be of invaluable help in improving the final census enumeration and organising the tabulation office. The weak points in the training given to supervisors were revealed by the sample census. The Pilot Tabulation brought out the mistakes likely to be committed and it was possible to take necessary precautions to avoid them.

The training sample further helped to educate the public on census and the enumerator was more or less a known visitor to many houses at the time of the final census. The Pilot Tabulation gave a nucleus staff—thorough with sorting and tabulation—so that it helped the formation of the tabulation office after the census.

I would therefore, strongly recommend to my successor the organisation of both the Training Sample Census and the Pilot Tabulation.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) There has been considerable delay and expenditure in the supply of articles of stationery to me by the Controller, Government of India. I should recommend that the Superintendent should be permitted to buy these from the State Government. This will avoid payment of large sums on railway freight and the inconveniences of delay in transport.

(b) Printing is one of the serious difficulties for the Superintendent of Census. Even with Government order to give top priority to census printing, my experience has been that very great inconvenience has been caused in printing the report volumes. I should recommend that a separate section is formed in the State Government Press for printing of census Reports and Handbooks from the time when such matter could be got ready till the completion of the work. This will enable the release of census publications without delay.

(c) The Census Publications are generally costly and as such they are not used so well by the public as they ought to be. Brief notes and relevant statistics may be printed as "Census Papers" and priced low so that they will be read by more people. This has been done by the Registrar General on an all-India basis. I recommend that similar "Census Papers" or "Brochures" may be published for each state by the Superintendent of Census.

(d) I do not wish to make any recommendation on the desirability of creating a Statistical Bureau in the Government. We have reached a stage when such a recommendation will only be out of date.

I wish, however, to recommend the creation of the office of the "Director of Population Records" for the state with a small technical staff. It will be the duty of this office to analyse vital statistics data and issue monthly bulletins on the trends revealed by the analysis. It should also publish population estimates for inter-census years. I may in this connection point out that the Statistics Volume published by the State Government in 1952 devotes the first 86 pages to the population tables of 1941.

APPENDIX C

OFFICE STAFF AFTER 1-3-1951.

1	Sri K. Parameswara Menon, Personal Assistant	Salary fixed Rs. 250	up to 31-5-1953
2	„ N. Padmanabha Pillai, Senior Clerk	100-5-125	up to 14-9-1952
	„ R. Sukumaran Nair, Senior Clerk	100-5-125 15-9-1952	up to 28-2-1953
3	„ L. Ramaswamy Iyer, Accountant	Rs. 100 fixed	till date
4	„ S. Viswanatha Pillai, Stenographer	45-5-100	up to 12-3-1953
	„ N. Gopalan Nair, Stenographer	Rs. 70	up to 30-4-1953
5	„ N. Gopalan Nair, Typist	45-5-75	12-3-1953
	„ Y. Chidambaram, Typist	13-3-1953	up to 30-4-1953
6	„ S. Vidyasagar, Clerk	45-5-75	31-7-1952
7	„ K. Kumara Pillai, Clerk	30-3-45	31 8-1952
8	„ S. Andrews, Clerk	Do.	29-2-1952
9	„ R. Parameswara Iyer, Clerk	Do.	Do.
10	„ K. C. Gopalakrishna Pillai, Clerk	Do.	Do.
11	„ K. Kuttan Pillai, Peon	Rs. 20 fixed	1-9-1951
	„ S. Sadasivan Nair, do.	Do.	29-2-1952
12	„ T. Krishna Pillai, do.	Do.	till date
13	„ S. Sridharan Nair, do.	Do.	28-2-1953
14	„ V. Thankappan Pillai, do.	Do.	31-8-1952
15	„ R. Sankara Pillai, do.	Do.	30-4-1953

APPENDIX C-1

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENSUS CONFERENCE HELD FROM
THE 27TH DECEMBER 1950 TO THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1950.

Present:

CHAIRMAN	..	Shri R. A. Gopaldaswami, I. C. S., Registrar- General, India and ex- officio Census Com- missioner.
Assam	..	Shri R. B. Vaghaiwalla, I. C. S.
Bihar	..	Shri Ranchor Prasad, I. A. S.
Bombay	..	Mr. J. B. Bowman, I. C. S.
Madhya Pradesh	..	Shri J. D. Kerawalla, I. A. S.
Madras	..	Shri J. I. Arputhanathan, B. A., B. L.
Orissa	..	Maulvi Moinuddin Ahmed, P. C. S.
Punjab	..	Pt. Lakshmi Chandra Vashishtha, P. C. S.
Uttar Pradesh	..	Shri Rajeshwari Prasad, I. A. S.
West Bengal	..	Shri Asok Mitra, I. C. S.
Hyderabad	..	Shri C. K. Murthy.
Madhya Bharat	..	Shri Ranglal.
Mysore	..	Shri J. B. Mallaradhya, M. A.
Rajasthan	..	Pt. Yamuna Lall Dashora, B. A., LL. B.
Travancore-Cochin	..	Dr. U. S. Nair, M. A., Ph. D. F. N. I.
Vindhya Pradesh	..	Shri N. K. Dube, M. A.
Andamans	..	Shri S. K. Gupta.

1. At the outset the Chairman made a reference to the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. M. W. M. Yeatts. A minute's silence was observed in memory of the departed.

2. The Chairman then reviewed the various items on the Agenda for the Conference and stated that the object of the Conference was to hear the final word from the Superintendents on enumeration and thrash out as completely as possible the problems connected with the further stages of the Census.

3. The first item in the Agenda relating to the review of the progress in enumeration arrangements in the various states was then taken up. Each of the Superintendents described briefly the position in regard to the arrangement in his State in respect of each of the items mentioned in the detailed Agenda for the Conference. The salient features and the Registrar General's conclusions are briefly described below in the following paragraphs.

4. *Recruitment and training of Census staff and Census training.*—A statement showing the strength of the enumeration staff in each of the States is given in the Annexure. The total number of enumerators for all India is approximately six lakhs and the number of Supervisors and Charge Superintendents is about a lakh.

Training has not presented special or unforeseen features. It is however apparently an almost common feature that the census staff is not keen—apathy is wide-spread. In many states the official staff are even more indifferent than the non-officials. But all Superintendents are hopeful that before the enumeration period starts, training of staff will be completed.

In many states practical training has been given or is intended to be given to the enumeration staff either by sample enumeration or practice enumeration or preparation of National Register of Citizens. It is clear that States which have given practical training in one of these ways are at an advantage—they have located weak spots, found out the difficulties likely to occur and the way to get over them. In those States where this is not contemplated at present the Chairman suggested that Superintendents should arrange to secure that practice-enumeration is carried out without fail. The results of the practice-enumeration should be reviewed at the last training class, the difficulties that were encountered should be discussed and the correct method of overcoming difficulties agreed upon. This will give confidence to the enumeration staff in their work.

Hyderabad State has a problem owing to the communist trouble. The Chairman stated that the affected areas in State should be treated as non-synchronous and enumeration should be started immediately and carried out on a programme of village visits fitted in with security arrangements. He promised to address the Government of Hyderabad in the matter.

The house list figures of Mysore State reveal a population total which is much in excess of the expected population of the State; and the question arises whether this might be connected with the "Ghost" phenomenon. As there is rationing not only in urban area but also in rural areas in the State there is especial need for watchfulness. The Superintendent promised to scrutinise the figures and ensure that over-enumeration is avoided.

In summing up the Chairman hoped that within the next five weeks every Superintendent would locate the weak spots, and bring pressure to bear (through the Chief Secretary, if necessary) on the District Officer or S. D. O. concerned to take *personal* interest in the training programme. He wished all the Superintendents success in their endeavours.

5. *Recording of father's or husband's name in the slips and the National Register of Citizens.*—It was noted that all the Superintendents have made adequate provision for recording the details in the slips and the National Register of Citizens.

6. *Publicity for 'Means of Livelihood' and 'Economic Status'.*—All Superintendents have given thought to this question. It was suggested that if the economic questions were put in different order [e. g. 9 (1), 10, 11 and 9 (2)] it would be easier to get them across. While this is true, it was agreed that nothing should be done at this stage to disturb instructions already issued. It is essential that right up to the last moment, emphasis should be laid on the importance of questions 9 (1) and 10 which are crucial. If accurate and complete answers were secured for these, some errors in 11 and 9 (2) would not matter much. Publicity in simple language showing what is expected of each citizen in answering 9 (1) and 10 would be useful. These two questions should be brought to the forefront.

7. *Safeguards for accuracy of enumeration and correct preparation of National Register of*

Citizens.—Discussions indicate that there was no need at the present to apply the safeguards in States other than Punjab and Pepsu. The Superintendent of Madhya Pradesh has brought these safeguards to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners. In Bihar (where the Superintendent apprehends some trouble in border areas) instructions are kept ready and brought to the notice of the State Government for application if the need arises.

8. *'Ghost' Ration Cards and the Census.*—The size of the problem of 'Ghost' Ration Cards is small in most States and considerable in some. The method of handling the problem accordingly differs and all States are on the right lines. In concluding the discussion the Chairman agreed that a clear distinction should be made between information relating to named individuals, and information of Statistical character derived from National Registers; and that no department of Government other than the Census Department should have access to the National Registers for the former purposes; and even Census Officers should refer to them only for purposes of dealing with offences under the Census Act.

9. *Supply of Additional Enumeration Pads.*—There was no general problem. Superintendents who required additional pads were requested to settle the matter individually with the Chairman before they left Delhi.

10. *Provisional totals — arrangements.*—The Chairman noted that all the Superintendents are taking suitable action for getting the Provisional totals for the Census. He made it clear that he was not promoting unhealthy competition for early publication; the Superintendents should make as complete a local check as possible of accuracy of figures before they are published. The provisional figures for districts will be telegraphed to the State Census Superintendent and the Registrar General simultaneously. Each Superintendent should fix the *last date* for the despatch of telegrams for which he is responsible. The last date thus fixed should not, ordinarily, be later than the 22nd March. In the case of Andamans and Travancore-Cochin it was agreed that the district figures need not be telegraphed to the Registrar General. The Superintendent should verify whether the total worked by him tallied with that of the Registrar General and the figure should be passed on to the State Government for publication only after this tallying.

11. *Issue of certificates for meritorious census work.*—There was a long discussion of this subject and each Superintendent explained the past practice. The grant of certificates of different classes was almost a universal feature. These certificates were granted by the Provincial Governments or the State Census Superintendents. In the case of certain former princely States it was the practice in the past to grant medals in recognition of meritorious census work. In the past there has been no All-India recognition of census work.

Most of the Superintendents were of the opinion that an all-India recognition of census work by the grant of a certificate signed by the President will go a long way in creating enthusiasm for census work among the enumeration staff. Madras did not agree and Assam was doubtful. After further discussion the Conference decided that if All-India recognition could take the form of issue of medals it would be very useful. The Conference also recommended that the medal should be accompanied by a certificate containing the facsimile signature of the President. This could be, in addition to the issue of local certificates. Most States have taken decisions to continue the practice of previous censuses. The Punjab Superintendent stated that after partition the issue of Sanads in the Punjab has been discontinued. The Chairman promised that he would address the Punjab Government in the matter.

As regards the medals the Chairman stated that he would take the orders of the Government of India on the recommendation made by the Conference and would announce their decision as soon it is reached.

As regards the details the following suggestions were approved:—

(i) A lakh of rupees might be set apart for this purpose (At the rate of Rs. 10 per medal, 10,000 medals could be made).

(ii) Whatever number become available should be allotted to States on a population basis (except in the case of Andamans where a special allotment may be made).

(iii) In distributing the quota within each State a method which would promote team spirit in the census staff was desirable. The work turned out by "Circles" should be adjudged (with reference to correctness and completeness of

replies especially for the economic questions, and neatness in preparation of National Register of Citizens). Each circle should be given two medals one to the Supervisor of the circle and the other to the best enumerator in that circle. The grant of medals should be publicised as widely as possible as soon as it is announced. It was also agreed that a certain number of medals may be reserved from the State quota for award to *individuals for zeal and efficiency* in the performance of census duties.

The Chairman also said that he would consider the question of cash awards in the case of those States which have been able to do the National Register of Citizens free of cost.

12. *Progress of printing of National Register forms and arrangements for writing the Register.*—It was noted that suitable arrangements for printing the Register are being made. Some of the Superintendents stated that the paper for the Register and cover have not yet been supplied by the Deputy Controller. The Chairman said that he would look into the matter. In Madhya Pradesh the Register is already being written. In other States it will be written either along with the enumeration or immediately after the enumeration. The Orissa Superintendent stated that the Orissa Government have insisted on the answer to question 13 being written in the National Register of Citizens.

13. Item II in the agenda relating to the review of sorting and compilation instructions was then taken up.

The Chairman gave the Conference a brief review of the main underlying ideas, salient features and arrangements of the 1951 Census Tabulation Plan, and Sorting and Compilation Instructions (printed papers issued already). Tables of A Series, B Series, C Series, D Series and E Series are the end products of the Tabulation Stage of census operations.

Tabulation offices are factories which receive the census slips and National Register of Citizens as their raw material. They have to process this raw material and produce the end products as specified in the 1951 Census Tabulation Plan. Sorters, compilers (and tabulation clerks) are the factory workers who will do this processing. The sorters' duties are clearly defined by the Sorter's Tickets. The sorter converts slips into sorter's tickets. Every single operation he has

to do for this purpose is clearly described in the instructions which go with each sorter's ticket. It will be found from the instructions that one operation leads on to other and rigid adherence to the prescribed order is essential. The compiler operates with the sorter's tickets and the National Register. His end products are the "Compiler's Posting Statements". In a few cases, he has to prepare intermediate papers called "livelihood group abstracts". Here again the process is rigid and mechanical and laid down clearly in instructions. The Compiler's Posting Statements furnish the figures for "Tracts" which are picked up by Tabulation clerks and posted to produce the "District Tables" of the 1951 Census Tabulation Plan. (This last bit is also purely mechanical. Instructions are being drafted to cover this process also).

14. There are few details and important innovations, of which the rationale should be understood.

(i) The stage at which slips are thrown together for tracts is very important—Thereafter, no census information can be extracted for individual villages | ward wise. Note carefully the *Primary Census Abstract*. This is the type of census information made available village | ward-wise. *It does not include break-up by "community"; but does include break-up by livelihood classes.* This is an important innovation, signifying the transfer of emphasis from "social divisions" to "economic structure".

(ii) At the outset, the slips are to be separated into "General" "Sample" and "Displaced Persons". The reasons for separating "Sample" from "General" are well-known and simple. Why do we separate "Displaced Persons"?

(a) Age structure and sex-ratio of Displaced Persons may be materially different from that of the population among whom they have settled. As we rely *only on sample slips* for age structure, we cannot take risks.

(b) The separation will help us to get Economic Table for Displaced Persons separately. This information is very important and cannot be got otherwise.

(iii) Distribution of slips to sorters really begins after *sorter's ticket O and the Primary Census Abstract*. The aim is:—

(a) to give only one livelihood class of one tract to one sorter;

(b) where this is not possible to give only one livelihood class, and more than one tract; and

(c) where even this is not possible to give more than one livelihood class, of the same category (*i. e.* Agricultural I, II, III, IV or Non-Agricultural V, VI, VII, VIII, but not Agricultural and Non-Agricultural together—unless absolutely compelled.).

15. It is extremely important that all ranks of census officers and staff from Supervisors of Tabulation Offices upward, should be thoroughly conversant with the technique of sorting and compilation. The Tabulation Offices should be visualised and *managed as factories*. This can only be done if those who manage, themselves know the job.

16. Discussion followed:—

(i) The Bombay Superintendent stated that sorter's ticket 6 and the instructions do not provide for cases like Bombay where Form II for question 2 (c) has been adopted and where the list of non-backward classes drawn by the State Government is not complete. The Registrar General stated that this is a case where local modification of the ticket and the instructions are called for. The aim is to secure a division of the slips into four categories of which two will be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, as defined by notified orders. The other two will be necessarily provisional divisions, into "Other Backward Classes" and "Non-Backward Classes"—not to be used for publication and only to be kept available for the administrative reference and the Backward Classes Commission. The instructions for securing this fourfold divisions should be related to the enumeration instructions locally issued.

(ii) There was long discussion about the principles on which census tracts are to be delimited.

(a) *Rural Tracts*.—Rural areas of each tehsil or thana should be ordinarily regarded as a single rural tract. (In exceptional cases *e. g.* Ponnani Taluk of Malabar in Madras State with over 7 lakhs, this may have to be divided into more than one rural tract).

(b) *Cities*.—Every city must be a separate urban tract. Ordinarily "city" means a locality with a population of not less than 100,000.

Superintendents will have discretion to include towns with a smaller population, in view of local importance or local legislation defining cities.

(c) *Non-City Urban Tracts*.—Other towns must be grouped. Ordinarily towns (other than cities) located within one Tehsil | Thana will be a natural grouping for forming a Non-City Urban Tract. But, in many cases, such groups may have a smaller population than 50,000. In such cases, the towns of the general administrative sub-division (forming the charge of S. D. O. | R. D. O. or S. D. M.) may be grouped together as one Non-City Urban Tract. In exceptional cases, where towns are very few and very small, all the towns of a district may be grouped into one tract.

(iii) Madras raised the question of issuing instructions as in 1941 to the Deputy Superintendents and supervisors to correct obvious omission on slips. The Chairman stated that the bulk of the checking should be made before the pads and the National Registers are received at the Tabulation Offices. In view of the preparation of the register there is less likelihood of there being omissions. He agreed, however, that there should be a *final check* in the Tabulation Office also, before commencing sorting; and promised to frame and issue definite instructions on what should be done at this check about omissions and obvious mistakes. The instructions of 1941 might call for some revision. Omissions regarding age for instance might be left alone as "age unstated".

(iv) Madhya Pradesh raised the issue regarding sorting for "Means of livelihood". The Chairman explained the distinction between "Bunching" and "Bunch-Coding", the process described in the instructions for Sorter's ticket 2; and the process of "sorting for divisions and sub-sorting for sub-divisions" which Mr. Kera-walla had in mind. He was satisfied, after considering all the *pros* and *cons*, that the process now prescribed is the easier and safer course to follow.

(v) The Chairman mentioned the possibility that instructions for sorter's ticket 2 might require a minor change (in the order of operations). He would look into the suggestion (received from Mr. Gupta) and if it was likely to save time and labour, he would accept it and issue a correction slip.

(vi) The question whether sorting of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes should be done for individual castes or tribes was raised. The Chairman stated that there will be no sorting for individual castes as this is contrary to the policy of the Government. If individual caste or tribe figures are required for any specific purpose *e. g.* the Backward Classes Commission or by the State Governments, this can be taken out after our main sorting is completed or the information could be collected from the National Register of Citizens. (The Governments concerned should be asked about this when the sorting operations are nearing completion. In any case this work should not be undertaken until the successful completion of the prescribed tables is assured).

17. The Conference then agreed that the book "Sorting and Compilation Instructions" might be regarded as final except for a possibility that the instructions for sorter's ticket 2 might require some correction. The Chairman said the Superintendents might proceed with the printing of the tickets, the statements and the instructions. The instructions for sorters should be changed wherever necessary with reference to differences between local instructions and the Model All-India Instructions as regards enumeration *e.g.*, use of contractions, and the point referred to in 16 (i) above.

18. Item III in the Agenda relating to the Organisation of Census Tabulation Offices was then taken up.

(i) The Chairman wanted to finalise the draft Memorandum which had been circulated. But it was found that the Superintendents were not yet ready with the details required.

(ii) The Chairman asked the Superintendents to send him as soon as they got back, a list of tracts, giving the names and numbers and the order in which they should be arranged and also the approximate population in order to enable him to complete Appendix I of the Draft Memorandum. (It was agreed that the list would be treated as provisional, and changes might be made, for good reasons, before sorting operations actually got underway).

(iii) The number of regions into which it is proposed to divide the State for tabulation purposes was considered. The Superintendents indicated the following numbers:—

Assam	.. ..	2
Bihar	.. ..	4
Bombay	.. ..	5
Madhya Pradesh	.. ..	2
Madras	.. ..	8
Orissa	.. ..	3
Punjab	.. ..	3
Uttar Pradesh	.. ..	10
Vindhya Pradesh	.. ..	1
Travancore-Cochin	.. ..	1
Hyderabad	.. ..	4
Mysore	.. ..	2
Rajasthan	.. ..	3
Andaman and Nicobar	.. ..	1
West Bengal	.. ..	3 or 4
Madhya Bharat	.. ..	2
		54 or 55

Superintendents were requested to furnish as early as possible details required for Appendix II of the draft Memorandum.

(iv) The territorial basis for the operation of sorting and compilation teams was then discussed. It was agreed that the territorial basis should be maintained; that the "sub-district" should be formed by grouping census tracts so as to make up a unit with 3 to 5 lakhs of slips to sort and compile. Tracts of different districts should not be mixed up for this purpose.

(v) It was agreed that a sorting and compilation team should consist of one supervisor, 2 compiler-checkers and not less than ten and not more than sixteen sorters. If, however, it is found, upon actual distribution of slips to sorters, that more than sixteen sorters had to be employed within one team, then an additional pair of compiler-checkers may be added to the team.

(vi) The Chairman explained the functions in view for the Tabulation Branch and the higher staff. It was emphasised that the Technical Assistant should be made entirely responsible for the accuracy of all the figures produced in the Tabulation Office. It was pointed out by several Superintendents that one Administrative Assistant for ten sorting and compilation teams would be unworkable. A review of available

information regarding past practice in many States showed that the appointment of one 'Inspector' for every fifty sorters, was very common. The Chairman agreed that the draft Memorandum should be amended so as to permit the appointment of one Administrative Assistant for a group of Sorting and Compilation Teams numbering not less than five. Ten teams should be regarded as the outside maximum and not the normal charge.

19. Some administrative difficulties were pointed out as likely to occur in respect of recruitment of retired persons with census experience. Relaxation of rules regarding recruitment through Public Service Commission or the Employment Exchanges would be necessary. The Registrar General pointed out that since Census is a Central subject the local Public Service Commissions need have nothing to do with this matter and recruitment through UPSC is not undertaken for such purely temporary staff appointed for a few months only. He thought it was only proper that Employment Exchanges should be consulted and their candidates considered. Superintendents need not appoint everyone whom they consider but only those who were in all respects suitable.

As regards employment of retired persons with experience he would do anything necessary to facilitate such employment.

Some of the Superintendents pointed out that as they proposed to appoint the District Census Officers as their Deputy Superintendents there may be some delay in the setting up of the offices.

20. The Chairman stated that the tabulation offices should be started with the Deputy Superintendents, the Administrative Assistants and Supervisors and Compiler Checkers. One or two districts for which slips come to the tabulation offices earlier should be taken and the whole process of sorting and compilation should be gone through for that district with the supervisors and compiler-checkers working as sorters. This will enable the staff who would later have to get work out of sorters to become fully conversant with the work. It would bring to light difficulties in practical working and suggest the methods of overcoming the difficulties. This is especially important in respect of the process of "bunching" and "bunch coding" involved in sorter's ticket 2. The lists of "M|L Sub-Groups"

which are necessary for that process can and should be finalised on the basis of results of sorting at this stage. Finally (and most important of all) form of Daily Out-turn for every sorter's ticket (for different categories of sorters) can be worked out on the basis of experience. The employment of untrained sorters in large numbers, in advance of this preparation, would lead to confusion and serious waste of money. For these reasons, the Chairman impressed on the Superintendents the extreme importance of devoting at least one fortnight and not more than one month for this process of "Trial-sorting".

21. The Chairman then took up the item relating to *quasi piece-work system of payment to sorters*. He stated that the biggest item of expenditure in tabulation was the remuneration to sorters. Unless Superintendents exercised careful check and control over this expenditure the cost of tabulation will become much more than the sanctioned budget. A strict control is therefore essential.

Each Superintendent then explained the system of payment of remuneration to sorters that was in vogue in the past (1931 or 1941 as the case may be). There were three systems of payment. The first was the piece-work system where the sorter got his remuneration strictly according to performance. The second was the quasi-piece work system where the sorter got a basic remuneration with an addition which was dependent on his output. The third was the fixed pay system where the sorter was paid a fixed remuneration and he was compelled to complete the work that has been allotted to him by working overtime where necessary, and was dismissed if he failed to do so repeatedly in spite of warnings and fines.

22. The Chairman explained that whatever system was adopted it was essential that daily out-turn should be prescribed for every sorter, a daily record of work should be maintained, and a watch kept over the fulfilment of the prescribed daily out-turn. It would be necessary to fix different daily out-turns for sorters dealing with different categories of slips, as explained in para 4 (iv) of his circular relating to quasi-piece work payment to sorters. The daily out-turn rates should be fixed initially on the basis of the results of the trial sorting (*vide* last paragraph). Once a month, there should be a

systematic review of actual out-turns against prescribed out-turns and the rates should be re-fixed, if found necessary by such review. Changes at more frequent intervals than a month should as far as possible be avoided. In order to enable Superintendents to start the Tabulation Offices with some idea of the normal requirements, he under-took to circulate the reports of Dr. Nair and others engaged on pilot tabulation before the end of February.

23. In the light of the foregoing choice to be made between a Full piece work system, Quasi-piece work system and fixed pay system was then discussed.

It was decided, practically, unanimously, that a Full piece work system was impracticable in present conditions and should be ruled out.

As regards the relative merits of Quasi-piece work system and the Fixed Pay system, it was (after some initial arguments) generally agreed that the former was preferable in as much as it provided a financial incentive to speed and accuracy which the latter did not have while the enforcement of speed and accuracy through disciplinary compulsion was available under both systems.

Notwithstanding this agreement, there was difference of opinion about the choice to be made. This turned on the issue of how the "Basic Pay" and "Bonus" were to be fixed. Should Basic Pay plus Average Bonus be *higher than* or only just equal to pay plus Dearness Allowance locally in force for corresponding clerical grades? The Chairman said that the latter should be accepted as the basis. Approximately half the number of Superintendents were prepared to work on this basis. They would fix the basic pay at about 5 rupees more than the pay (without dearness allowance) of the corresponding clerical grade; and set apart an amount equal to Dearness allowance minus about 5/- for distribution as Bonus; on a review of fulfilment of prescribed out-turns, speed and accuracy. They expected no difficulty in getting the necessary number of sorters on these terms. Other Superintendents were of the view that, given the financial basis stated by the Chairman, they would choose the Fixed Pay System. The reason was their apprehension that suitable sorters in sufficient numbers would not be forthcoming unless the emoluments of the corresponding clerical grade were guaranteed in advance.

The Chairman, in summing up these conclusions restated the case on grounds of economy to adhere to the financial basis indicated by him and his personal view that the quasi piece-work payment was preferable to fixed pay system even on that basis. (In respect of Travancore and Cochin it was accepted that there was justification for differentiation from the system outlined above). Nevertheless he did not wish to impose on Superintendents a system which they were convinced would not work in their local conditions. He therefore left it to them to consider the issues involved once again and frame their own definite proposals regarding the number of sorters and the rates of remuneration to be allowed on the basis of the system they finally chose. In working out their requirements they should assume that one sorter working for 12 months will be able to sort one lakh of slips. He also suggested that the tabulation offices, on the basis of set-up of organisation agreed upon at the Conference should be sent to him for sanction. He requested the Superintendents to do this immediately and let him have their proposals as early as possible.

24. The Conference then examined models of brick pigeon holes, wooden pigeon holes and

exchanged views on their relative merits. The Superintendents also saw the sorting of slips by Mr. D. R. Gupta of Madhya Bharat.

There was no time for other items in the Agenda and the Conference concluded.

ANNEXURE

<i>State</i>	<i>Charge</i>	<i>Supervisors</i>	<i>Enumerators</i>
<i>Superintendents</i>			
Assam	420	3,070	13,000
Bihar	585	7,632	98,000
Bombay	452	2,846	52,589
Madras	450	18,000	108,000
Madhya Pradesh	595	7,753	48,683
Orissa	384	4,915	36,715
Punjab	941	4,392	38,093
Uttar Pradesh	1,000	5,000	60,000
West Bengal	2,300	15,000	39,000
Hyderabad	936	5,065	25,127
Madhya Bharat	85	1,958	12,963
Mysore	220	1,898	25,708
Rajasthan	..	4,000*	31,048
Travancore-Cochin	75	2,133	13,000
Vindhya Pradesh	38	1,725	19,886
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	13	128
Total	8,486	85,400	621,940

*Includes Charge Superintendents.

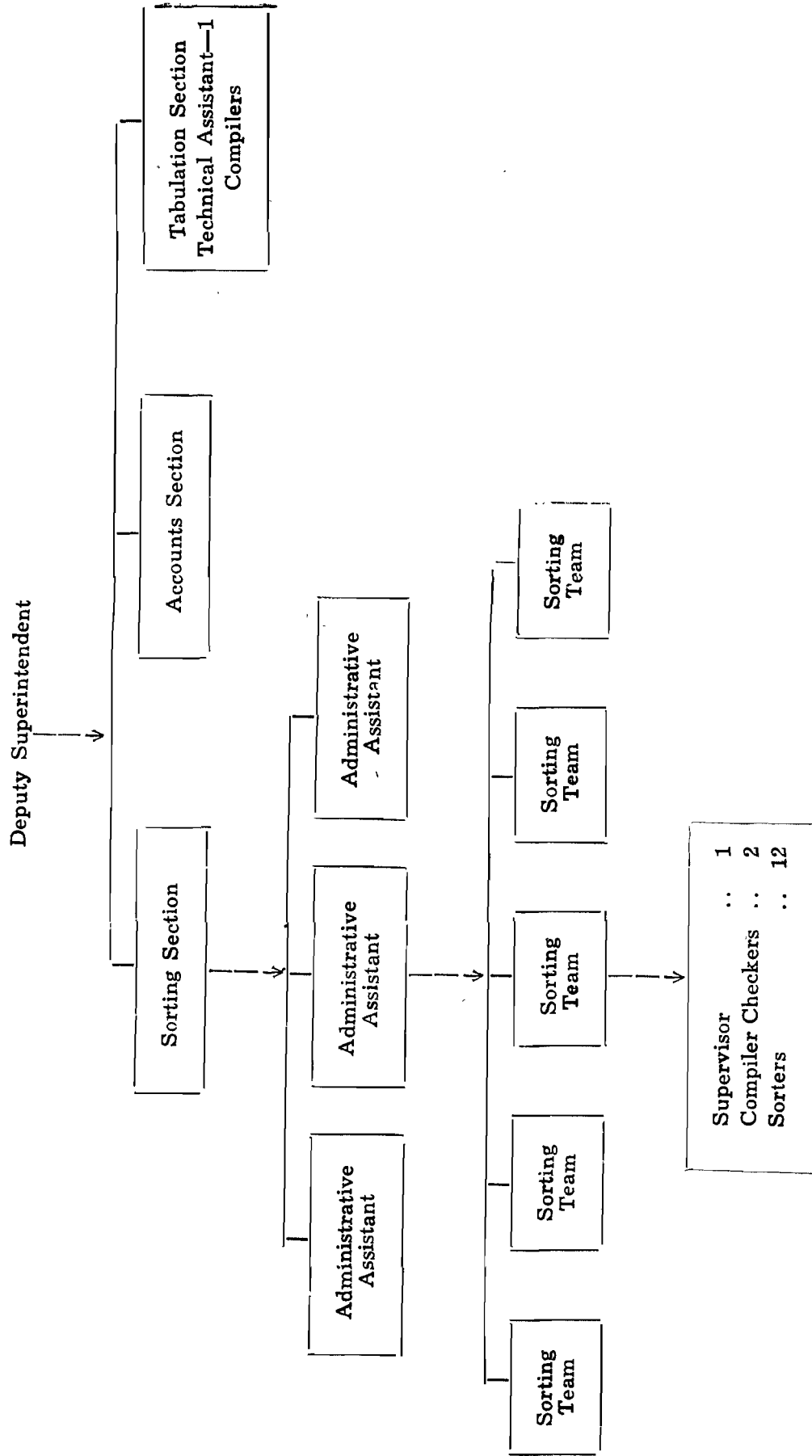
APPENDIX C 2

LIST OF CENSUS TRACTS

<i>Serial No. of tract</i>	<i>Name of tract</i>	<i>Total popula- tion</i>	<i>Serial No. of tract</i>	<i>Name of tract</i>	<i>Total popula- tion</i>
1	Municipal towns in Trivandrum District	152,191	23	Ampalapuzha Rural	196,508
2	Trivandrum Corporation	186,931	24	Sherthala Rural	247,658
3	Non-municipal towns	184,128	25	Municipal towns in Kottayam District	109,560
4	Agasthiswaram Rural and Thovala Rural	168,461	26	Non-municipal towns	82,194
5	Kalkulam Rural	227,591	27	Changanachery Rural	305,526
6	Vilavancode Rural	214,211	28	Kottayam Rural	290,386
7	Neyyattinkara Rural	347,716	29	Vaikom Rural	175,283
8	Trivandrum Rural	174,018	30	Minachil Rural	260,895
9	Nedumangad Rural	253,398	31	Peermade and Devikulam Rural	173,066
10	Chirayinkil Rural	245,547	32	Thodupuzha Rural	154,721
11	Municipal towns in Quilon District	134,618	33	Muvattupuzha Rural	232,140
12	Alleppey Municipality	116,278	34	Municipal towns in Trichur District (Ernakulam and Mattancheri)	136,187
13	Non-Municipal towns	156,674	35	Municipal towns (Other municipalities)	163,019
14	Quilon Rural	331,634	36	Non-municipal towns	66,512
15	Kottarakkara Rural	241,766	37	Cochin-Kanayannur Rural	379,982
16	Pathanapuram Rural	141,947	38	Kunnathunad Rural	295,784
17	Shenkotta Rural and Pathanamthitta Rural	263,877	39	Parur Rural	220,270
18	Kunnathur Rural	171,327	40	Cranganur and Mukundapuram Rural	389,384
19	Karunagapally Rural	234,307	41	Trichur Rural	300,399
20	Karthikappally Rural	167,692	42	Talappilly Rural	260,903
21	Mavelikkara Rural	205,342	43	Chittur Rural	103,200
22	Thiruvalla Rural	417,194			

APPENDIX C 3

Tabulation Office



APPENDIX

WORK SCHEDULE

Sorters ticket	Average out-turn of Slips		Number of man-months					
	Per day	Per month (26 days)	Travancore-Cochin State			Trivandrum District		
			Super- visor	Compiler checker	Sorter.	Super- visor	Compiler checker	Sorter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	611	15,886	38.61	90.38	583.17	9.28	21.15	135.59
Tract formation			4	4.00	20.00	0.93	0.93	4.64
1	3,746	97,396	10	19.60	95.29	2.32	4.55	22.12
2	1,722	44,772	2	4.80	28.74	0.46	1.11	6.67
3	3,093	80,418	1	1.02	11.53	0.23	0.45	2.68
4	6,459	167,934	1	1.00	5.52	0.23	0.23	1.28
5	4,420	114,920	1	1.35	8.07	0.23	0.31	1.87
6	5,055	131,430	6	10.10	70.61	1.39	2.34	16.39
7	10,298	267,748	3	4.33	34.66	0.70	1.00	8.04
8	17,674	459,524	2	1.54	20.20	0.46	0.36	4.09
9	11,632	302,432	3	3.84	30.69	0.70	0.89	7.12
10	11,848	308,048	3	3.72	30.13	0.70	0.86	6.99
Primary Census Abstract			4	8.00	82.00	0.93	1.86	19.03
Census Abstract of Sample Households			2	3.00	38.00	0.46	0.70	8.82
TOTAL			80.61	157.58	1,058.61	19.02	36.74	245.93

C 4

SORTERS' TICKETS

Number of man-months								
Quilon District			Kottayam District			Trichur District		
Super- visor	Compiler checker	Sorter	Super- visor	Compiler checker	Sorter	Super- visor	Compiler checker	Sorter
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11.66	28.97	189.54	7.69	17.52	112.28	9.98	22.74	145.76
1.30	1.30	6.52	0.77	0.77	3.84	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.26	6.39	31.08	1.92	3.77	18.31	2.50	4.89	23.78
0.65	1.57	9.37	0.38	0.92	5.52	0.51	1.20	7.18
0.33	0.63	3.76	0.19	0.37	2.22	0.25	0.47	2.87
0.33	0.33	1.80	0.19	0.19	1.06	0.25	0.25	1.38
0.33	0.44	2.63	0.19	0.26	1.55	0.25	0.34	2.02
1.96	3.29	23.03	1.15	1.94	13.57	1.50	2.53	17.62
0.98	1.41	11.31	0.57	0.83	6.66	0.75	1.09	8.65
0.65	0.50	6.59	0.38	0.30	3.88	0.51	0.38	0.45
0.98	1.25	10.01	0.57	0.74	5.90	0.75	0.96	7.66
0.98	1.21	9.83	0.57	0.71	5.79	0.75	0.94	7.52
1.30	2.61	26.75	0.77	1.54	15.76	1.00	1.99	20.46
0.65	0.98	12.40	0.38	0.58	7.30	0.51	0.74	9.48
25.36	50.88	344.62	15.72	30.44	203.64	20.51	39.52	264.42

APPENDIX C 5

COST STATEMENT

(Administration)

Deputy Superintendent	..	..	..	Rs. 993
Technical Assistant	..	..	..	556
Administrative Assistant	..	..	..	952
Contingency staff	..	..	..	4,411
Total	..	..	...	6,912

APPENDIX C 6

COST STATEMENT

(Office of the Deputy Superintendent)

	All	Sorters' Tickets						
		0	Tract	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE	92,058	49,879	2,077	9,252	2,578	1,056	571	773
Administration ..	6,912	3,798	157	677	189	77	42	57
Supervisors ..	8,061	3,861	400	1,000	200	100	100	100
Compiler-checkers ..	12,605	7,230	320	1,568	384	154	80	108
Sorters ..	63,516	34,990	1,200	5,717	1,724	692	331	484
Bonus ..	964	..	..	290	81	33	18	24
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	21,367	11,579	482	2,147	598	245	132	179
Administration ..	1,604	881	36	157	44	18	10	13
Supervisors ..	1,871	897	93	232	46	23	23	23
Compiler-checkers ..	2,926	1,678	74	394	89	36	13	25
Sorters ..	14,742	8,123	279	1,327	401	160	76	113
Bonus ..	224	..	..	67	18	8	5	5
QUILON DISTRICT	30,029	16,271	678	3,018	841	344	186	252
Administration ..	2,255	1,239	51	221	62	25	14	19
Supervisors ..	2,629	1,259	131	326	65	33	33	33
Compiler-checkers ..	4,112	2,359	105	511	125	50	26	35
Sorters ..	20,719	11,414	391	1,865	562	226	108	157
Bonus ..	314	..	..	95	27	10	5	8
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	17,693	9,588	399	1,778	495	203	110	149
Administration ..	1,328	730	29	130	36	15	8	11
Supervisors ..	1,549	743	77	192	38	19	19	19
Compiler-checkers ..	2,423	1,390	62	301	74	30	15	21
Sorters ..	12,208	6,725	231	1,099	331	133	64	93
Bonus ..	185	..	..	56	16	6	4	5
TRICHUR DISTRICT	22,969	12,441	518	2,309	644	264	143	193
Administration ..	1,725	948	41	169	47	19	10	14
Supervisors ..	2,012	962	99	250	51	25	25	25
Compiler-checkers ..	3,144	1,803	79	391	96	38	21	27
Sorters ..	15,847	8,728	299	1,426	430	173	83	121
Bonus ..	241	..	..	72	20	9	4	6

APPENDIX C 6

COST STATEMENT

(Office of the Deputy Superintendent)

	Sorters' Tickets					Primary census abstract	Abstract of sample house-holds
	6	7	8	9	10		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE	6,304	3,045	1,714	2,734	2,686	6,447	2,942
Administration ..	461	223	125	200	197	887	222
Supervisors ..	600	300	200	300	300	400	200
Compiler checkers ..	808	346	123	307	297	640	240
Sorters ..	4,237	2,080	1,212	1,841	1,808	4,920	2,280
Bonus ..	198	96	54	86	84	..	..
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	1,463	707	398	635	623	1,496	683
Administration ..	107	52	29	46	48	113	52
Supervisors ..	139	70	46	70	70	93	46
Compiler checkers ..	188	80	29	71	69	149	56
Sorters ..	983	482	281	428	419	1,141	529
Bonus ..	46	23	13	20	19	..	..
QUILON DISTRICT	2,056	993	559	892	876	2,103	960
Administration ..	150	73	41	65	64	159	72
Supervisors ..	195	98	65	98	98	130	65
Compiler checkers ..	264	113	40	100	97	209	78
Sorters ..	1,382	678	395	601	590	1,605	745
Bonus ..	65	31	18	28	27	..	..
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	1,211	585	329	525	516	1,240	565
Administration ..	89	43	24	38	38	94	43
Supervisors ..	115	58	38	58	58	77	38
Compiler checkers ..	155	66	24	59	57	123	46
Sorters ..	814	400	233	354	347	946	438
Bonus ..	38	18	10	16	10	..	..
TRICHUR DISTRICT	1,574	760	428	682	671	1,608	734
Administration ..	115	55	31	51	49	121	55
Supervisors ..	151	74	51	74	74	100	51
Compile-checkers ..	201	87	30	77	74	159	60
Sorters ..	1,058	520	303	458	452	1,228	568
Bonus ..	49	24	13	22	22	..	..

APPENDIX C 7

CENSUS EXPENDITURE—A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Expenditure classification	Total	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1941	1931
A SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE	144,223	27,915	37,339	42,450	36,519	101,008	100,801
Salary and allowances of the Superintendent	35,433	323	10,990	12,120	12,000	37,111	36,613
Pay of Establishment	46,483	340	11,016	21,330	13,797	34,749	32,032
T. A. to Superintendent	10,595	1,883	5,501	1,567	1,644	6,395	5,891
" establishment	1,537	..	1,116	397	24	1,297	..
Contingencies	50,175	25,369	8,716	7,036	9,054	21,456	26,265
B ENUMERATION	200,357	..	57,993	140,536	1,828	39,073	24,330
Remuneration to Supervisors and enumerators	153,762	..	12,850	139,306	1,606	35,238	19,235
Charge Superintendent's conveyance allowance	14,853	..	14,661	..	192	1,557	4,995
Clerical allowance	8,510	..	7,250	1,230	30	629	..
Contingencies	23,232	..	23,232	..	..	1,649	..
C TABULATION	112,929	..	3,822	108,779	328	31,932	48,281
Deputy Superintendent and his Office staff	18,378	..	3,822	14,556	..	..	..
Supervisors	8,061	..	..	8,061	..	..	..
Compiler-checkers	12,606	..	..	12,606	..	..	..
Sorters	65,715	..	..	65,387	328	..	..
Bonus	963	..	..	963	..	..	..
Contingencies	7,207	..	..	7,207	..	..	..
D ENQUIRIES	26,043	..	..	9,420	16,623	..	..
Sampling Studies	20,665	..	..	4,042	16,623	..	..
Equipment	5,378	..	..	5,378	..	..	..
E PRINTING	39,554	..	13,582	25,735	237	1,542	12,349
Total	523,106	27,915	112,736	326,920	55,555	173,555	185,661

APPENDIX C—8

No. 48|24|52-RG. Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
The Registrar General, India,

NEW DELHI-2; THE 22ND JULY, 1952.

COSTING STATEMENT FOR THE 1951 CENSUS

1. I mentioned at our study group that it is necessary to prepare costing statements for the 1951 Census—*i.e.*, statements showing the actual cost of the 1951 Census, and the allocation thereof to the end-products of the census, namely—

- I. The National Register of Citizens;
- II-A. The District Census Handbooks;
- II-B. State Census Reports and other State Census Publications (if any);

and III. The All-India Census Publications. I have been considering this matter further and I think the method of settlement and allocation of total cost, which is explained below might be adopted.

2. I am limiting the costing process to the stage at which the census Reports are handed over to the Press for printing and publication. The additions required to be made in respect of this last stage (for which responsibility cannot be accepted by the census organisation) can be settled, if necessary, separately after the relevant figures become available,

3. I have used the following symbols to represent the various items of cost required to be taken into account by us:

A=Expenditure on pay of Superintendents, their office Establishments, Allowances, Honoraria and office contingencies. (This is booked expenditure under A-Superintendence for each State Superintendent under the census grant).

B=Expenditure on pay of Registrar General, his establishment, allowances and office contingencies. (Booked expenditure under A in the census grant, less one half of the pay of the Registrar General).

C=Expenditure on Enumeration other than the scriptory charges for the National Register of Citizens paid from the Census budget. (This is booked expenditure under B-Enumeration—except B-4. National Register of Citizens—and D-Miscellaneous Staff in the census grant).

D=Scriptory charges for writing up the National Register of Citizens paid from the census budget. (This is booked expenditure under B-4. National Register of Citizens in the census budget).

E=Printing charges of Enumeration pads. (This should be assumed to be Rs. 1-2-0 for 1000 slips supplied centrally).

F=Other Enumeration printing and stationery charges. (Booked expenditure under E in the census budget).

G=Scriptory charges of the National Register of Citizens borne by the State Government. (Booked expenditure).

H=Enumeration charges actually paid by the State Government. (Booked expenditure).

I=Enumeration charges actually paid by local bodies. (Booked expenditure).

J=Cost of paper used for the National Register of Citizens. (The paper was supplied free by the Controller of Printing & Stationery. But the cost of paper should be taken into account for estimating the cost of production of the National Register of Citizens at the rate of Rs. 20 per ream supplied free).

K=Cost of census medals. (This should be assumed to be Rs. 13-15-6 for each silver medal and Rs. 6-9-6 for each bronze medal).

L=Expenditure on Abstraction and Compilation. (Booked expenditure under C-Abstraction & Compilation in the census grant).

M=Value of articles purchased for use in offices during the 1951 Census. [Booked receipts in respect of articles sold; plus actual purchase price (less estimated depreciation) of unsold articles].

A Statement showing the amounts of items A and C to M should be prepared for each State as Costing Statement No. I.

4. *Provisional allotment of cost of production.*

(i) *National Register of Citizens.*

(a) A costing statement for the State showing particulars by district should be prepared in the following form:—

COSTING STATEMENT NO. II

Name of District	Number of parts of the N.R.C.	Cost of Production	Average cost per part
1	2	3	4

(b) The total cost of production for the entire State should be taken to be $\frac{1}{4}A+D+G+J$.

(c) In order to determine the cost of production of National Register of Citizens for each district, items D and G should be first allocated to each district according to actuals. Then $\frac{1}{4}A+J$ should be allocated to the district in the proportion which the population of that district bears to the population of the State.

(ii) *District Census Handbooks and State Census Publications.*

(a) The total cost of all the District Census Handbooks issued under the authority of the State Government, as well as of all the State Census Publications issued under the authority of the Central Government should be settled jointly by the formula that it is equal to

$$\frac{3}{4}A+C+E+F+H+I+K+L-M$$

(b) The cost should then be apportioned among the individual handbooks, reports and other publications separately, according to the proportion which the number of pages of the publication concerned bears to the total number of pages of all the publications. (*Note.* The pages reckoned for this purpose should be the number of printed pages, as received in proof. Where proof print is not received in time, an estimate of the number of printed pages corresponding to the typescript sent for printing may be adopted).

A statement showing the cost thus allocated should be prepared in the form given below.

Costing Statement No. III
(in two Sections A & B).

Name of Publication	Number of pages	Cost of Production	Average cost per 100 pages
1	2	3	4

SECTION A—DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOKS
District Census Handbook of:

.....Dt.
.....Dt.
etc.

SECTION B—STATE CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

State Census Report Part I.
Subsidiary Tables.

State Census Report Part II*

Other State Census Publications
(if any).

(*If Part II is published in different sub-parts the cost of production of each sub-part should be given.)

5. *Final allotment of cost of production.*

(i) *All-India Census Publications.*

An All-India average will be struck for the cost per 100 pages from the average cost figures provisionally settled for the State Census Publications. This All-India average cost figure will be applied to the All-India Census Publications also and the total cost of production of All-India Census Publications will be provisionally settled.

(ii) The total cost of the All-India Publications thus provisionally settled may turn out to be either larger or smaller than the actual expenditure on the Registrar General and his establishment etc. (item B in para 3). The excess

—————,if any, will be distributed among the deficit

All-India Publications and all the State Census Publications (but not the District Census Hand-
reduce

books) so as to————the cost of production of
increase

all of them.

6. I shall be glad if you would arrange to get costing Statements No. I to III prepared on the basis explained above. The Statements may be got prepared at your convenience and need not be hurried to the prejudice of more urgent work.

Yours sincerely,
(R. A. GOPALASWAMI)

Shri U. S. Nair
The Superintendent of Census Operations,
Trivandrum.

APPENDIX C. 9.

Costing Statement No. 1.

A—Expenditure on pay of Superintendent, Office establishments, allowances, honoraria and office contingencies,

The following figures have been booked under A. Superintendence against the financial years noted against each. The figures shown against 1952-53 include expenditure for the year up to the end of March, 1953.

Head of account.	Expenditure booked for									Total		
	1950-51			1951-52			1952-53 up to end of March, 1953					
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
A. Superintendence.												
A1-Pay of officers ..	10,000	0	0	10,800	0	0	8,100	0	0	28,900	0	0
A2-Pay of establishment ..	7,542	7	0	10,044	9	0	7,328	7	0	24,915	7	0
A3-Allowance, honoraria &c. ..	11,081	6	3	14,569	14	0	8,218	9	0	32,869	13	3
A5-Other charges ..	8,715	13	0	7,035	12	3	7,141	15	2	22,893	8	5
Total A-Superintendence ..	37,339	10	3	42,450	3	3	30,788	15	2	110,578	12	8

C—Expenditure on enumeration other than the scriptory charges for the National Register of Citizens paid from the Census Budget.

The booked expenditure under B-Enumeration except National Register of Citizens is as follows :—

Head of account.	Expenditure booked for									Total.		
	1950-51			1951-52			1952-53					
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
B2-Pay of establishment ..	3,821	13	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,821	13	0
B3-Allowance, honoraria &c. ..	35,910	8	0	1,230	0	0	41	8	0	37,182	0	0
B5-Other charges ..	22,839	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,839	6	10
Total B-Enumeration ..	62,571	11	10	1,230	0	0	41	8	0	63,843	3	10

D—Scriptory charges for writing up the National Register of Citizens paid from the Census Budget.

The Scriptory charges for writing the National Register of Citizens paid from Census grant works out to Rs. 69,652-2-6.

E—Printing charges of enumeration pads.

The Central Government supplied to the Tahsildar, Cochin Kanayannoor Taluk 16,366 pads of 100 slips each, the cost on calculation at Re. 1-2-0 for 1000 slips, comes to Rs. 1,841-3-0. The cost of printing 10,046,526 slips at the local Government. Press came to Rs 10,023-15-9. Thus the total printing charges of enumeration pads works out to Rs. 11,865-2-9.

F—Other enumeration printing and stationery charges.

This includes other enumeration printing and stationery charges. The amount booked as expenditure for the various years have been noted below :

Head of account	Expenditure booked for			
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Total cost
E—Printing and Stationery	* 3,558 1 4	25,735 6 0	169 14 0	29,463 5 4

* The booked expenditure under E—Printing and Stationery charges for 1950-51 is Rs. 13,582-1-1, of which Rs. 10,023-15-9 was for printing enumeration pa is ; the balance of Rs. 3,558-1-4 represents the printing charges of other enumeration forms and cost of stationery.

G—Scriptory charges of the National Register of Citizens borne by the State Government.

The share of the State Government on this item of expenditure shared with the Central Government was 69,652-2-6.

H—Enumeration charges actually paid by the State Government.

No enumeration charges were paid by the State Government.

I— Enumeration charges actually paid by the local bodies.

No enumeration charges were paid by the local bodies.

J— Cost of paper used for the National Register of Citizens.

At the rate of Rs. 20 per ream; the cost of 240 reams of paper supplied by the Controller of Stationery and Printing, Calcutta, for the National Register of Citizens comes to Rs. 4,800.

K—Cost of Census Medals.

The cost of 177 bronze and 89 silver medals supplied to this State works out to Rs. 2,410-5-0 (Rs. 1,167-1-6 and 1,243-3-6 for bronze medals and silver medals respectively.)

L—Expenditure on Abstraction and Compilation.

Expenditure on abstraction and compilation for the various years under C—Abstraction and Compilation has been tabulated below :

Head of Account	Expenditure booked for			
	1951-52	1952-53 up to the March, 1953	Total cost	
C-2—Pay of Establishment ..	105,614 13 0	16,622 7 0	122,237	4 0
C-4—Other charges ..	12,584 12 1	328 3 0	12,912	15 1
Total C—Abstraction and Compilation ..	118,199 9 1	16,950 10 0	135,150	3 1

M—Value of articles purchased for use in office during 1951 Census.

The actual purchase price of unsold articles works out to (Rs. 12,632-0-11 less depreciated value) Rs. 10,143-10-5. The booked receipts in respect of articles sold is Rs. 2,515-15-0. Thus the value of articles purchased for the office may be taken to be Rs. 12,659-9-5.

COSTING STATEMENT No. I.

ABSTRACT SHOWING AMOUNTS OF ITEMS A AND C TO M.

Items.	Amount.		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.
A Expenditure on pay of Superintendents, their office establishments, allowances, honoraria and office contingencies ..	110,578	12	8
C Expenditure on enumeration other than the scriptory charges for the National Register of Citizens paid from the Census Budget ..	63,843	3	10
D Scriptory charges for writing up the National Register of Citizens paid from Census Budget ..	69,652	2	6
E Printing charges of enumeration pads ..	11,865	2	9
F Other enumeration printing charges and stationery ..	29,463	5	4
G Scriptory charges of the National Register of Citizens borne by the State Government ..	69,652	2	6
H Enumeration charges actually paid by the State Government ..	..	..	..
I do. do. local bodies ..	..	..	..
J Cost of paper used for the National Register of Citizens ..	4,800	0	0
K Cost of Census Medals ..	2,410	5	0
L Expenditure on Abstraction and Compilation ..	135,150	3	1
M Value of articles purchased for use in offices during 1951 Census ..	12,659	9	5

COSTING STATEMENT No. II.

PROVISIONAL ALLOTMENT OF COST OF PRODUCTION OF NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS.

The total cost of production of National Register of Citizens (taken 1/4 A+D+G+J) works out to Rs. 171,749.

The cost of preparation of National Register of Citizens allocated to each district is shown below.

Name of district.	No. of parts of the National Register of Citizens.	Cost of production.	Average cost per part*
Trivandrum ..	952	39,866 11 10	41 14 1
Quilon ..	1183	56,016 2 5	47 4 2
Kottayam ...	468	33,011 8 4	70 8 8
Trichur ..	593	42,854 9 5	72 4 4
Total ..	3196	171,749 3 0	53 11 10

* The variation is due to the fact that each part of the Register for Kottayam and Trichur districts was made to include more villages and wards than was the case for the Trivandrum and Quilon Districts.

COSTING STATEMENT No. III.

**ALLOCATION OF COST OF PRODUCTION OF DISTRICT CENSUS HAND BOOKS
AND STATE CENSUS PUBLICATIONS.**

The total cost of all the District Census Hand books issued under the authority of the State Government as well as of all State Census Publications issued under the authorities of the Central Government taken as 3|4A + C + E + F + H + I + K + L — M has been calculated as Rs. 313,006-12-0

The statement showing the allocation of the cost of each publication is shown below :

<i>Name of publication</i>	<i>No. of pages.</i>	<i>Cost of production</i>			<i>Average cost per 100 pages</i>		
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>As.</i>	<i>Ps.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>As.</i>	<i>Ps.</i>
SECTION A.							
District Census Handbooks		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Trivandrum	670	62,620	0	8	}	9,346	4
Quilon	633	59,161	14	9			
Kottayam	427	39,908	9	5			
Trichur	429	40,095	8	3			
Total	2159	201,786	1	1	}		
SECTION B.							
Census Report—Part I	100	9,346	4	6	}	9,346	4
do. Subsidiary Tables	80	7,477	0	4			
do. Part II—Tables	310	28,973	7	2			
Other Census Publications							
Administrative volume	100	9,346	4	6			
Sampling Study Tables	600	56,077	10	5			
Total	1190	111,220	10	11	}		