

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

VOLUME XXIII

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TRAVANCORE.

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PART IV.

*ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENSUS.*

BY

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# CONTENTS.

## CHAPTER I.—Preliminary Operations.

PARA.	PAGE.
1. Commencement of operations ..	1
2. Appointment of Census Commissioner ..	"
3. Stages of Census work ..	"
4. Census unit ..	2
5. Village Register ..	"
6. General Census Procedure ..	"
7. Census Code ..	4
8. Registers and forms prescribed ..	"
9. House-list and house-numbering ..	5
10. Census Divisions ..	6
11. Census Agency ..	"
12. Preliminary enumeration ..	7
13. Special arrangements ..	"

## CHAPTER II.—The Census.

14. The final enumeration ..	9
15. Census Divisions and Agencies ..	"
16. Training of the Agency ..	10
17. Night Enumeration ..	"
18. Day Enumeration ..	"
19. Provisional Totals ..	"

## CHAPTER III.—Special Censuses.

20. The Industrial Census ..	11
21. Census of certain Departments ..	"
22. Census of home or non-factory Industries ..	12
23. Cattle Census ..	13

## CHAPTER IV.—Tabulation and Compilation.

24. The slip system ..	14
25. Number of slips used ..	"
26. Form, &c, of slips ..	"
27. Printing of slips ..	"
(1) Copying of Slips.	
28. Organization of Taluk Offices ..	15
29. Examination of books and posting ..	16
30. Despatch of slips, books, &c, to the Central Office ..	"
(2) Sorting.	
31. Establishment ..	17
32. Procedure ..	"
(3) Compilation.	
33. Compilation ..	18

## CHAPTER V.—Census Expenditure.

34. Census Expenditure ..	19
List of Census Publications ..	21

## APPENDIX.

No.		PAGE.
I.	Census Divisions and Agency ..	24
II.	Census Divisions in Plantations and Hill Tracts ..	25
III.	Number of Rules, Forms, &c., printed and issued ..	"
IV.	Number of Sorter's Tickets, Compilation Registers, &c., printed and used ..	27
V.	Dates of commencement and completion of the different stages of Census Operations ..	28
VI.	Receipt of Provisional Totals ..	29
VII.	Census Charges in the Taluks ..	30
VIII.	Copying the slips ..	32
IX.	Total Census Charges ..	33



REPORT  
ON THE  
CENSUS OF TRAVANCORE, 1911.

PART IV.

Administration of the Census.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

The first step in the Census operations was the issue of a notification intimating the command of His Highness the Maha Raja that a Census of the population of Travancore would be taken in March 1911 and laying down general instructions for the guidance of all concerned.

Commencement of operations.

The notification fixed the responsibility of the Census of each taluk on the Tahsildar in charge, and required the Division Peishkars and the Superintendent, Devikulam Division, to scrutinize the work of the Tahsildars and to take special interest in its progress. The Census Commissioner was to prescribe the returns and registers for the conduct of the operations, and issue the necessary instructions.

2. His Highness the Maha Raja's Government was pleased to appoint me a second time as Census Commissioner. I was appointed in October 1909, while I was in charge of the Trivandrum Division, as Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate. I was subsequently transferred to the Quilon Division and was relieved of my substantive duties and deputed for Census duties only with effect from the 18th July 1910. The Office was then removed to Trivandrum, from where the Census was conducted, and the Report written, printed and published.

Appointment of Census Commissioner.

At the invitation of Mr. Gait, the India Census Commissioner, I arranged to meet him at Ootacamund and talk over Census matters. The results of the interview are embodied in a note issued by him under date the 28th July 1910.

3. The work of the Census was divided and taken up in three stages:— the preparation of buildings registers, the preliminary enumeration and the final Census. The first consisted of listing, in prescribed forms, of all houses and miscellaneous buildings in each taluk and the affixing of numbers on houses. The filling up of the Census schedules for the entire

Stages of Census work.

resident population constituted the preliminary enumeration. At the final Census, which was a synchronous proceeding, this record was checked and corrected.

4. For the proper conduct of the Census, an unit of enumeration is obviously essential. For this purpose, it is usual to take the smallest administrative area. In 1881, it was the kara or muri (the residential village). But in 1891, it was the proverti or the revenue village. The latter was too large for statistical comparisons and unsuitable from the populational point of view. In 1901, therefore, the kara was adopted as the working basis, while statistics were compiled for the proverti also. During the last decade, the Land Revenue Settlement operations closed and brought into force the unit known as the pakuthi for all the purposes of revenue administration. The old provertis, wherever large, were split into two or more pakuthis. But with an average area of 13 square miles, even the pakuthi was too large for Census purposes. The ancient kara was, therefore, retained as the Census village. However, population figures have been compiled and published for the newly recognised revenue village as well.

5. The boundaries of karas are locally well-known, and the people of one kara rarely mistook themselves as belonging to another kara. However, as these have not been surveyed and demarcated, and as there are, in the hilly parts, shifting villages, a list once prepared is liable to change. Further, in view of the continuous character of most of the villages and of the fact that new agencies have to be employed, it would not be possible, without fresh authoritative lists, to make sure that each separate village was taken as such and not included in the one adjoining, and that dependent hamlets were not treated as villages. Such a list was further necessary for the satisfactory division into Census circles and blocks. Antecedent to all Census work and as the basis therefor, a register of karas in each pakuthi was therefore prepared in a prescribed form. The karas were arranged in the order of contiguity so as to facilitate the formation of compact Census units, and the villages were serially numbered for each taluk. To ensure thorough accuracy and easy working, skeleton maps were prepared of the pakuthis in each taluk in which the names of the karas were noted and their limits clearly marked. A statement of the boundaries of the pakuthis and karas was also made out.

The entire work devolved on the local revenue agency under the control and supervision of the Tahsildar. The preparation of the village register was finished in time for the first stage in the Census to begin.

The several registers were received in the Census Office and scrutinized. Differences from those of 1901 were duly noted and explained and the lists were finally passed, printed and copies supplied to the Tahsildars for guidance.

6. To convey a clear idea of the procedure adopted and the points in which it differed from that of British India, it is desirable to preface an account of the administrative details with a general outline.

General Census  
Procedure.

## GENERAL CENSUS PROCEDURE.

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In the British Indian Provinces, lists of villages and the houses in each village are first prepared and the country is divided into blocks, each containing 35—50 houses. These blocks are grouped into circles, of 10—15 blocks apiece; and out of the circles, charges are formed. To each block an enumerator is appointed; to each circle a supervisor; and a superintendent to each charge. These divisions are made and the agencies engaged, before the preliminary enumeration begins, and are retained till the final Census closes. The necessary number of enumerators and supervisors is enlisted on the voluntary system, under which even private individuals serve without remuneration.

In Travancore, the British Indian system has all along been adopted for the final synchronous enumeration. In respect of the preliminary enumeration, there used to be a difference of procedure, due to the difficulty of engaging the required number of men who would both prepare the preliminary record and check it at the final Census. Specially paid men were, therefore, engaged for the preliminary enumeration. The Census divisions too were adjusted to this difference of procedure, the areas assigned to the enumerators and supervisors being much larger than those at the final Census. The charge, however, being conterminous with the taluk, has continued the same throughout. But, in view to avoid confusion and difficulty at a later stage, the block which is the unit of organization used to be fixed once for all before the commencement of the preliminary enumeration. To each block, covering from 35—50 houses, an enumeration book was assigned. At the preliminary enumeration, an enumerator was entrusted with a number of these books, which he took, one after another, and recorded therein the particulars regarding the resident population of the blocks to which they respectively related. As regards circles, they were generally made conterminous with taluks, each supervisor being put in charge of all the enumerators working in the taluk.

Thus, it will be seen that the difference in size of the Census divisions at the initial and final enumerations and the engagement of different sets of agencies for the two stages constituted the chief point of distinction between the practice in British India and that in Travancore. The difference, however, really turned on the question of agency; and if any wholesome change was to be introduced, it must bear on the nature of the agency. The disadvantage of a temporary staff speeding over large areas in a short period and handing the work over to be taken up at the final Census by a new set of men, called in at the last moment, was recognised. But the voluntary system of British India was not practicable. The next best step would have been to utilize the services of the revenue staff, familiar with the boundaries of villages and their inhabitants. That too was not possible on account of their heavy duties and large jurisdictions. The practice of engaging a special agency for the preliminary operations continued, therefore, from Census to Census. But certain administrative arrangements, brought into actual force during the closing years of the last decade, made it feasible to make a favourable change in the old system. The pakuthi unit of the Revenue Settlement was brought into practical effect, and the village jurisdictions were re-organized and officers appointed. This was taken advantage of at this Census to usher in a departure from prescriptive methods; and the

work at the initial stages was entrusted for the first time to the subordinate revenue staff as an integral part of their duties. The accountants in each revenue village (pakuthi) were deputed as enumerators. In taluks where they were not available in sufficient numbers, the accountants of Sirkar Devaswams (temples amalgamated with Government) and other subordinates under the control of the Tahsildar, were engaged, and the entertainment of paid men was avoided as far as possible. The Proverticar (the village head) was appointed as supervisor in his village, which was constituted into a circle. This change meant a considerable reduction in the size of the areas to be traversed by the Census agencies during the preliminary operations. The modifications introduced represented the extent which local conditions permitted, and resulted in securing better work and more efficient supervision during the preliminary stages.

7. It had been the practice to regulate the taking of the Census and tabulation of the results by rules and instructions issued from time to time. The piecemeal system, however, of dealing with the operations on the eve of every stage was found inconvenient. It failed to convey to the men responsible a general view in its *en semble*, and could not adequately help in anticipating and providing for requirements at a step removed from the one actually engaging attention. At this Census, therefore, a Census Code was issued under the authority of Government, embodying all the instructions. It consisted of two parts:—one relating to the actual conduct of the Census; and the other, to the tabulation and compilation of the results. The former laid down the entire procedure from start to finish till the final Census was over, and till the schedule books and other records were handed over to the Tahsildar. The latter dealt with the further methods to be adopted in view to the compilation of the statistical tables.

The Code was framed on the lines of the one issued by the India Census Commissioner for the guidance of the British Indian Provinces. Of course, care was taken to incorporate into the Code itself such modifications as were necessitated by local conditions or rendered desirable by past experience. The Code thus gives an outline of the administration of the Census, and it is needless, therefore, to repeat the details of the provisions here, especially as copies of the Code will be preserved for future reference. However, in view to give a connected account, the instructions issued will be utilised in this volume.

It is not to be supposed that the Code exhausts the details of the procedure on the entire subject of the Census. In adjusting the minutiae of the operations, explanatory and supplementary circulars had to be issued. These are arranged and recorded in a file book and kept along with the Census papers for reference, if need be, at the next Census.

8. For conducting the preliminary operations, the following registers and forms were prescribed.

(I) *House List*—There was one list for each kara. In this list, all the buildings were entered in serial order, as also the names of



the principal occupant of each house. In 1901, there were two registers, one for houses and another for miscellaneous buildings. To simplify and economise work, the two registers were amalgamated into one at this Census.

(2) *Pakuthi House Abstract*.—This was a summary for each pakuthi of the houses and miscellaneous buildings situated therein. The Karas in each pakuthi were written in order, and the total entered against each.

(3) *Taluk House Abstract*.—The pakuthi abstracts were entered, and totalled for the taluk in this register.

(4) *Statement of Census blocks*.—This statement showed for each taluk the number of blocks during the preliminary enumeration and at the final Census, and the houses and other buildings which each contained. The statement was made up by karas and pakuthis.

(5) *Nomination List*.—A form was prescribed for the return of enumerators and supervisors appointed in each taluk. Their names, official designation and pay were shown in this statement.

(6) *Issue Register*.—A register was maintained for the receipt and issue of all forms, schedules, &c., prescribed for and used at the Census in each taluk. This ensured economy and timely supply.

(7) *Weekly Progress Report*.—This report was prescribed for the supervisor, who was to enter therein the details of the inspections made by him and the progress made in Census work.

(8) *Fortnightly Inspection Report*.—This form was prescribed for the charge superintendent, who was responsible for the entire Census operations in his charge or taluk.

(9) *The Enumerator's Schedule*.—This is the form in which the Census particulars of the entire population were recorded.

(10) *Final Census Abstracts*.—Three forms were prescribed for entering the totals of houses and population—one for the block, another for the circle, and a third for the charge.

The chief point of difference from the 1901 Census in regard to the forms was in the direction of reduction in the number of returns. The number of forms for the buildings registers was reduced from six to three.

9. The preparation of the house-list was commenced on the 1st Chingom 1086/17th August 1910, and was finished in the last taluk on the 30th Kanni 1086/16th October 1910. The **House-List and house numbering.** numbering of houses was taken up in each taluk after the house-list was over. The numbering was over in the whole State on the 30th Vrischikom 1086/15th December 1910. The details for each taluk are embodied in the Appendix. The first taluk to complete the work was Neyyattinkarai, and the last Eraniel.

The materials used for numbering houses were the same as in 1901. Stencil plates were issued from the Census Office, and the tar required

was ordered to be purchased locally. In cases where no numbers could be affixed, such as in small huts, &c., dealwood tickets, on which the numbers were painted, were issued to the occupants.

When the preparation of the house-lists was completed in each taluk, abstracts were prepared in the prescribed forms and submitted to the Census Central office.

The house-listing and numbering was attended to by the normal revenue agency in each taluk, unlike in 1901, when a paid staff was engaged for the purpose. The Census Commissioner himself, in his tours, noticed the easy and satisfactory way in which the village officials did their work, possessing, as they did, the necessary local knowledge. It was the efficient manner in which the work was done that suggested and encouraged the carrying out of the preliminary enumeration by the same village agency.

10. The next stage in the programme was the formation of Census divisions. The block was the ultimate unit, and its size depended on the number of houses of which an enumerator could carry out the final Census in a period of three or four hours. To each block, a separate book was assigned. Such an arrangement was necessary to render the synchronous enumeration of the entire population possible on the Census date. But, during the preliminary stages, several final Census blocks had to be grouped together in view of the local conditions already described. It was not then necessary that each book should be written up by a separate person. A leisurely enumeration did not require it, and the limited number of Sirkar employés rendered it impossible. However, the utilisation of the entire subordinate revenue staff made it possible to reduce the amount of work assigned to each, as would be noted from the number of blocks formed.

In 1901, the plains were constituted into 747 blocks for the purpose of the preliminary enumeration. At this Census, the number was as many as 1,294. On an average, each taluk was divided into 40 blocks as against 20 in 1901. The number of houses visited by each enumerator averaged 500 against 620 at the preceding Census.

The blocks were grouped into circles which numbered 372 as compared with 45 in 1901. This secured the undoubted advantage of close supervision and check by the supervisors. In 1901, each taluk was formed into a circle. At this Census, however, the taluk was divided into as many circles as there were revenue villages, the head-man being made the supervisor.

When the Census divisions were formed, the Tahsildar submitted a return of them in the prescribed form and nominated the agencies.

11. The departure made at this Census in regard to divisions and agency will be clear from the following proposals sanctioned by Government and duly carried out.

(a) That the preliminary enumeration should be done by the village staff, and that the pakuthi accountants be employed as enumerators without prejudice to their normal work, the size of each preliminary enumeration block being so constituted as not to embrace more than 500 houses:

(b) that, in cases where the pakuthi accountants were not available in sufficient numbers for all the blocks, capable Devaswom accountants and other subordinates under the normal control of the Tahsildar should be appointed without prejudice to their substantive duties:

(c) that each provertikar should be appointed supervisor for all the enumeration blocks in his pakuthi: and

(d) that every enumerator be paid Rs. 4, and every supervisor Rs. 5, as remuneration for the Census work.

Of the total number of enumerators, 1,273 were recruited from the village staff, and 21 were specially paid. Of the 372 supervisors in all, only two were entertained on special payment. In 1901, the entire agency was salaried.

12. When the divisions had been formed and the agencies appointed, the work of preliminary enumeration of the resident population was taken up. This was the basis of the entire Census work, and hence the most important. The schedules in which the enumeration was to be taken were issued to each taluk from the Census Office on estimates framed with reference to local requirements. These schedules were stitched into books, one for each block, and issued to the enumerators. They were also supplied with detailed instructions which the enumerators and supervisors, were required to master. A class was held by the charge superintendent in which he satisfied himself that the agencies understood the instructions. Test enumerations were taken by the enumerators and supervisors in view to gain practical knowledge of the working. These test schedules were examined by the charge superintendent, and errors, if any, were pointed out and corrected; and the schedules forwarded thereafter to the Census Commissioner's Office. Here, they were further scrutinized and in cases which called for explanatory instructions, circulars were issued for guidance. Such cases, however, were very few. Every attempt was made to give to the Census agencies the most thorough training possible; and the success of the attempt was noted by the Census Commissioner, when he examined the work on the spot during his circuits.

The preparation of the preliminary record was begun on the 15th Dhanu 1086/30th December 1910, and was over throughout the State by the 7th Kumbhom/18th February 1911. Eleven taluks finished their work by the 29th Makarom 1086/11th February 1911. The last taluk was Changanacheri.

The testing work of the supervisors and the charge superintendents was thorough. They were continually on the move and examined and corrected the enumerators' work, as often as was possible. The standard rates of 40 per cent. of the entries for the supervisors and 5 per cent. for the charge superintendents were approximated in most taluks.

13. One special feature at this Census was the elaborate arrangement made for:—

- (1) the Census of Railways,
- (2) the Census of cantonments and troops on the march;
- (3) the Census of forest reserves and plantations; and
- (4) the Census of towns.

The instructions issued were on the lines of those adopted for British India. They are all fully given in the Code. The actual arrangements were just what the instructions required; and an account of them would only be a mere repetition of the rules:

The statistics embodying the Census Divisions are given in the Appendix, together with information relating to the agency employed.

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## CHAPTER II.

### THE CENSUS.

14. The Census is the process of checking and correcting the preliminary enumeration record, by striking out the entries relating to persons who have died or gone away, and entering the necessary particulars for newly-born children and new-comers, so that it shall correspond with the state of facts actually existing on the Census date.

**The Final Enumeration.**

As at the previous Census, this checking was conducted partly on the night of the 27th Kumbhom 1086/10th March 1911, and partly on the following morning. This morning check was, of course, with reference to the state of things on the previous night, and the Census was, in fact, therefore, synchronous throughout the State and corresponded with that of British India.

The morning or the day Census referred to the entire resident population of the State; while the night Census related to the floating population, such as travellers, houseless poor, persons found in miscellaneous buildings, &c.

15. The principle regulating the Census divisions is fully described in the Code, and has been briefly outlined above. The final Census blocks, into which the entire State was divided, numbered 20,642, as compared with 16,330 in 1901. These were grouped into 2,293 circles, as against 1,560 at the preceding Census. To each block, an enumerator was appointed, and to each circle a supervisor. To enlist the necessary staff, a circular was issued to all Heads of Departments requesting them to place at the disposal of the local Tahsildars all persons, subordinate to them, working in the several taluks, for three days commencing from the morning of the 9th March 1911 and ending with the evening of the 11th March. All subordinates competent to do Census work, drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and below, were deputed for this work. No leave or transfer of servants was allowed, except in the most urgent cases. In towns and other crowded localities, the enumerators were accompanied by peons or constables to facilitate the taking of the Census.

**Census divisions and agencies.**

The arrangements made left nothing to be desired. The hearty co-operation of the Heads of Departments secured the fullest success for the synchronous enumeration. The reports of the Tahsildars in regard to the final Census arrangements show that, in regard to the enlisting of the agencies, little difficulty was experienced; nor was there any hitch in carrying out the enumeration.

16. The entire Census agency was trained in their work by the charge superintendent. The enumerators and supervisors presented themselves at the taluk cutcherry for two days for the purpose. Special instructions were laid down in the Code on the subject, and these were duly attended to.

17. On the night of the 10th March 1911, each enumerator visited all the halting places in his block, where travellers were likely to be found, and enumerated them. The travellers by road, canal or back-water and the houseless poor were also enumerated by him. The enumeration was done on loose schedules, which were afterwards stitched into the book of the block to which they belonged.

18. On the morning of the 11th March, the enumerator took his enumeration book, visited each house in his block, and checked the entries relating to every inmate therein. When the enumerators were doing this work, the supervisors were moving about and inspecting the same. The charge superintendents too were on the move and did their best to make the Census a success.

When the enumeration was over, the enumerators of each circle met the supervisor at the appointed place and prepared abstracts of houses and people for each block and entered them on the back of the enumeration book. When all the abstracts were prepared and checked, the supervisor prepared a summary for his circle and delivered the summary and all the Census records to the Tahsildar or charge superintendent.

19. From the circle summaries, the Tahsildar prepared a total for the taluk and telegraphed the same to the Census Commissioner at Trivandrum. Precautionary measures were taken to ensure speedy despatch and delivery of the circle summaries to the Tahsildars, and the transmission of the totals to the Census Office. The first taluk to send in the provisional totals was Kunnatnad, and the last Ettumanur. A statement is appended showing the date and hour of despatch and receipt of these totals from the different taluks. It shows that the provisional totals were prepared and transmitted with all possible alacrity, and the expedition with which the work was attended to was all the more remarkable, in view of the fact that, in the interior parts, the facilities for easy transmission are restricted.

The taluk totals were combined for the State as a whole, and the result reported to Government and telegraphed to the India Census Commissioner on the 12th March 1911.

## CHAPTER III.

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### SPECIAL CENSUSES.

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20. The tables of occupations prepared from the general Census schedules would indicate the main functional distribution of the people, distinguishing workers from dependants. They would also give statistics of occupations combined with agriculture, and of occupations by caste. But they would afford very meagre information regarding industries and their developments. On the recommendation of the India Census Commissioner, the Government of India resolved, therefore, to take an Industrial Census in a special schedule prescribed for the purpose. A similar Census was sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja's Government.

The Census was taken on the 10th March 1911. The form prescribed differed from that of British India in that Travancoreans were to be distinguished from the others.

Detailed instructions were laid down for the guidance of the agency (*Vide* Chapter IX of the Census Code). A list of industries, in regard to which information was to be collected, was also drawn up and issued. But it included only such industries as employed at least 20 persons on the Census date.

As the ordinary village enumerator was unsuited for a special enquiry of the kind contemplated by the industrial schedule, special enumerators, who were officials in the service of Government, were employed. Each Administrative Division was constituted a separate Division for the purpose of this Census, and the District Magistrate was placed in special charge and supervision of the entire work.

The scheme worked without any hitch. A few days before the 10th March, the special schedules were distributed to the owners, managers, &c., of factories, mills, plantations, mines, &c. On the Census date, they were duly written up, examined by the enumerators, collected and handed over to the District Magistrate. They were then scrutinized and despatched to the Census Commissioner's Office. Here, the information was tabulated and compiled in the forms prescribed. As the industries were comparatively few, no special system of tabulation was adopted, such as that suggested by the Imperial Census Commissioner. The statistics compiled are published in the Imperial and Provincial tables—in the former with the Division as the unit, and in the latter with the smaller administrative area of the taluk.

21. In order to obtain full information regarding the extent to which modern industrial developments have influenced the functional distribution of the population, it became necessary to know the number of persons employed in the Railways, in the Post and Anchal (State Post) Offices, in the Telegraph and the Irrigation Departments. A Census of the employèes in these Departments on the 10th March 1911, was, therefore, arranged for, and special forms were issued for the purpose.

The authorities concerned prepared the returns on the Census date and forwarded them to the Census Commissioner, as soon after as possible. A consolidated list was then prepared for the State and incorporated in the Census Report. A copy was also forwarded to the India Census Commissioner.

As already stated, an attempt was made in all these special Censuses to distinguish Travancoreans from other Indians. The form prescribed for British India distinguished nationality into (1) Europeans and Anglo Indians, and (2) Indians. From the all-India point of view, this two-fold classification might answer the purpose. But Native States are entities with their own problems of functional distribution; and within these entities, the statistics collected should enable the extent of such distribution, so far as the people belonging to the respective States were concerned, being gauged. In this light, the statistics would possess an inter-statal bearing, in addition to their value for the States themselves and their interest and importance from the wider Indian point of view.

The attempt was, however, only partially successful. In regard to the Railways and the British Postal Department, the returns distinguished the Travancoreans; but this was not done in the case of the Telegraph Department. In dealing with the results, therefore, the returns have been compiled in the form prescribed for British India, and dealt with accordingly. The information now collected is recorded and the files preserved for reference and use at the next Census, when it is hoped that information for all the Departments concerned may be collected and presented for the State as a whole.

22. In the Industrial Census as above described, no account was taken of labourers who work in their homes in hand-labour. In British India, there are several manufacturing places with large factories, and the bulk of the out-turn of the manufactured products come from factories. Factory labour, therefore, was alone taken up for the purpose of special statistics in British India. But in Travancore, the factory system could not be said to prevail to the same extent. It was, therefore, considered desirable to collect statistics for non-factory labour which forms the bulk of the productive labour in the country. With two sets of statistics—one for factory enterprise and the other for non-factory labour—comparison could be readily instituted and would be especially useful, as the one is gradually absorbing the other. A Census of home or non-factory industries was, therefore, carried out,



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The Census Code laid down the form in which the statistics were to be collected and clear instructions were given as to how the form should be filled up for each family.

The agency employed was the village staff engaged for the preliminary enumeration; and the work was arranged to be done conjointly with the preparation of the preliminary record.

The results have been embodied in the provincial tables, and commented upon in the report.

23. In view to the importance, under present circumstances, of cattle to agricultural pursuits, a Census was taken of **Cattle Census.** the heads of cattle in each taluk, and the information thus obtained has been compiled and published in the Provincial volume. The Cattle Census was taken by the village staff along with the preparation of house lists.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### TABULATION AND COMPILATION.

24. The slip system which was successfully adopted at the Census of 1901, for working out the results of enumeration and converting them into the final Tables was again followed on the present occasion. Under this system, the work divides itself into three stages:—

(1) Posting or the process of copying on slips of paper the entries in the schedules. The clerks engaged in this work are called posters.

(2) Sorting or the process of arranging the slips under the headings prescribed for the purpose and entering the numbers on the sorters' tickets. The clerks doing this work are called sorters.

(3) Compilation or the process of combining the figures in the sorters' tickets so as to obtain the total for the State. This work is done by compilers.

25. In 1901, one slip was prepared for each individual, while in some Provinces two slips were used. The saving in paper and economy of time and labour in posting and sorting, resulting from the employment of a single set of slips in place of two, furnished strong grounds for its continuance. The procedure of 1901 was, therefore, followed. In regard to infirmities, however, a special slip was issued for transferring the entries.

26. The form and size of the slips, the several colours used to indicate the main religions, the symbols printed to show sex and civil condition, and the provision made in the slip for due entry of all necessary particulars from the schedules, are described in full in the Code of Census Procedure, Part II.

27. The slips of different kinds were printed 26 per cent in excess of the population returned in 1901. The printing was done in the Government Press. But they were cut and made up into bundles of 500 each by a contractor engaged for the purpose.

The table appended shows the details of the total number of each kind of slips printed.

		Hindu	Mussalman	Christian	Animist	Others
Males:	{ Unmarried	700,000	80,000	263,602	12,000	608
	{ Married	625,008	69,004	258,250	12,000	608
	{ Widowed	110,144	16,018	33,004	1,024	672

Females	Unmarried	619,000	69,006	230,014	10,016	608
	Married	575,000	63,004	240,008	12,000	608
	Widowed	240,000	28,000	65,502	2,048	304
	Total	2,859,152	325,032	1,090,380	49,088	3,408

(1) *Copying of slips.*

28. In 1901, the work of copying the entries in the schedules on to the slips was done in the Office of the Census Commissioner at Trivandrum. The centralisation of operations in the office had its own disadvantages. From the experience then gained, it was recommended:—"That the abstraction of the schedules on the slips and the checking of the same be done at the different taluk offices, instead of at the central office as now. The want of hands sufficient for the work in one central office being finished in a short time, was greatly felt at this Census, and it cannot ordinarily be expected that men would come from far off places and putting up with all inconvenience in the matter of boarding and lodging, work only for three or four months on uncertain amounts of pay. With an abstraction office in each taluk, a hundred thousand slips on an average will have to be posted and, with local men fully available, the work can be got through in a short time and probably at a less cost. If it be considered unnecessary to have as many mofussil offices as there are taluks, eight or ten central stations may be selected and the abstraction operations may be conducted therein. At all events, I would strongly recommend the advisability of securing some division of labour which, when carried out, would lessen the burden of, and would be a great relief to, the Central office, and would enable the tabulation operations being gone through and completed with ease and without undue delay.\*"

Thus it was proposed that either there should be as many offices as there were taluks, or ten central stations should be created. In view to secure the full advantage of decentralisation, the latter alternative was abandoned, and offices were organised at the head-quarters of the several taluks, under the control and responsibility of the Tahsildars. But in the hilly taluk of Devikulam, it was feared that sufficient hands might not become available. The despatch of the slips to and from would also have caused considerable difficulty and delay. The work of the taluk was, therefore, done in the Central office at Trivandrum.

The office in each taluk consisted of a varying number of posting and checking clerks working under the immediate charge and direction of a supervisor. The pay of the clerks was regulated by a standard of out-turn, while that of the supervisor was fixed at Rs. 25 a month.

The supervisors were entertained immediately after the preliminary enumeration was over, in view to the schedule books being thoroughly examined and made ready for the Final Census. The

importance of this examination and the thoroughness with which it should be done had been sufficiently emphasized in the Code. The supervisor submitted a bi-weekly report showing the progress of this examination work.

Instructions in Malayalam were printed and issued for the guidance of the posting and checking clerks. They were required to study them carefully and acquaint themselves fully with their work beforehand.

29. Immediately after the final Census was over, the enumeration books were collected at the head-quarters of each taluk and carefully compared with the circle and kara lists, to make sure that no book was missing. The books relating to the tracts, the Census of which was done under special arrangements, &c., were stitched on to the books of the respective karas in which they were situated.

After a careful and thorough examination of the schedule books, as per the detailed instructions issued on the subject, the supervisor issued the enumeration books in serial order, one to each poster with the bundles of the several kinds of slips. The poster, on receipt of a book, went through the serial numbers of column 2 to see whether they were correct. Before commencing to write out the slips, he picked out the proper ones for all the persons on the page and placed them one below the other. After he began the work of copying and as one slip was finished, it was placed face downwards on the top of the slip previously copied, so that when all the slips were finished, they were in the proper order. Proceeding in the same manner with regard to the entries on the second and remaining pages of the book, he tied up the slips posted into a bundle together with the guide slip or label duly filled up and placed on the top.

The checking clerk then proceeded to compare the entries on the slips with those in the enumeration book. Every entry was checked. The work of checking was strictly insisted on. The poster and checker were given registers to enter the work for the day. The supervisor made a bi-weekly report showing the general progress of work. In view to ensure despatch and accuracy, rewards and punishments were also prescribed.

The charge superintendent also exercised close supervision over the abstraction office.

The dates on which slip posting was commenced and completed in the several taluks are given in the Appendix.

30. As soon as the slips for the first pakuthi in a taluk were posted, checked and tested as per instructions, the charge superintendent despatched them to the central office carefully packed. By the beginning of June 1911, the books and the written up slips of all the taluks were received and made ready for sorting.

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(2) *Sorting.*

31. The work of sorting the posted slips was done at Trivandrum. A separate establishment was engaged for the purpose. **Establishment.** The supervising and controlling staff consisted of a Head Assistant, 4 Inspectors, and one Record-keeper. A number of sorters were employed at the rate of four for every one hundred thousand of the population dealt with. The tabulation office at first consisted of two divisions, each under the control of an Inspector. Each division was further sub-divided into 7 sections, a section comprising two or more taluks. The towns put together formed a section by itself. The pay of the sorting clerks was regulated as in the case of the posting clerks by the work turned out.

32. When the enumeration books and the slips posted for them were received, the Record-keeper checked them as per **Procedure.** instructions, and arranged them on racks carefully by karas, pakuthis and taluks. The house-lists and house abstracts, the circle and charge summaries, and the final Census block statements were also received, arranged and kept by the Record-keeper. When the bundles of slips were kept ready for sorting, the Head Assistant issued them, kara by kara, to the Inspectors, who got them sorted, through a set of specially trained men for Register A (Population by religion and sex). The slips thus sorted were then placed in pigeon holes over which labels showing the different religions by sex were pasted. After assuring himself that no pigeon hole contained any wrong slip put into it, the Inspector got the several heaps in the pigeon holes counted and reported the total to the Head Assistant, for being verified with the total of the corresponding guide slips which he had previously removed and kept with him. The Inspector then filled up Register A for the kara. This done, the slips in the pigeon holes were taken out and tied into several bundles with a label placed on the top showing the taluk, pakuthi, kara, the number of slips and religion and sex to which they referred.

When the preparation of Registrar A for all the karas in a taluk was over, the slips were made into boxes for sorting. The slips of each religion and sex were kept in separate boxes, and the distinction was preserved throughout the sorting operations.

The boxes thus made up were then distributed among the sorters. The first duty of the sorter was to count the slips in the box given to him and report the total to his supervisor who in turn had it verified with the statement of distribution and with the figures in Register A. Discrepancies were rarely found to occur at this stage. In the few cases where they were found to occur, a recounting removed them. Then, a label was put on each showing the name of the taluk, the numbers of the pakuthis, the category and the total number of the slips in the box, the number of the section and the name of the sorter. When all the bundles were thus distributed, a register of distribution was prepared and maintained.

The work of regular sorting began with the preparation of the first six Tables from Register A, the slips for the remaining Tables VII to XVIII being sorted for in the order described in the Code by means of a

diagram. It will be seen from this arrangement that the passage from one table to another was effected with the least disturbance of the positions assigned to the slips in the preceding sorting. Tables XII, XIIA and XVD are not included in the diagram. The first two had special slips posted for them and were, therefore, separately sorted for. The last was compiled from figures available after sorting for occupations.

The procedure laid down in the Census Code for sorting for each Table was carefully followed and no inconvenience was caused. The Head Assistant and the Inspectors were constantly moving about from section to section, explaining the procedure minutely to the supervisors as well as the sorters.

While the work of sorting was going on under the check and control by the supervisors, the Inspectors and Head Assistant went round checking a good percentage of the slips sorted by each sorter. When a sorter reported that he had finished sorting for a table, the supervisor tested his work, taking special care to see that all the items and particulars as disclosed by the figures were free from doubt and strictly correct. When passed by him and his Inspector or Head Assistant, the results were entered in the sorter's ticket and handed in. All doubtful entries were verified by reference to the schedules.

### (3) *Compilation.*

33. **Compilation.** Compilation is the name given to the process of adding up the figures in the sorters' tickets, so as to obtain the totals for the taluks, Divisions and the State. In 1901, figures were compiled only for the two Natural Divisions, the Western and the Eastern, by adding up the totals for their component taluks. In view to give the Census statistics a wider sphere of utility, it was resolved to take up the Administrative Divisions as well and to prepare figures for them. This naturally involved twice as much time and labour for the completion of each Table as was required in 1901. Every one of the taluks is both part of a Natural as well as of an Administrative Division. As soon as the taluk figures were carefully checked and passed by the Head Assistant, they were given to two distinct sets of men who worked, one at the Natural Divisions and the other at the Administrative Divisions. The totals for the two were again arithmetically checked and finally passed as correct.

Imperial Tables I to VI were, as has already been observed, prepared from Register A. The remaining Tables were generally compiled in the order in which the slips were sorted for them. The procedure adopted is explained in the Code. It may, however, be noted that no difficulty was experienced except in regard to the Tables for occupation. A few competent clerks were deputed to go through all the sorters' tickets and to note against each entry the number of the group in which it was to be included. This grouping was then carefully examined. With the tickets thus approved, the classification of occupations was made, a classification sheet being utilised for each ticket. These sheets were then totalled for the taluks and Divisions, and the final figures checked and passed for printing.

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## CHAPTER V.

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### CENSUS EXPENDITURE.

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34. The Census charges noticed in para? of the Report refer to the expenditure up to the 1st August 1912. The office had to be kept on for some time more, and the total cost of the Census has now amounted to Rs.78,317 5chs. 15c. Two statements are appended giving in detail the expenditure incurred, one showing the Census charges in the taluk offices and the other in the Central Office. The above amount includes the value of books purchased in connection with the Census and of the articles of furniture, &c. The former have been sent to Huzur and their full value may, therefore, be deducted from the cost of the Census. In regard to the latter, a portion was sold in auction, while the rest was handed over for the use of another office. The value of the books and the sale proceeds of the furniture, written up schedules, &c., amounted to Rs.727 20chs. 4c. Deducting this amount, the actual cost comes to Rs.77,589 13chs. 11c. Divided by the population enumerated, the cost per one thousand inhabitants amounted to Rs.22 17chs. 9c. (Bh. Rs.22 3as. 8ps.). This is more than the rate for the Census of 1901 by Re.1 1a. 7p. But in order to effect a fair comparison with the 1901 Census, the items new to this Census have also to be left out of the account, *i. e.*, the cost of the camera with its necessary accessories Rs.4,000 for printing maps and diagrams and the pay of the Census Commissioner-Rs.21,943 21chs. who was in sole charge of the Census operations since the middle of July 1910. The actual cost will therefore amount to Rs.51,645 20chs. 11c. *i. e.*, Rs.11,856 19chs. 15c., less than in the 1901 Census. The net charge on this amount per 1000 inhabitants will only come to Rs.15 1ch. 11c. (Bh. Rs.14 12as. 8ps.) which is less than the rate for the Census of 1901 by Rs.6 5as. 5ps. The preliminary enumeration was, as stated above, done by the village staff and the remuneration paid to them came to Rs.7483 4chs. 13c. as against Rs.22,133 16chs. 12c. in 1901. The strict economy practised in all directions and the expedition with which the work was completed contributed to the lessened expenditure at this Census.

It will also be seen from the volume of the Imperial and Provincial Tables that the number of pages was considerably reduced even though the figures are given both for the Natural and Administrative Divisions and some additional Tables are embodied in the Provincial Volume. The charges for printing and binding are about one half, the actual cost being Rs.5,880 26chs. 15c. and Rs.10,988 21ch. 7c. in 1911 and 1901 respectively.

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## List of Census Publications.

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1. Census Regulation.
  2. Census Code, Part I—Enumeration.
  3. „ II --Tabulation and compilation.
  4. Report.
  5. Imperial Tables.
  6. Provincial Tables.
  7. Administration of the Census.
  8. Village Register.
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APPENDIX.

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## Statement No. I.—Census Divisions and Agency.

TALUKS.	PRELIMINARY ENUMERATION.		FINAL ENUMERATION.				
	Circles	Blocks.	Circles.	Blocks.	No. of houses per		
					Super- visor.	Enume- rator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Tovala ..	11	24	44	322	177	24	
2. Agastisvaram ..	15	59	65	620	347	36	
3. Eraniel ..	13	62	85	818	294	31	
4. Kalkulam ..	11	35	62	590	256	27	
5. Vilavankod ..	13	25	49	530	326	30	
6. Neyyattinkara ..	18	79	109	1,078	292	29	
7. Trivandrum ..	25	75	89	866	307	32	
8. Nedumangad ..	12	44	51	573	344	30	
9. Chirayinkil ..	26	54	77	805	328	31	
10. Kottarakara ..	10	44	73	619	237	28	
11. Pattanapuram ..	8	30	42	372	265	30	
12. Shencottah ..	10	26	25	219	356	41	
13. Quilon ..	13	75	95	843	308	35	
14. Kunnattur ..	9	23	53	581	336	31	
15. Karunagapalli ..	13	31	101	927	273	30	
16. Kartikapalli ..	18	41	67	603	310	34	
17. Mavelikara ..	15	61	117	826	221	31	
18. Chengannur ..	15	33	68	747	361	33	
19. Tiruvalla ..	17	26	103	948	312	34	
20. Ambalapuzha ..	10	53	71	566	295	37	
21. Shertallay ..	7	35	145	1,117	245	32	
22. Vaikam ..	8	40	75	799	330	31	
23. Ettumanur ..	5	27	44	533	382	31	
24. Kottayam ..	7	49	62	574	347	37	
25. Changanachery ..	18	58	78	471	230	38	
26. Minachil ..	6	21	56	523	270	28	
27. Muvattupuzha ..	8	40	93	869	293	31	
28. Todupuzha ..	5	19	27	254	283	30	
29. Kunnatnad ..	7	27	59	647	378	34	
30. Alangad ..	8	36	59	568	346	35	
31. Parur ..	7	35	49	400	297	36	
32. Devikulam ..	4	7	40	132	119	36	
33. Peermade ..	*	*	60	302	129	23	
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>372</i>	<i>1,294</i>	<i>2,293</i>	<i>20,642</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>32</i>	

\* Included in those of Changanachery, Minachil and Devikulam, as the Taluk was formed only after the Census.

## Statement No. II.—Census Divisions in Plantations and Hill Tracts.

TALUKS.	PLANTATIONS. FOREST TRACTS				TALUKS.	PLANTATIONS. FOREST TRACTS.			
	Circles.	Blocks.	Circles.	Blocks		Circles.	Blocks.	Circles.	Blocks.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1. Tovala	1	6	1	12	12. Tiruvalla	..	..	3	43
2. Kalkulam	1	17	1	4	13. Vaikam	..	..	..	1
3. Vilavankod	1	1	..	2	14. Ettumanur	..	..	..	1
4. Neyyattinkara	..	..	3	23	15. Chenganachery	15	124	1	8
5. Nedumangad	1	3	1	7	16. Minachil	1	4	..	..
6. Kottarakara	..	..	11	158	17. Muvattupuzha	1	1	..	2
7. Pattanapuram	1	12	..	..	18. Todupuzha	1	3	1	11
8. Shencottah	1	12	..	4	19. Kunnatnad	..	..	3	32
9. Quilon	..	..	..	4	20. Alangad	..	..	..	1
10. Kunnattur	..	..	1	10	<i>Total</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>337</i>
11. Chengannur	1	3	1	14					

Note.—For the purpose of future reference, this additional statement is appended showing the Census Divisions in the Plantations and Hill-tracts of such of the Taluks in which separate arrangements had to be made. Statement No. I includes this Table.

## Statement No. III.—Number of Rules, Forms &amp;c. printed and Issued.

Particulars.	ENGLISH.		MALAYALAM	
	Printed.	Issued.	Printed.	Issued.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rules for the preparation of House list and for House numbering	100	94	600	567
2. House list Form No. I	200	158	22,000	21,236
3. Pakuthi House Abstract do. I A	200	163	1,500	1,149
4. Taluk House Abstract do. I B	200	141	1,000	671
5. Cattle list do. I C	150	113	17,500	16,815
6. Do. Taluk Abstract do. I D	150	95	600	432
7. Instructions regarding the General Plan of Operations	200	189	..	..
8. Wrapper for House Register	100	71	1,200	1,186
9. Notification	100	82	..	..
10. Enumerator's Schedule (17 cols)—Form No. II.	240	135	22,800	22,400
11. Do. (16 cols) do.	10,800	8,700	307,600	301,200
12. Wrapper for the Enumerators' schedule	240	228	22,900	21,457
13. Industrial schedule—Form No. II A	7,500	4,251	25,000	23,173
14. Rules regarding the Preliminary Enumeration	450	297	1,000	683

Particulars.	ENGLISH		MALAYALAM.	
	Printed.	Issued.	Printed	Issued.
1	2	3	4	5
15. Instructions to Enumerators ..	200	145	2,000	1,834
16. Instructions to Supervisors ..	100	76	500	459
17. Rules for filling in schedules ..	500	147	1,000	860
18. Appendix ..	..	..	2,000	1,925
19. Census Regulation ..	500	287	1,500	531
20. Instructions re the collection of statistics in respect of non-factory industries ..	500	326	2,250	2,046
21. Census of Plantations, Mines, factories, &c. ..	200	165	100	70
22. Rules re the Census of Jails, Lock-ups, Hospitals and Asylums ..	300	262	400	365
23. Do. of travellers by road, back-water, canal and river and of the houseless poor ..	200	102	6,000	5,147
24. Statement of Landing ghats ..	..	..	100	67
25. Rules re the Census of Boats lying in the landing ghats of back-waters, canals and rivers ..	150	62	800	495
26. Do. of the sea-going population and of Ports ..	100	44	600	70
27. Declaration of appointment ..	100	73	100	75
28. Supplementary instructions ..	300	175	3,000	2,328
29. Supervisor's Diary ..	..	..	1,000	856
30. Letter of appointment ..	4,000	2,495	24,000	22,190
31. Enumeration pass ..	500	428	..	..
32. Issue Chit ..	320	304	..	..
33. Special Industrial schedule ..	1,500	950	..	..
34. Enumeration Book ..	175	155	..	..
35. Code of Census Procedure—Part I ..	..	..	..	..
36. Do. Part II ..	150	127	..	..
37. Discharge Certificate ..	..	..	25,000	23,730
38. Enumerator's Tickets ..	..	..	70,000	43,500
39. Rules re Final Enumeration ..	250	181	500	428
40. Instructions to Enumerators ..	2,000	1,738	25,000	24,765
41. Instructions to Supervisors ..	500	391	3,500	3,289
42. Circular re Final Census ..	25	20	..	..
43. Proclamation re closing of shops ..	..	..	600	539
44. Progress Report of examination of Enumeration Books—Appendix I ..	..	..	600	580
45. Return of Houses and Population by Blocks do. II ..	..	..	1,000	1,000
46. Register of slips in stock and issued do. III ..	..	..	800	750
47. Register of Enumeration Books issued and returned do. IV ..	..	..	650	610
48. Register for issue of Blank slips do. V ..	..	..	550	495

Particulars.	ENGLISH		MALAYALAM.	
	Printed.	Issued.	Printed	Issued.
1	2	3	4	5
49. Bi-weekly return of slip in stock and issued Appendix—VI .. ..	..	..	360	350
50. Guide slip do. VII .. ..	..	..	26,000	2,4650
51. Poster's work Register do. VIII .. ..	..	..	600	540
52. Checker's work Register do. IX .. ..	..	..	2,500	2,240
53. Form for posting Infirmity slips do. X .. ..	..	..	500	480
54. Bi-weekly Report of testing by supervisor do. XI .. ..	..	..	400	380
55. Weekly Progress Report do. XII .. ..	..	..	200	190
56. Poster's pay sheet do. XIII .. ..	..	..	125	120
57. Checker's pay sheet do. XIV .. ..	..	..	125	120

*Statement No. IV.—Showing the number of Sorter's Tickets, Compilation Registers &c. printed and used.*

Tickets, Registers, &c.	Print- ed.	Used.	Tickets, Registers, &c.	Print- ed.	Used.
1	2	3	1	2	3
1. Sorter's Ticket.—Table VII Annual age-periods	1,110	1,078	18. Table XIII A.—Sorter's Ticket	4,000	2,145
2. Do. Age, Sex and Civil Condition.	650	623	19. Do. Compilation Register	800	..
3. Compilation Register.— Table.—VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition	200	168	20. Table XIV.—Sorter's Ticket	5,000	4,232
4. Table VIII.—Sorter's Ticket	5,000	3,190	21. Do. Compilation Register	500	384
5. Do. Compilation Register	1,000	965	22. Table XV A.—Sorter's Ticket	4,000	3,465
6. Table IX.—Sorter's Ticket	5,000	4,320	23. Do. Compilation Register	400	328
7. Do. Compilation Register	200	143	24. Table XV B.—Sorter's Ticket	5,000	2,445
8. Table X.—Sorter's Ticket	1,000	862	25. Do. Compilation Register	200	120
9. Do. Compilation Register	300	249	26. Table XV C.—Sorter's Ticket	1,000	623
10. Table XI.—Sorter's Ticket	1,000	921	27. Do. Compilation Register	500	310
11. Do. Compilation Register	300	198	28. Table XV D.—Compilation Register	100	62
12. Table XII.—Sorter's Ticket	800	340	29. Table XVI.—Sorter's Ticket	500	484
13. Do. Compilation Register	200	105	30. Do. Compilation Register	150	131
14. Table XII A.—Sorter's Ticket	500	224	31. Table XVII.—Sorter's Ticket	500	350
15. Do. Compilation Register	200	98	32. Do. Compilation Register	200	148
16. Table XIII.—Sorter's Ticket	1,000	929	33. Table XVIII.—Compilation Register	100	78
17. Do. Compilation Register	400	358			

Statement No. V.—Showing the date of commencement and completion of the different stages of Census Operations.

Taluku.	Commencement of House-listing.	Completion of House-listing.	Commencement of House-numbering.	Completion of House-numbering.	Commencement of Preliminary Enumeration.	Completion of Preliminary Enumeration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Tovala	21--8-1910	2-10-1910	3-10-1910	18-10-1910	30-12-1910	11-2-1911
2. Agastisvaram	21 " "	17 9 "	2 " "	15 11 "	30 " "	14 " "
3. Eraniel	20 " "	16 10 "	26 9 "	15 12 "	30 " "	16 " "
4. Kalkulam	20 " "	24 9 "	26 " "	26 10 "	30 " "	13 " "
5. Vilavankod	19 " "	27 " "	28 " "	25 11 "	30 " "	15 " "
6. Neyyattinkara	17 " "	1 10 "	2 10 "	16 10 "	31 " "	11 " "
7. Trivandrum	19 " "	29 " "	27 9 "	10 12 "	30 " "	14 " "
8. Nedumangad	20 " "	30 9 "	29 " "	25 10 "	31 " "	11 " "
9. Chirayinkil	27 " "	15 " "	2 10 "	21 " "	30 " "	13 " "
10. Kottarakara	17 " "	1 10 "	1 " "	28 " "	30 " "	11 " "
11. Pattanapuram	20 " "	28 9 "	25 9 "	19 " "	30 " "	11 " "
12. Shencottah	20 " "	30 " "	1 10 "	10 " "	8 1 1911	11 " "
13. Quilon	19 " "	1 10 "	27 9 "	31 " "	30 12-1910	16 " "
14. Kunnattur	20 " "	1 " "	30 " "	21 " "	30 " "	11 " "
15. Karunagapalli	21 " "	30 9 "	1 10 "	22 " "	30 " "	13 " "
16. Kartikapalli	17 " "	14 10 "	1 " "	15 11 "	4 1 1911	15 " "
17. Mavelikara	17 " "	1 " "	2 " "	16 10 "	3 " "	11 " "
18. Chengannur	17 " "	1 " "	1 " "	24 " "	30 12 1910	14 " "
19. Tiruvalla	17 " "	30 9 "	1 " "	1 11 "	30 " "	15 " "
20. Ambalapuzha	17 " "	30 " "	1 " "	10 12 "	30 " "	11 " "
21. Shertallay	22 " "	30 " "	2 " "	21 10 "	30 " "	14 " "
22. Vaikam	22 " "	24 " "	2 " "	31 " "	30 " "	13 " "
23. Ettumanur	21 " "	26 " "	1 " "	8 11 "	30 " "	12 " "
24. Kottayam	17 " "	1 10 "	1 " "	5 " "	30 " "	11 " "
25. Changanachery	17 " "	15 " "	25 9 "	27 " "	6 1 1911	18 " "
26. Minachil	17 " "	28 9 "	1 10 "	27 " "	30 12 1910	13 " "
27. Muvattupuzha	17 " "	26 9 "	26 9 "	31 10 "	30 " "	14 " "
28. Todupuzha	18 " "	30 " "	2 10 "	26 " "	30 " "	11 " "
29. Kunnatnad	19 " "	1 10 "	1 " "	3 12 "	30 " "	14 " "
30. Alangad	17 " "	1 " "	1 " "	1 11 "	30 " "	15 " "
31. Parur	17 " "	1 " "	17 9 "	31 10 "	30 " "	17 " "
32. Devikulam	23 " "	1 " "	6 10 "	15 12 "	14 1 1911	13 " "

Note.—Peermede is not shown as a separate Taluk in the Statements given in the Appendix, as it was constituted into a Taluk only after the Census was over.



## Statement No. VI.—showing the time of receipt of Provisional Totals.

Taluks.	Date and hour of receipt of Totals.	Taluks.	Date and hour of receipt of Totals.
1	2	1	2
1. Kunnatnad	.. 8-30 P. M. 11-3-11	17. Quilon	.. 11-50 P.M. 11-3-11
2. Shertallay	.. do. do.	18. Trivandrum	.. 3 A. M. 12-3-11
3. Devikulam	.. do. do.	19. Kottayam	.. 9 A. M. do.
4. Shencottah	.. do. do.	20. Kottarakara	.. do. do.
5. Vilavankod	.. do. do.	21. Kartikapalli	.. do. do.
6. Tovala	.. do. do.	22. Karunagapalli	.. do. do.
7. Pattanapuram	.. do. do.	23. Mavelikara	.. do. do.
8. Alangad	.. do. do.	24. Kunnattur	.. do. do.
9. Nedumangad	.. 9 15 P. M. do.	25. Ambalapuzha	.. do. do.
10. Parur	.. 9-25 P. M. do.	26. Todupuzha	.. 9-25 A. M. do.
11. Changanachery	.. do. do.	27. Minachil	.. do. do.
12. Eraniel	.. do. do.	28. Tiruvalla	.. 5-12 P. M. do.
13. Neyyattinkara	.. do. do.	29. Chengannur	.. do. do.
14. Agastisvaram	.. 10-30 P. M. do.	30. Muvattupuzha	.. do. do.
15. Kalkulam	.. do. do.	31. Vaikam	.. do. do.
16. Chirayinkil	.. do. do.	32. Ettumanur	.. do. do.

## Statement No. VII.—Census charges

Taluks.	Preliminary								
	Remuneration to						Tar.		
	Supervisors.			Enumerators.			Rs.	Ch.	C.
	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
1. Tovala ..	51	21	12	96	..	..	1	27	..
2. Agastisvaram ..	75	..	..	236	..	..	3	13	14
3. Eraniel ..	65	..	..	244	25	9	5	8	..
4. Kalkulam ..	55	..	..	137	10	..	2	19	12
5. Vilavankod ..	62	6	3	99	25	7	2	10	8
6. Neyyattinkara ..	90	..	..	316	..	..	6	7	..
7. Trivandrum ..	119	..	..	294	21	..	5	22	8
8. Nedumangad ..	60	..	..	203	27	15	2	13	..
9. Chirayinkil ..	130	..	..	216	..	..	4	17	15
10. Kottarakara ..	50	..	..	175	25	..	3	12	..
11. Pattanapuram ..	38	24	10	120	..	..	2	4	15
12. Shencottah ..	50	..	..	112	..	..	2	5	3
13. Quilon ..	65	..	..	300	..	..	5	10	..
14. Kunnattur ..	45	..	..	92	..	..	4	2	..
15. Karunagapalli ..	64	23	1	123	..	13	4	27	6
16. Kartikapalli ..	90	..	..	164	..	..	3	13	12
17. Mavelikara ..	75	..	..	244	..	..	8	6	4
18. Chengannur ..	75	..	..	148	..	..	5	19	..
19. Tiruvalla ..	85	..	..	104	..	..	5	4	14
20. Ambalapuzha ..	50	..	..	212	..	..	4	3	..
21. Shertallay ..	35	..	..	140	..	..	6	14	4
22. Vaikam ..	40	..	..	160	..	..	6	1	8
23. Ettumanur ..	25	..	..	108	..	..	3	9	7
24. Kottayam ..	35	..	..	194	26	15	5	..	..
25. Changanachery ..	127	..	..	274	..	..	1	1	..
26. Minachil ..	30	..	..	78	12	10	3	13	12
27. Muvattupuzha ..	40	..	..	160	..	..	4	12	1
28. Todupuzha ..	25	..	..	76	..	..	1	17	..
29. Kunnatnad ..	34	27	15	107	27	15	4	12	7
30. Alangad ..	40	..	..	143	12	8	3	12	..
31. Parur ..	34	..	..	139	..	..	3	1	8
32. Devikulam ..	22	6	12	28	14	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>1,884</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5,250</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>

\* Refers to the pay of the special supervisor and his staff

† As the posting work was done in the Office at Trivandrum,

*in the Taluks.*

Enumeration.			Pay of the									Total.		
Miscellaneous. Telegram, Deal wood tickets &c.			Posting Supervisors.			Posters.			Checkers.					
Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
4	9	15	37	17	11	38	9	4	6	22	8	236	24	2
..	..	..	59	4	10	116	25	4	39	23	6	530	11	2
7	6	8	81	7	..	112	7	3	45	22	15	561	21	3
5	9	10	66	18	10	76	27	3	23	21	5	367	22	8
15	..	..	66	18	10	102	6	12	34	22	3	383	5	11
6	17	4	75	..	..	202	18	13	76	18	9	773	5	10
..	..	..	391	9	6*	157	4	7	57	22	5	1,025	23	10
11	22	..	50	23	4	99	3	10	34	16	12	462	22	9
5	13	3	51	23	4	151	26	14	55	22	13	615	20	1
3	12	3	30	23	14	101	4	14	30	4	1	394	26	..
18	26	..	66	18	10	58	14	12	19	23	8	325	..	7
..	..	..	75	..	..	9	16	11	14	7	4	263	1	2
..	..	..	90	17	8	180	7	6	58	11	3	699	18	1
3	8	10	37	14	..	94	19	14	29	15	14	306	4	6
3	20	10	67	5	13	157	4	3	55	19	13	476	17	11
5	3	6	68	9	5	124	1	11	35	21	3	490	21	5
22	9	2	66	18	10	147	20	5	54	25	10	618	23	15
6	27	..	70	10	12	140	26	12	31	4	8	478	4	..
..	..	..	72	8	2	143	21	15	64	27	4	475	6	3
..	..	..	87	8	2	129	8	12	49	10	14	532	2	12
7	11	9	80	17	8	169	15	10	62	1	2	501	4	1
6	27	15	90	13	8	131	22	2	43	9	14	478	18	15
5	3	6	25	..	..	61	15	1	18	..	13	246	..	11
..	..	..	59	4	10	126	4	8	47	10	13	467	18	14
56	16	6	67	22	12	147	13	6	50	20	3	724	17	11
3	26	7	66	18	10	95	14	9	30	16	10	308	18	10
..	..	..	86	18	10	152	9	10	46	27	13	490	12	12
5	24	12	69	20	11	40	15	10	13	9	8	232	3	9
4	26	15	51	16	10	135	19	6	42	27	12	382	19	..
5	6	1	54	4	10	120	17	15	37	24	12	404	21	14
6	0	6	49	27	15	90	19	15	25	3	..	347	24	12
..	..	..	40	..	..†	27	22	†12	9	20	†9	128	8	1
221	21	4	2,355	2	11	3,644	19	1	1,248	4	11	14,731	3	4

appointed for the Preliminary Enumeration and Posting of slips.  
the expenditure was incurred from the Huzur Treasury.

## Statement No. VIII.—Copying the slips.

Taluks.	Population dealt with.	Number of Copyists.	Date of		No. of days worked.	Average daily out-turn per head.
			Commencement.	Completion.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Tovala ..	34,503	10	16-3-11	8-4-11	20	172
2. Agastisvaram ..	104,910	11	21-3-11	27-4-11	31	308
3. Eraniel ..	123,783	13	17-3-11	13-5-11	47	219
4. Kalkulam ..	76,211	12	16-3-11	8-5-11	43	148
5. Vilavankod ..	90,680	11	16-3-11	13-5-11	48	172
6. Neyyattinkara ..	178,703	20	27-3-11	13-5-11	39	229
7. Trivandrum ..	155,138	18	20-3-11	10-5-11	42	205
8. Nedumangad ..	88,147	13	21-3-11	24-4-11	28	242
9. Chirayinkil ..	135,877	12	18-3-11	8-5-11	41	276
10. Kottarakara ..	90,309	13	23-3-11	20-5-11	47	148
11. Pattanapuram ..	56,769	7	14-3-11	11-5-11	48	170
12. Shencottah ..	38,202	13	15-3-11	2-5-11	39	76
13. Quilon ..	163,793	12	14-3-11	2-6-11	71	230
14. Kunnattur ..	91,390	11	16-3-11	28-4-11	35	237
15. Karunagapalli ..	137,420	15	15-3-11	29-4-11	37	248
16. Kartikapalli ..	111,570	10	15-3-11	3-5-11	40	279
17. Mavelikara ..	130,728	9	15-3-11	17-4-11	27	538
18. Chengannur ..	126,439	12	17-3-11	24-5-11	56	188
19. Tiruvalla ..	173,768	11	17-3-11	31-5-11	61	259
20. Ambalapuzha ..	112,867	11	18-3-11	27-4-11	33	311
21. Shertallay ..	156,580	13	15-3-11	27-4-11	36	334
22. Vaikam ..	119,824	10	16-3-11	1-5-11	37	324
23. Ettumanur ..	90,591	13	19-3-11	23-4-11	28	249
24. Kottayam ..	112,139	10	14-3-11	28-4-11	37	303
25. Changanachery ..	132,060	12	17-3-11	19-5-11	52	212
26. Minachil ..	86,877	8	18-3-11	5-5-11	39	279
27. Muvattupuzha ..	138,392	12	15-3-11	22-5-11	56	225
28. Todupuzha ..	38,426	8	24-3-11	17-5-11	44	109
29. Kunnatnad ..	118,693	14	22-3-11	23-4-11	26	326
30. Alangad ..	108,836	13	18-3-11	28-4-11	33	254
31. Parur ..	80,508	10	20-3-11	23-4-11	27	298
32. Devikulam ..	24,737	7	25-3-11	17-4-11	18	196

## Statement No. IX.—Total Census Charges.

Items of expenditure.	1085.			1086.			1087.			1088.			Total.		
	Rs.	ch	c	Rs.	ch	c	Rs.	ch	c	Rs.	ch	c	Rs.	ch	c
1. Census Commissioner's pay ..	..	..	..	9,593	21	..	9,600	..	..	2,750	..	..	21,943	21	..
2. Manager's pay ..	150	..	..	1,848	9	5	2,350	..	..	813	22	3	5,162	3	8
3. Pay of the establishment ..	78	15	12	4,914	25	3	6,798	8	2	1,469	1	32	11,960	22	10
4. Remuneration to Supervisors and Enumerators Preliminary Enumeration ..	..	..	..	7,135	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,135	4	1
5. Pay of the Posting Supervisors ..	..	..	..	2,355	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,355	2	11
6. Do. Posters ..	..	..	..	3,059	14	3	585	4	14	..	..	..	3,644	19	1
7. Do. Checkers ..	..	..	..	1,094	17	4	153	15	7	..	..	..	1,248	4	11
8. Do. Sorters ..	..	..	..	6,055	13	8	671	5	5	..	..	..	6,726	18	13
9. Travelling Allowance ..	5	5	10	1,146	20	3	23	6	5	..	..	..	1,175	4	2
10. Office rent ..	26	..	5	647	10	..	503	23	8	142	14	..	1,319	19	13
11. Furniture ..	350	..	..	594	16	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	949	16	11
12. Postage ..	4	3	5	36	9	9	12	16	..	47	18	3	100	19	1
13. Telegram ..	10	16	14	133	9	1	6	8	9	5	8	13	155	15	5
14. Printing and binding of Reports, Tables, &c. ..	..	..	..	29	4	13	2,029	1	..	3,822	21	2	5,880	26	15
15. Printing of Maps and diagrams ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,766	15	6	224	26	..	4,991	13	6
16. Books ..	15	11	1	163	17	8	18	19	11	..	..	..	197	20	4
17. Tar ..	..	..	..	119	23	8	6	7	..	..	..	..	126	2	8
18. Stencil plates ..	..	..	..	152	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	19	..
19. Deal wood tickets ..	..	..	..	108	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	14	6
20. Miscellaneous ..	122	16	12	1,282	7	12	203	21	7	74	..	2	1,682	18	1
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>762</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>40,471</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>27,733</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9,350</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>78,317</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>15</i>