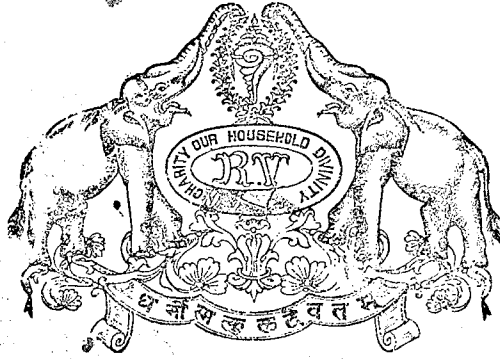


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Census of India, 1931

VOLUME XXVIII

TRAVANCORE

PART IV—ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME

By

N. KUNJAN PILLAI

TRIVANDRUM

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1933

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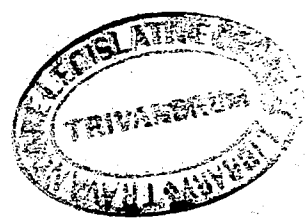
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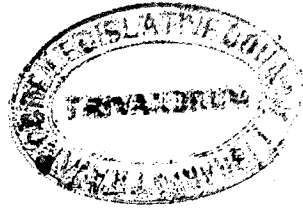
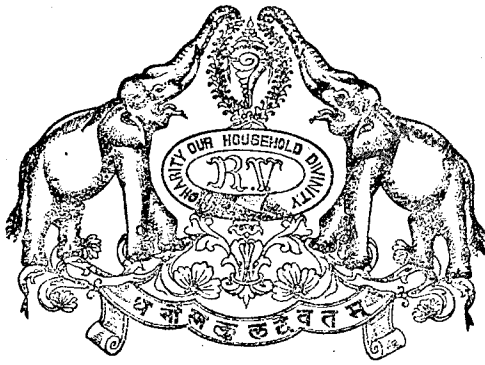
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TRAVANCORE

PART IV—ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME

By

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CENSUS COMMISSIONER, TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS,
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REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF TRAVANCORE, 1931

ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME

CHAPTER I

ENUMERATION

The Government of Travancore decided to take a census of the population of the State along with the one arranged to be taken all over India in February 1931 and also to collect certain statistics relating to the economic condition of the people. The latter was a novel feature of the present census in Travancore.

2. I assumed charge of the office of Census Commissioner on the 7th of November 1929 and held this charge along with that of my substantive appointment of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries till the 23rd of October, 1930, and since then I was in sole charge of the duties of the Census Commissioner till the 13th of January, 1933. Appointment of the Census Commissioner.

3. The first step taken in connection with the census was the enactment of a Regulation to legalise all proceedings relating to the census operations. Regulation III of 1105 received the Royal assent on the 25th of May, 1930 and was published in the Government Gazette for the information of the public. Enactment of the Census Regulation.

4. A general plan of the census operations, together with a calendar showing the dates of commencement and termination of the different stages, was drawn up and published in the Government Gazette early in June, 1930, and copies of the same were sent to the Census Commissioner for India and the Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations. General plan of operations and the calendar.

5. The Census Code consisted of two parts. Part I contained a description of the procedure to be followed in different stages of census operations connected with enumeration, and detailed instructions to various census officers. Part II dealt with the methods to be followed in the abstraction and tabulation of the results of enumeration. Both the parts were prepared on the model of the Imperial Census Code with the necessary modifications suited to local conditions. Part I was published by the beginning of September, 1930 and Part II before the end of January, 1931. The provisions of the code were supplemented from time to time by the issue of circulars. The Census Code.

**Appointment of
Census Officers.**

6. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devikulam, the Conservator of Forests, the Excise Commissioner, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, the Principal Port Officer, and the Inspecting Medical Officer were appointed District Census Officers to inspect the census work of their subordinates. The Tahsildars were appointed Charge Superintendents for their respective taluks excluding the municipal towns, and the Presidents of Municipal Councils as Charge Superintendents for the municipal towns. The Sanitary Circle Officers were appointed Charge Superintendents for the census towns within their jurisdictions, for purposes of inspection only, all administrative responsibility vesting in the Tahsildars of the taluks in which the towns were situated. The Divisional Forest Officers were appointed Charge Superintendents for the forest areas, but were required to communicate the results of the preliminary and final enumerations to the Tahsildars of the respective taluks for incorporation in the taluk figures. The Census Commissioner, the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devikulam, the Conservator of Forests, the Tahsildars and the Presidents of Municipalities were authorised to sign declarations of appointment as Census Officers under the Regulation.

**Notifications
under the
Census
Regulation.**

7. Three Notifications (R. O. C. No. 4969 of 30/Genl., dated the 11th August 1930) were published in the Government Gazette under Section 6 of the Census Regulation, describing the method of filling up the household schedules by the members of the household and the general schedules by the enumerators, the arrangements to be made for the enumeration of persons in forest areas, in plantations, mines and factories, in ports, at landing ghats, on roads and railways and in cantonments, and the procedure to be followed in taking the cattle census, educated unemployment census and the economic census.

**Census units in
rural and
urban areas.**

8. The whole State was divided into rural and urban areas, the latter comprising the municipal and census towns and the former the rest of the State. The *kāra*, corresponding to the village in British India, was adopted as the unit for census in rural areas including census towns, while the corresponding unit for the municipal town was the ward. Besides the municipalities certain police towns which were provided with conservancy arrangements were separately censused, and these were called "census towns." There were 27 census towns this time as against 19 in 1921, while the number of municipal towns was the same as in 1921, *viz.*, 19.

**Preparation of
kara (village)
register.**

9. The first important step in the series of census operations is the preparation of the Kara Register. This is a register giving the names of the karas arranged by pakuthis and taluks, and the population of the karas according to the census of 1921. It also contains columns for the entry of the population figures of the present census. This register corresponds to the General Village Register in British India. The Tahsildars were asked to prepare exhaustive lists of the karas in their taluks, noting the changes made since the last census. The Presidents of municipalities were likewise asked to prepare detailed lists of the wards comprised in their municipal towns. In order to avoid the overlapping or omission of karas, skeleton maps or rough sketches of the pakuthis and municipal and census towns, showing the boundaries of the karas or wards constituting them, were prepared and sent to the Census Office, together with statements describing the boundaries of the karas and pakuthis. The karas in a pakuthi, the pakuthis in a taluk, and the wards in a town were serially numbered in the order of contiguity. The kara registers of all the taluks were received in the Census Office by the 15th of June, 1930. After careful scrutiny they were printed and copies supplied to the Tahsildars. A consolidated Kara Register for the whole State was also prepared in the Census Office. The variation in the number of pakuthis and karas in taluks and of wards in municipal towns between 1921 and 1931 is shown below :—

	1921	1931
Pakuthis	...	432
Karas	...	3,897
Wards	...	133
		433
		3,936
		130

**Preparation of
the house list.**

10 As the Census Code was not ready when the preparation of the house list had to be commenced, a separate circular containing instructions for carrying out this work was

published in English and Malayalam and copies were supplied to all Charge Superintendents by the beginning of June 1930 for distribution among their subordinates. The house list was prepared by the municipal and conservancy subordinates in the municipalities and the census towns respectively, and by the pakuthi staff of the Revenue Department in rural areas. To avoid the necessity of copying out the house list for the preparation of the block list subsequently, it was laid down that only as many houses as could be formed into a block should be entered in each house list. The number fixed was 30 for rural area and 50 for towns. Discretion was, however, given to the persons who prepared the house list to increase or decrease the number according to the conditions of the locality, bearing in mind the fact that an enumerator should be able to visit all the houses in a block in a couple of hours on the census day. House-listing commenced on the 30th of June, 1930 and was completed by the 15th of August. Progress reports, showing the number of buildings listed, were submitted to the Census Commissioner every week, and also an abstract of all the house lists for each charge within a week after the completion of the work. The taluk which finished the work first was Thovala and Minachil was the last.

11. House-listing was followed by house-numbering which was entrusted to the same agencies as were engaged for house-listing. This operation was started on the 1st, and completed by the 30th, of September, 1930. House-numbering.

Numbers were painted with tar on buildings having walls. In the case of buildings which had no walls they were written on paste-board slips and these were entrusted to the chief occupants with strict instructions not to lose them till after the census was over. The materials required for house-numbering in the rural area and census towns were purchased out of the allotment sanctioned for census and supplied to the Tahsildars, while for the municipal towns the expenditure was met from the municipal funds. My predecessor, Mr. Krishnamurthi Iyer, observed that stencil plates supplied for numbering the houses were rarely used and could, therefore, be dispensed with. During my tours I too noticed that very little use was made of the stencil plates, especially in rural parts, and that the numbers written on the buildings were nevertheless neat and uniform. It is scarcely worth while, therefore, to supply stencils which, when sold in auction after the census, may not fetch even the cost of transport to and fro.

12. In the rules it was laid down that the scheme of numbering houses in municipal towns might correspond with that followed for municipal purposes. This was interpreted by some Municipal Presidents to mean that the municipal numbers could be used for census purposes also. It was, however, found from experience that in order to avoid confusion the houses should be numbered separately for census and that those numbers should be painted in a colour different from that of the municipal numbers.

13. The Charge Superintendents submitted weekly reports on the progress of house-numbering to the Census Commissioner. They moved about constantly within their jurisdictions and checked the work of their subordinates. The Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devikulam, and the Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work and sent diaries of their inspection to the Government and the Census Commissioner. The taluk that finished house-numbering first was Thovala and the last was Kottayam.

14. The house list is the basis of all subsequent census operations and the greatest care should, therefore, be taken in the preparation of this list and in the numbering of houses. In spite of clear instructions issued for the purpose mistakes were committed. As far as possible they were discovered and rectified. The mistakes were mostly due to carelessness on the part of the men who carried out the work and to the want of proper supervision by the Charge Superintendents. The most common mistake was the omission of buildings. Over 31,000 buildings were found to have been left out during house-listing in the whole State. These were subsequently discovered and included in the house list. In the course of my tours I myself detected several buildings which had been left out. If the work had been done carefully and supervised effectively, such a large number Mistakes committed in house-listing and house-numbering.

of omissions could have been avoided. The following table shows the number of buildings omitted and subsequently discovered in various taluks and towns :—

Number	Name of taluk	Number of houses left out	Number	Name of town	Number of houses left out
1	Thovala	97	1	Nagercoil	267
2	Agasthiswaram	570	2	Colachel	26
3	Kalkulam	726	3	Padmanabhapuram	Nil
4	Vilavancode	810	4	Kulthura	9
5	Neyyattinkara	1,583	5	Neyyattinkara	Nil
6	Trivandrum	599	6	Trivandrum	94
7	Nedumangad	1,188	7	Attungal	36
8	Chirayinkil	1,530	8	Quilon	63
9	Quilon	1,026	9	Kayankulam	13
10	Kannapally	910	10	Haripad	59
11	Kacchikappally	641	11	Mavelikara	103
12	Mavelikara	847	12	Shenkotta	53
13	Kunnathur	1,115	13	Thiruvella	61
14	Kottarakkara	947	14	Alleppey	21
15	Pathanapuram	1,004	15	Changanachery	167
16	Shenkotta	112	16	Kottayam	191
17	Pathanamthitta	977	17	Vaikom	29
18	Thiruvella	2,798	18	Parur	25
19	Ampalappula	759	19	Alwaye	8
20	Changanachery	1,616		Total	1,225
21	Kottayam	1,795			
22	Vaikom	1,051			
23	Sherthala	991			
24	Parur	900			
25	Kunnuanad	1,212			
26	Muvattupuzha	1,662			
27	Thodupuzha	971			
28	Minachil	1,305			
29	Pirumode	49			
30	Devikulam	190			
	Total	30,020		Grand total	31,245

15. Another mistake committed was due to the inadequate attention paid to the rule that buildings should be numbered consecutively. This was evidently due to the operators not proceeding in one direction only in preparing the house list. There was probably some ambiguity in the rule prescribing the direction to be followed. The rule says, "In preparing the (house) list the buildings should be taken up from one particular end and the counting proceeded with in the right hand direction." If a man stands at one end of a street, looking in the direction of the street and not facing the houses, his right hand direction will be different from what it would be if he were to face the houses. To make the position clear and the rule applicable to all localities it should be laid down that in preparing the house list the operator should begin with a building at one end, and facing that building, he should proceed in the right hand direction.

16. The house list, as has been pointed out in paragraph 10 supra, is also the block list. Consequently the man who prepares the house list should not follow to the very letter the rule that a list should contain 30 buildings in rural area or 50 buildings in towns. It should be waived in localities where the buildings are so situated that an enumerator could not visit the prescribed number in two hours on the census day. For example, there may be a river or a canal separating the houses in a *kañā* and there may not be a bridge within easy reach to cross over. In such a case the buildings on both sides of the river or canal should not be included in the same house list to make up the prescribed number. Similarly, in sparsely inhabited portions of hilly taluks like Nedumangad, Kottarakkara, Pathanapuram, Pathanamthitta, Minachil, Thodupuzha, Muvattupuzha, etc., the houses may be situated so wide apart, with steep hills and low valleys intervening, that a person may not be able to visit more than a few houses in the course of a couple of hours. In all such cases the number of houses to be included in a list should not exceed the

number that could conveniently be visited by an enumerator in two hours, however small that number be. As this precaution was not taken in preparing the house list, it was subsequently found necessary to split up some blocks into smaller units and give them sub-numbers for the purpose of the final enumeration. Such a contingency should be avoided.

17. The painting of numbers on buildings should be done under the supervision of the Proverthicar or Accountant in rural area and by the municipal subordinates of similar ranks in towns, and should, on no account, be left entirely to menial servants. During my inspection I found that the numbering was done so shabbily in one pakuthi, because it was left entirely to the pakuthi peon, that the work had to be ordered to be redone.

18. The next stage according to the calendar of operations was the preparation of block lists and charge and circle registers. If the instructions for the preparation of house list are followed carefully, no difficulty will be experienced in the formation of blocks. Each house list is a block list also and should contain only the buildings that could be constituted into a block. This procedure would obviate the necessity of extracting the block lists from the general house lists. The average number of houses in a block was 30 in rural areas and 50 in the municipal and census towns; but the number could be increased or decreased according to the conditions of the localities, as has already been observed, and this should be done when the house list is under preparation. The blocks were next grouped into circles of such convenient size as would enable the supervisors to exercise effective supervision over all the enumerators under them on the census day. The grouping of blocks into circles should be done with the help of pakuthi sketches and town maps. The circles should be as compact as possible. The size of the blocks and circles once formed should not be altered subsequently. The blocks in a circle and the circles in a charge should both be numbered serially and these numbers should be entered in the forms and registers before the commencement of preliminary enumeration and should not be changed afterwards. For the preliminary enumeration an enumerator will have to be given more than one block and a supervisor more than one circle. The numbers of all the blocks and circles assigned to an enumerator or supervisor should be entered against their names in the circle and charge registers. Ordinarily, a pakuthi formed the jurisdiction of a supervisor in rural areas for the preliminary enumeration, except in the hilly tracts where the houses were scattered and in pakuthis which were very extensive. In those localities the jurisdiction was reduced according to necessity. In municipal towns each ward was constituted into a circle. On the whole, there were 3,618 circles and 35,279 blocks including those in forest areas, plantations, etc., where special agencies were employed. All the circles in a taluk excluding the municipal towns were made into a charge under the control of the Tahsildar, who was the Charge Superintendent, while each municipality constituted a separate charge and was placed under the control of the President. The whole State was thus divided into 49 charges, 30 for the rural parts including 27 census towns, and 19 for the municipalities. After the formation of the blocks and circles, the charge and circle registers were written up in the forms prescribed for the purpose and copies of the same were submitted to the Census Commissioner for approval by the 15th of October, 1930.

19. The next important item was the appointment of enumerators and supervisors for the preliminary enumeration. The experiment tried at the last census of employing the teachers in vernacular schools for this purpose was found to be satisfactory, and it was accordingly decided to appoint the same agency this time also. In 1921 the teachers evidently undertook the additional work in the hope that they would receive preferential treatment in the matter of promotions in the education department, and it was not surprising to hear reports of an apparent unwillingness on their part to undertake the work for this census, especially because they had reason to apprehend that it would be heavier on account of the additional work involved in the distribution and collection of the unemployment schedules and the filling up of the economic census schedules.

20. Considering the volume of work that had to be turned out, especially in view of the difficult task to be performed in filling up the economic census schedules and the necessity of getting it done as carefully and expeditiously as possible, the Government were pleased to sanction a remuneration of Rs. 5 to each enumerator and Rs. 7 to each supervisor engaged for the preliminary enumeration. The prospect of getting a remuneration, however small, was sufficient inducement to the subordinates of the Revenue Department and of the Municipal Councils to offer their services also for the preliminary enumeration, and they were selected by the Charge Superintendents in some places. Lists of

teachers available in each pakuthi or municipality were drawn up and sent to the Charge Superintendents, who were asked to select the required number in consultation with the Assistant Inspectors of Schools of the districts concerned. The required number was easily found in most places. Difficulty was experienced only in those places where the Tahsildar and the Municipal President did not consult each other previously. Instructions were issued to the Charge Superintendents to take particular care to see that blocks and circles were assigned to the enumerators and supervisors in such a manner that they could attend to their census work in addition to their legitimate duties in the schools or offices without any serious inconvenience to themselves. Orders of appointment of the enumerators and supervisors were signed by the Charge Superintendents and issued through the Assistant Inspectors of Schools before the end of October, 1930. There were very few instances of persons selected for the work who applied for exemption. 793 supervisors and 3,588 enumerators were employed for preliminary enumeration at this census as against 894 and 9,226 in 1921.

Appointment of Assistants to Charge Superintendents.

21. Owing to the multifarious duties the Tahsildars have to perform they cannot be expected to devote that attention to census work which its importance and urgency demand. With a view to ensure the effective supervision and checking of the work of the enumerators and supervisors especially in regard to the economic census it was proposed to give each Tahsildar an assistant selected from among experienced and energetic undergraduate teachers in the departmental English Schools. This proposal was approved by the Government and the Assistants to the Charge Superintendents (30 in number) were appointed for a period of three months from the 23rd October, 1930.

Training classes.

22. In the last week of October, 1930, I convened conferences of Charge Superintendents and their Assistants at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Alwaye and explained to them in detail the provisions of the Census Code dealing with the preliminary and the final enumeration, and in particular, the method of filling up the schedules. In the first week of November the Charge Superintendents and their Assistants held training classes for the enumerators and supervisors for the preliminary enumeration at convenient centres, when the whole procedure was discussed and all doubts were cleared. The filling up of specimen schedules by the enumerators was insisted upon. The schedules filled up by them were checked and corrected by the supervisors and the Charge Superintendents and forwarded to the Census Office, where they were carefully scrutinized and, after correction, returned to the Charge Superintendents concerned.

Printing and distribution of forms and schedules.

23. The numerous forms and schedules required for the census were printed at the Government Press, Trivandrum. The schedules and forms to be used by the enumerators and supervisors were printed in Malayalam and others in English. The number of copies of the schedules and of some of the forms printed ran into thousands. In spite of the very heavy work which this entailed, the Government Press, it must be said to its credit, was able to cope with it and supply the required number of forms and schedules, all neatly printed, in good time. The Stationery Department was quite prompt in the supply of paper to the Press. Unlike in 1921 the Superintendent, Government Press, was authorised to indent for and obtain the paper directly from the Stationery Stores according to his requirements. This arrangement, besides minimising the work in the Census Office, saved much correspondence between the Census Office, the Stationery Department and the Government Press.

The schedules and forms were supplied to the Charge Superintendents by the beginning of November, 1930 and before the 8th of that month they were distributed to the enumerators and supervisors. In 1921 the supply to the mofussil stations was made through the Anchal, but this time it was done through private agencies who transmitted them in motor buses and lorries. By this method prompt and safe delivery was secured and a considerable saving in cost effected.

Instructions to enumerators and supervisors

24. It was the practice at previous censuses to print the instructions for filling up the schedules on the wrapper of the enumeration book itself. On account of the size of the wrapper and the several forms printed on it the enumerators could not be expected to read the instructions carefully. They were, therefore, separately printed this time in Malayalam in the form of a booklet and the enumerators and supervisors were supplied with a copy each before the preliminary enumeration was started. Within a few days after the commencement of the operation I inspected the work done by the enumerators and detected some mistakes in the entries in the schedules. Another booklet in

Malayalam was, therefore, issued in which the mistakes noticed were pointed out and further instructions given for the avoidance of similar mistakes. Copies of this booklet were in the hands of the enumerators and supervisors by the first week of December, 1930.

25. The present is the seventh census taken in this State. The public are, therefore, familiar with the census and do not look upon it with suspicion as they used to do. The value of the census, however, depends upon the accuracy of the information collected. It is doubtful that the public generally have yet understood the real object of the census and realized the necessity of furnishing correct answers to the questions put to them by the enumerators. Further, at the present census in this State questions have also been asked about the economic condition of the people. This would naturally give rise to all sorts of apprehension and suspicion in the minds of the people. To dispel them and to familiarise the people with the object of the Government in collecting all this information some propaganda was carried out by the publication and distribution of leaflets and by the contribution of articles to the local vernacular newspapers on the subject.

Propaganda
among the
public.

26. Preliminary enumeration commenced on the 15th of November, 1930, in all places except the forest areas, plantations, jails, etc., for which special arrangements had been made. In order to allow sufficient time to the enumerators to collect and record all the particulars specified in the economic census schedule, the period of the preliminary enumeration was fixed at two months as against one month in 1921. The submission of weekly reports on the progress of the work turned out by each enumerator and of the checking done by the supervisors, Assistants to the Charge Superintendents and the Charge Superintendents was insisted upon.

Commencement
and completion
of preliminary
enumeration.

The appointment of the Assistants to the Charge Superintendents had the desired effect. They were constantly moving about within the charges, checking the work of the enumerators and supervisors and giving them the necessary instructions on the spot. About 17,500 buildings which had been left out during the house-numbering operation were discovered and the house lists and other records were suitably corrected. A small percentage of these buildings might have been new structures constructed during the interval between house-numbering and the preliminary enumeration, but the large majority of them were certainly buildings which had already existed and were left out at the earlier operations. The detection of these buildings was due largely to the vigilance of the Assistants to the Charge Superintendents.

27. The preliminary enumeration was completed within the prescribed period, the taluk that stood first being Thovala and the last being Minachil. Within a week of the completion of the operation, *i. e.*, by the 22nd January, 1931, the Charge Superintendents forwarded to the Census Commissioner's Office abstracts of the results of the preliminary enumeration for their respective charges, and in another week the filled-up unemployment and economic census schedules were also returned.

28. Arrangements for the next stage, namely, the final census, were soon taken in hand. The Government instructed the heads of all departments and offices to furnish the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devikulam, with lists of officers under them drawing Rs. 100 and below per mensem, for appointment as enumerators and supervisors for the final census. The Peishkars and the Commissioner prepared separate lists of such officers available for each charge and forwarded them to the Charge Superintendents by the 1st January, 1931. In most of the taluks the number of Government servants available was found to be insufficient and the Charge Superintendents had to indent upon the services of private individuals such as vakils, merchants and grown-up schoolboys. On the whole, 35,981 enumerators and 3,618 supervisors were engaged for the final enumeration. Of these, 17,994 were Government servants and the rest private persons. I record with pleasure that the public willingly co-operated with the Government officers in making the census a complete success.

Appointment of
enumerators
and supervisors
for the final
census.

29. In British India generally the census was taken on the night of the 26th February 1931 and in Travancore on the 27th morning between 7 and 9 A. M. The nature of the country and the situation of houses are such that it is not practicable to have the census taken in the night in this State. There is no village system here except in the two southernmost taluks and in Shenkotta. The houses, except in towns, are widely scattered. In the hilly parts they are situated so far apart that one has to tramp over a distance of two or three miles of steep hills and valleys to go from one house to another. A night census is

Date and time
of the census.

out of the question under such conditions. It was, therefore, the practice in Travancore from the very first census to do the final counting during daytime. The same practice was followed in Cochin State and in British Malabar also. On all the previous occasions except in 1921 the census was taken in Travancore on the morning following the night on which it was taken in British India. In 1921, however, a deviation was made by taking the census in this State on the morning of the 18th March, 1921, while in British India it was taken on the night of the 18th, and in Cochin State and in British Malabar on the morning of the 19th, following the precedent at the previous censuses. The Census Commissioner for Travancore justified this deviation on the ground that it made the census in Travancore "synchronous with the rest of India in respect of date." The question I had to decide was whether the present census in Travancore should be taken on the morning of the 26th or the 27th February. After careful consideration I came to the conclusion that 27th morning should be preferred. My reasons are the following. The movement of population generally takes place during day and the distribution of population on the 26th night could not possibly be the same as that on that morning, while early in the next morning, the position would be more or less the same as it was on the previous night, especially if careful precautions were taken against the movements of the people till after the census was over. In effect the census taken on the 27th morning would be the same as the one taken on the previous night. This is really what is necessary to make the Travancore census correspond to the one in British India, no matter whether the date synchronises or not. I decided, therefore, to have the census taken on the morning of the 27th February and the Superintendents of Census Operations for Madras and Cochin fell in with my view and fixed the same morning for taking the census in British Malabar and Cochin also. In the censuses prior to 1921 the floating population was counted in Travancore on the night on which the census was taken in British India and the resident population alone was censused on the following morning, whereas this time the census of both the floating and resident population was taken on the morning of the 27th February. I would strongly recommend that the practice of taking the census in Travancore on the morning following the night on which it is taken in British India must be adhered to in the future censuses also.

Special precautions taken on the census morning.

30. Notifications were published in the Government Gazette, and copies of the same distributed among the public, requesting the people not to arrange for celebrations of marriages and other ceremonies and not to move out of their homes, as far as possible, on the census morning till after the enumeration was over. Shops, bazaars and markets were closed and motor buses and other vehicles plying for hire stopped till 10 A. M. on that day. All public institutions were closed for three days to enable Government servants and others engaged for the final census to undergo the necessary training, to take charge of the records in time and to acquaint themselves with their stations. Lists of fairs, markets, festivals, etc., likely to attract large crowds of people on the census day—luckily there were not many—were obtained previously from the Charge Superintendents and proper arrangements made to enumerate those people. In short all possible precautions were taken to see that every place where persons, whether resident or floating, might be found, was visited by the enumerator and the supervisor on the census morning.

Arrangements for taking the census in special areas.

31. Special arrangements were made for the census of forest areas, plantations, landing ghats, ports, jails, lock-ups, hospitals and asylums, military lines, fairs and assemblages. These arrangements are described in Chapter VIII of the Census Code, Part I, and the details are, therefore, not repeated here. The entire census operations in the reserved forests and reserved lands were carried out by the officers of the Forest Department. The census of plantations, mines and factories was mostly undertaken by the managers thereof, although in places where it was found to be more convenient to do it independently of the managers, or where for various reasons the managers pleaded their inability to do the work, the Tahsildars were asked to make the necessary arrangements. There were 208 estates to be censused and all the managers thereof willingly undertook the work and co-operated with the Tahsildars. The census of jails, lock-ups, hospitals, asylums and reformatories was conducted by the officers in charge of the institutions. The Principal Port Officer superintended the arrangements for taking the census of the ports in the State. The Charge Superintendent of the Trivandrum Municipality made the necessary arrangements for the census of the escort of the Agent to the Governor-General, and an officer of the Nayar Brigade took the census of the Brigade and the Body Guard under the orders of the Commandant. The census of the railways was conducted as per rules framed on the lines

of those issued by the Government of India and embodied in the Imperial Code of Census Procedure. With the co-operation of the railway officers appointed for the purpose satisfactory arrangements were made for both platform and train enumeration.

32. The census was completed by 9 a. m. on the 27th February. No hitch was reported from anywhere. The arrangements made and the precautions taken worked smoothly and satisfactorily. In the town of Trivandrum I myself went round and inspected the work. I found the enumerators and supervisors quite brisk and earnest. The whole town was very quiet. No shop was opened, no bus or other conveyance plied and there was hardly a pedestrian on the roads except the enumerators and supervisors. The public must have certainly felt for a couple of hours that the census was on.

Completion of the census.

33. The Charge Superintendents made proper arrangements to collect the figures from the outlying parts of their charges in time to be able to communicate the provisional totals to the Census Commissioner on the evening of the 27th February only. Telegrams were received from all the charges, except from two taluks, between 2 p. m. and 10-33 p. m. on the same day. The first telegram was received from Kulithura Municipality. Among taluks Thiruvella headed the list. This is really creditable because Thiruvella has the largest population, more than 337,000 souls. The provisional totals for the whole State could not, however, be telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India on the same night, because the figures for Ampalapula and Minachil taluks were received only by 6-50 a. m. on the 28th February. By 8-30 a. m. on the 28th the totals for the State were communicated to the Government and telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India. A statement showing the date and time of receipt of the provisional totals from the different charges was published in the Government Gazette and is appended to this chapter (Statement IV). The Charge Superintendents submitted to Government direct reports on the conduct of the census in their respective charges and forwarded copies of the same to the Census Commissioner. The work is reported to have been conducted satisfactorily throughout the State.

Submission of provisional totals.

34. Proper supervision of the work of enumerators both at the preliminary and the final enumeration is most essential to the success of the census. The appointment of Assistants to Charge Superintendents during the period of preliminary enumeration was one of the steps taken at this census to secure effective supervision. It relieved the Charge Superintendents of a portion of their work without in the least diminishing their responsibility. Another thing I did at this census was that I made it a point to meet the Charge Superintendents as often as possible, and discuss matters with them in person to clear their doubts and explain details of procedure. Between the commencement of the house-listing operation and the final census, *i. e.*, in the course of about eight months, I met the Charge Superintendents five times, first during the preparation of the house list, then at the time of house-numbering, again at the conferences I convened before the preliminary enumeration, then during the preliminary enumeration and lastly just before the final census. On all the occasions, except at the time of the conferences, I visited the taluks and municipalities individually and examined the records and the progress of work in each of them separately. I also visited some of the out-of-the-way places which they least expected me to visit and checked the work done by different agencies in various stages of the operations. These surprise visits had a most salutary effect in that they created in the minds of the agencies the fear that I might drop in anywhere at any moment and detect their mistakes. With the facilities now available for quick travels in motor car I had the convenience to make extensive and repeated tours, which my predecessors had not. I hope my successors will improve upon what I have been able to do. I can assure them that the results will amply repay the trouble.

Success of census depends on effective supervision.

35. In spite of all the precautions taken mistakes were committed in filling up the schedules. Some of them I myself discovered at the early stages of the preliminary enumeration and additional instructions were issued immediately for the prevention of such mistakes in the later stages. I must say that my anticipation was fully realized. The preliminary enumerators committed very few mistakes subsequently. Most of the mistakes found in the schedules and discovered at the slip-copying stage were those committed by the final enumerators. Some of the most common ones are given below. In the case of Christians some enumerators entered the main religion in column 4 and the sect in column 8. For example, a Roman Catholic Christian was shown as Christian in column 4 and as Roman Catholic in column 8. The correct entries should have been "Roman Catholic" in the former column and the name of the tribe, caste or race in the latter if that was known, and otherwise "Indian Christian." In column 6 the entry in some cases was

Mistakes in filling up schedules.

simply "yes" or "no" instead of "married" or "unmarried." Mistakes in columns 9, 10 and 11 were due mainly to the enumerators not grasping the difference between earners, working dependants and non-working dependants. In several instances the name of some obscure village was entered as birthplace in column 13, though the instruction was that the name of the taluk in which the enumerated was born should be entered. Mother-tongue was omitted from column 14 in some cases and the same language was repeated in columns 14 and 15 in some other cases. Such and several other mistakes were detected when the entries were being copied on slips. Most of these mistakes, as I have already observed, were committed in the final enumeration. This evidently shows that the enumerators and supervisors for the final census were not given proper training in the method of filling up the schedules. For the preliminary enumeration training was given by the Assistants to Charge Superintendents and it was quite satisfactory. For the final census the work devolved entirely on the Charge Superintendents. Each taluk had on an average 1,200 enumerators and 120 supervisors, and it is not easy to train them all properly in the course of a couple of days. Still, training would have been more efficient generally if all the Charge Superintendents had taken the same interest in their work as some of them had done. I do not want to blame any particular individual. I know it is not fair to do so, especially because the heavy work which the Tahsildars and Municipal Presidents had to do in connection with the census this time unfortunately synchronised with the laborious task of preparing the electoral rolls for the election of members to the Legislative Council. These, together with their ordinary duties, must have taxed their energy to the utmost.

Special Enquiries.

36. At the instance of the Census Commissioner for India a special enquiry was conducted as regards the Primitive Tribes of this State. The Ethnographer who was appointed for this purpose was on special duty for nine months. An officer of the Department of Industries was placed on special duty for a period of six months to enquire into and report on the declining industries of the State.

Primitive tribes and declining industries.

Cattle census.

37. Under the orders of Government a census of the agricultural live-stock and implements was taken. The necessary forms were printed and supplied to the Tahsildars and the Presidents of municipal towns. The work was done along with the numbering of houses for the general census by the pakuthi staff in taluks and by the municipal subordinates in towns. The schedules were returned to the Census Office soon after the work was over and the results were tabulated there.

Educated unemployment census.

38. In pursuance of the instructions from the Census Commissioner for India, statistics showing the extent of unemployment among literates in English were collected on schedules specially prepared for the purpose and the opportunity was utilized also to collect similar information about unemployment among persons who had passed examinations in the vernaculars. These schedules were distributed and collected by the enumerators employed for the preliminary enumeration. The filled-up schedules were returned to the Census Office where the results were tabulated.

Economic census.

39. As per orders issued by the Government arrangements were made for the collection of certain statistics regarding the economic condition of the people. As there was reason to apprehend that on account of its novelty the attempt to collect statistics tending to show the assets and liabilities of the people might naturally be viewed with suspicion by the masses, special propaganda was carried out through the Press and by the distribution of leaflets explaining the object of the enquiry through various Kaṛayōgams (village organizations), co-operative unions, other associations and the ecclesiastical heads. The appointment of the Assistants to the Charge Superintendents was made mainly in view of the economic census. They were instructed to clear the difficulties of the enumerators on the spot and to explain to the people, where necessary, the real object of the Government in instituting the economic enquiry. The filled-up schedules were returned to the Census Office where the results were tabulated and compiled.

Wages census.

40. In pursuance of the orders received from the Government a wages census was also taken this time. The necessary schedules and instructions for filling them were printed and distributed to all employers of labour and the figures obtained were tabulated in the Census Office.

Fertility and mortality enquiry.

41. At the instance of the Census Commissioner for India a special enquiry was conducted into the rates of fertility and mortality among married women in the State. The necessary schedules were printed in English, Malayalam and Tamil and distributed in sufficient quantities to the Presidents of Municipalities, the Assistant Inspectors of English and Vernacular Schools, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools and the Headmasters of High Schools,

and they were instructed to arrange for the information being collected through the female teachers and pupils of the higher classes. In the municipal areas the particulars were collected by the municipal staff. Nearly 104,895 schedules were returned filled up and the results were tabulated in the Census Office.

42. Vernacular school teachers who were tried at the last and the present census have proved decidedly to be the best agency for conducting the preliminary enumeration. In a few taluks and municipal towns the Revenue and Municipal subordinates were engaged as enumerators and supervisors for the preliminary enumeration at this census, but their work did not come up to the level of the schoolmasters'. I would, therefore, suggest that in future enumerators and supervisors for the preliminary enumeration should be recruited entirely from among the schoolmasters and that the services of the Revenue and Municipal staffs should be utilized only for the preparation of house lists and for house-numbering. A period of two months was allowed for the preliminary enumeration at this census, but each enumerator had to take the census of about 300 houses. I would suggest the reduction of the number of houses to be assigned to each enumerator to 150 ordinarily and to less than this number, according to local conditions, in hilly places where the houses are situated far apart. The period for the preliminary enumeration may in that case be also reduced to one month. It is very necessary that the preliminary enumeration must be finished at least a month, but not more than six weeks, before the final census. This time each enumerator was given a remuneration of Rs. 5 and each supervisor Rs. 7. Payment of this small remuneration should be continued if possible. It would be an incentive to the poorly paid schoolmasters to attend to census work with interest and earnestness.

Suggestions for the future.

Agency for the preliminary enumeration.

Several managers of estates asked for payment of remuneration to their enumerators and supervisors. Owing to the paucity of funds it was not possible to comply with their request, nor was there sufficient justification for it, because enumeration work in estates, where the cooly lines are situated in compact blocks and where to each enumerator are ordinarily assigned not more than 40 to 50 houses, is certainly much less arduous than in other places.

43. The final census requires a large army of enumerators and supervisors. Besides Government servants, the services of private persons have to be indented upon. But the co-operation of officers to the fullest extent possible should not be withheld as some of them were reported to have done this time. Complaints were received from several Charge Superintendents that many of the employés in Government offices, who should ordinarily have been available for the final census, were not included in the lists received from the Division Peishkars, evidently due to more hands than were absolutely necessary being retained in the offices for the conduct of urgent work. It is essential that every possible Government servant should be made available for this important work. Government should issue strict orders in this matter and should not permit too many hands to take shelter under the saving clause of urgency of work in the offices and evade census duties for a few hours.

Agency for the final enumeration.

44. The appointment of Assistants to Charge Superintendents was an innovation made for the first time at this census and it proved to be a wholesome innovation. The detection of a number of buildings, previously left out, at the time of the preliminary enumeration, and the thoroughness with which the preliminary enumeration itself was conducted, as a result of the exertions of these officers, fully justified their appointment. They were on the move practically every day during the preliminary enumeration, constantly checking the entries made by the enumerators in the schedules and clearing their doubts on the spot. The expenditure that was incurred on account of their pay and allowance was more than compensated by the improvement in the accuracy of the preliminary enumeration. They were recruited from among the experienced second grade teachers in English Schools and were given their substantive pay plus an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem which aggregated, on an average, to Rs. 55 each per mensem. They were appointed for three months only; but I would suggest that if they are going to be appointed at the future censuses the period should be extended to six months from the commencement of the house-numbering operation to the final census.

Assistants to Charge Superintendents.

45. I experienced considerable difficulty and delay in getting from the taluk offices various sorts of information that had to be obtained from there in connection with the census. This was probably due to the absence of a whole-time clerk in those offices to attend to census work. The practice now is to entrust this work to one of the clerks in addition to his normal duties. It would be better if an experienced clerk in each taluk

Work in the taluk offices.

office were relieved of his other duties and detailed off entirely for census work from the time when the preparation of the kara register is taken in hand till about a week after the final census, probably for a period of 8 or 9 months.

Census of
Edavagais.

46. The difficulty of getting the census work done promptly and satisfactorily in Edavagais by the employes thereof has been a source of much trouble and anxiety to the Charge Superintendents. Either the Edavagai Chiefs should be insisted upon making efficient arrangements for the census or the Tahsildars of the taluks concerned should be authorised to employ a separate paid agency for the purpose.

Educated un-
employment
census.

47. At the instance of the Government of India an attempt was made throughout India at this census to collect statistics of educated unemployment. After seeing the results of this special census the Census Commissioner for India thought that it was a failure in most Provinces and States. In Travancore it is not an absolute failure, nor can it be said to be an entire success. The instructions contained in the Imperial Code of Census Procedure were that the unemployment schedule should be issued to "all male persons describing themselves as literate in English and at the same time without employment, and wishful for the same." It has not been made obligatory on the part of the unemployed to fill up this schedule. They would have readily done so if by so doing they had a chance of getting some job. This, they knew, was impossible and many of them, therefore, did not care to fill up the schedule. The object of taking a census of the educated unemployed is commendable and I would suggest for the consideration of the next Census Commissioner the desirability of making another attempt in a modified form. A column may be opened in the general schedule itself next to the column for recording literacy in English and in this column the highest examination passed by a person should be entered by the enumerator. When the slips are sorted for the occupation table, the slips for non-working dependants will be separated from the rest. These can be sorted by age, religion, caste, literacy, and the examination passed, and a table compiled more or less on the lines of Table XII of this census. The only deficiencies will be that it may not be possible to show the number of unemployed by the occupation of their father and the period during which they remained unemployed. Even without this information correct statistics of the number of unemployed among the educated will undoubtedly be of great value.

Substitution of
enumeration
cards for
schedules.

48. Baroda made a departure at the present census from the usual method of enumeration followed elsewhere in India. The Baroda system consists in substituting cards for schedules for enumeration. The enumeration books made up of cards are much smaller in size than the formidable-looking schedules, and can be conveniently handled by the enumerator. The front page of the cover contains descriptive particulars of the book and columns for recording details of the procedure in enumeration, while on the last page is printed the enumerator's abstract which can be torn off and stitched to the circle summary after the final enumeration. The leaves of the book consist of thick card paper, white for males and buff-coloured for females. Each leaf is divided into three cards of such convenient size as will admit of all particulars concerning an individual being entered in the respective columns provided one below the other, and is suitably perforated. Detailed instructions for filling up the schedule and the procedure to be followed are printed and attached to the book below the front cover, while filled-up specimen cards and copies of the house list are placed above the back cover. Each book contains a sufficient number of cards for males and females for recording the particulars of persons to be found in the average number of houses assigned to an enumerator, and additional cards are supplied according to necessity.

The enumerator has first to copy in the forms attached to his book the particulars of the buildings in his block from the general house list. During the preliminary enumeration he records the particulars of each individual first on blank sheets of paper and transfers them to the cards as soon as the entries are passed by the supervisor. A timely announcement of a number of small cash prizes will certainly add to the neatness and correctness of the work done by the enumerators. These entries are carefully checked at the final enumeration.

The great advantage of the card system is that it renders the post-census slip-copying unnecessary and thereby leads to considerable saving of money, time and energy. Under the present system the period of slip-copying extends to more than three months, when a heterogeneous body of copyists with varying qualifications copy the entries in the schedules, rather hurriedly, on small slips of various colours, specially printed for the purpose. The chances of mistakes in copying are many and equally so are the chances of

their escaping detection and timely correction. Under the card system, as soon as the books from the different charges are received in the Abstraction Office, each book is examined with regard to its eligibility for a cash prize and then relieved of its covers, instruction pages, sample cards, and house lists. The books are then arranged according to pakuthis and towns and those relating to towns are immediately sent to the press where under the direct supervision of some responsible officer they are cut into cards, special care being taken to see that the cards of one town do not get mixed with those of others. The cards are at once returned to the Abstraction Office for sorting. For rural areas, the leaves of the book are counted before they are cut, and the cards are then sorted by main heads of religion and the results posted in Register A by blocks and circles. The Village Register can be prepared from these figures. From the Village Register, A Register for the whole State can be prepared and a correct estimate of the population obtained in about a month after the census, although it can be accepted as final only after the sorting for sects and age has been completed for towns and taluks and the sorters' tickets for both these returns have been compared with each other and with A Register.

49. I would strongly recommend the adoption of the card system in Travancore at the next census. By doing so the preliminary enumeration can be made easier, slip-copying with all its attendant chances of error and delay avoided and a saving effected in the cost of abstraction. If this system is adopted it is necessary to make pigeon-holes in sorter's boxes of such size as will hold the cards. In paragraph 4, Chapter II of the Census Code, Part II, the size of the pigeon-holes is given as $2\frac{1}{2}$ " broad by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " high. The cards measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ " by $7\frac{1}{2}$ " and the pigeon-holes should at least be of these dimensions if cards are going to be substituted for schedules at the next census. The card system, otherwise known as *Bulletin Individuals* system, has been approved by the present Census Commissioner for India. In his tour notes dated the 3rd July, 1931 he says with reference to Baroda, "The *Bulletin Individuals* system has worked extremely well, particularly as combined with the offer of rewards for the return of the best books of slips. Sex was dealt with by having male and female printed on different colours on alternate pages, involving perhaps a slight waste, so slight as to be negligible as compared to the saving in the trouble of sorting. No other symbols were used. The same system of differentiating sex by colour is carried out in sorting tickets with great advantage. This might perfectly well have been done for India as a whole as the waste on tickets would probably be no greater than that under present conditions. The total saving involved by the abolition of slip-copying obtained by this process works out at almost 50 per cent. of the cost of abstraction in Baroda, though I do not think that this would be the case elsewhere. It also involves the elimination of one source of error and the danger from loss of slips is obviated by the treatment of slips as if they were Government treasure issued only on receipts and a receipt given for each book on its return."

50. The last, and the most important, suggestion I wish to make for the consideration of the Government is about the organization of a permanent Bureau of Statistics, more or less on the lines of the Census Bureau in the United States of America, not so elaborate and costly, but on a more modest and less expensive scale. The Bureau should be a central statistical organization for periodically collecting, co-ordinating and publishing data on a variety of subjects, such as manufactures, agriculture, wages, prices, vital statistics, national wealth and income, etc., which are essentially required for administrative, social and economic purposes. The analysis and interpretation of these data should be an important function of the Bureau. Almost all the subsidiary statistics, usually collected with the population census, entailing severe strain on the Census Office, can be conveniently collected during the intercensus period by the Bureau. The defective and often inaccurate agricultural statistics furnished by some Tahsildars and the inconsistencies between these and the corresponding figures published in *The Travancore Statistics* have been a source of considerable difficulty in preparing the necessary subsidiary tables for the Census Report. Such inconsistencies and consequent duplication of work can be avoided by the institution of a permanent Bureau. All the preliminary arrangements for the decennial population census can also be undertaken by the Bureau, the establishment being increased only at the time of the census, when the temporary employes will work under the supervision of the permanent staff. The changes, if any, in the boundaries of the administrative divisions, taluks or towns can be noted and the necessary adjustments of population, so essential for a correct study of the birth and death rates, can be made by the Bureau during the intercensus period. Lastly, by retaining in the Bureau persons who have had experience in this census Government can save expenditure on the next census and enhance its general efficiency and accuracy.

Formation of a permanent Bureau of Statistics.

STATEMENT I
Census divisions and agency

Division	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per		
	Charges	Circles	Blocks	Charge Superintendents	Supervisors	Enumerators	Charge Superintendent	Supervisor	Enumerator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE	49	3,618	35,279	49	3,618	35,981	18,978	257	26
Southern Division	15	991	9,966	15	991	9,972	17,040	258	26
Central "	18	1,398	13,106	18	1,398	13,348	19,123	246	26
Northern "	14	1,100	11,581	14	1,100	12,043	22,078	281	26
High Range "	2	129	626	2	129	618	10,511	163	34

NOTE:—The difference between the figures in columns 4 and 7 is due to the fact that some blocks had to be sub-divided for the final census on account of the widely scattered situation of the houses which was detected only after the formation of the blocks.

STATEMENT II
Number of forms supplied and used

Division	a = supplied b = used											
	Enumeration book covers 000's omitted		Block lists 000's omitted		General Schedules				Other forms issued			
					Actual number 000's omitted		Per 100 houses		Household schedules 000's omitted	Boat tickets 000's omitted	Traveller's tickets 000's omitted	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
STATE	1931	47	43	57	54	475	468	51	50	14	100	210
	1921	35	32	41	37	327	317	43	42	28	9,000	61
Southern Division	13	12	16	15	130	127	51	50	4	50	40	
Central "	17	16	22	21	175	172	51	50	6	50	65	
Northern "	16	14	18	17	156	154	50	50	3	..	85	
High Range "	1	1	1	1	14	13	67	62	1	..	20	

STATEMENT III
District census charges

Division	District office establishment	House numbering	Remuneration to enumerators and supervisors engaged for the preliminary enumeration	Travelling allowance of Census Officers	Local purchase of stationery	Postage and telegram charges	Freight	Miscellaneous	Total
	2 Rs.	3 Rs.	4 Rs.	5 Rs.	6 Rs.	7 Rs.	8 Rs.	9 Rs.	10 Rs.
STATE	*5,084	736	† 18,920	..	254	83	155	658	25,890
Southern Division	1,348	171	5,138	..	77	21	26	96	6,877
Central "	1,875	256	7,240	..	96	35	69	191	9,762
Northern "	1,589	283	6,389	..	77	23	54	275	8,690
High Range "	272	26	153	..	4	4	6	96	561

* Pay and allowance of Assistants to Charge Superintendents. This is debited to the economic census.

† This is also debited to the economic census.

STATEMENT IV

The date and time of receipt of provisional totals from the various charges

Number	Taluku	Receipt of provisional totals		Number	Municipal towns	Receipt of provisional totals	
		Date	Time			Date	Time
1	Thiruvella	27-2-31	3-46 p. m.	1	Kujithura	27-2-31	2- 8 p. m.
2	Muvattupuzha	27-2-31	3-51 p. m.	2	Thiruvella	27-2-31	3-23 p. m.
3	Sherthala	27-2-31	4-18 p. m.	3	Colachel	27-2-31	3-32 p. m.
4	Thodupuzha	27-2-31	5-32 p. m.	4	Shenkotta	27-2-31	3-48 p. m.
5	Neyyattinkara	27-2-31	5-50 p. m.	5	Padmanabhapuram	27-2-31	3-55 p. m.
6	Vilavancode	27-2-31	5-58 p. m.	6	Changanachery	27-2-31	4-21 p. m.
7	Shenkotta	27-2-31	6- 8 p. m.	7	Mavelikara	27-2-31	4-34 p. m.
8	Agasthiswaram	27-2-31	6-15 p. m.	8	Neyyattinkara	27-2-31	4-40 p. m.
9	Chimayinkil	27-2-31	6-45 p. m.	9	Vaikom	27-2-31	4-44 p. m.
10	Kottayam	27-2-31	7- 2 p. m.	10	Nagercoil	27-2-31	5- 3 p. m.
11	Kunnathunad	27-2-31	7- 3 p. m.	11	Kayankulam	27-2-31	5-10 p. m.
12	Mavelikara	27-2-31	7- 5 p. m.	12	Trivandrum	27-2-31	5-15 p. m.
13	Vaikom	27-2-31	7-10 p. m.	13	Alwaye	27-2-31	5-30 p. m.
14	Karunagapally	27-2-31	7-16 p. m.	14	Quilon	27-2-31	5-35 p. m.
15	Kottarakkara	27-2-31	7-18 p. m.	15	Parur	27-2-31	5-38 p. m.
16	Karthikapally	27-2-31	7-20 p. m.	16	Attingal	27-2-31	5-44 p. m.
17	Trivandrum	27-2-31	7-20 p. m.	17	Kottayam	27-2-31	6- 5 p. m.
18	Pirmede	27-2-31	7-25 p. m.	18	Haripad	27-2-31	7- 6 p. m.
19	Parur	27-2-31	7-29 p. m.	19	Alleppey	27-2-31	7-23 p. m.
20	Devikulam	27-2-31	7-32 p. m.				
21	Nedumangad	27-2-31	7-40 p. m.				
22	Kalkulam	27-2-31	7-45 p. m.				
23	Changanachery	27-2-31	7-52 p. m.				
24	Pathanamthitta	27-2-31	8 p. m.				
25	Quilon	27-2-31	8- 5 p. m.				
26	Pathanapuram	27-2-31	9-53 p. m.				
27	Thovala	27-2-31	10- 2 p. m.				
28	Kunnathur	27-2-31	10-33 p. m.				
29	Minachil	28-2-31	6-48 a. m.				
30	Ampalappuzha	28-2-31	6-50 a. m.				

CHAPTER II

ABSTRACTION AND TABULATION

Organization. 51. As in the last two censuses the tabulation was carried out at the Central Office in Trivandrum. The Tabulation Office was organized immediately after the census. No difficulty was experienced in securing the number of hands required for the work. On the other hand, the applicants for appointment as copyists were so numerous that it was necessary to make a selection from among them. A simple test involving transcription and the addition and subtraction of figures was prescribed for all applicants other than graduates and the required number was selected from among those who passed the test. Special care was taken to give preference to those who had experience of tabulation work at the last census. The supervisors were selected from among the graduate applicants, of whom there were a great many. A special feature this time was the presence of a large number of qualified females among the applicants, and a gang consisting of females exclusively was appointed with a lady graduate in charge of it.

Scope of work. 52. According to the slip system which was adopted this time as at the previous censuses as per the instructions of the Census Commissioner for India, the whole work of abstraction and tabulation was divided into three stages, namely, (1) *copying*, i. e., transferring the entries in schedules to slips, using prescribed abbreviations; (2) *sorting* or arranging and counting the slips with reference to particular entries in the different columns for the purpose of the various tables and noting the results in the sorters' tickets; and (3) *compilation* or totalling the entries in the sorters' tickets to obtain the figures for the divisions and the State.

53. A great deal of mechanical work in the copying stage was saved by using paper of specified colours to denote religion and by having symbols printed on the slips to denote sex and civil condition. Details regarding the colour of the slips, the symbols denoting sex and civil condition and the abbreviations used are given in the Census Code, Part II. Separate slips of thick white paper were used for infirmities and emigrants. The required number of slips were printed at the Government Press and stocked in the Central Office in bundles of 500 each. The number of slips printed was estimated at 25 per cent. in excess of the population of different religions according to the 1921 census. Details of the slips printed are given below :—

Sex	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Tribal religions	Others	Infirmity	Emigrants
Males	1,946,000	1,950,700	231,000	10,900	1,250	38,000	27,000
Females	2,043,000	1,055,000	214,000	10,400	1,250		
Total	3,989,000	2,106,300	445,000	21,300	2,500	38,000	27,000

54. In the interest of economy it is essential that paper of the prescribed quality and dimensions should be used for printing census forms, slips, etc. Some wastage is, however, inevitable in preparing such a large number of slips. In the case of the brown paper prescribed for Hindus the whole quantity supplied to the press was not of the approved dimensions and consequently a number of slips, when cut out, were found to be incomplete and had to be replaced. Following the precedent of the last census, paper of a deep blue colour was selected for Christians. Unlike in other parts of India, Christians constitute a fairly large proportion of the population of this State. The sorters found it difficult to make out the entries on the blue slips, especially in the evenings during rainy seasons when the weather in this country is cloudy and sunshine meagre. If the slip system is adopted at the next census, it is better to use paper of yellow or salmon colour for Christian slips which have to be printed in large numbers.

55. The Tabulation Office was divided into four sections, one each for the Southern, Central and Northern Divisions and one for the High Range Division and the Municipal towns together. As the schedules arrived from the various charges, they were handed over to the record-keepers of the sections concerned who verified them with the charge and circle summaries and arranged them for distribution to the copyists. Each copying section consisted of three or four gangs and each gang was placed under a Supervisor. There was a Superintendent in charge of each section and a Manager to control the whole office. Slip-copying was started on the 14th March, 1931 and completed on the 6th June, 1931, the actual number of working days being 65. The number of copyists engaged was 346. Of these, 18 were detached for copying, sorting and consolidating the entries in the special schedules relating to the fertility and mortality enquiry, wages census, educated unemployment and economic census, and were placed under the control of the Statistical Superintendent who was appointed to be in independent charge of the Economic Section of the Tabulation Office. Of the remaining number, 240 including 15 females copied the entries in the general schedules, 72 including four females checked the entries made by the copyists, eight prepared the miscellaneous buildings register and another eight did the preliminary sorting. The sorters who were mostly graduates or undergraduates were paid Rs. 20 each per mensem and the checkers Rs. 15 each. The remaining copyists were paid at the rate of Rs. 15 or Rs. 12 according to the quality and quantity of the work they turned out. A standard rate of 9,000 slips per month of 25 working days was fixed for a copyist on Rs. 15 and 7,000 slips for a copyist on Rs. 12. A bonus of 4 chackrams ($2\frac{1}{4}$ annas) was prescribed for every hundred slips copied above the standards and a similar fine was imposed on those whose outturn fell short of the standards. Though checking the entries on the slips was strictly insisted upon, and a separate record was kept to show the mistakes committed by individual copyists, some of them in their eagerness to earn the bonus disclosed a tendency to copy the slips hurriedly with the natural result that the entries made by them were not complete in all cases. The bonus system should be discontinued and a uniform rate of pay fixed for all copyists, fines being imposed for bad or poor work. Statement I at the end of this chapter shows the average number of copyists engaged and the average outturn of work in the general section of the Tabulation Office.

I have already referred to the defects of the slip-copying system in Chapter I of this Volume. Numerous difficulties which were experienced at later stages on account of inaccurate or careless copying could all be avoided by introducing the *Bulletin Individuals* system which was successfully adopted in Baroda at the present census. A full description of this system has been given in Chapter I. It would not only ensure economy of time and expenditure but would avoid the numerous chances of errors incidental to copying, especially when it is done by a large body of young men and women unaccustomed to sustained monotonous work.

The A Register was prepared by the supervisors while copying was in progress and the record-keepers attended to the tabulation of the figures relating to infirmities and emigrants.

56. When all the schedules had been copied and the slips counted and verified, sorters' boxes were prepared and labelled, the pakuthi or revenue village being taken as the unit for rural area and the ward for the municipal towns. There were 479 units altogether, 433 for taluks and 46 for towns as against 473 in 1921. The necessary sorters' tickets and compilation sheets as per samples received from the Census Commissioner for India were printed at the Government Press and stocked in the Central Office. The counting and verification of the slips in the sorters' boxes and the necessary preliminary training occupied more than one week. Regular sorting was commenced on the 23rd June, 1931 and completed on the 16th September, 1931, the actual number of working days being 69. 240 sorters including 21 females were selected from among the copyists, and of these 29 were retained for work in the Economic Section. The sorting for the general census was carried out in three sections. With a view to expedite the preparation of the Imperial Tables a separate compilation section was organized almost simultaneously with the commencement of sorting. No sorting was necessary for Tables I to V and XVI, which were compiled from the figures in the A Register. Sorting for Table XII was done in the Economic Section. Table IX was sorted for by the record-keepers. The work in the general section was thus confined to sorting for Tables VI to VIII, X, XI, XIII to XV and XVII to XIX. Statement II A at the end of this chapter

shows the number of units sorted for these tables and Statement II B the order in which the tables were taken up for sorting, the duration of sorting, the number of sorters engaged, the average daily outturn per sorter and the maximum outturn by a single sorter for each table. The average number of sorters engaged, the average daily outturn per sorter and the maximum daily outturn by a single sorter for the whole period are given in the margin.

	Males	Females
Average number of sorters engaged per day	188	20
Average daily outturn per sorter	4,350	4,000
Maximum daily outturn per sorter	4,705	4,420

Compilation.

57. As has been stated above, the compilation of Imperial Tables was commenced along with sorting so that the tables for which no regular sorting was required were taken up and finished earlier. The compilation of Tables I and XVI was completed by the 11th July, 1931 and that of Tables II to V by the 18th idem. Tables IX, XVIII and XX were compiled in the Central Office and Table XII in the Economic Section. The compilation of Table XVII took the longest time, *viz.*, 44 days, while that of Table X which was more difficult lasted for nearly five weeks. The compilation of all the Imperial Tables was finished by the 12th January, 1932. The State Tables for Part II and the Provincial Tables for Part III of the Report were prepared in the Central Office. Statement III at the end of this chapter shows the order in which the different tables were taken up for compilation, the period taken for each table and the number of compilers engaged.

Economic Section.

58. A separate staff consisting of a Statistical Superintendent and five clerks was appointed for the tabulation of the figures contained in the economic census schedules. The Economic Section was started along with the general Tabulation Office and was working independently of the latter. The sorting and compilation of the results of the fertility and mortality enquiry, the wages census and the educated unemployment census were also done in this section. The staff was temporarily strengthened by the addition of a few copyists and sorters during the slip-copying and sorting stages. Unlike in the general section regular slip-copying was not adopted here and the figures were totalled from the schedules direct except for the purpose of the random sample referred to in Appendix IV to the Report.

STATEMENT I**Slip-copying**

Population dealt with	Number of copyists employed				Average outturn of slips per day		Maximum outturn of slips by a single copyist per day		Slips copied							
	Total		Average						200—300		300—400		400—500		500 and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
5,095,973	225	15	200	14	335	317	510	487	16	..	157	8	48	7	4	..

STATEMENT II A**Sorting**

Period	Number of units sorted for Tables										
	VII	XIX	XIII	VI	XV	XVII	VIII	XI	X	XIV	State Table III
Up to end of May 1931
June	479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	69	479	479	479	479	..	..	..	452	..
August	479	479	..	..	..
September	479	..	479

STATEMENT II B

Sorting

Table	Duration of sorting		Number of sorters engaged		Average daily outturn per sorter for each Table		Maximum outturn per day by a single sorter for each Table	
	Commencement	Completion	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
VII	23-6-1931	2-7-1931	186	18	2,436	2,088	2,832	2,625
XIX	9-7-1931	10-7-1931	188	21	4,345	4,324	4,679	4,636
XIII	11-7-1931	18-7-1931	189	21	2,980	2,360	4,140	3,827
VI	20-7-1931	22-7-1931	190	21	10,396	10,088	13,124	11,300
XV	23-7-1931	25-7-1931	190	21	13,377	12,567	14,111	13,256
XVII	27-7-1931	29-6-1931	190	20	12,938	10,941	13,864	13,142
XVIII	30-7-1931	3-8-1931	189	20	9,105	8,225	12,190	9,076
VIII	4-8-1931	8-8-1931	190	19	4,802	4,052	5,371	4,845
XI	10-8-1931	20-8-1931	189	20	3,952	3,764	4,029	3,790
X	21-8-1931	13-9-1931	182	20	1,053	1,018	1,426	1,177
XIV	14-9-1931	16-9-1931	185	20	8,060	7,676	8,935	8,024

STATEMENT III

Compilation

Tables	Date of		Number of working days	Number of compilers engaged	
	Commencement	Completion		Males	Females
Imperial Tables					
I and XVI	15-6-1931	11-7-1931	24	25	..
II to V	13-7-1931	18-7-1931	6		
XIX	20-7-1931	25-7-1931	6		
VII	27-7-1931	8-8-1931	12		
VI	10-8-1931	22-8-1931	11		
IX	17-8-1931	22-8-1931	6		
XV	24-8-1931	12-9-1931	14		
XIII	14-9-1931	2-10-1931	17	46	15
XVII	4-10-1931	27-11-1931	14		
State Table III	29-11-1931	4-12-1931	6	33	9
Imperial Tables					
VIII, X, XI and XIV	6-12-1931	12-1-1932	29	15	..

CHAPTER III

CENSUS EXPENDITURE

59. In paragraph 14 of the Introduction to the Report the cost of the present census has been estimated to be about Rs. 1,50,800. This amount includes the actual expenditure incurred till the end of 1107 M. E. (August 1932) and the probable expenditure during the succeeding six months at the end of which period the Census Office was expected to be closed down. Four months have since elapsed and the total expenditure, including the amount spent so far and the amount required for the remaining two months, is now estimated to stand at Rs. 1,52,197-26 chs- 8 cash. A statement showing details of this amount and the corresponding figures for the 1921 census is given below :—

Statement of Census Expenditure

Number	Item of Expenditure	1105		1106		1107		1108		1931		1921	
		1929-1930		1930-1931		1931-1932		1932-1933		Census		Census	
		Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.
A 1	Census Commissioner's salary	1,600	...	8,536	18 11	10,800	...	5,600	...	26,596	18 11	21,248	24 8
A 2	Personal Assistant's salary	..	...	1,350	...	1,800	...	1,050	...	4,200	...	2,648	12 4
A 3	Manager's salary	625	...	802	16 7	400	...	..	...	1,827	16 7	2,875	22 3
A 4	Other salaries	..	...	2,772	14 ..	..	...	..	...	2,772	14 ..	..	...
A 5	Pay of office establishment	1,191	1 13	6,325	13 4	6,945	21 ..	2,622	...	17,084	8 1	12,044	19 10
B 6	Remuneration to enumerators and supervisors engaged for Preliminary enumeration	..	...	18,919	21 11	..	...	..	...	18,919	21 11	926	11 13
B 7	Pay of Assistants to the Charge Superintendents	..	...	5,084	...	..	...	..	...	5,084	...	..	...
C 8	Pay of temporary tabulation establishment	..	...	23,667	24 14	17,782	7 9	356	...	41,806	4 7	28,522	23 15
A 9	Other establishment charges	..	...	214	...	..	...	..	...	214	...	..	...
A 10	Office rent	225	...	870	...	960	...	560	...	2,615	...	153	17 9
A 11	Purchase and repair of furniture	576	17 14	2,746	25 6	26	19 10	..	...	3,350	6 14	2,097	7 7
A 12	British Postal charges	9	27 11	27	13 8	..	...	100	...	249	1 ..	278	7 14
A 13	Telegram charges	..	...	111	16 13	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
A 14	Travancore Anchal charges	185	25 ..	1,218	...	99	7 ..	50	...	1,553	4 ..	1,269	21 ..
A 15	Printing and binding of Report, Tables and Forms	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	11,000	...	11,136	3 15
A 16	Printing of maps and diagrams	..	...	14	7 ..	2,837	9 13	300	...	3,151	16 13	812	14 12
A 17	Purchase of books and periodicals	301	22 8	381	15 7	99	23 12	..	...	783	5 11	334	1 2
A 18	Purchase of tar	..	...	271	19 11	..	...	..	...	271	10 11	316	2 11
A 19	Purchase of stencil plates	..	...	348	6 ..	..	...	..	...	348	6 ..	279	25 8
A 20	Card board tickets	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	577	20 9
A 21	Cost of engaging special conveyances for getting final Census figures	..	...	658	13 11	..	...	..	...	658	13 11	..	...
A 22	Office expenses and miscellaneous charges	52	27 2	2,866	25 14	496	8 1	200	...	3,716	5 4	2,325	18 9
A 23	Travelling allowances	24	20 11	4,992	10 ..	679	19 8	200	...	5,996	13 3	611	4 10
	Total	4,853	2 11	82,180	.. 8	42,926	23 8	11,238	...	1,52,197	26 8	89,459	7 15

NOTE:—(1) Items 4 and 9 comprise the pay of the Ethnographer, the Textile Expert and their establishments employed for special enquiries.

(2) Items 6 and 7 are debited to the Economic Census.

(3) Item 8 includes Rs. 5,249-9-3 spent on tabulation of the results of the Economic Census.

(4) Items 16 and 22 include Rs. 1,335-12-8 under contingencies in connection with the special enquiries.

(5) Item 23 includes Rs. 1,409-9-2 under T. A. to the Ethnographer and the Textile expert employed for special enquiries.

Of the different items included in the above statement, the pay and travelling allowance of the Ethnographer, the Textile Expert and their establishments employed for the special enquiries and the contingent charges incurred in connection therewith, as well as the pay and allowance of the Assistants to Charge Superintendents and the remuneration to enumerators and supervisors which are debited to the Economic Census, are items of expenditure incurred at the present census, for which there was no corresponding expenditure at the last. The total of the above items comes to Rs. 34,984-10 chs-8 cash, and this should be deducted from the total expenditure given above in order to compare the cost of the present census with that of the previous. Similarly, the excess in the pay of the Census Commissioner which was due to the difference in the status of the officer appointed as Commissioner and the increase in the office rent which was due to the absence of a suitable Government building to hold the Census Office, which together amounted to Rs. 7,809-4 chs-10 cash, should also be deducted from the total expenditure for purposes of a correct comparison. When these deductions are made, the expenditure for the 1931 census, corresponding to Rs. 89,459-7 chs-15 cash spent at the 1921 census, will be Rs. 1,09,404-11 chs-6 cash. The cost per mille of the population on the basis of the above figures works out to Rs. 21-13 chs-2 cash for the present census and Rs. 22-9 chs-4 cash for the last.
