

CENSUS OF INDIA-1901.

VOLUMES V and V-A.

BALUCHISTAN.

PART I. —REPORT;

PART II.—IMPERIAL TABLES.

BY

R. HUGHES-BULLER,

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS IN BALUCHISTAN.



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Notes.—The following system of spelling vernacular tribal and geographical names has been adopted in the text of the Report and the Imperial and Provincial Tables with only a few exceptional cases in which, owing to their having obtained a fixity of spelling, a change would have caused confusion :—

a	has the sound of a as in	rural
á	has the sound of a as in	far
e	has the vowel sound as in	grey
i	has the sound of í as in	bill
f	has the sound of í as in	police
o	has the sound of e as in	bone
u	has the sound of u as in	bull
ú	has the sound of u as in	sure

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INTRODUCTION.

THE present census is chiefly remarkable in that it is the first systematic attempt, which has been made, to take a regular enumeration in Baluchistan. Something was done in 1891 to which I shall refer in greater detail in Chapter II. It will be sufficient to say here that the figures which were obtained at that time were incomplete, that they were never properly compiled or classified, and that no detailed report was written and printed.

Even in 1901 it was only found possible to enumerate or estimate that portion of the population occupying what may be described generally as the piece of country lying to the east of the sixty-sixth degree of longitude. Political considerations precluded the extension of the census operations to the portion of the Chágai district, known as Western Sinjrání, to Makrán and to the desert tracts of Khárán. The total area thus excluded from the operations amounted to 55,338 square miles, the area censused covering 76,977 square miles.

Extent of the Operations.

P. 136, Map No. III.

The areas enumerated were divided generally into three groups or divisions. The first consisted of what were termed, for census purposes, "Regular Areas." These areas consisted of all towns and cantonments, Tahsil head-quarters, some of the more important bazaars, all military outposts, stations and other railway premises. The second group or division known as the "Administered Areas" consisted of all the more highly developed and best cultivated portions of the Province which are held in direct administration. The wilder, more remote and more sparsely inhabited portions of the directly administered districts, such as the high mountainous tract of country lying on the north-western side of the Zhob Political Agency and the Toba hills in the Chaman sub-division of the Quetta-Pishin district, together with the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela and the tribal areas of the Marrí and Bugtí country, were constituted into a third division, which was designated "Tribal Areas."

Census Divisions.

The population of the first division, that is to say, of the Regular Areas, consists almost entirely of aliens as distinguished from the indigenous population which is to be found in the second and third divisions. It is composed of the administrative and civil staffs, the troops and the multitude of clerks, menials and other followers, who have entered the country since it was occupied, and who live in permanent residences at the head-quarters of districts and of Tahsils and along the railways. To this portion of the population there was no difficulty in applying the ordinary rules of census procedure, and they were, therefore, enumerated on the standard schedule. There was a preliminary enumeration and final check on the date fixed for the census; in fact, the operations were carried out in every respect on the lines prescribed by the Census Code. The staff required was recruited from among the Government officers stationed at each place, plenty of whom were available.

One of the principal reasons for the classification of the area occupied by the indigenous population into Administered Areas and Tribal Areas arose from the difference in the characteristics of the people inhabiting each of these groups. In the first the population has divested itself, through constant contact with the softening influences of British rule, of much of the ignorance and many of prejudices which would have been likely to induce it to object to or oppose enumeration. In the second the people have come under the influence of political officers either so little or so recently that it was considered unwise to risk opposition, and possibly active resistance, by insisting on the record of anything more than the barest details required for census purposes.

The use of special forms of schedule.

A local form of schedule was, therefore, devised by a committee of officers for use in each of these areas. In both of them all reference was omitted to subsidiary occupation, the means of subsistence of dependents, birth-place, language, literacy, knowledge of English, infirmities, and civil condition, and in both the occupation of the head of each particular group was taken as the occupation of the remaining members of that group.

Form A, as the form used in Administered Areas was called, was devised on the assumption that all the Administered Areas had been divided for revenue purposes into recognised village units. Within each village the family was taken as the unit of enumeration, the number of males and females over or under 12 years of age, religion, and the occupation of the headman of the family being recorded, besides the tribe, section or sub-section to which each family belonged.

In Form B, which was used in Tribal Areas, the tribe was taken as the basis of enumeration and each section and sub-section was recorded, the number of each sub-section being estimated with the assistance of the tribal chief and headmen of sections and sub-sections. In actual practice, some of the enumerators found the sub-section too large an unit for their purpose and had recourse, as in Administered Areas, to estimating the number of members of each family.

The Agency employed in Administered and Tribal Areas.

No special agency being available for recruitment from among the people themselves, the task of carrying out the enumeration fell either on the ordinary staff of revenue officials or on specially selected tribal headmen and Government officials.

Care was taken in Tribal Areas to employ as enumerators men of influence in each tribe, whilst in Kalat the officers deputed on census work were men who were well acquainted with the character of the people with whom they had to deal.

In Administered Areas Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars supervised the work of the revenue staff. Elsewhere, it was not possible to arrange for any kind of immediate supervision, but Political Agents and others tested the work whenever they found an opportunity.

The Census of nomads and measures to prevent double enumeration.

A synchronous census in places other than the Regular Areas was, of course, impossible under the circumstances, but the different tracts were enumerated at the most convenient seasons during the year previous to the date of census. Special measures were therefore adopted to prevent double enumeration.

This was especially necessary, as one of the features of the census was the number of nomads to be dealt with.

There are nomads who enter Baluchistan from Afghanistan and the Panjab, and reside there for a few months for grazing purposes. These were enumerated at the time when grazing-tax was collected from them, and the receipts given to them after the date of the commencement of operations in each district, which was duly notified, were accepted as evidence of enumeration.

In cases in which grazing-tax is paid by contract by groups of graziers special enumeration passes were issued, whilst in cases in which nomads belonging to Tribal Areas were found in Administered Areas they were counted and a list sent to the Political Agent, in whose jurisdiction the tribal area, to which the nomads belonged, was comprised, for comparison with his papers. This course was rendered necessary by the fact that all the inhabitants regularly resident in Tribal Areas, whether actually living there at the time the enumerator visited their place of residence or not, were included in that officer's papers.

Practically the whole of the Bráhuí population of the Saráwán Hills is nomadic, and migrates from the hills to the plain of Kachhí in the winter, and arrangements of a special nature had, therefore, to be made in their case to prevent double enumeration.

The absence of friction, which characterised the proceedings throughout, is a matter of no little congratulation, when the wild and undisciplined habits of the population to be dealt with are taken into consideration. Without doubt this satisfactory result was due in no small measure to the tact shown by Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was appointed to supervise the actual enumeration and collation of the figures. In the course of his tours, this officer made it the primary object of his visit to explain to all concerned the object of the census and to calm any misgivings which might have arisen.

Fears were expressed in some cases that the Government contemplated the imposition of a poll-tax, and some thought that conscription was contemplated. There was also, perhaps, an inclination to reticence on the subject of the number of the female members of each household, as has generally been the case in previous censuses throughout India.

In the Jháwán country one or two Chiefs objected to the enumeration of their tribes for the first of the reasons which I have mentioned; but their misgivings were allayed by the tact of the Enumerator. Shortly after the census, subscriptions were invited to the Victoria Memorial at the time of the Sibi Fair of 1901, and one of the Chiefs, thereupon, remonstrated with the Enumerator accusing him of bad faith on the ground that his capacity for paying a subscription would be judged by the number of persons enumerated in his tribe.

The total figures for all Political Agencies were telegraphed direct by each Political Agent to the Census Commissioner in India on different dates between the 4th and the 7th of March. The first totals for the whole of Baluchistan worked out to 810,811 and the final totals to 810,746, a decrease of 65 persons.

The abstraction and compilation of the figures, obtained by the methods above described, were completed at Multan under the direction of the Superintendent of Census of the Panjab. Whilst indebted to the Panjab officers for the assistance thus given, I am doubtful whether the results achieved, are such as to warrant the repetition of the experiment. The slip system, which was only

Success of the operations.

Misgivings among the people.

Publication of results.

Abstraction & Compilation.

used in the case of persons enumerated on the standard schedule, was that followed in the Panjab, and no account of it in this place is necessary.

Errors in tribal classification.

I shall discuss the accuracy of the numerical results of the enumeration in another chapter. In this place I only propose to refer shortly to the tribal classification adopted in Imperial Table XIII and in Provincial Tables Nos. 2 and 3.

The tribe a political unit.

If there is one fact more than another which has been brought into strong relief by the census operations in this Province it is that the tribe is a political rather than an ethnic unit. A full examination of the subject will be found in Chapter VIII. Meanwhile it is only necessary to say here that *participation in good and ill*, or, in other words, *common blood-feud*, is the criterion of tribal unity. Having arrived at this point, the enquiry into the constitution of a tribe is bereft of most of its difficulties, for tribal unity ends where participation in good and ill ends. Attached to each tribe, again, are certain subject races who cultivate on behalf of the members of that tribe or perform menial duties of different kinds. The tribe, therefore, is composed of two classes, overlords, who participate in good and ill, and villeins, who do not.

Unfortunately the strictly political character of a tribe was not recognised by the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Census with results which have, I fear, seriously detracted from the value of the papers for administrative purposes.

No precise instructions appear to have been issued defining a tribe, and hence different systems were followed in different districts. Eventually, when the figures were tabulated and arranged, the ethnic theory appears to have prevailed, and hence we find the Mandokhels and Musákhels of Zhob classed as Panís with the Bározáis and others of Thal-Chotiali. The Mandokhels are not, so far as I can ascertain, descended in the direct line from the common ancestor of the Panís, and whilst there is no doubt of the ethnic connection between the Musákhels and Bározáis, that connection has no value for practical purposes.

Errors, too, occurred at the time of enumeration by the Enumerators failing to distinguish tribesmen from subject races. Thus the Jámrás were enumerated as belonging to the Mugheri clan of the Magassi tribe, whereas in reality they are Jat villeins of the tribe. A not infrequent cause of error was the fission which is constantly taking place among the tribesmen. Thus, there are about five hundred Marrís who cultivate lands belonging to His Highness the Khán of Kalat in the Karkh valley and Mount Dháriáno near Sohráb in the Jháláwán country, places divided by many hundred miles from the country held by the Marri tribe. It may safely be assumed that these Marrís have broken all connection with the main body and no longer participate in good and ill with it, and that therefore their classification with the main body is erroneous.

Inadequacy of the terms "tribe," "section," "sub-section."

A further source of error, among the Afgháns at any rate, was the limitation in the local schedules of the sub-divisions of a tribe to "tribe," "section," and "sub-section," these being quite inadequate in number for the record even of the well-recognised sub-divisions of an Afghán tribe. The result was that among the Dumars of Sanjáwí no sub-divisions were recorded, although they are numerous, important, and well-known. So numerous were the sub-divisions in some cases

and so inadequate the terms, "tribe" "section" and "sub-section" that, in classifying the results in Provincial Table No. 2, it has been found necessary to make use of the additional terms "clan" and "group." It should be noted that the terminology used has been adopted merely because it was the most convenient for expressing the constituent portions of the tribal unit. It has no connection with the terms employed to represent the endogamous and exogamous groups of Indian castes.

Confusion, again, of small groups with larger ones was frequent. Instances will be given when I discuss the Sanzarkhel Kākars in Chapter VIII. It will be sufficient to say here that the number of the Arabkhel Kākars of the Loralai Tahsil in Zhob appears from the tables to be only 14, whereas they actually amount to several hundreds.

Other errors.
Page 14, Vol. VB.
Table 22.

In classifying the occupational groups living in subjection to the tribesmen, too frequent recourse appears to have been had to the entry "Miscellaneous and unspecified," which will be found to be unduly swollen in Imperial Table XIII. Frequent instances have come to my notice in which barbers, potters, musicians, sweepers, leather-workers and weavers have been classed as "miscellaneous," though the enumeration books contain full details regarding their caste, etc.

Page 44, Vol. VA.

Instances of error could be multiplied, but it is unnecessary to do so here. Reference to the matter has only been made to prevent those who will use the tables for administrative and other purposes from placing too implicit confidence in them and to forewarn those who may conduct the next decennial census.

It was too late when I joined my appointment to attempt to correct the mistakes which had been made in Provincial Table No. 2, the table on which Imperial Table XIII was based. I therefore left it as it was, with the exception that the Khetrans were removed from the category of Baloch. The whole table was rearranged in alphabetical order, and the spelling, with regard to which no method had been followed, was corrected, as far as possible, by local enquiry and reference to the original enumeration books. The number of mistakes was, I regret to say, considerable and even now I am far from satisfied with the revision.

The figures given in the three statements of account attached to this introduction are not final, but they represent, with sufficient approximation for all practical purposes, the expenditure incurred on the operations.

Cost of the operations.

Subsidiary Tables I and II show the actual outlay incurred and the sources from which this outlay was met. The actual cost distributed under the three main heads was as follows :—

Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
A.—Enumeration	11,522	3	7
B.—Abstraction and Compilation	3,199	11	10
C.—Superintendence (less probable receipts for census property)	40,122	14	4
	54,844	18	9

These figures represent, respectively, twenty-one per cent., six per cent., and seventy-three per cent. of the total. The charges for superintendence would have been smaller and those for abstraction and compilation proportionately higher, had it been considered worth while to entertain a separate compilation establishment after I took charge of the duty of compiling the report in the winter of 1901.

The work required was, however, done by the Superintendent's ordinary establishment, and the sum thus spent may be reckoned approximately at Rs. 2,000. The percentage of expenditure under each main head will in that case be as follows:—

A.—Enumeration	21 per cent.
B.—Abstraction and Compilation	9 "
C.—Superintendence	70 "

Income.

The different sources from which the expenditure was met were the Imperial Census grant, which contributed 63 per cent. of the cost, Imperial Revenues, which contributed 22 per cent. in the shape of pay of the Extra Assistant Commissioner on Census duty and my pay as Superintendent, Provincial Revenues and Native States, which contributed 6 per cent. each, and various local funds. The contribution made by the Native State of Kalat took the form of the payment of the salary of the Enumerators employed in that State and of their escorts, and a contribution towards the cost of maintenance of the head office. Las Bela contributed the salaries of the Enumerators employed in that State.

Page xi, Sub. II,
3 to 9.

Incidence of cost.

The cost per thousand of the population will be found in Subsidiary Table III. The actual cost per thousand reaches the large sum of Rs. 67·2. This amount includes all charges of whatever kind, and, in order to compare it with the figures given in the General Report of the Census of India,* the figures in columns 3 and 4 have been calculated. Column 3 represents the actual extra cost, after excluding charges on account of the salaries of officials, etc., deputed on Census operations, which would have formed part of the ordinary expenditure of Government on whatever duties they might have been employed. It will be observed that the cost per thousand is Rs. 42·5 as compared with Rs. 10·81, the cost per thousand for all India in 1891.

Page xii, Sub. III,
col. 3.

Several reasons can be assigned for the largeness of the outlay per head of population. In the first place, under a system by which one Superintendent is appointed for each province, charges for superintendence must necessarily bear an inverse ratio to the number of persons enumerated. In the second place, the wages of clerks in Baluchistan are very high, as all have to be recruited from India and have to live in places where clothing, fuel and housing are expensive. As a consequence, no English-knowing clerk is procurable under Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per mensem. Again, the operations did not take place synchronously as in other parts of India, but extended over a considerable period, and it was thought only just that some slight remuneration should be given to officials who had given much of their spare time to census work. In some cases, too, a special agency had to be employed.

It was important also that the Superintendent should travel through the country and allay any misgivings which might arise, and for this purpose he had to be provided with tents, escorts, etc., and other necessities. Presents were also indispensable for the Chiefs and headmen, without whose good-will and co-operation success would have been impossible.

Several of the Imperial and Provincial Tables, too, which were prepared at the time of abstraction and compilation, had to be revised before they went to press.

* Census of India, 1891. General Report, page 286, Table B.

Part of the excess in cost, therefore, is attributable to normal and part to abnormal causes. I estimate what may be termed abnormal charges roughly as follows :—

Travelling allowance of Superintendent	...	...	Rs. 2,000
Do. of Establishment	...	...	„ 400
Remuneration of Establishment	...	...	„ 3,000
Rewards	...	...	„ 400
Contingencies...	...	...	„ 600
Rewards to local Chiefs and headmen	...	...	„ 6,000
Purchase of tents and tour charges	...	...	„ 1,000
Revision of tables	...	...	„ 1,600.
		Total...	Rs. 15,000

By deducting these items from the figures in column 3 of Subsidiary Table II, we arrive at the proportions in column 4 of Subsidiary Table III, and the total cost per thousand is reduced by nearly one-half. This figure, Rs. 24·2, offers a fairer means of comparison with the charges for all India at previous censuses, and when allowance is made for such unavoidable items as the high ratio of the cost of superintendence and of the pay of clerical establishments, the results, which are at first sight somewhat formidable, assume a less alarming aspect.

No one is more conscious than myself of the many shortcomings of this Report. A census report should be, before all things, a guide and aid to administrative officers, and in this respect I fear that both Report and Provincial Tables are defective. The time has been too short to admit of my discussing the district figures at any length in the Report, while I have already pointed out that the classification of the tribal figures in Provincial Tables Nos. 2 and 3 leaves much to be desired.

Difficulties in
compiling
the Report.

It is only fair, however, to say that the Report has been written and the Tables compiled under somewhat exceptional circumstances. I was not in India at the time of the census, and only reached Quetta, on recall to duty, on November 1st, 1901. Meanwhile the Census office had been broken up and a new establishment had to be organised, no easy task at Quetta in the winter. Though the figures for the Imperial Tables had been compiled with Mr. Risley's kind assistance, there were several matters for consideration in connection with the form which they should take, and, with the exception of Provincial Table No. 2, the spelling and arrangement of which had to be entirely revised, none of the other Provincial Tables had been commenced. There was a further obstacle. Other Superintendents had the opportunity, at the time when abstraction and compilation were taking place, of preparing a number of subsidiary tables. Nothing of the kind had been done by the Extra Assistant Commissioner on Special Census duty, and the consequence has been that the compilation of the subsidiary tables attached to the various chapters of the Report has been a matter of no little difficulty.

It was impossible to commence the Report without some knowledge of local conditions, and as my predecessor had made no notes and the reports received from Political Agents, in response to the call which had been made on them at the end of the operations, contained no information of local interest

and did not discuss the figures, I determined to visit those localities which were least known to me. During December 1901 and January 1902, therefore, I travelled through the Marri and Bugti country, a part of the Nasirabad Niabat, a large portion of Thal-Chotiali, and the eastern portion of Zhob. I also paid a flying visit to Las Bela. It was not till the beginning of February that I was able to commence the work of writing the Report, and as these last words are being written at the end of May, the work, for completing which others have had more than a year, has occupied rather less than four months. Fortunately the population of the areas censused is small; otherwise the task expected of me would have been an impossibility.

The object kept in view throughout the Report has been to illustrate and explain the peculiarities of the figures in their relation to local circumstances—*rerum cognoscere causas*, in short. The short account which I have given in Chapter VIII of the principal tribes of the Province has been curtailed, so far as possible, in each case, and is very incomplete owing to the almost entire absence of published sources of information about them. At the same time a confession of ignorance in such cases is not, perhaps, without its advantages, for others may thereby be induced to make further enquiries and add to our knowledge.

Finally I venture to think that the fact that it should have been found possible to take a census of so uncivilised a country as Baluchistan within a quarter of a century of the commencement of the British occupation is in itself a fact of exceptional interest and carries with it no small tribute to British administrative methods.

Services of
officials.

It should be mentioned that the inception and supervision of the scheme of operations fell on Mr. E. G. Colvin, C. S., then Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan. Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., was in actual charge of the work under Mr. Colvin, and took much pains in explaining the objects of the census to the people. Political officers, Tahsildars, chiefs and headmen all lent willing assistance and have earned the gratitude of the census staff. Where all have done well, selection of individuals must seem invidious, but I may mention the special interest taken in the work by Major Archer, then Political Agent of Thal-Chotiali, and Rai Sahib Diwan Jamiat Rai, whose subsequent assistance in the preparation of the Administrative Report I have specially to acknowledge. The services of Mr. G. Hawkes, of the North-Western Railway, then Traffic Superintendent at Quetta, also deserve special mention. He and his subordinates spared no pains in arranging the details of the enumeration of the railway population.

I am also indebted to Major McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, and to Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, whose knowledge of Baluchistan and its people is very extensive, for valuable suggestions and advice in the preparation of the Report. In conclusion, this Report would be incomplete if no mention were made of the services of the Census Head Clerk, Munshi Gul Muhammad, to whose intelligence and accuracy, no less than to his industry, the preparation of the Imperial, Provincial and Subsidiary Tables, in the form in which they are now published, is entirely due.

Subsidiary Table I.
Showing total outlay on Census Operations in Baluchistan.

HEAD AND SUB-HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Total	† 1900-1901.	† 1901-1902.	• 1902-1903.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A—Enumeration—				
I—District Charges—				
1. District Office Establishment... ..	805 11 7	390 0 0	76 9 4	339 2 3
2. Contingencies of Establishment	916 3 11	874 2 10	42 1 1	.....
3. House Numbering	444 10 7	332 10 7	32 13 0	79 3 0
4. Remuneration of Census Officers	7,892 4 0	6,927 4 0	965 0 0	.....
5. Travelling Allowance of Census Officers ...	1,046 3 6	763 4 0	.....	282 15 6
Total—I ...	11,105 1 7	9,287 5 5	1,118 7 5	701 4 9
II—Press Charges—				
6. Paper ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Carriage of Paper to Press ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Printing... ..	417 2 0	417 2 0	.....	.....
9. Binding Forms ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Despatching Forms ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—II ...	417 2 0	417 2 0	.....	.....
Total A—Enumeration ...	11,522 3 7	9,704 7 5	1,118 7 5	701 4 9
B—Abstraction and Compilation—				
III—Central, Divisional and District Office charges for Abstraction and Compilation—				
11. Office Rent ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Office Furniture and Repairs	27 14 6	26 0 0	1 14 6	.....
13. Record Establishment... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Correspondence and Accounts Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Menial Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Working Staff, including Superintendence— <i>Officials</i>	1,032 11 10	.....	1,032 11 10	.....
17. Working Staff, including Superintendence— <i>Specially entertained</i>	1,725 2 8	.....	1,069 4 3	655 14 5
18. Travelling Allowance	56 3 3	.....	56 3 3	.....
19. Contingencies	88 6 7	.....	82 12 7	5 10 0
19a. Military Returns	60 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0
Total—III ...	2,990 8 10	28 0 0	2,242 14 5	721 8 5

• Estimated figures only.

† Actuals.

Subsidiary Table I—contd.

Showing total outlay on Census Operations in Baluchistan—contd.

HEAD AND SUB-HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Total.	† 1900-1901.	† 1901-1902.	• 1902-1903.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
IV.—Press charges for Abstraction and Compilation—				
20. Paper for Abstraction Slips	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
21. Do. Tabulation and Compilation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Carriage of Paper ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Printing	109 5 0	.....	94 13 0	14 8 0
24. Despatching Forms ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—IV ...	209 5 0	100 0 0	94 13 0	14 8 0
Total B—Abstraction and Compilation ...	3,199 11 10	126 0 0	2,337 11 5	736 0 5
C—Superintendence—				
V.—Personal Charges—				
25. Pay of Superintendent	13,444 13 6	3,885 7 9	6,070 3 10	3,489 1 11
26. Deputation Allowance of Superintendent ...	2,190 5 2	706 7 3	1,083 13 11	400 0 0
27. Travelling Allowance of Superintendent ...	4,381 1 0	1,959 9 0	2,372 0 0	49 8 0
Total—V ...	20,016 3 8	6,551 8 0	9,526 1 9	3,938 9 11
VI.—Establishment and Office Charges—				
28. Superintendent's Office Establishment ...	7,192 11 2	3,715 14 5	1,915 9 11	1,561 2 10
29. Travelling Allowance	1,417 5 9	513 15 9	876 6 0	27 0 0
30. Office Rent	79 5 8	.....	.....	79 5 8
31. Purchase and repair of Tents and Furniture.	3,385 9 9	803 13 0	2,581 12 9	.....
32&33. Contingencies	11,031 10 4	688 9 7	8,259 4 8	2,083 12 1
Total—VI ...	23,106 10 8	5,722 4 9	13,633 1 4	3,751 4 7
Total C—Superintendence	43,122 14 4	12,873 12 9	23,159 3 1	7,689 14 6
Grand Total ...	57,844 13 9	22,104 4 2	26,613 5 11	9,127 3 8
<i>Deduct—Probable receipts of Census property ...</i>	<i>3,000 0 0</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>3,000 0 0</i>
	54,844 13 9	22,104 4 2	26,613 5 11	6,127 3 8

† Actuals.

• Estimated figures only.

Subsidiary Table II.

Showing the different sources from which the Census expenditure was met.

HEAD AND SUB-HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.							
	Total.	Different sources from which the expenditure was met.						
		Imperial Census Grant.	Imperial Revenue.	Provincial Revenue	Railway.	Local Funds.	Canton- ment Funds.	Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.—Enumeration—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. District Charges ...	11,105 1 7	6,710 14 1	.....	230 12 3	622 1 9	490 5 7	350 0 0	2,700 15 11
II. Press Charges ...	417 2 0	417 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total A ...	11,522 3 7	7,128 0 1	.....	230 12 3	622 1 9	490 5 7	350 0 0	2,700 15 11
B.—Abstraction and Compilation—								
III. Central, Divisional and District Office Charges for Ab- straction and Com- pilation ...	2,990 6 10	2,935 0 2	.....	55 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV. Press Charges for Abstraction and Compilation ...	209 5 0	209 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total B ...	3,199 11 10	3,144 5 2	.....	55 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
C.—Superintendence—								
V. Personal Charges ...	20,016 3 8	5,930 12 2	11,925 5	6,216 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI. Establishment and Office Charges ...	23,106 10 8	21,414 5 1	.....	1,192 5 7	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
Total C ...	43,122 14 4	27,345 1 3	11,925 5	6,352 7 7	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0
Grand Total ...	57,844 13 9	37,617 6 6	11,925 5	6,363 10 6	622 1 9	490 5 7	350 0 0	3,200 15 11
Deduct—Probable receipts from sale of Census pro- perty ...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	54,844 13 9	34,617 6 6	11,925 5	6,363 10 6	622 1 9	490 5 7	350 0 0	3,200 15 11

Subsidiary Table III.

Showing cost per thousand of population.

HEAD AND SUB-HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Actual cost per thousand.	Extra cost per thousand including abnormal charges. †	Extra cost per thousand less abnormal charges.*
1	2	3	4
Grand Total	67·3	42·5	24·2
A.—Enumeration	14·1	8·7	1·4
I. District Charges	13·6	8·2	0·9
II. Press Charges	0·5	0·5	0·5
B.—Abstraction and Compilation.	3·8	3·8	1·7
III. Central, Divisional and District Office Charges for Abstraction and Compilation	3·6	3·6	1·5
IV. Press Charges for Abstraction and Compilation	0·2	0·2	0·2
C.—Superintendence	49·3	30·0	21·1
V. Personal Charges	24·6	7·3	4·9
VI. Establishment and Office Charges	24·7	22·7	16·2

† NOTE.—The figures in column 3 of this table represent the extra cost incurred by the Imperial Government on the operations. It excludes charges for salaries of officials, etc., which are debitable to Government in the ordinary course.

* The figures in column 4 exclude charges on account of rewards to Chiefs, cost of tents and camp furniture, tour charges, travelling expenses of the Superintendent and establishment, &c., which, under ordinary circumstances and normal conditions, would have been avoided.