



THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY

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PART I.—GENERAL.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

L. D.—B. 237/30.

THE CENSUS ORDINANCE.

RULE made by the Governor under section 4 of the Census Ordinance (Chapter 118).

By His Excellency's command,

I. X. PEREIRA,

Acting Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce.

Colombo, January 31, 1946.

Rule.

The Census Rules, 1945, published in *Gazette* No. 9,435 of July 20, 1945, as amended by any subsequent rules, are hereby further amended as follows :—

(1) in that part thereof which is set out as “ II.—General ”, by the substitution for rule 1 of the following new rule :—

“ 1. (1) The census of the population shall be taken in two stages, namely—

(a) a Preliminary Census to enumerate all persons at the places where they reside at the time of the enumeration, on such date, or within such period, as the Superintendent may fix, and

(b) a Final Census to enumerate all persons at whatsoever places they may be found at the time of the enumeration, on such date as the Superintendent may fix.

(2) The Superintendent shall notify in the *Gazette* the date fixed for each Census referred to in paragraph (1), or the period, where a period has been fixed for taking the Preliminary Census, at least fourteen days before such date or the first day of such period, as the case may be.”;

(2) in that part thereof which is set out as “ III.—Duties of Census Officers ”, by the insertion immediately after rule 7, of the following new rule :—

“ 8. Every census officer not below the rank of supervisor may administer the oath or affirmation prescribed in the preceding rule to any other census officer ”.

(3) in that part thereof which is set out as “ Part IV.—Information for the purposes of the Census ”, by the insertion immediately after rule 2, of the following new rules :—

“ 3. A census officer may ask from any person such questions as may be necessary to ensure that the schedules of the census of the population, the infirmities schedules or the agricultural schedules are filled up in accordance with the instructions, which are set out in the Annexes hereto.

4. (1) If a census officer is satisfied that the particulars referred to in rule 1 have been recorded in respect of any person at the Preliminary Census, it shall not be obligatory on such officer to record such particulars in respect of the same person at the Final Census.

(2) A census officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the particulars referred to in rule 1 regarding any person had been recorded at the Preliminary Census, ask that person questions relating to his name, the place where he

was residing at the time of the Preliminary Census, and the place where he is ordinarily resident and it shall be the duty of that person to answer those questions.

5. Every person who is required to fill up a schedule under the provisions of the Ordinance or any rule made thereunder shall, on the date of the Final Census, amend, if necessary, the particulars entered by him in respect of any person whose name appears in that schedule, and shall enter therein the name, the place of residence at the time of the Preliminary Census, and the place of ordinary residence of each such person.

6. Every person who is out of doors on the date of the Final Census, whether he is on foot or in a vehicle, boat or other conveyance, shall, on demand by any census officer, give such information as that officer may require for the purposes of the census.

7. The Master or Captain of any vessel lying in any Port on the date of the Final Census, shall, if required by the Superintendent or any person authorised by the Superintendent, fill up or cause to be filled up in accordance with the instructions issued to him, schedules in the form prescribed in Part V of these Rules in respect of the persons on board his vessel." ; and

- (4) by the insertion of the following Annexe immediately after rule 11 of the rules set out under the heading "VII.—Rules for the Census of Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry)" :—

Annexe.

ANNEXE TO THE CENSUS RULES, 1945.

Instructions for filling up the Schedules of the Census of population.

Cage I. (Census No. of Building).

This is the number marked, for the Census, on the building or group of buildings. It also appears in column 1 of the List of Buildings. The number must be repeated for each inmate in the same building.

Cage II. (Name).

Enter in the first column the name of the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female ; and in the other columns the names of the other members of the family and the names of the resident servants, and on the date of the final census, the names of the visitors, if any. If a child has not been named write 'not named' ; *Ge* names need not be entered. If the building is 'empty', write "empty" in this cage. "Institutions" on your List of Buildings should have the number of the building entered in cage I. and the word "Institution" in cage II.

Cage 1 (Sex).

For Males enter M in this cage, and for Females F.

Cage 2 (Race).

Enter the race of each person as Low-country Sinhalese, Kandyian Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamil, Indian Tamil, Ceylon Moor, Indian Moor, Malay, English, Scotch, Irish, &c. Do not use general terms such as British, Ceylonese, &c. As a general rule the offspring of parents of different races will follow the father's race, but Burghers and Eurasians or Euro-Ceylonese should be treated as separate races and described as Burghers and Eurasians or Euro-Ceylonese, according to the statement of the persons themselves. In the case of a Sinhalese, you must state whether the person is a Kandyian Sinhalese or a Low-country Sinhalese. In the case of a Tamil or Moor you must state whether the person is a Ceylon Tamil or Moor, or Indian Tamil or Moor. In the case of an Indian, who is neither Indian Tamil nor Indian Moor, state the particular race, such as Malayalee, Borah, Parsee. Similarly, in the case of an European the particular race should be stated, whether English, French, German, Russian, &c. A person from the Dominions or from the United States may be allowed to describe himself as a Canadian, an Australian, a New Zealander, a South African, or an American, as the case may be, if he prefers this to giving his original racial stock. Where a foreigner has been naturalized as a British Subject, note to add in brackets after his race the letters N. B. S. thus : German (N. B. S.).

Cage 3 (Religion).

Enter in this cage the personal, individual religion professed by the person. Examples are Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, Zoroastrian, &c. In the case of Christians, enter the Sect thus : Church of Ceylon, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Dutch Presbyterian, Scotch Presbyterian, Independent Catholic, Salvationist, &c. Write B for Buddhist, C for Christian (but the name of the Sect should be written in full) H for Hindu, M for Muslim. Do not use any other

abbreviations and write the names of other religions in full. If the person has no religion enter None, or Freethinker, or Agnostic, &c., according to the person's statement.

**Cage 4 (Whether able to read and write mother tongue ;
if not what other language).**

Enter in this cage the language of the race to which his father belongs under each person who can read and write it. In the case of Ceylon Moors, Burghers and Eurasians or Euro-Ceylonese, the mother tongue should be regarded as the normal language of the home, whatever it be. The test of ability to read and write should be whether the person is able to write a short letter and read the reply to it. If the person cannot read and write this language, enter "No", but if he can read and write another language, add the name of that language after the word "No". The following abbreviations should be used, "E" for English, "S" for Sinhalese, "T" for Tamil. Do not use any other abbreviations and write the names of other languages in full. Enter "None" in case of inability to read and write any language.

Cage 5 (Whether able to read and write English).

Enter in this case the word "Yes" if the person can both read and write English; otherwise enter "No". The test of ability to read and write should be the same as the test indicated for cage 4.

Cage 6 (Whether able to speak English).

"Able to speak English" means able to conduct a short conversation or understand and answer questions put in English. Enter "Yes" if the person satisfies this test; otherwise enter "No".

Cage 7 (Unmarried, married, widowed or divorced).

Enter each person whether infant, child or adult as either "unmarried" "married" "widowed" or "divorced". The entry "married" should be made in the case of a person claiming to be "married" according to custom or repute, though the marriage has not been registered according to law. The entry "divorced" should only be made if a legal divorce has been obtained. Divorced persons who have married again should be entered as "married" and not as "divorced". A person who is not divorced but legally separated should be entered as "married". The following abbreviations should be used:—"U" for unmarried, "MR" for married where the marriage has been registered; "MC" for marriages according to custom or repute and not registered; "W" for widowed, "D" for divorced. Do not use any other abbreviations.

Cage 8 (Age last birthday).

Enter the number of years completed at last birthday. Thus a person whose exact age on the census date is 17 years, 11 months, and 25 days should be entered as 17. In many cases persons will report the age in round numbers, like 30 or 45, or "about 30" or "about 45", when that is not the exact age. Therefore, when an age ending in 0 or 5 is reported, you should ascertain whether it is the exact age. For infants less than one year old enter "0". Obviously absurd replies about age should not be accepted. You should make every effort to find out the correct age of each person, e.g., by comparing ages of members of a family whose relative ages may be known or by reference to some important public event, &c., and enter in this cage what appears to you to be the real age of each person.

Cage 9 (Birth District or Town).

In the case of persons born in Ceylon outside a town, enter the name of the Revenue District (*not* the village) in which the person was born. In the case of persons born in towns, enter the name of the town in which the person was born, taking care to differentiate between the town and the district by adding the letter "T" in case where such differentiation is necessary, e.g., a person born in Colombo Town or Puttalam Town will have the entry "Colombo T" or "Puttalam T" against this cage, but a person born in Moratuwa Town will have the entry "Moratuwa" only, as there is no separate Revenue District by this name. In the case of persons born in India, enter the name of the District as far as it can be ascertained, e.g., India, Tinnevely; India, Cochin. The district or Taluk (*தாலுகா*) can be traced if the name of the nearest Post Office to the place where the person was born can be given. In the case of persons born out of Ceylon or India, enter the name of the country, thus: China, England, France, &c. If the person was born in the District or Town in which he is being enumerated, you should use the abbreviation "H". In all other cases write the full name of the District or Town or country according to the instructions given above.

- Cages 10 and 11 { (10) (Principal occupation or means of subsistence of earner).
(11) (If not earner, means of subsistence of person on whom dependent).

Cage 10. (*Principal occupation or means of subsistence of earner*).— This cage must be filled in every column recording the particulars of a person who is an "earner". By "earner" is meant not only a worker, but also a person who derives income from, say, shares, pensions, rents, the work of others, &c. Enter in this cage the occupation of every person who is gainfully occupied, that is, of every person who earns money or money equivalent by pursuing an occupation. If a person has more than one such occupation the principal occupation, that is, that which is regularly followed and brings in the largest income to the earner, should be entered in this cage. If a person is *both* gainfully occupied *and* also possesses other means of subsistence, the occupation only should be entered. The "means of subsistence" should be entered in this cage only if the person has no gainful occupation but possesses other means of subsistence. In such a case the entry should record the person's *principal* means of subsistence that is that on which the person depends most for his livelihood. When recording the occupation or means of subsistence, enter the *exact* occupation or means of subsistence. Do not enter such general terms as "office worker", "mechanic", "labourer", "merchant", "planter", "engineer", "inspector", "clerk", &c. An "office worker" may be a book-keeper, stenographer, messenger, &c. A person who calls himself a "mechanic" may be found on further inquiry to have some more definite occupation, as boiler fireman, steamfitter, machine setter. Similarly, an "engineer" may be a civil engineer, a locomotive engineer, an irrigation engineer, &c. A "planter" running his own estate should be entered as "proprietary planter in tea or rubber", &c. A "planter" managing or superintending an estate for someone else and being paid a wage or salary should be recorded as "Tea or rubber estate Superintendent", or as the case may be. A "merchant" should be described more definitely as a "rice merchant", "piece goods merchant", "general merchant", &c., by adding the kind of merchandise dealt with by him. A person who makes the articles he sells should be entered as "maker and seller of baskets, combs, &c.". Remember that a beggar is an "earner" and his gainful occupation is "begging". A person temporarily out of employment and seeking employment should be regarded as an "earner" and entered as following the occupation in which he was last regularly employed, but in such cases the letter "U" should be added at the end in brackets, thus, "Stenographer (U)". In the case of persons who have been recently demobilized from His Majesty's Forces and are unemployed but are seeking employment, the occupation to be entered in this cage should be that followed prior to joining the Forces, with the letter U in brackets as explained above. A person formerly employed and now retired with a pension on account of old age, permanent physical disability or other reason should be entered as following the last regular employment with the letter "R" in brackets, thus, "Government General Clerical Servant (R)".

Cage 11. (*If not earner, means of subsistence of person on whom dependent*).— This cage deals with "non-earners", as cage 10 dealt with "earners". It must be noted that cages 10 and 11 are exclusive, and cannot be filled up for the same person. If cage 10 is entered, cage 11 will be blank, and *vice versa*. A person is a "non-earner" if he neither follows a gainful occupation nor possesses means of subsistence of his own. Thus, a woman who does housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and has no other regular employment but being responsible for the domestic management of the home, and has no independent means of subsistence of her own, is a "non-earner", and cage 11 will be entered in her case. But if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money at some other occupation, whether carried on at her home or outside or derives means of subsistence from her shares or lands or other property, cage 10 and not this cage will be entered for her. A young person or child regularly attending school or college or working at home merely on general household duties without salary or wages is a "non-earner", and this cage will be entered for such person, if the person has no independent means of subsistence of his own. If, however, the person is possessed of such independent means of subsistence, cage 10 and not this cage will be entered for such persons. Enter in this cage the principal occupation or means of subsistence of the person on whom the "non-earner" is most dependent for his maintenance. A housewife should have the letter "H" in brackets prefixed to the entry. Thus, a wife of a lawyer who has no independent occupation or means of subsistence, will have cage 11 filled up for her thus: "(H) Advocate", or "(H) Proctor", as the case may be. Similarly, students will be distinguished by the letter "S" in brackets. Thus, an Advocate's daughter who is attending the University and has no independent means of subsistence will have this entry recorded in cage 11: "(S) Advocate".

Cage 12 (District letter and Circle No.).

You should enter here the code letter appropriate to the District in which you are working, as shown in the subjoined table :—

Province.	District or Municipality.	Code letter.
<i>Western Province.</i>	Colombo District	A
	Kalutara District	B
	Colombo Municipality	C
<i>Central Province</i>	Kandy District	D
	Matale District	E
	Nuwara Eliya District	F
<i>Southern Province</i>	Kandy Municipality	G
	Galle District	H
	Matara District	I
<i>Northern Province</i>	Hambantota District	J
	Galle Municipality	K
	Jaffna District	L
<i>Eastern Province</i>	Mannar District	M
	Vavuniya District	N
	Baticaloa District	O
<i>North-Western Province</i>	Trincomalee District	P
	Kurunegala District	Q
	Puttalam District	R
<i>North-Central Province</i>	Chilaw District	S
	Anuradhapura District	T
	Province of Uva	U
<i>Province of Sabaragamuwa</i>	Ratnapura District	V
	Kegalla District	W

You also ask the Supervisor for the Circle No. and enter it in this cage in each column. Thus, an Enumerator working in Horana in Circle No. 5 will enter in this cage "B5" (Kalutara District, Circle No. 5) and repeat it in each column.

Cage 13 (Book No.).

In this cage you should enter the Enumeration Book No. as soon as the schedules are stitched into the book, and you should repeat this number in each column.

Cage 14 (Serial No. of person in Book).

You should fill this in after the Final Census. Then, the first person in the book will be numbered 1, the second 2, and so on, right through to the end of the book without any break for the different schedules.

On the reverse of the Schedule :—

Cage 15 (Dwelling).

Sub-cage (1) (*No. of rooms*).—Enter in this sub-cage the total number of rooms occupied in the building by the household of which the person is a member. The following should not be counted as 'rooms': bathrooms, closets, pantries, basements, stables, stalls and rooms used as store-rooms, garages, boutiques, or shops. A verandah may be counted as a room if finished off for living purposes at all times.

Sub-cage (2) (*Material of roof*).—Enter in this sub-cage the material of construction of the roof of the building in which the person resides. Use the code figures given in the subjoined table :—

Tile	..	..	1
Thatch	..	..	2
Asbestos	..	..	3
Shingle	..	..	4
Zinc	..	..	5
Other	..	..	6

if the roof is constructed of more than one material enter the code figures in sequence, e.g., a roof of both tile and thatch will be entered '12': a roof of zinc and thatch will be entered '25'.

Sub-cage (3) (*Material of walls*).—Enter in this sub-cage the material of the outer walls of the building in which the person resides whether they are built of stone, brick, cadjan, &c. Use the code figures given in the subjoined table :—

Brick	..	..	7
Cadjan	..	..	8
Concrete	..	..	9
Mud	..	..	10
Palmyrah	..	..	11
Stone	..	..	12
Wood	..	..	13
Zinc	..	..	14
Other	..	..	15

If the outer walls are of more than one material, enter the code figures in sequence. Thus, if the walls are of brick and wood, the entry will be 713; if of mud and wood, the entry will be 1013.

Cage 16 (Tenure).

This cage should be entered only in the column recording the particulars of the person who is the head of the household.

Sub-cage 1. (Is home owned or rented?). If the home is owned by the head or some other member of the household occupying it, enter "O" in the column of the person who is the head of the household. To be considered as "owned" it is not necessary to be paid for in full. The home will be considered "owned" even if there is a mortgage on it. If the home is not

owned, but is occupied on a lease or monthly tenancy or usufructuary mortgage, it should be enumerated as rented by entering "R". Where a money rent is paid, the monthly rent in rupees or to the nearest rupee should be entered in brackets. Thus, if a household occupies a rented home paying Rs. 100 a month the entry in this sub-cage that will be made in the column of the person who is the head of the household is as follows: "R (100)". Or, if the person has leased the home at Rs. 1,325 a year the entry will be "R (110)". If the rent includes furniture, write the simple letter F after the figure, thus, "R (110 F)". Note that what is required is information as to the nature of the tenure of each home. Thus, if a dwelling is occupied by two or more households, there will be two or more "homos" in the same dwelling, and the information must be entered in this sub-cage in respect of each household. If the home is occupied free of any rent the entry in this sub-cage should be "FR".

Sub-cage 2. (*If owned and mortgaged, race of mortgagee*).—This sub-cage will be filled in only in respect of a homo which is owned but is encumbered with a first or primary mortgage. The exact race of the mortgagee, if an individual, should be entered, so far as it can be ascertained. If the mortgagee is a corporation, the place of incorporation should be entered, so far as it can be ascertained. Write "NK" if this is not known or cannot be ascertained.

Cage 17 (1) (Relationship to head of Household).

In this cage, enter the word 'head' in the column relating to the particulars of the person who is regarded as the chief occupant or the head of the household. For other members of the household write *wife, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, daughter-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, boarder, lodger, servant, &c.*, according to the particular relationship which the person bears to the head of the household. If several unrelated persons share housekeeping facilities on a partnership basis, enumerate one of them as "head" and others as "partners".

Cage 17 (2) (Whether both parents, or either, living).

This sub-cage should be entered only for young persons and children under 21 years of age (*see* cage 8). In this sub-cage write "B. P. L." for both parents living; "FL" where the father is living, but the mother is dead or her whereabouts are not known; "ML" where the mother is living but the father is dead or where his whereabouts are not known; "BD" where both parents are dead; and "NK" where particulars are not known. Do not use any other abbreviations.

Cage 18 (1) Date of marriage).

Cage 18 (2) (If previously married, date of first marriage).

Cage 19 (Number of children and age at birth of first child live or dead).

Entries in these cages are to be made only in respect of females, and only married, widowed and divorced females entered as such in cage 7. Unless you have been specially authorised to enter these cages, you should leave a blank to be filled up later by the female enumerator whose duty it will be to record these particulars. If, however, you have this special authority, bear in mind the following instructions:—

- (1) Try to ascertain the particulars from the female concerned or, failing her, from her husband, father, mother, or other male or female relative.
- (2) "The date of marriage" will be the date of the existing marriage, and should be entered in cage 18 (1) by date, month and year, thus: "21st March 1899."

Marriage means not only a union of a man and woman registered according to law, but includes a union recognised by custom or repute, and the date will be the date on which the existing union was first entered into. If the date and the month are not known, enter the year, as accurately as you can ascertain it.

- (3) In the case of women who have been previously married, and have either contracted a subsequent marriage, or are now divorced, or widowed, the date or at least the year, of the *first* marriage should be ascertained and entered in cage 18 (2).
- (4) In cage 19, enter the total number of children the female person has had, whether such children are still alive or not, or whether they were born by her in the existing marriage, in a previous one, or out of wedlock. The entry should be '0' for a woman who has never borne children. Enter next in brackets the number of surviving children. Finally, enter the age (in years) of the person at the time her first child was born. The exact age (computed to the last completed year) should be entered, but, if this is not known and you are obliged to make an estimate, prefix the word "about" to the estimated age in order to distinguish such entries from the er-

exact ages. Since the entries in this cage would be all in figures, add the abbreviation 'yrs' to denote the age of the person. A specimen entry would be as follows: in sub-cage (1): " 6. (4);" in sub-cage (2): " 24 yrs."

Cage 20 (Length of residence in Ceylon).

Sub-cage 1. (Self).—This sub-cage should be filled in respect of every person whose birthplace is recorded in cage 9 as being outside Ceylon. It should be left blank in the case of all other persons. By the expression "length of residence" is meant the continuous period of residence in Ceylon from the date of arrival to the date of census, less the aggregate of absences from Ceylon where each such absence exceeded five months but was less than twelve months at a time. Continued absence from the Island for twelve months or more would be considered a "break" in the continuous period of residence, and in this case 'the length of residence' would be computed from the date of return to the Island after the last 'break'. Enter period in the number of completed years only.

Sub-cage 2 (Family).—This sub-cage should be filled only in respect of persons for whom sub-cage 1 has been filled, and who are recorded in cage 7 as 'married, widowed, or divorced'. It will record the length of residence in the Island, computed as above, of the wife, or if there is no wife, of the youngest dependent child under 21 years of age.

Cage 21 (Whether able to speak Sinhalese and/or Tamil).

Enter "ST" if the person can speak both Sinhalese and Tamil, "S" if he can speak Sinhalese only, and "T" if he can speak Tamil only. The test of ability to speak a language is whether the person is able to conduct a short conversation, or understand and answer questions put, in that language.

Cage 22 (1) (Industry or business in which engaged or employed).

This cage must be entered in the case of each person for whom an entry of 'occupation' has been recorded in cage 10. The purpose of cages 10 and 22 (1) is to bring out, on the one hand, in cage 10 the specific occupation or work performed, if any, by the person enumerated and the other in cage 22 (1) the character of the industry or place in which such work is performed. If cage 10 is blank, cage 22 (1) will also be left blank. The entry in this cage, when made, should be the name of the industry, or the business, or the place in which the person works, as glass factory, rubber estate, insurance office, bank, copra store, &c. Never enter in this cage such indefinite terms as "factory", "estate", "office", "Grindlay & Co.", "Store", &c.

Cage 22 (2) (Whether employer, employee, or working on own account).

Note these definitions carefully:—

- (1) *An employer* is one who employs helpers, other than domestic servants, in transacting his *own* business. For instance, the term will not include a superintendent or agent, a manager, or other person *employed* to manage an establishment or business. All such should be entered as employees because, while anyone of them may employ persons, none of them does so in transacting his *own* business.
- (2) *An employee* is a person who works for a salary or wages, and is subject to the control and direction of an employer.
- (3) A person will be entered as *working on own account* if he has a gainful occupation and is neither an employer nor a salary or wage worker. Examples are:—professional men who work for *fees* and employ no helpers, small boutique-keepers who do not employ helpers, and, generally speaking, basket-women, pingo-carriers, &c.

Use "Em" for "employer"; "W" for employee on wages or salary; "OA" for working on own account. Do not use any other abbreviations.

Cage 22 (3) (If employee, salary or wages per month).

If the person receives a salary or wages on a monthly basis, enter here in rupees (to the nearest rupee) the amount of such salary or wages. If the person receives a salary or wages on other than a monthly basis, for example, on daily pay, convert the amount received to a monthly rate.

Instructions for filling up Infirmities Schedules.

Against Item 1 you will enter the infirmity from which the person suffers. If blind write "B"; if deaf write "D"; if deaf-mute write "DM"; if blind and deaf write "BD"; if blind and deaf-mute write "BDM"; each entry in its appropriate sub-cage. You will not include as blind any person who can

see to read the letters in the "eye test" card at a distance of one foot with or without the aid of glasses. The test in the case of children under ten years of age or older persons who are illiterate must be whether they can distinguish and recognize the images on the "eye test" card at a distance of about two feet. You will also not include any person who is blind in one eye only. You will enter as deaf-mute every person who has been totally deaf from birth and every person who cannot hear nor talk.

Against Item 2 (the age at which the person became blind or totally deaf. This should be given in years. For those who are afflicted within the first year of life write "O". If the person was born blind or deaf write "AB" (at birth).

Against Item 3 (cause of blindness or deafness). You will endeavour to obtain and record the cause which resulted in this person being blind or totally deaf. If from birth write "AB". If not born blind or deaf the cause which produced the blindness or deafness should be ascertained and entered, as for example, measles, mumps, old age, injury, &c. If an injury was the cause of the defect the occasion of the injury should be stated fully as war, gun shot, motor accident, &c.

Against Item 4 (whether crippled) write "C" only if the person is crippled in both legs.

Against Item 5 (age when person became crippled). If the person was born crippled write "AB". If the affliction was of a later period give the age in years at which the person became crippled. Write "O" if the crippling took place within the first year of life.

Against Item 6 (cause of crippling). If from birth write "AB". If not born crippled the cause which produced the crippling should be ascertained and entered as infantile paralysis, injury, &c. If injury was the cause of the defect the occasion of the injury should be stated as war, motor accident, &c. In the case of surgical amputations it is the disease or the circumstance calling for the surgical amputation that should be stated.

Instructions for filling up the Agricultural Schedules.

I.—ESTATE SCHEDULES.

- (1) **Name of Estate.**—Give the name by which the estate is generally known. If the estate has other special names, (e.g., Sinhalese or Tamil names), it will be helpful if these too are recorded, but this is not obligatory. If the estate is a sub-division of a group, the name of the group must be stated as well.
 - (2) **Planting District.**—Give here the name of the Planting District by which the area in which the estate is situated is familiarly known to planters and others concerned with it.
 - (3) **Name of person-in-charge.**—By "person-in-charge" is meant the proprietor, manager, superintendent, conductor or other person who is *resident* on the estate and is responsible for the conduct of the agricultural operations or the preservation of the agricultural produce on the estate or for both. The *last* name of the person should be recorded first in *block capitals*, and the initials of the other names should follow.
 - (4) **Status.**—What is required is the agricultural status of the person named at 3 above, in relation to the estate of which he is in charge. Use the following abbreviations:—"O" for owner, "L" for lessee, "U" for usufructuary mortgagee, "T" for tenant, "S" for superintendent, "C" for conductor. Do not use any other abbreviations. Status other than described herein should be written out in full.
- Is agriculture the sole occupation?**—"Occupation" means "gainful occupation", that is, that which is *regularly* followed and from which the person earns money or money equivalent. Write "Yes" or "No" as the case may be.
- If not, what is the other Occupation?**—If the person has two or more other occupations (besides agriculture), write here only the more important one, that is, the one from which he gets the more money.
- (5) **Serial No. of person named at 3 above in Population Schedule.**—Leave this blank to be filled in after the Final Census of Population.
 - (6) **Name of Owner.**—This will be entered only if the owner is not the same as the person-in-charge (*vide* 3 above). Enter the last name first, in *block capitals*, and the initials of the other names should follow. The address of the owner may also be given. If owned by a Company, the name of the Company should be written out in full in *block capitals*.
 - (7) **If Company owned, where Company Incorporated.**—This will be entered only in the case of estates owned by a Company. The place of incorporation should be entered here.

- (8) **Name of Agents in Ceylon.**—The name of the Agents in Ceylon in whose agency the estate is should be written out in block capitals.
- (9) **Address of Agents.**—The Ceylon address of the Agents should be entered here.
- (10) **No. of persons resident on estate and employed at time of Census.**—Enter in this cage the number of resident employees of the estate (including superior and subordinate staff), grouped in the respective age and sex groups. Families of employees should not be reckoned, unless members thereof are themselves employed on the estate. "Employed" means engaged directly in the agricultural operations of the estate whether in a supervisory capacity or as labour in the field, or factory and whether unpaid or paid,—the expression "agricultural operations" including the process of manufacturing and preparing on the estate the agricultural products for the market. Persons employed *exclusively* on domestic, dispensary, educational, hospital or house work should NOT be included, but persons employed, in the *transport* of agricultural produce, (*e.g.*, lorry drivers) should be included. Similarly, labour employed in nailing chests, &c., should be included. The "time of census" referred to here should be regarded as Monday, the 18th day of February, 1946, and the entry should record the number of resident employees on the the estate on that date.
- (11) **No. of persons not resident on estate but employed on estate at time of census.**—Enter here, in the respective age and sex groups, the number of non-resident employees, employed, as defined above, on the estate on Monday the 18th February, 1946.
- (12) **Total extent.**—Enter here in acres, roods and perches the total extent of the estate.
- (13) **Freehold.**—Enter here in acres, roods, and perches the area the title to which is freehold.
- (14) **Leasehold.**—Enter here in acres, roods and perches the area, if any, held on lease. An extent possessed under an usufructuary mortgage should be entered as "leasehold".
- (15) **Total extent cultivated under all crops.**—Enter here in acres, roods and perches the whole area under cultivation on February 18, 1946.
- (16) **Extent of cultivable land (including forest land) not under cultivation at time of census.**—Enter here in acres, roods and perches the area cultivable, that is, which had or can raise a crop, which is still cultivable, but was not under cultivation on February 18, 1946. Include extents covered with natural or planted forest trees or jungle shrubs. Land on which buildings stand would also be included here.
- (17) **Waste or uncultivable land.**—Enter here in acres, roods and perches the area in waste (including rock, sand, &c. and which cannot be cultivated to produce a crop.
(*Note.*—The totals of 15, 16 and 17 must equal 12.)
- (18) **Amount of mortgage (if any) and rate of interest.**—Write "None" if not mortgaged. If mortgaged, enter here only the amount of the FIRST or PRIMARY mortgage, and the rate of interest. If the Superintendent or person-in-charge is not aware whether the estate is under mortgage or not, write "NK" = not known). A person whose status is described at 4 above as "owner" should *not* write "NK".
- (19) **Race of mortgagee.**—Write here the race (Low-country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamil, Indian Tamil, Ceylon Moor, Indian Moor, other Indian, European, Burgher or Eurasian) of the primary mortgagee, so far as it is known or can be ascertained. If the mortgage is held jointly by more than one person, enter the number of mortgagees in figures and the particular races in writing, thus: "2 (Indian Tamil, European)". If the mortgage is in favour of a corporation, give the place of incorporation.
- (20) **Amount expended in 1945.**—
- (a) **Fertilizers**—Give here the total sum spent in 1945 on the purchase of commercial fertilizers for use on the estate.
- (b) **Labour**—Give here the total sum spent in 1945 on the employment on the estate of employees, (resident and non-resident, permanent and casual, supervisory, subordinate and labour) engaged directly in agricultural operations on the estate, as defined at 10 above.

- (c) **Other cultivation expenses**—Give here the total sum spent in 1945 on agricultural operations on the estate other than the sums spent on commercial fertilizers and labour as described in (a) and (b) above.
- (21) **Total number of days worked in 1945 by hired labour**.—Enter here the total number of calendar days in 1945 on which hired or paid labour was employed on the estate on agricultural work *in the field* as distinct from work in the office or in the factory or elsewhere.
- (22) **No. of labourers' huts or rooms at census date**.—Give here the number of separate huts and separate line rooms on the estate available for occupation by labourers (including watchers) and whether actually occupied on February 18, 1946, or not.
- (23) **Whether provided with—**
- (a) **Hospital or dispensary**.—Write "H" if provided with a hospital, and "D" if there is only a dispensary controlled by the estate. Write "None" if there is neither a hospital nor dispensary.
- (b) **School for children of labourers**.—Write "S" if there is one; if not, write "none".
- (c) **Co-operative stores for labourers**.—Write "C" if there is one; if not, write "none".
- (24) **Distance in miles to nearest town**.—"Town" means a Municipality or Urban Council, Local Board, or Sanitary Board area. Give the distance to the nearest mile.
- (25) **Crop returns**.—

Note.—1. Where two or more different products are interplanted, give in the acreage column the area occupied by each product separately, so far as it is possible to determine this, at any rate approximately.

2. Where it is not possible to distinguish the area properly belonging to each of the interplanted products, the total area interplanted should be given against the most important interplanted product and repeated *in brackets* against the name of the other interplanted products.

3. Where a second product has been planted on the same land as that from which another product had already been planted and harvested during 1945, each product should have the acreage recorded against it with the letter "X" added.

- (1) **Tea**.—Tea growing in areas situated at elevations mentioned in column 1 reached maturity after the expiry of the period mentioned in the corresponding entry in column 2:—

Column 1. Elevation.	Column 2. Period after which maturity is reached.
Up to 1,500 ft.	5 years
between 1,500 and 2,500 ft.	6 years
between 2,500 and 4,000 ft.	7 years
over 4,000 ft.	8 years

The crop return should be made in pounds (lbs.) of green leaf, *not* in pounds of made tea.

- (2) **Rubber**.—A rubber tree will not be regarded as mature until the expiry of eight years after its first planting. The crop return should be made in pounds of dry rubber produced.

- (3) **Coconuts**.—"Acreage under cultivation" should include acreage covered by trees used exclusively or mainly for the extraction of toddy, but in such a case a footnote should be appended giving also the acreage separately of this area. The crop return is required to be expressed *both* in candies *and* nuts in respect of an estate which regularly converts the whole of its pick into copra.

In every other case, the crop return should be made in nuts only.

- (4) **Cacao**.—The crop return should be made in cwt.
- (5) **Cinnamon**.—The crop return should be made in cwt. in respect of both quills and chips.
- (6) **Cardamoms**.—The crop return should be made in pounds (lbs.).
- (7) **Tobacco**.—The crop return should be made in pounds (lbs.).
- (8) **Citronella**.—The acreage should refer, of course, to the extent under citronella oil grass. The crop should be returned as for citronella oil in cwt.
- (9) **Arecanuts**.—The crop should be returned in respect of the quantity of nuts produced.

(10) **Balsa.**—The crop return should give the quantity of cubic feet produced.

(11) **Cereals.**—

(i.) **Paddy.**—The acreage under cultivation during each season in 1945 should be given. By "Maha" 1944-45 is meant the crop (by whatever name known,— "maha", "munmari", "Kalapokam") sown from about August to October, 1944, and the harvest from which was reaped about February or March, 1945. Similarly "Maha 1945-46" is the crop sown from about August to October, 1945, and the harvest from which is reaped, or is expected to be reaped, about February or March, 1946. By "Yala 1945" (or "Pinmari" "Sirapokam") is meant the crop season about March-April, 1945, the harvest of which was reaped during the period July to September, 1945. The "Meda" 1945 (or "Iddi") crop is the intermediate between "Maha" and "Yala" in the districts where there are three seasons. The full quantity of paddy harvested in 1945 for the corresponding seasons should be given in bushels.

The acreage under cultivation for the *Maha* season of 1945-46 should be given. "Acreage under cultivation" means the area cultivated for the season, even if at the time of the census no crop is standing thereon, having been harvested or failed.

The particulars asked for in the schedule in respect of other agricultural products from 25 (11) (ii.) down to 21 (XXII.) do not need explanation.

(26) **Timber and Fuel reserves.**—Give the area of land covered by natural or planted trees and set apart as a timber and fuel reserve.

(27) **Livestock.**—The total number on the estate should be recorded, whether owned and tended by the estate or by individuals resident within it. Most of the particulars asked for need no special explanation, but

27 (3) *Young stock* means stock aged between 1 year and 3 years inclusive, and

27 (3) *Calves* refer to those under 1 year of age.

In the case of 27 (4) *buffaloes*, all stock below 3 years of age should be classified as "calves".

(28) **Dairy Produce.**—

(i.) The total amount of milk produced from cows, goats and buffaloes, whether owned or tended by the estate or by individuals resident within it, should be recorded after due inquiry, if necessary. The amount of milk produced could without much difficulty and with a fair degree of approximation be ascertained by asking the owner of a milking cow what size pails he used for milking it and how many pailfuls it gave daily, and making the necessary calculations on this information. As a guide for the enumerator the range of production of milk may be taken as from 3 to 6 bottles per day for an average labourer's cow, and from 15 to 22 bottles per day for one of the best breeds. The average production per day is from 3 to 15 bottles. The average lactation period varies from 200 to 300 days.

(ii.) **Butter and (iii.) Ghee made.**—Give in lbs. the quantity of butter and ghee made on the estate for commercial sale only, and NOT for consumption on the estate.

(29) **Poultry Products.**—

Eggs produced.—In this cage should be recorded the number of eggs produced in 1945 and January, 1946, on the estate for commercial sale only, and not for consumption on the estate.

(30) **Facilities.**—The inquiries made under this head are straightforward and self-explanatory. The answers to 30 (4) should be recorded as "yes" or "no".

(31) **Agricultural implements, &c.**—Both the quantity in actual use on the estate and the quantity in stock in the stores, &c., should be included. "Other agricultural implements" means other than those specified under the preceding

heads: the aggregate number of such miscellaneous implements as shown in the estate inventory should be entered here.

(32) **Soil conservation.**—The answers should be “yes” or “no”.

(4) “Cover crops” will not include those which are not cultivated or grown as a specific soil-conservation measure.

(33) **Power.**—The answer to each inquiry should give the number and nature of power engines with horse-power. In the case of power engines other than electric generators or motors enter how many engines of each class (steam, oil, &c.) there are in use and the horse-power of each engine, e.g., if the estate uses steam power, write against (1) three—one 25 H.P., and two 20 H.P.

II.—SMALL HOLDINGS SCHEDULE.

1. **Name of small holding.**—Give the name by which the holding is generally known, and alternative if any. If the holding is part of the land which bears the name, enter the words “part of” after the name.

2. **Name of person-in-charge.**—By “person-in-charge” is meant the owner or other person *resident* and responsible for working the holding. If there is more than one such person enter the name of the person who you consider should be given priority and insert the words “& another” or “& others”.

3. **Status.**—What is required is the agricultural status of the person named at 2 above, in relation to the holding of which he is in charge. Use the following abbreviations:—“O” for owner, “L” for lessee, “U” usufructuary mortgagee, “T” for tenant, “S” for superintendent, “C” for conductor. Do not use any other abbreviations. Status other than described herein should be written out in full.

Is agriculture the sole occupation?—“Occupation” means “gainful occupation”, that is, that which is *regularly* followed and from which the person earns money or money equivalent. Write “Yes” or “No” as the case may be.

If not, what is the other occupation?—If the person has two or more other occupations (besides Agriculture), write here only the more important one, that is, the one from which he gets the more money.

4. **Serial No. of person in Population Schedule.**—Leave this blank to be filled in after the Final Census of Population.

5. **Total Extent.**—Enter extent in acres, roods and perches.

6. **Acreage under cultivation in 1946.**—Enter here in acres, roods and perches the whole area under cultivation on February 18, 1946.

7. **Extent of cultivable land not under cultivation in 1945.** Enter here in acres, roods and perches the area cultivable, that is, which had or can raise a crop, which is still cultivable, but was not under cultivation on February 18, 1946. Include extents covered with natural or planted forest trees or jungle shrubs. Land on which buildings stand would also be included here.

8. **Extent of waste, jungle or unproductive land.**—Enter here in acres, roods and perches the area in waste (including rock, sand, &c.), and which cannot be cultivated to produce a crop.

(Note.—The totals of 6, 7 and 8 must equal 5.)

9. **Whether holding free or mortgaged.**—If leased enter leased, if not, enter free or mortgaged: whichever is applicable.

10. **If mortgaged,** amount of mortgage and rate of interest.

11. **Race of Mortgagee.**—Write here the race (Low-country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamil, Indian Tamil, Ceylon Moor, Indian Moor, other Indian, European, Burgher or Eurasian) of the primary mortgagee, so far as it is known or can be ascertained. If the mortgage is held jointly by more than one person, enter the number of mortgagees in figures and the particular race in writing, thus: “2 (Indian Tamil, European)”. If the mortgage is in favour of a corporation, give the place of incorporation.

12. **Crop Returns.**

Note.—(1) Where two or more different products are interplanted give in the acreage column the area occupied by each product separately, so far as it is possible to determine this, at any rate approximately.

(2) Where it is not possible to distinguish the area properly belonging to each of the interplanted products, the total area interplanted should be given against the most important interplanted product and repeated in brackets against the name of the other interplanted product.

(3) Where a second product has been planted on the same land as that from which another product had already been planted and harvested during 1945, each product should have the acreage recorded against it with the letter “X” added.

- (1) **Tea.**—Tea growing in areas situated at elevations mentioned in column 1 reached maturity after the expiry of the period mentioned in the corresponding entry in column 2 :—

Column 1. Elevation.	Column 2. Period after which maturity is reached.
up to 1,500 ft. . .	.. 5 years
between 1,500 and 2,500 ft. . .	.. 6 years
between 2,500 and 4,000 ft. . .	.. 7 years
over 4,000 ft. . .	.. 8 years

The crop return should be made in pounds (lbs.) of green leaf, *not* in pounds of made tea.

- (2) **Rubber.**—A rubber tree will not be regarded as mature until the expiry of eight years after its first planting. The crop return should be made in pounds of dry rubber produced.
- (3) **Coconuts.**—The crop return is required to be expressed *both* in *candies and* nuts, in respect of an estate which regularly converts the whole of its pick into copra.
In every other case, the crop return should be made in nuts only.
- (4) **Cacao.**—The crop return should be made in cwt.
- (5) **Cinnamon.**—The crop return should be made in cwt. in respect of both quills and chips.
- (6) **Cardamoms.**—The crop return should be made in pounds (lbs.).
- (7) **Tobacco.**—The crop return should be made in pounds (lbs.).
- (8) **Citronella.**—The acreage should refer, of course, to the extent under citronella oil grass. The crop should be returned as for citronella oil in cwt.
- (9) **Arecanuts.**—The crop should be returned in respect of the quantity of nuts produced.

(10) **Cereals : (1) Paddy.**—The acreage under cultivation during each season in 1945 should be given. By "Maha" 1944-45 is meant the crop (by whatever name known,—"maha", "Munmari", "Kalapokam") sown from about August to October, 1944, and the harvest from which was reaped about February or March, 1945. Similarly "Maha 1945-46" is the crop sown from about August to October, 1945, and the harvest from which is reaped, or is expected to be reaped about February or March, 1946. By "Yala 1945" (or "Pinmari" "Sirapokam") is meant the crop season about March-April, 1945, the harvest of which was reaped during the period July to September, 1945. The "Meda" 1945 (or "Iddi") crop is the intermediate between "Maha" and "Yala" in districts where there are three seasons. The full quantity of paddy harvested in 1945 for the corresponding seasons should be given in bushels.

The acreage under cultivation for the *Maha* season of 1945-46 should be given. "Acreage under cultivation" means the area cultivated for the season, even if at the time of the census no crop is standing thereon, having been harvested or failed.

The particulars asked for in the schedule in respect of other agricultural products from 10 (ii.) down to 20 (xxi.) do not need explanation.

13. **Livestock.**—The total number on the estate should be recorded, whether owned and tended by the estate or by individuals resident within it. Most of the particulars asked for need no special explanation, but

27. (3) (v.) *Young stock* means stock aged between 1 year and 3 years inclusive, and

27. (3) (vi.) *calves* refer to those under 1 year of age.

In the case of 27 (4) *buffaloes*, all stock below 3 years of age should be classified as "calves".

14. Dairy Produce.—

(i.) The total amount of milk produced from cows, goats, and buffaloes, whether owned or tended by the estate, or by individuals resident within it, should be recorded after due inquiry, if necessary. The amount of milk produced could without much difficulty and with a fair degree of approximation be ascertained by asking the owner of a milking cow what size pails he used for milking it and how many pailfuls it gave daily, and making the necessary calculations on this information. As a guide for the enumerator the range of production of milk may be taken as from 3 to 6 bottles per day for an average country-bred cow, and from 15 to 22 bottles per day for one of the best breeds. The average production per day is from 3 to 15 bottles. The average lactation period varies from 200 to 300 days.

(ii.) **Butter and (iii.) Ghee made.**—Give in lbs. the quantity of butter and ghee made on the estate for commercial sale only, and NOT for consumption on the estate.

15. Poultry Products.—

Eggs Produced.—In this cage should be recorded the number of eggs produced in 1945 and January, 1946, on the estate for commercial sale only, and *not* for consumption on the estate.

16. Agricultural Implements, &c.—Both the quantity in actual use on the estate and the quantity in stock in the stores, &c., should be included. "Other agricultural implements" means other than those specified under the preceding heads: the aggregate number of such miscellaneous implements as shown in the estate inventory should be entered here.

III.—VILLAGE AND TOWN GARDEN SCHEDULE.

1. Name of Holding.—Enter name if it bears one. If not assessment No. or other description of house after the words "Garden of".....

2. Name of Chief Occupant.—The last name of the person should be recorded first in *block capitals* and the initials of other names should follow. If the garden is the premises of a line of houses enter the name of occupier of the first line room. If it is the premises of an unoccupied house, state so.

3. Status.—Use the following abbreviations:—"O" for owner, "L" for lessee, "T" for tenant, "PC" for person in charge.

4. Serial No. of Person in Population Schedule.—Leave this blank to be filled in after the Final Census of Population.

5 to 9.—What is required is the extent under cultivation on February 18, 1946.

11. Livestock.—3. (v.) *Youngstock* means stock aged between 1 year and 3 years inclusive.
(vi.) *Calves* refer to those under 1 year of age.

4. Buffaloes.—All stock below 3 years of age should be classified as "calves".

12. Dairy Produce.—

(i.) The total amount of milk produced from cows, goats, and buffaloes, whether owned or tended by the estate, or by individuals resident within it, should be recorded after due inquiry, if necessary. The amount of milk produced could without much difficulty and with a fair degree of approximation be ascertained by asking the owner of a milking cow what size pails he used for milking it and how many pailfuls it gave daily, and making the necessary calculations on this information. As a guide for the enumerator the range of production of milk may be taken as from 3 to 6 bottles per day for an average country-bred cow, and from 15 to 22 bottles per day for one of the best breeds. The average lactation period varies from 200 to 300 days.

(ii.) **Butter and (iii.) Ghee made.**—Give in lbs. the quantity of butter and ghee made on the estate for commercial sale only, and NOT for consumption on the estate.

13. Poultry Products.—

Eggs Produced.—In this cage should be recorded the number of eggs produced in 1945 and January, 1946, on the estate for commercial sale only, and NOT for consumption at home.

IV.—CHENAS SCHEDULE.

1. Name of Chena.—Give the name and alternative name if any.

2. Whether Crown or private.—If there is any doubt as to ownership, enter what is probable and the word "doubtful" within brackets.

3. If Crown, to whom granted or leased.—In inserting the grantee's or lessee's name the last name of the person should be recorded first in *block capitals*, and the initials of other names should follow.

4. If private, name of owner.—Enter name as required in 3 above. If there is more than one name enter the name of the person who should, in your opinion, be given priority and add "and others". If owner's name is not known, state so and enter name of cultivator or person responsible.

5. If leased, name of lessee.—Write name as required in 3 above. If lease has been assigned enter assignee's name. If lessee's name is not known, state so and enter name of cultivator or person responsible.

6. **Total extent of Chena.**—Give extent in acres, roods and perches. Any portion of the Chena bearing a permanent cultivation, *e.g.*, coconuts, should be excluded.

7. **Crop Returns.**—Acreage under cultivation in 1946. The acreage as on February 18, 1946, should be stated. The crop entered under "others" should be described by a foot-note thus:

* Italian Millet

The figures and the description in foot-note being connected by an asterisk.

When the crop is mixed or associated, the total acreage under cultivation should be entered against each crop and bracketed.

V.—ASWEDDUMIZED PADDY LANDS SCHEDULE.

This schedule is intended for all lands listed as "paddy lands" in column 3 in the List of Agricultural Holdings. "Asweddumized" means "prepared for the cultivation of paddy".

Make sure that all the headings are correctly filled.

1. **Name of field.**—Enter the name by which the particular field is commonly known. If there are more than one name in *general* use, give them all.

2. **Name of chief cultivator.**—Enter here the name of the person, whether owner or not, who is principally responsible for the *working* of the field at or about the time of the census.

3. **Status.**—Enter here whether the person named at 2 above is the owner of the paddy field, or is a lessee, or an "ande" tenant. An usufructuary mortgagee should be entered as such. An owner of an undivided share who works the entire field under the *tattumaru* system should be entered as "tattumaru owner".

4. **Serial No. of person in Population Schedule.**—Leave this blank.

5. **If not owner, name and address of owner.**—If the field is owned by more than one, name and address of one only should be given. The address should in all cases give the postal town or village.

6. **Total extent of land.**—This should be given in acres, roods and perches, and should include the area covered by bunds or ridges.

7. **Extent (i.) uncultivated in 1946.**—Enter here the extent, in acres, roods and perches, which is lying fallow or uncultivated at or about the time of the census. Area covered by bunds or ridges should be entered here as "uncultivated", even though it may carry another agricultural product. An area which carried cultivation in 1946, and from which the crop has been harvested sometime in 1946 preceding the time of the census will not of course be included, although at the time of the census there is no cultivation existing on the land.

(ii.) **Extent cultivated but failed in 1946.**—Give here the extent, in acres, roods and perches, sown in August to October, 1945, but the crop of which failed altogether.

Note.—Extents given in 7 (i.) and 7 (ii.), and in 9 for Maha 1945-46, should in the aggregate be equivalent to the extent given in 6.

8. (i.) **Is land (a) Exclusively rain-fed?**—This question is self-explanatory.

(b) **Irrigated?**—That is directly or indirectly from an irrigation work.

(ii) **If irrigated, name and nature of irrigation work.**—Enter here the name and the description of the irrigation work by which the land is irrigated.

9. Area and quantity harvested.

Acreage under cultivation in 1945.—Enter in acres, roods and perches. "Maha 1944-45" means the season (by whatever name it is locally known) the crop of which was sown from about August to October, 1944, and harvested in February-March, 1945. "Yala 1945" is the season which commenced with sowing in March-April, 1945, the harvest being reaped in July-September, 1945. The "Meda" 1945 is the season in which sowings took place between "Maha" and "Yala" as explained above. "Maha 1945-46" means the season in which the sowings took place between August and October, 1945, and the crop is still standing at the time of the census or has only lately been harvested.

10. **Variety and Age of Paddy.**—The name of the variety under cultivation in this field in 1946 (*i.e.*, for "Maha 1945-46" as indicated above) should be entered here. If not under cultivation for Maha 1945-46, the variety grown for the last harvested crop should be stated here. By "age" is meant the period in which the variety takes to mature.

11. **Method of Preparation : Whether (1) Mudding, (2) Ploughing, (3) by Mamoty.**—This is self-explanatory.

12. **Whether Buffaloes or Cattle (used for Ploughing) owned or hired.**—If some are owned, and others are hired, write the word "both".

13. **Extent of Broadcasting or Transplanting.**—The extents should be given with a clear indication as to what they respectively refer to, whether broadcasting or transplanting.

14. **Whether any labour employed on hire; if so, Number hired each Season.**—"Hired" means "for payment of remuneration whether monetary or in kind".

15. **Whether usually worked (i.) in *Tattumaru* : that is, worked in entirety in turns by owners of undivided shares; (ii.) on *ande* : that is, by a cultivator who has taken the field to be worked on payment of a ground share (in kind or money) to the owner. The word "usually" means in the current and preceding three seasons at least.**

16. **Implements used : (i.) Wooden Ploughs.**—Number used in the Maha season 1945-46, or, if not cultivated for that season, in the season immediately preceding.

(ii.) **Iron Ploughs.**—Number used in the Maha season 1945-46, or if not cultivated for that season in the season immediately preceding.

(iii.) **Other.**—Total number of miscellaneous implements used in the Maha season 1945-46, or, if not cultivated for that season, in the season immediately preceding.

Signature of Chief Cultivator.—The enumerator should get the signature of the person named at 2 to the schedule.

Signature of Enumerator.—The enumerator should sign his own name here.