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# CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

## SERIES 14

## MEGHALAYA

## PART I-B

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT—TABULATION

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MEGHALAYA

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# PREFACE

Canvassing of data was done in two stages in 1981 Census. The first was canvassing of houselist during 15th Sept. to 31st October, 1980 and then the actual population count from 9th to 28th Feb. with 5 days of revisional round. The administrative steps taken in connection with houselisting and actual population count have been enumerated in Part I-A Administration Report on Enumeration. The huge mass of information collected during the above field operations have to be scrutinised, matched, edited and presented in different tables to meet the varied requirements of the data users. This operation is called tabulation of data.

The arrangements and actual tabulation of data is as big an administrative exercise as the preparation for the Census count, if not bigger. Though the preparation for collection of data in the field involved a large number of administrative steps like up-dating of village list, appointment and training of Census personnel and actual supervision of census taking spread over a period of time, the actual population count is restricted to 20 days only. There is a common notion that once the population count is over and the provisional totals are announced, census work is over and nothing is left to be done. In reality, however, the more important work i.e. generation of the Primary Census Abstracts and of innumerable tables to meet the data requirements starts only after field operations are completed and is spread over a few years. This phase of the Census Operations is very important from the point of view of generating the different tables timely and correctly. The administrative steps taken for organising the Regional Tabulation office and actual tabulation of data are dealt in this book.

I was fortunate to have a team of officials and staff who were engaged in the tabulation of various data with a complete sense of dedication to the work entrusted to them. This task was made more difficult by last moment reorganisation of the existing 24 Community Development Blocks into 30 by the State Government. Because the unit below the district level for data presentation is Community Development Block, we had to re-arrange the code structure and prepare the tables for each C.D. Block afresh. Inspite of all these, our achievement was remarkable. The timely announcement of the provisional population totals, the generation of Primary Census Abstracts ahead of schedule, the completion of 5% and 95% coding of individual slips within the specified time schedule and the preparation of manuscripts for the first group of publications, viz., Part I-A Administration Report on Enumeration, Part I-B Administration Report on Tabulation, Part II-A & B—General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstracts, Part VII—Houses and disabled population, Part XIII

A & B—District Census Handbooks and Town and Village Directories for all the five districts of the State ahead of time, speak volumes for their efficiency and hard work.

In addition to the original tabulation plan, manual tabulation of language mainly spoken in the household, religion of the head of the household caste-wise and tribe-wise data on the basis of the Caste/Tribe of the head of the household from the household schedules were also taken up at a subsequent stage. The coding of the household schedules, Primary Census Abstract and the Village Directories have also been completed ahead of schedule. This could not have been possible without the active cooperation and devotion to duty on the part of the staff of the Directorate. I owe a debt of gratitude to all of them.

I am also extremely grateful to Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S. Registrar General, India and Census Commissioner of India who has always been a source of inspiration and guidance to all of us. I am also indebted to Shri V. P. Pandey, Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Shri N. G. Nag, Dr. B. K. Roy and Dr. B. P. Mahapatre all Deputy Registrar Generals in the office of the Registrar General, India who provided unfailing help and guidance to us at every stage of our work.

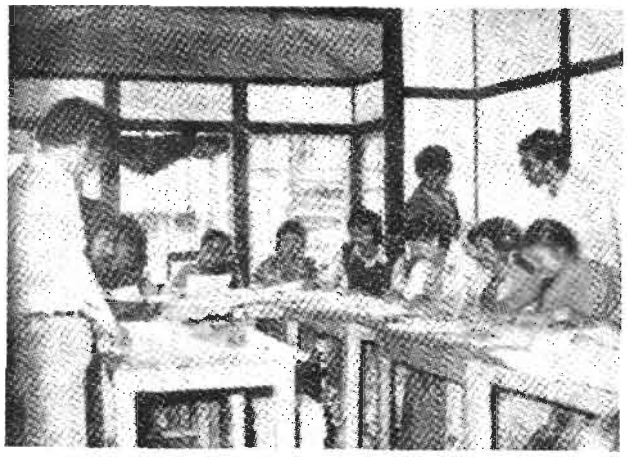
A word of appreciation to Shri M. T. Singh and Shri K. S. Lyngdoh, Asst. Directors of Census Operations who have helped me in drafting the Administration Report and Shri M. K. Rajeevu who had typed the manuscript neatly.

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*Meghalaya*

SHILLONG,
*26th March,* 1983



The officers and staff of the Regional Tabulation office at Jingkieng, Nongthymmai.



The Tabulation staff busy at their works.




Shri J. Tayeng, Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya in his office chamber.



Some of the computors at their works.



The tabulation staff in the Tabulation Section.



From Left to right Shri J. Tayeng, Director, Shri V.P. Pandey, Deputy Registrar General and Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India during the conference of Directors at Shillong.

## INTRODUCTION

Census Operations consist of two main stages. The first stage is the preparation for census taking viz., finalisation of village lists, preparation of maps, procurement of adequate schedules and materials, appointment of enumerators and supervisors and other census functionaries and their training, actual census-taking in the field and collection of used and un-used census forms. The administrative steps dealing with the above activities have already been elaborately described in the Administration Report on Enumeration Part I-A of 1981 Census. The second stage of census operations consists of arrangement of accommodation for the Regional Tabulation Office, appointment of tabulators, checkers, supervisors and supervisory staff including their training for receipt and storage, manual processing of data, preparation of provisional population totals, Primary Census Abstracts, editing and coding of houselists, individual slips and household schedules. The administrative steps taken to ensure the smooth functioning of the second stage of census operations is described in this book.

1981 Census was carried out throughout the country in three stages. The houselist alongwith the Enterprise List was canvassed from 1st September to 15th October, 1980 in Meghalaya. Though an effort was made to have the houselist canvassed throughout the country at the same time, because of certain factors, the uniformity of time-period could not be maintained. Some of the States had canvassed the schedules earlier. After the houselist schedules were received the village lists for each village/block was finalised as during the course of houselisting operations some of the villages were found uninhabited and in many places new villages had cropped up which was not listed by the Block Development Officers. After these village lists were corrected, the charge registers were rewritten incorporating the latest position of the villages in each Community Development Block. Thereafter from 9th of February to 28th February population count was conducted throughout the country with five days of revisional rounds from 1st March to 5th March, 1981, the sunrise 1st March 1981 being the reference date.

While the preparation for canvassing the houselists and the actual population count was in full swing, attention was also given to the receipt of materials which would come back from the field functionaries and their processing. Though it was decided to use computers for generation of different tables, it was also decided that, in view of the time that installation of computers was likely to take and in order to meet the urgent needs for releasing basic data to the people, manual tabulation of data would be adopted by employing a team of trained personnel. It was also necessary to match the data, edit and code the houselists, individual slips and household schedules so that feeding these schedules into the computer would become easier. The other consideration was that on the national level, it was decided to tabulate certain information even before the bulk of the data could be generated by adopting 5% sampling. In order to carry out the above functions each State and Union Territory was divided into zones by adopting the minimum population and workload norms and for each zone a regional tabulation office was created.

### Organisation & Appointment of Staff

Being a small State with a comparatively small population, Meghalaya as a whole was given only one Regional Tabulation Office with one Deputy Director, one Investigator, 1 Statistical Assistant, four supervisors, 17 checkers, 44 tabulators and 13 coders. Staff were sanctioned at different stages depending upon the actual requirement. On completion of the houselisting, three tabulators, one checker was sanctioned for editing and coding of the houselists vide Order No. A. 11020/1/80—ESTTB/26 dated 18-12-80 under delegated authority. Towards the end of February 1981, one Investigator, one Statistical Assistant, One Head Clerk, One Upper Division Clerk, one Jr. Stenographer, three Lower Division Clerks, one Peon and one Chowkidar were sanctioned by Registrar General, India for the Regional Tabulation Office starting from 1st March, 1981 vide order No. 1/70/79-AD. I (VOL. IV) dated 27-2-1981. On the technical side 41 Tabulators, 6 Checkers, 2 Supervisors were appointed under delegated authority vide order No. A. 11020/1/80-ESTTB dated 4-2-81 in addition to the three tabulators and one Checker already appointed for the manual processing of the individual slips and household schedules and preparation of Provisional Population Totals and Primary Census Abstracts.

The staff recruited for manual tabulation viz., 44 Tabulators, 7 Checkers, 2 Supervisors wer on a fixed pay of Rs. 280/-, 330/- and 380/- respectively. The temporary staff sanctioned for R.T.O. viz., One Investigator, one Statistical Assistant, one Head Clerk, One U.D. Clerk, three L.D. Clerks, one Peon, 1 Chowkidar were on a regular scale of pay. It was clearly laid down that even if the tabulation staff were temporary, they must be recruited from the local employment exchange. Accordingly, for 44 Tabulators, 7 Checkers and 2 Supervisors were interviewed more than 150 people and a waiting list was kept so that as and when the fixed pay staff got a regular appointment, substitutes could be appointed from amongst those in the waiting list maintained in order of merit. For the post of Investigator, Statistical Assistant, Head Clerk, U.D. Clerk recruitment was made through promotion of the existing staff and in their places, the vacancies that arose after a chain of promotions were filled in on ad-hoc basis from the local employment exchange.

### Accommodation

As mentioned above, one regional tabulation office was opened for Meghalaya and it was located in Shillong for operational convenience. In view of the acute

congestion in the headquarters office of the Directorate another building had to be hired at Jingkieng, Nongthymmai to accomodate the regional tabulation office. Finding suitable rented accommodation in Shillong is a difficult proposition. The problem is more compounded by the existing rules governing hiring of private accommodation and fixation of rent. The strict adherence to prescribed scale of space to each employee, the necessity to get the rent fixed by the Central P.W.D. whose rates are very low and at whose rate no private owner is prepared to let out his building on hire, make the problem a serious one. This problem was raised in a meeting of the Directors of North—Eastern region held in Arunachal Census Directorate which was presided over by the Registrar General some time in January 1981. In his magnanimity the Registrar General had agreed to hiring of accommodation even at a higher rent provided the rent has been fixed and certified by the Collector under the Urban Rent Control Act. Unfortunately inspite of this clearance when the formal proposal was sent, the Office of the Registrar General insisted on a C.P.W.D. assessment certificate. That created a great deal of difficulty and delay and when we could obtain a C.P.W.D. assessment it was only 55% of the Deputy Commissioner's assessment leading to further complications which was heightened by a Pleader's Notice from the landlord I am dwelling at length on this topic primarily because without adequate office space of our own, this problem is likely to crop up even for my successor in 1991. If human memories are not short and when the owners know that they have to accept the C.P.W.D. assessment, the next Director may not have a hired building at all. Considering these setbacks, two alternative proposals had been submitted to the Registrar General, India viz., construction of our own office and staff quarters or to find a place in the present Arunachal Secretariat building located at Shillong which is being vacated by them part by part.

**Handling and Management of Records**

The Registrar General, India laid down detailed instructions for record management as well as manual processing of the Schedules. Circular No. 12 communicated vide D.O. No. 9/48/79—CD—(CEN) dated 5th March, 1980 (reproduced in the annexure) laid down how the houselist, enterprise list, notional map and lay-out sketch would be handled at the Office of District Census Officer, Deputy Commissioners and in the respective offices of the Block Development Officers. Both at the stage of receiving the houselists and the individual slips and household schedules, a register was prescribed for the District/C.D. Block and houselisting/enumeration blockwise receipt and issue. Different Census materials issue and received were indicated in different columns. This control register not only systematised receipt of materials but also enabled us to detect immediately the houselisting/enueration blocks from which certain documents like notional map, lay-out sketch, abridged houselists, houselist, individual slip and household schedules duly filled in, enumerator's abstract, enumerators' working sheet, Jhum Abstract and the unused forms and schedules had been received. Even for distribution of the forms and schedules a control register was introduced by which the requirement of different forms and schedules for each houselisting block/enumeration block in each charge was worked out. The records and schedules which were received back from the Charge Officers after the operations, were stored separately for each C.D. Block/Charge on racks which have been procured for the purpose.

The Registrar General, India prescribed guidelines for procurement of furniture for the Regional Tabulation Office. Thus each rack should have five shelves, each accommodating 27,500 individual slips or 8,250 households schedules. In other words 550 individual slip pads of 50 slips each or 330 household schedule books of 25 schedules each could be accommodated in each shelf. The height of each rack was 6'6", width 3' and depth 1'7" (Registrar General's letter No. D. 11011/74/80-AD. III dated 21st July, 1980 is reproduced at Appendix .....I) Quotations were called for locally and the furniture obtained. In our estimation, a table of the size of 2' ×' 3' could accommodate one tabulator and accordingly 54 tables, 24 racks and 53 chairs were purchased for the Regional Tabulation Office. Subsequently, with the setting up of editing and coding cell and with the appointment of 13 coders, 10 checkers and 2 supervisors additional tables and chairs had to be procured.

From 1st March, 1981 the Regional Tabulation Office started functioning. In order to check the receipt of schedules systematically a receipt register was prescribed in which for every C.D. Block the location code and the name of the enumeration block was written down and separate columns were provided to note down the number of notional maps, lay-out sketches, household schedule books, individual slip pads, enumerator's abstracts, etc. Again each heading was divided into 3 sub-heads namely, total number issued to each Charge Officer against each enumeration block, total number of used notional maps, lay-out sketches, household schedule books, individual slip pads and enumerators abstract, and the third sub-head indicated unused forms. With the help of this register the records of every charge was scrutinised in the presence of the Charge Officer by a team of officers specifically entrusted for the purpose. This enabled us to detect non-submission of records and schedules for any enumeration block and wherever possible the Charge Officers were requested to rectify the defects and re-submit the schedules. As indicated earlier, in view of the inadequacy of space, the Regional Tabulation Office was divided in two branches each in a separate building. One was located in Jingkieng, where Shri V.P. Rustagi, Deputy Director of Census Operations was incharge till May 1981, where he was transferred to R.G's office, New Delhi. Shri K.S. Lyngdoh, Investigator took over charge as Assistant Director of Census Operations (Technical) on promotion with effect from 3-7-1981. They were to receive and process the schedules from Jaintia Hills and East and West Khasi Hills Districts. The other branch was located in the building attached to the Director's office where Shri M. T. Singh, Assistant Director of Census Operations (Technical) was put in-charge and was assisted by Shri L.R. Marak. Investigator. They

were to receive and process the schedules of East and West Garo Hills Districts. In each building a record room was established and two of the senior-most staff of the rank of Investigator and Statistical Assistant namely Shri H.A. Syiem in the headquarter building and Shri S.S. Syiem in the Jingkieng building were officers incharge of Record Rooms respectively. For each control of the movement of records and systematic management, each district was assigned a set of racks and in each rack C.D. Blocks were numbered accordingly. The household schedules and the individual slips including the notional maps, detailed lay-out sketch, enumerator's abstract, supervisor's abstracts and Charge Abstracts, for each charge were kept in separate stocks. After the preliminary checking as to the correctness of the schedules for every enumeration block was done the actual processing of the household schedules and individual slips including the generation of P.C.A. was taken up. The actual processing of schedules required certain type of forms for use, viz., urban and village block compilation sheets, urban and rural master P.C.A. Urban and final P.C.A.

We prescribed a number of flow charts for regulating movement of records. It may be montioned here that Shri S.C. Srivastava, Assistant Central Tabulation Officer could see our forms, charts, etc. devised by this Directorate during his visit to this State and the Registrar General was informed of it. So he called for those forms from us for his examination. The appreciation of Shri Srivastava goes to the credit of my people in the technical staff. Appendix 3 is one such chart through which the records moved from the record room to the different sections. While organising the regional tabulation offices we wanted to foster a spirit of fair competition among the members of the staff. This produced good results both qualitatively and quantitatively.

R.T.O. staff were constituted into two teams each headed by one Investigator assisted by one S.A. and few computors from the regular staff. Fair was the atmosphere and team spirit was in its highest. Experience was gained while processing the slips and schedules and it was shared among the teams. Investigators were also vigilant in giving proper guidance and detecting any irregularity in time. My officers were always alert and would remain always agile in extracting the works in time with maximum quality. There were also constant and frequent discussions among the senior members of the Regional Tabulation Office which were the sources of inspiration and success. Besides my office orders issued from time to time brought the desired result which was aimed at.

The heads of each team withdraw the records issued by the Record Keeper as indicated under Appendix 2. Again the team heads were to issue the records to their staff. Wear and tear and any damage in the processing stage were fully ensured under a control register, especially devised for the purpose as shown in Appendix 3 in this report. In this Register, the stage of work and the type of operation were indicated. Even the kind of schedules or pads handled by an individual concerned was shown and identified.



**Processing of the Houselist**

As soon as the filled-in houselists started arriving a group of Assistant Compilers under the supervision of Statistical Assistant was entrusted with preparing receipt of the notional map, lay-out sketch, houselist abstract, enterprise list, enterprise list abstract, etc. Though the enterprise list was canvassed simultaneously with the houselist our instructions were to hand over the filled-in enterprise list and enterprise list abstract to the Director of Economics and Statistics, Government of Meghalaya, through the District Statistical Officers by the Charge Officers concerned. However, many of the Charge Officers sent the Enterprise list also to us and this had to be carefully arranged and stacked away for delivery to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Meghalaya at a subsequent date. The processing of the data collected in the Enterprise List was done by the Director of Economics and Statistics, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong.

As mentioned earlier, a team of 6 Assistant Compilers, headed by a computor was also entrusted with editing and coding of the houselist in addition to the 3 tabulators and one checker appointed on ad-hoc fixed pay basis for the purpose. In the course of editing and coding of houselists, it was found that contrary to our instructions, there were instances where the enumerator had used the houselist schedules continuously for two or more houselisting blocks although he (enumerator) was clearly instructed to use separate houselists schedules for separate houselisting blocks. This created serious complications and we had to go back to the village list, the detailed lay out sketch and the Charge Register to rectify the defects. The defects were rectified in the office by writing out the houselist schedule separately for each houselisting block. This trouble would have been avoided if the charge officers and the supervisors had followed the instructions carefully and imparted intensive training to the enumerators. The instruction booklet for processing and coding of the houselist is reproduced in Appendix 4.

The coded houselist was sent to the Registrar General India's office on 2nd March, 1981. Thereafter, Table H-2 indicating the disabled population of the State which was prepared and compiled by this Directorate was sent to R.G's Office for their approval on the 2nd February, 1982. Similarly, the houselisting data of 1981 along with that of 1961 and 1971 was also prepared from the houselist and sent to the R.G.I's Office for approval. In this connection, it is worthwhile to mention that the coded houselist was sent to the R.G.I's Office packed in gunny bags by registered parcels. After some time Registrar General's Office reported that the houselists for some of the houselisting blocks had not been received by them. We had to send two of our staff to look at the schedules and arrange the houselist for all the houselisting blocks C.D. Block-wise for the State. It would, therefore be safer in future to send all important Census Schedules through a messenger who would be in a position to arrange and explain in case need arises in

the R.G's office. This would avoid unnecessary anxiety which we had experienced.

**Compilation of Provisional Totals**

Equipped with the necessary furniture and forms, the Regional Tabulation office started functioning from 1st March, 1981. The first and foremost task was the compilation of the Provisional Population Total of the State. This was compiled from the provisional population figures supplied by the Charge Officers as well as the Principal and District Census Officers. The Provisional population of 1,327,874 was sent to the Registrar General, India on 9-3-81., and the Provisional Population Totals were released on 23rd March, 1981 with the release of Paper I of 1981—Provisional Population Totals—Series 14, Meghalaya. In this we presented the tables relating to the Provisional Population with sex break-up. The Provisional figures of literates and the percentage literacy were worked out covering the population of all ages.

**Compilation of Primary Census Abstract**

Unlike in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, when the Primary Census Abstract was prepared from the Individual Slip, in the Census of 1981 the Primary Census Abstract was generated from the Population Record-Part II of the Household Schedule. The first step was the compilation of a Block Compilation sheet from which the data was finally entered into the P.C.A. through a filter P.C.A. termed as Master P.C.A. The Primary Census Abstracts were prepared separately for rural and urban areas.

For this we printed some forms in the Government Press, Meghalaya. The following is the statement showing the particulars of the forms printed.

| Type of form printed | Number | Other particulars |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Urban/Village Block Compilation Sheet . . | 25,000 | The form contains 20 lines both sides of the page printed. |
| 2. Urban/Rural Master P.C.A. . . . . | 3,000 | Cyclostyled copies were prepared and both sides of the page used. |
| 3. Urban/Rural Charge P.C.A. . . . . | 2,000 | A form contains 20 lines. Only one side of the page printed. |

Before starting the actual processing of the Schedules the staff appointed on a purely temporary basis on a consolidated monthly pay especially meant for processing and editing of the Individual Slips and preparation of the Primary Census Abstract were trained for five days. The Assistant Director (T) and the Sr. Investigator took the training classes.

A major departure from the past two censuses, as mentioned above, was that the P.C.A. had to be prepared from the Population Record and not from the Individual Slips. As such extreme care had to be taken in matching the entries in the Population Record and the Individual slips. Before the Primary Census Abstract figures were compiled from the totals of the Population Record, the relevant entries therein were to be matched with the entries in the Individual slips and the arithmetical correctness of the totals so struct were to be verified. As such, careful editing was called for in removing any type of error. Since complete edit of individual slips before the compilation of P.C.A. will take considerable time and would delay the compilation of P.C.A. itself, it was decided to restrict the edit of Individual slips only to the items appearing in Part II of the population record. The edit and matching was done as a combined operation as per the instructions given in the Manual of Compilation of P.C.A. Although all the Individual slips and Household schedules were partially edited and matched, some discrepancies of negligible nature could never be avoided in a large operation of this type.

Another departure was that in the past two censuses, the individual slip pads were broken while sorting out the different characteristics in the entries of the Individual slips. But this cumbrous job was switched over to the processing of the data without breaking the pads. This improvement removed over-congestion on the tables of the dealing assistants. It also saved time, brain and energy in bundling the slips of the same block or village after every stage of processing. Every care was taken for cent per cent correctness of the filled in schedules. Apart from this the control register under which the records were issued from the record room enabled the record keeper and the supervisors as well, to ensure full coverage of each block/village.

**Recasting of 1961 and 1971 Census Data**

During the span of a decade, considerable changes in the administrative jurisdiction of the State took place. Therefore, before generation of data from the Schedules canvassed in a particular census the unit of census taking below the district level had to be decided. Secondly, the data that was collected and generated by the earlier censuses have also to be recast according to the administrative jurisdiction prevailing at a particular point of time when the decennial census was taken. The re-casting of 1961 and 1971 Census data corresponding to the new districts and C.D. Blocks is not only a very essential operation but also a pre-requisite for meaningful tabulation of Census data. A team of computors under the supervision of Shri Bitshon Marbaniang, Statistical Assistant was set

up for re-casting the 1961 and 1971 Census data. It must be said to the credit of the team, that they performed the very difficult task with utmost care and promptitude.

The difficulties in the recasting of the data would be easily understood if we recount the administrative changes that had taken place after the 1971 Census Meghalaya. In 1971 Meghalaya constituted an autonomous sub-state with two districts namely, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district and Garo Hills district. With the re-organisation of the north-eastern States in 1972, Meghalaya was upgraded to a full-fledged State on 21st January, 1972. Thereafter far reaching administrative changes were brought about in the State. The erstwhile Jowai Sub-division of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District was upgraded to a full-fledged district during January, 1972. Four new sub-divisions and 6 new administrative units were also created. Towards the end of 1976 both the Garo Hills and the Khasi Hills districts were bifurcated to create two districts each namely, East and West Khasi Hills districts and East and West Garo Hills districts. Then again the existing 24 C.D. Blocks in the State were reorganised into 30 Community Development Blocks. In the course of these administrative changes, the Police Station areas in Khasi and Jaintia Hills districts and the Mouza areas in Garo Hills district, which were the unit below the district level for census taking in 1971 also underwent major changes. Thus, unlike many other States, re-casting the data constituted a major work load. The other difficulty was that the State Government while bringing about administrative changes and constituting the district, sub-division, administrative unit or a C.D. Block did not indicate the boundary descriptions. In the absence of cadastrally surveyed maps, the finalisation of the District and Sub-division boundaries posed a serious problem which must be completed before any recasting could be taken up. The other difficulty was that some parts of the State, there were certain tribes or groups of people who have a tendency to migrate according to the suitability of the places for their occupational requirements. In this category the villages in the Biate-inhabited areas of Saipung in Khliehriat C.D. Block and Nepali Khuti Wallahs who are in considerable number in some pockets of the State may be mentioned. The Biate population is pre-dominantly depending on shifting cultivation and very often they shift the location of the villages wherever new Jhum is cultivated. The existence of such shifting villages also led to a discrepancy in the list of villages prepared for district police station, Mouza and C.D. Block. Unfortunately for us, even the Block Development Officers were not sure of the number of villages or the existence or non-existence of some of the villages. So until the village list was finalised and recast all data could not take a final shape.

I am grateful to Shri S.C. Srivastava, the Assistant Central Tabulation Officer who paid a visit to this office sparing some days from his busy schedule, especially for this difficult job of recasting the population figures. By our joint and hectic efforts, this tedious task was completed and the Table A-2 of the State was forwarded to the Registrar General, India and his approval was communicated to us in no time.

**Drawing of 5% Sample Blocks**

In order to meet the data requirements of the data users, it was decided to generate data on sample basis for advance tabulation. The details of procedure to be followed in selecting the 5% sample were laid down by the Registrar General vide his D.O. No. I-7/80-DD dated NIL which was commonly called Tabulation Circular No. 6. According to the instructions, selection of 5% sample of blocks was done at the State headquarters by using the control sheet No. A.T. IV. The control sheet consisted of 8 columns. The Sampling would be started by a random number between 1 and 20 in the table already circulated. Starting from that number relating to the enumerator's block, selection was done systematically. Therefater, starting with the random number every 20th block was selected in every charge. The formula followed was the number of the enumeration blocks in the Charge divided by 20. If the remainder was the figure less than the first random number, then the remainder was ignored but if the remainder was 1 which was a figure within the first random number, then it was taken as one more solid number. For selection of the sample, 4 control sheets were used. The census tabulation circular No. 6 dealing with this is given in the Annexure.

Certain difficulties were encountered in selecting the sample blocks. While finalising the houselisting blocks, the Block Development Officers and the District Administration were consulted as to the correctness of the list of villages. However at the time of actual houselisting operations, certain villages which were not found in the list of villages given by the district administration were found to have cropped up. Therefore new location code had to be given for the new villages. This fact was brought to the notice of the respective Deputy Commissioners and Block Development Officers and they were requested to finalise the list of villages and enumeration blocks on the basis of their experience during the houselisting operations. However, it turned out to be that some more new villages were found during the actual enumeration and certain villages which were found during the houselisting operations disappeared. This was primarily so because in certain areas of the State, the people did not settle down to a particular location of a village permanently. The other factor was that while the village itself is there, the inhabitant of village might have shifted to the cultivated areas during harvest season and thereby for Census purposes, a new village has cropped up and the original village was found to be deserted. The 5% samples for Meghalaya were drawn taking all these factors into consideration and was submitted to the Registrar General, India. However, towards the end of 1980, the Government issued a notification reorganising the jurisdiction of 13 of the 24 C.D. Blocks and added six more C.D. Blocks.

Top priority was given in processing the Individual slips of the 5% Sample blocks. Separate cell was set up especially for this project in both the buildings

of the Regional Tabulation Office. After compilation of the Master P.C.A. for these blocks, the slips were moved to the editing and coding cell. The slips were fully edited before coding. In other words, all the characteristics in the Individual Slips were edited and coded. This was required because of the reason the slips of 5% sample blocks fully processed were to be sent to the Registrar General India's Office and this office would have no programme of handling the slips for the items other than P.C.A. data. The remaining 95% Enumeration blocks remain with us for editing and coding of both the individual slips and the household schedules. Some anomalies in coding resulting from difference in the interpretation of the Code Structure were communicated to us. That communication served as a guide in correct coding of the larger bulk of the slips.

**Reassignment of Location Codes**

Another step of great importance was the re-assignment of the location code. It may be puzzling to future census workers if I fail to explain as to how the changes in the location code became necessary and how the tedious task of reassigning the code number was completed.

When the first phase of Census Operations, i.e. the houselisting Operations was conducted in September-October, 1980, the State had only 24 C.D. Blocks. The location code was so devised to enable us to furnish the census data C.D. Blockwise for the rural areas. As we had had some inkling of the impending bifurcation of the 24 C.D. Blocks for carving out the additional six blocks, the areas which were likely to be covered by each of the six incoming C.D. Blocks were treated as separate Census charges. Thus at the time of the actual enumeration, though the Census was conducted for the 24 C.D. Blocks, the separate Census charges made up for the additional six blocks helped us in compiling the census data C.D. Blockwise. Thus we were able to compile the data for the 30 C.D. Blocks.

The following tabular statement will give a clear picture of both the old and new C.D. Blocks and how the new blocks had been carved out.

| Old C.D. Blocks | | Code | New C.D. Blocks | | Code |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. *Jaintia Hills District :* | 01 | | | | |
| 1. Thadlaskein | C.D. Block | 0010 | 1. Thadlaskein | C.D. Block | 0010 |
| 2. Laskein | -do- | 0020 | 2. Laskein | -do- | 0020 |
| 3. Khliehriat | -do- | 0030 | 3. Khliehriat | -do- | 0030 |
| | | | 4. Amlarem | -do- | 0040 |
| 2. *East Khasi Hills District :* | 02 | | | | |
| 1. Mairang East | C.D. Block | 0010 | 1. Nongpoh | C.D. Block | 0010 |
| 2. Bhoi Area | -do- | 0020 | 2. Bhoi Area | -do- | 0020 |
| 3. Mawryngkneng | -do- | 0030 | 3. Mawryngkneng | -do- | 0030 |
| 4. Mylliem | -do- | 0040 | 4. Mylliem | -do- | 0040 |
| 5. Mawphlang | -do- | 0050 | 5. Mawphlang | -do- | 0050 |
| 6. Pynursla | -do- | 0060 | 6. Pynursla | -do- | 0060 |
| 7. Shella Bholaganj | -do- | 0070 | 7. Shella Bholanganj | -do- | 0070 |
| 8. Mawsynram | -do- | 0080 | 8. Mawsynram | -do- | 0080 |
| | | | 9. Mawkynrew | -do- | 0090 |
| 3. *West Khasi Hills District :* | 03 | | | | |
| 1. Mairang West | C.D. Block | 0010 | 1. Mairang | C.D. Block | 0010 |
| 2. Mawkyrwat | -do- | 0020 | 2. Mawkyrwat | -do- | 0020 |
| 3. Nongstoin | -do- | 0030 | 3. Nongstoin | -do- | 0030 |
| | | | 4. Mawshynrut | -do- | 0040 |

| Old C.D. Blocks | | Code | New C.D. Blocks | | Code |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. *East Garo Hills District :* 04 | | | | | |
| 1. Dambo-Rongjeng | C.D. Block . . | 0010 | 1. Dambo-Rongjeng | C.D. Block . . | 0010 |
| 2. Songsak | -do- | 0020 | 2. Songsak | -do- | 0020 |
| 3. Resubelpara (East) | -do- | 0030 | 3. Resubelpara (East) | -do- | 0030 |
| | | | 4. Samanda | -do- | 0040 |
| 5. *West Garo Hills District :* 05 | | | | | |
| 1. Resubelpara West | C.D. Block . . | 0010 | 1. Resubelpara West | C.D. Block . . | 0010 |
| 2. Dadenggiri | -do- | 0020 | 2. Dadenggiri | -do- | 0020 |
| 3. Selsella | -do- | 0030 | 3. Selsella | -do- | 0030 |
| 4. Rongram | -do- | 0040 | 4. Rongram | -do- | 0040 |
| 5. Betasing | -do- | 0050 | 5. Betasing | -do- | 0050 |
| 6. Zikzak | -do- | 0060 | 6. Zikzak | -do- | 0060 |
| 7. Dalu | -do- | 0070 | 7. Dalu | -do- | 0070 |
| 8. Chokpot | -do- | 0080 | 8. Chokpot | -do- | 0080 |
| 9. Dambuk-Aga | -do- | 0090 | 9. Dambuk-Aga | -do- | 0090 |
| | | | 10. Rongara | -do- | 0100 |

While counting the number of C.D. Blocks both from the old and new lists, we find 25 blocks in the old list and 31 in the new. It seems contrary to the earlier statement that 30 C.D. Blocks had been carved out from the earlier 24 C.D. Blocks. The fact is that Resubelpara C.D. Block despite its being a single C.D. Block spreads over the two districts of Garo Hills. For convenient conduct of Census operations, the portion which falls in East Garo Hills district has been taken as Resubelpara East and another portion in West Garo Hills has been identified as Resubelpara West. That is why the count comes to 25 and 31 for the old and the new C.D. Blocks respectively.

Again the following is the detail of how the six new C.D. Blocks have been carved out under the aforesaid Government Notification.

1. *Amlaram C.D. Block* :

This has been constituted by taking off a portion of Thadlaskein C.D. Block in Jaintia Hills District. As stated earlier this portion of Thadlaskein was treated as a separate Census Charge and assigned a separate Code for conducting the Census.

2. *Nongpoh C.D. Block* :

This C.D. Block in East Khasi Hills district has been carved out by taking the East Khasi Hills portion of Mairang which was treated as a separate Census Charge and some portions of Bhoi Area Development Block.

3. *Mawkynrew C.D. Block* :

This has been carved from some portion of both Pynursla and Mawryngkneng in East Khasi Hills district.

4. *Mawshynrut C.D. Block* :

This C.D. Block in West Khasi Hills district is carved out of the old Nongstoin C.D. Block which covered the areas of Sonapahar and Khonjoy also. The new C.D. Block named as Mawshynrut now covered both Sonapahar portion of Nongstoin-Sonapahar C.D. Block. These three areas, viz., Nongstoin, Sonapahar and Khonjoy were treated as sepadate Census Charges.

5. *Samanda C.D. Block*:

This C.D. Block in East Garo Hills has been carved out by taking the Samanda areas which were the constituent parts of Songsak C.D. Block. This portion was also treated as separate Census Charge.

6. *Rongara C.D. Block*:

This block in West Garo Hills district has been carved out from Dambuk Aga. Even though this portion was not treated as a separate census charge, we kept a separate identity of the areas while preparing the Charge Register.

We have to take up the tedious task of identifying the villages covered by the newly reorganised C.D. Blocks. The Government Notification was issued in

October, 1980 but the Gazette Notification came out only in November-December, 1980. While studying the lists of villages in comparison with the Charge maps certain irregularities were found in the village lists. It took some months in removing the irregularities in consultation with the concerned department of the State Government and thereby affected the early coding of the village covered by the 5% Sample Enumeration Blocks.

We felt it obligatory to make the utility of the Census data a maximum. The development of an underdeveloped State like ours should start from the grassroot level, that is, from the villages covered by these development blocks. Our planners may positively feel the necessity of C.D. Blockwise data. Therefore reassigning of location codes for each enumeration block/village in the C.D. Block enabled us to present the census data in a meaningful way.

The codes for the C.D. Blocks which had been disturbed were changed and new codes were framed for the newly emerged Blocks. Theoretically these changes were to be affected in all Individual slips and relevant schedules but we were allowed by the Registrar General India to make changes only on the cover page of every Individual slip pad and Household Schedule book and a few front pages of slips and Schedules. 5% slips were looked after first and the remaining 95% slips were left to our programmatic course of handling them. The 5% sample enumeration blocks were drawn from the original enumeration blocks which were constituted according to the old 24 C.D. Blocks. But consequent to the reorganisation of the C.D. Blocks some changes in the serial number of the villages became inevitable. Enumeration blocks were also changed in some charges. So, while sending the 5% coded slips, we prepared a list of blocks indicating the new location code numbers shown against the original Enumeration Block numbers.

**Problems and how they were solved**

It would be of immense value to the future census workers to sum up here some of the problems we were facing at the stages of our editing the schedules and how we solved them.

*Problem 1*

The household Numbers and not the serial numbers of the household in the Abridged Houselist were found recorded both in the household schedule and Individual slips in many cases.

*Solution*

We checked the household numbers in the Abridged Houselist. If found irregular we serialised a fresh and edited the household schedule and Individual slip accordingly.

*Problem 2*

More than one enumeration block was recorded in one book of household schedule and Individual slip pad.

*Solution*

In such cases we retained one Enumeration block and delete the other blocks in both the books. (Household schedules and Individual slip pad). For the deleted blocks we prepared a fresh book and pads separately for each block. This was copying of the information already recorded.

*Problem 3*

Sometimes Household Schedule books were found for an Enumeration block without Individual slip pads and vice versa.

*Solution*

We prepared the individual slips from the household schedule book and vice versa for such Enumeration Blocks.

*Problem 4*

Schedules which were meant only for training (Red schedules) were used by the enumerators for many enumeration blocks.

*Solution*

These were transferred to the blue schedules and pads though it was very much time taking.

*Problem 5*

(i) Relation to the head of household such as servant's son, (b) daughter was found.

*Solution*

Edited as "Unrelated".

(ii) Head, Manager, Labourers, etc. were recorded.

*Solution*

In such cases the household was treated as Institutional Household as it appeared that a proprietor of an establishment was running a common household with his employees.

*Problem 6*

Many Enumerator's Abstracts and Enumerator's working sheets were not tallying with the Block Compilation sheets as the tally was prepared after editing and enumeration of records.

*Solution*

We corrected the Abstracts and working sheets. But in many cases we re-wrote the abstracts and working sheet as too many corrections made them dirty and illigible.

*Problem 7*

In one household both the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population were found, e.g. A Namasudra husband married a tribal wife. From amongst the sons and daughters some followed the father's

title and the others followed the Mother's title. The enumerators got puzzled and left the relevant columns blank.

*Solution*

While ascertaining the figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes we took care for each individual and edited according to the name and surname of the individual concerned.

*Problem 8 :—Relationship to head and SC/ST.*

(i) A peculiar situation found in one household was, the head of the household was Oronte Koch and S.T. was recorded against him and (ii) wife whose name was Kikul Rani was also recorded as S.T. (iii) Son whose name was Bohun Namasudra was recorded as S.T. (iv) Brother whose name was Direndra Hajong was recorded as S.T. But against the above mentioned names, the name of the tribe was not recorded.

*Solution*

For the head, since the name of the tribe had not been noted and he belonged to Koch tribe as recorded in the surname, he was treated as 'Others'. Wife was also treated as 'Others'. The son whose surname indicated that he belonged to Namasudra which is a Scheduled Caste was treated as S.C. Brother whose surname was Hajong being Scheduled Tribe was treated as S.T. It was felt that there could be such a situation in reality.

*Problem 9*

Against question 14-A, 'H' was recorded for many females, whereas in Q. 15-A, it was recorded either *'AL' or 'C'*.

*Solution*

Edited as explained in the edit manual.

*Problem 10*

Another peculiar characteristic found in our schedules was a son or daughter was recorded as much senior in age to the father or mother. But while closely analysing the schedules making references to the customs prevailing in the society, the entries in the schedule did not call for editing. It appears that a brief discussion on it may be of interest to the sociologist in particular and to the common people in general. Sometimes it happens in our society that a widower or a divorced lady having sons or daughters married a young male who was junior in age to the eldest sons or daughters. According to the custom, naturally the newly married male becomes the father of the sons or daughters of the bride. A unique institution practised in the two districts of Garo Hills i.e. among the Garo tribe is that once the family is established, it never ceases. Meaning that if one of the spouses dies, the relatives of the deceased will replace him or her as head of the household. As such, if a grown up person is not available from the relatives, even a boy or girl of below 10 years is treated as head of the household. That is why, sometimes even a boy of eight years becomes the father of a 15 year old man. In such cases the schedules were not edited but kept as they were.

Over and above the instructions contained in the Manual for compilation of P.C.A., clarifications on edit instructions for P.C.A. compilation were prepared in the office of the Registrar General, India basing on the discussion which my officers held with Shri M.M. Dua, Dy. Director of R.G.'s Office and these were communicated to this office and reproduced in Appendix 5. It was helpful and removed many doubts in editing the schedules. The office of the Registrar General, India sent from time to time clarifications on the points raised by the Directorates of different States.

**Compilation of data on Jhumming**

It was for the first time that the compilation of data on jhumming for the state was taken up by this organisation at this census. Jhumming is largely practised by the people of this State, and for which no reliable data other than estimation was compiled. The State Government and our planners felt, a great need of dependable data on jhumming. It is only during the Census taking that data of such magnitude could be collected simultaneously with the canvassing of Census schedules. An abstract for jhumming showing the number of households dependent on jhumming and the type of land used whether owned, rented or owned and rented was prepared. This was filled in by the enumerator in the field with the help of entries made in Q. 13 of the household schedule. A specimen copy of the abstract is in Appendix 6. I am grateful to the Census hierrachies right from the enumerators to District Census Officers for the services they rendered with great zeal in collecting the data besides the heavy task of canvassing the enumeration schedules. My staff in the Regional Tabulation Office discharged their duties without any complaint and with a sense of pride and dedication, though their counterparts in other States were not burdened with this additional work of very high value.

I presented a note on jhumming on the basis of the data collected at the Census. The Primary Census Abstract on Jhumming was presented village-wise in each C.D. Block and at district and State level. I hope they would serve the purpose both for the planners and the inquisitive scholars to make a further probe on the basis of the data.

**Compilation of P.C.A. for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

The village-wise Primary Census Abstracts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were compiled and completed in time. A departure from the previous censuses was that in 1981 Census, the Primary Census Abstract was to be presented in two phases. The first one was to mirror the whole population including the population belonging to both scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as was done in the past censuses and the second one was especially devised for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population only. In

his D.O. letter No. 9/61/81-CD (CEN) dated 16th June, 1981, the Registrar General, India instructed to prepare separate Primary Census Abstract for S.C. and S.T. In this state 80% of the population is scheduled tribes with some odd number of Scheduled Castes. The compilation of P.C.A. for this predominant community was not a matter of light nature. The whole schedule was to be rehandled for the compilation work. No additional staff was sanctioned and the same staff had to do the work within a stipulated time. The staffing pattern suggested by Registrar General, India was that a special cell was to be set-up comprising a special tabulator for each team in R.T.O. and a special Checker for the whole R.T.O. While closely examining the situation it was, visualised that the pattern could not work in this State. So one special cell in each R.T.O. building was set up. In Jingkieng the cell consisted of four special tabulators and 2 special checkers whereas in the R.T.O. headquarters, 2 special tabulators and one special checker constituted the team. This of course, disturbed to some extent the smooth functioning of the teams which processed the General Primary Census Abstract. The Registrar General, India endorsed our arrangement keeping in view the size of Scheduled Tribe population of the State and his consent of the alternative arrangement was communicated in his D.O. letter No. 9/61/81-CD (CEN) dated 17th August, 1981. We went ahead with that arrangement working very hard and running very fast against time. For ensuring a regular flow of records and for a full proof coverage of all the enumeration blocks and schedules a flow-chart shown as Appendix 5 was devised. This is a guard register which controls any irregular movement of records.

The following are the items indicating the Forms and Schedules we printed for the compilation work of special P.C.A.

| | *Items* | *Number* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Urban/Rural Block Compilation sheet for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Both sides printed) . . . . . | 30,000 (thirty thousand) |
| 2. | Urban/Rural Master P.C.A. . . . . | 2,000 (two thousand). |
| 3. | P.C.A. for Scheduled Tribe . . . . . | 2,000 (two thousand). |
| 4. | P.C.A. for Scheduled Caste . . . . . | 2,000 (two thousand). |

As per Registrar General's instruction the special P.C.As were to be prepared for C.D. Blocks and the districts. While building up the data we took enumeration blocks as the lowest units which would consequently enable us to furnish village-wise data for the rural areas and block-wise (enumerator's block) for the urban areas.

**Editing and Coding of the Individual Slips**

The completion of the compilation of P.C.As was immediately followed by editing and coding of the items in the Individual Slips the Tabulation of which would be done in the Computer in the Registrar General, India's office. After the Primary Census Abstract compilation work was finished some of the temporary staff of R.T.O. were retrenched from 1st April, 1982. Of them 25 were retained. Among them 13 were coders, 10 checkers and 2 supervisors. While examining the strength of the staff, we could realise the feasibility of accommodating the whole coding cell in the one building for convenient keeping of records and a coherently effective supervision. The building at Jingkieng was chosen for the purpose. Accordingly the records of two districts, viz., East and West Garo Hills were shifted to Jingkieng. Shri K.S. Lyngdoh, Assistant Director of Census Operations was in charge of the coding cell and under him was Shri F. Lyngdoh, Statistical Assistant who supervised the coding. It is worthy to note that the coding of the Individual slips could be completed by the end of February, 1983 much ahead of the target date.

As far as editing and coding of the Schedules were concerned, the instructions as prescribed by the Registrar General, India were strictly followed and adhered to. However, some difficulties which we came across during the editing and coding were referred to the Registrar General, India for clarification and were thrashed out at his behest. The errors committed by the enumerators in the field were many and had to be edited. Inspite of intensive trainings given to them, both theoretical and practical, the enumerator still hesitated to write correctly and the Supervisor or the Charge Officers were shied of supervison. Some of the mistakes committed by the Enumerators in the individual slips may be listed below for future guidance to my successors:—

1. In more cases the slip number was not given and in other cases though the number was given it ran continuously from the other individual slip pads. Slip number should be given serially for each pad and should not continue to another pad. That means each pad should have its own serial slip number.

2. Sometimes the Census house number was given instead of the serial number of the household. This mistake had to be corrected by referring to the Abridged Houselist where the serial number of the household was given.

3. Children below 4 years of age should be treated as illiterate even though a child might have attended a

school and has learnt to read and write. Inspite of this, there were many who returned these children as literate.

4. In Q. 14A(ii) and (iii) of the Individual Slip relating to description of work and nature of industry, trade or service the description recorded by the enumerator was either not fully stated or given in short form or abbreviation. As such, it could not be construed otherwise and an unclassified code had to be given.

5. The pattern of educational level in Meghalaya is different from the All-India pattern. In Meghalaya Class I to Class III is treated as Primary and Class IV to Class VI as middle. Whereas, in other States, Primary are those who have completed Class IV or V and Middle or Lower Secondary are those who have completed Class VII or VIII.

The Registrar General, India prescribed the Manual of coding, editing and record management instructions for the individual slips Part I which we followed and adhered to. However, coding of the industrial and business establishments and for private and public offices and institutions etc., the code structures prescribed in the National Industrial Classification, 1970 were adopted and for occupations, we adopted the National classification of occupations (Revised Edition 1968). As regards the location codes for State, District, C.D. Block, Town or City the codes prescribed in Appendix C of the Manual of Coding, Editing and record management instructions for individual slips Part II were followed. However, elaborate and exhaustive the code structures and the instructions there were still quite a number of establishments and occupations which had not been covered but which had to be assigned a code to the nearest type of family or group.

The norm for editing and coding of the individual slips was put at 300 slips per day per coder and for the slips relating to the rural areas the norm could be increased to 250 slips. While ensuring quality of the work, it was impressed upon them that the norm should be achieved except in certain circumstances where the returns in the slips required to be examined and clarified by the officers in-charge. Time and again clarifications were sought for from the Data Processing Division, New Delhi and their prompt replies to our queries enabled us to thrash out the problems.

**Special Tabulation of Religion and Language**

After the general of the Primary Census Abstract and also the special Primary Census Abstracts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been completed, the Registrar General, India decided that Tables HH 15 and HH 16 with their appendices relating to religion of the head of household and the language mainly spoken in the household respectively could also be generated through manual tabulation. While the Primary Census abstracts were generated from the individual slips, the data on religion and language were compiled mainly from the household schedules. The Primary Census Abstracts included both the institutional and houseless population. But Tables HH 14 and HH 16 related only to the normal and houseless households or in other words, the data relating to institutional households were excluded from both these tables.

A special tabulation cell was created sometime in July, 1982 with 7 tabulators, 2 checkers and 1 supervisor recruited from amongst the retrenched employees. It may be noted that the temporary staff of the Regional Tabulation Office except those in the Coding Cell were retrenched on 28th Feb. 1982 after the compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts. The staff for the Special Tabulation Cell were sanctioned for a period of three months only during which time the work had to be completed. Meanwhile, the Registrar General, India in his D.O. letter No. 9/11/82-CD (CEN) dated 17-6-1982 required the essential data relating to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population by Caste and tribe name to be compiled from the household Schedules simultaneously with data on religion and language. The additional work of coding of the items in Part I of the Household Schedules as prescribed by the Registrar General, India had also to be finished according to the time programme. All these items of work, viz., Compilation of data on religion and language, Caste-wise and tribe-wise and coding of the Household schedule Part I were done of the Special Tabulation Team and completed on 26th Feb., 1983. The Special Tabulation staff were also retrenched with effect from 1st March, 1983.

It may be noted here that the caste-wise/tribe-wise data may not give the actual population of each caste or tribe. This is because the name of the caste or tribe was taken from the head of the household and if the head of the household was neither a Scheduled Caste nor Scheduled Tribe, even if the members of the households were Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes the entire household was counted out. On the contrary, if the head of the household was a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe even if the members of the household were neither Scheduled Castes nor Scheduled Tribes all the members of the household were treated as belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe as the case may be. The same applies to religion and the language mainly spoken in the household also where the head of the household was taken into account.

# APPENDICES

*Appendix* 1

NO. D. 11011/74/80-AD. III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

2/A, Mansingh Road,
New Delhi, the 21st July, 1980.

To

All Directors of Census Operations,
(by name).

*Subject :— Storage of Record in Regional Tabulation Offices—space required for—*

Sir,

A number of references have been received regarding space required for storage of filled-in schedules in the Regional Tabulation Offices. It is difficult to lay down any uniform pattern for each Regional Tabulation Office as the work-load to be handled by various RTOs differs. However, it has been observed that for storage of schedules of a Charge having a population of 150,000, two racks of the following dimensions will be required for storage of the records:—

Height — 6′ 6″
Width — 3′
Depth — 1′ 7″

There will normally be five shelves in such a rack. One shelf will be able to accommodate 27,500 individual slips or 8,250 Household Schedules. In other words 550 individual slip pads of 50 slips each (10 rows of 55 pads each) or 330 Household Schedules of 25 schedules each (6 rows of 55 pads each) can be accommodated in each shelf.

Normally, for a charge with a population of 150,000 roughly the number of individual slip pads, containing 50 slips each, will be 3,000 and these pads can be stored in one rack (5 shelves) and in some cases a portion of a shelf in the second rack may be required. The number of Household Schedules for this charge will roughly be 30,000 i.e. 1,200 pads of 25 schedules each. These Household Schedules can be stored in 3 to 4 shelves in a rack. Thus the space in the second rack will not be full taken up by just the Individual Slips and Household Schedules pertaining to a charge of 150,000 population. The residuary space can be utilised for the storage of other records pertaining to this charge.

Obviously, the racks will be placed in rows and there will be one and a half feet moving space between two rows of racks. Thus, for two racks, placed face to face, we will require 14 Sq. feet of space (3′ × 4′ 8″). Three feet is the width of a rack and 4′ 8″ is the depth of two racks plus one and half feet moving space to be left between the two racks placed face to face. On the basis of the above calculations, you can now work out the space required for storage of the record in the R.T.Os.

In addition to the space for storage of records you would also have to determine the space requirement for staff For the latter purpose you would have to calculate the space requirements on the basis of standards laid down by the Government which are 44 Sq. feet per head for staff and 120 sq. ft. for each officer drawing pay upto Rs. 2,000/-. The space for compilers, checkers, supervisors and the staff on the regular scale of pay may be calculated on this basis. These will be subject to a 10% economy cut. In calculating these requirements please note that among the fixed pay staff the equivalence would be as follows :—

Compiler equivalent to Record Keeper.

Checker equivalent to LDC.

Supervisor equivalent to UDC.

It would be necessary to arrive at the approximate staff strength before computation of space requirements can be made. For this purpose we must assume that the staff strength will attain maximum level for preparation of the PCA. The processing of records for preparation of PCA will be over a period of 10 months commencing from 1st April, 1981. During this period our estimation is that one team of 18 compilers, 3 checkers and one supervisor can complete the PCA, including all preliminary stages, relating to a population of 5,50,000. Therefore, based on the population that an RTO will be responsible for, the number of compilers, checkers and Supervisors can be calculated taking into consideration this population norm. The number of Statistical Assistants would have to be arrived at on the basis of one Statistical Assistant for 3 teams of the type referred to earlier. In addition, it is likely that each tabulation office will have an addition of one Investigator, one head clerk, one UDC, one typist, apart from the course the Deputy Director/Asstt. Director and the staff already sanctioned. The space requirements can be calculated on this basis.

It should be possible for you to arrive at your space requirements on the basis of the norms indicated herein which relate to records and the staff. We are separately writing to you regarding the PCA time table, the qualifications and recruitment conditions of the staff on fixed pay, etc.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

Sd./-

P. PADMANABHA,
Registrar General, India.

*Appendix* 2

**CONTROL REGISTER (Issue)**

(Releasing of filled in enumeration records from the Record Room)

MEGHALAYA.....(14)

Record for the Charge of.....Code No.....From the Record Room of R.T.O.....

For the stage/type of operation/processing, Viz.....

| Location Code | No. of Household Schedule Book | | No. of Individual Slip pad | | No. of the Enumeration Abstract | No. of working sheet for the preparation of Enumerator's Abstract | | | Full signature of the recipient official with designation & date (Indicate all the blocks with a half bracket in between Column 9 & 10). | Remarks (Any remarks like withdrawal of any record other than in the Columns) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (25) Schedule Book | (10) Schedule Book | (50) Slip Pad | (25) Slip Pad | | Normal Household | Institutional Household. | Houseless Household | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

*Appendix* 3

**CONTROL REGISTER**

FLOW CHART OF RECORDS FOR PROCESSING THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULES/INDIVIDUAL SLIPS/GENERAL P.C.A/PCA FOR SC/ST AND I/S SLIP

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.....CODE NO.....MEGHALAYA—(14)

NAME OF THE C.D. BLOCK/TOWN.....CODE NO.....

STAGE OF WORK : (1) Editing/Processing of 5% Household Schedules/I. Slips for compilation of General PCA/PCA FOR SC/ST.

(2) Editing/Processing of 95% Household Schedules/I. Slips for compilation of General PCA/PCA FOR SC/ST.

| Sl. No. | Location Code (For Village/ Ward and Enumeration Block only.) | RECORDS | | | | CHANNEL (OFFICIALS) THROUGH WHICH RECORD MOVE FROM | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Household Schedule Books | | No. of Individual Slip Pads | | Processing of Schedules and Enumeration of General Primary Census Absrtact | | | | |
| | | 25 Schedule Books | 10 Schedule Books | 50 Slip Pads | 25 Slip Pads | Signature with date of the Supervisor who withdraw the records from the record room | Signature with date of the Checker who receives the records from the supervisor for distribution to Tabulators | Signature with date of the Tabulator who received the records for processing, compilation of Block compilation sheet | Signature with date of the Checker who receives the record from the tabulator for checking Block compilation sheet and preparation of Master P.C.A. | Signature with date of the Supervisor from the Checker for over all checking |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
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THE RECORD ROOM AND MOVE BACK TO THE RECORD ROOM

Processing of Schedules etc. for Generation of P.C.A. for SC/ST

| Signature with date of the Special Checker who receives the record from the supervisor for distribution to Special Tabulator | Signature with date of the special Tabulator who receives the record from the special checker for processing & compilation of Block Compilation for SC/ST | Signature with date of the special Checker who receives the record from the Spl. Tabulator for compilation of Master P.C.A./ P.C.A. for SC/ST after thorough checking of Block compilation sheet | Signature with date of the Supervisor who receives the records for overall checking of P.C.A. for SC/ST | Signature of the records Keeper who receives the records back in the record room | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
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4—1 RGI ND 83

7

CONTROL REGISTER (Issue)

(Releasing of filled in enumeration records from SA/Team Head's Custody)

MEGHALAYA.....(14)

Record for the Charge of.....Code No.....

For the stage/type of operation/processing viz.....R.T.O.....

| Location Code | *No. of Household Schedule Book | | *No. of Individual Slip Pad | | Full signature of the receipient official with designation & date Indicate all the bocks with a half bracket in between (9 & 10). | Remarks (Any remarks like withdrawal of any record other than in the columns.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (25) Schedule Book | (10) Schedule Book | (50) Slip Pad | (25) Slip Pad | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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*Indicate the book or pad number as (1 to 3), (1 to 5, 7, 8 to 10) etc., If the serial number is disturbed write as 1, 3, 5 etc., This itself will indicate the number of books/pads.

*Appendix* 4

**Edit Instructions for Checking Entries, Filling up Ommissions and Correcting Wrong Entries—Houselist 1981 Census**

(Only sampled entries in the schedule are to be coded)

*Location Code:*—Please check District, Tehsil/Town, Village/Ward on each schedule and Index Slip (Enumerators block) as well.

Batching is being done in bundles of about 100 schedule each, so that the schedules are arranged for enumerators block, with in village/ward, village/wards with in a Tehsil/Town. The serial number of each bundle may be checked to avo d any omission.

*Col.* 3: *Census House No.:*—There will be continue serial numbering of census houses in arabic numbers between cols. 2 & 3 (blank space).

It may be ensured that all the relevant sampled entries have been marked properly.

*Col.* 4: *Purpose of census house:*—In case of ommission please try to correct it with the help of other entries in cols. 6 and 8 to 14. If there are any persons residing in the house, it may be treated as wholly residential. Where the purpose has been recorded as vacant please see that there is entry under Col. 14. In case reason has not been stated, record under col. 14 'reason unspecified'. If the purpose has been recorded as residence or residence in combination with some other purpose, there will be an entry under this column. If the house is not being used as residence, col. 5 of the schedule will be blank.

In col. 14 of the schedule, reason for vacancy would have been recorded if the census house is marked as vacant (as explained above) or some remarks might have been given where the enumerator is unable to decide as to what should be entered under same col. . In case it does not relate to reason for a vacant house, the remarks of enumerator may be examined and data corrected, if required.

*Appendix F*

**"USE OF CENSUS HOUSE"**

(An attempt is made in this appendix to list out various entries which are purely illustrative —but by no means exhaustive-which might appear under various "uses of census houses". The code to be assigned to a particular "use" is noted in the margin in brackets).

*Residence only* (Code—11) . . . . . Code 11 will be assigned when the entry indicates the use of the census house for 'Residence' only (and not in combination with one or more other in 'uses').

*Illustrations:* 'Residence', dongas, out-houses, tents, gangmen's hut, houseboards, bungalow, kothi, huts, millitary camp, sheds, village guards camp.

*Shop-cum-Residence* (Code—12) . . . . . Code 12 will be assigned when the entry indicates the use of the census house as 'residence' in combination with running of a shop and the census house has only one access although it is put to twin uses *viz.*, (i) residence and (ii) running of a shop

*Illustrations:* Residence-cum-grocery shop, residence-cum-cloth shop, residence-cum-fruit shop, residence-cum-vegetable shop, residence-cum-panbiri shop, residence-cum-general store, residence-cum-milk stall, residence-cum-cigarette, stationery store and so on.

*Workshop-cum-Residence* (Code—13) . . . . . Code 13 will be assigned when the entry indicates the use of the census house as residence in combination with the running of a workshop (i.e., a place where some kind of manufacture, production, processing, repairing or servicing on small scale, takes place) and the census house has only one access although it is put to twin uses *viz.*, (i)Residence and (ii) running of a workshop.

*Illustrations:* Toy-making at home, pottery-making at home, tailoring at home, gold and silver-smithy workshop at home, Cycle reparing (for others) at home, residence-cum-chakki, residence-cum-confectionery, residence-cum-bak

Drone making at home' Chhajj making at home, book binding at home, black smithy at home, residence-cum-*phunje*-wala, cloth weaving at home, making wooden article at home, *kangri* (fire pot) manufacturing at home, making of papier machine at home, shoe making or repairing at home, cloth printing and dying at home.

*Residence-cum-Other Use* (Code—14)

Code numbers 12 and 13 are meant for specific as 'sese' in combination with 'residence'. This is a residuary category of the use of the census house in Combination with any other use other than running a shop or a workshop at home. Illustrations: Residence-cum-temple, residence-cum-dispensary, residence-cum-school, residence-cum-*Bal Mandir*, Residence-cum-dwelling, Residence-cum-lodge etc.

*Hotels, Sarias, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses, Inspection Houses etc.* (Code—21)

This code (21) will be assigned to the census houses which are used for temporary stay or stay in transit such as Hotels with lodging facilities, travellers' bungalows, *choultries*, etc. *Illustrations:* Dak bungalow, Inspection bungalows, Circuit Houses, State Guest Houses, *Ashrams, Sarais, Dharamsalas, Musafir-khanas, Vishramgrah, Chhatrawas*, Boarding Houses, Hostels, Auqaf buillding, Community rest houses, boarding houses and jails etc.

*Shops excluding eating houses* (Code—22)

Census houses used only as shop (but excluding eating house for which there is a separate code) where articles are bought/sold for cash-credit will be assigned this code. *Illustrations:* Cloth shop, general provision store, chemist shop, tuds shop, *Kabadi* shop etc.

*Business House and Offices* (Code—23)

This code will be assigned to the census houses which are used for locating banks, offices of firms, commercial and business houses, Government offices as well as offices of local bodies and private offices, Chambers of Commerce, Office of Insurance Companies, Co-operative Societies, Advocates/lawyers etc., stock exchange, transport company, Railway Station, Police Station, Courts, Fire Station, Opium office etc.

*Factories, workshops and worksheds* (Code—24)

Census houses used for locating workshops, or factory or worksheds will be given this code. There repairing or servicing takes place. They may be large scale industries/small workshops/worksheds. *Illustrations:* Spinning mills, cotton mills, fertilizer factory, hosiery manufacturing workshop, watch repairing, tailoring shop, automobile repair and servicing station, bakery, shoe making, furniture making, rice, flour and oil mills, printing press, dairy, aerated water factory, blacksmithy workshop, Jewellers, gold smith & silver smith's shop (*Saraf* shop), power houses and loco sheds etc.

*Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating houses* (Code—25)

This code will be assigned to census houses which are used for locating eating places. *Illustrations:* Restaurants (without lodging facilities), tea stalls, sweetmeat shops, eating places, coffee houses, *bhojanalays*, canteen, halwai shops where sweetmeat is prepared, Jalpangrah, bars, *tandoordhabas*.

*Places of entertainment and community gathering excluding places of worship* (Code—26)

Census houses used as cinemas, clubs, theatres, *Kalamandir, Vyayamshala*, stadium, *panchayat ghar*, museum, *kalamanch*, zoo, *samadhi*, gymnasium etc. will be assigned this code.

*Places of worship* (Code—27)

Census houses used as temple, church, mosque, *Mazar, Idgah, Gurudwara*, Player hall, etc. fall in this category and will be given code number 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| *School and other educational institutions including training classes, public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries and 'other uses'.* (Code—28) | This code (28) covers some specific uses of census houses, such as educational and medical institutions as well as a residuary category of uses (not covered by codes 11 to 14 and 21 to 27). *Illustrations:* Schools, colleges, other teaching institutions, carpentry, music, dancing schools, agriculture training centre, adult literacy centre, short-hand and typing institute, hospitals, doctor's clinics, nursing homes, maternity homes, veterinary hospitals, mental hopsital, leper asylum, dental clinics, homeopathic/unani and Ayurvedic dispensary, vaccination centre, X-ray clinics, First aid centres, home for handicapped, reserve houses etc. *Illustration* (*Residuary* CATEGORY): Cattle shed, *Goshalas*, *pinjrapol*, bull breeding centre, Garage (for keeping the automobile), laundry passengers' shelter or waiting halls, poultry breeding centre, power sub-station pump house, godowns, petrol bunk, latrine, *baithak*, study-room, tube-well, kitchen, *Chhatri* (if no residence). |

*Appendix* 5

No. 9/15/81—CD(CEN)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

New Delhi, the 4th April, 1981.

To

The Directors of Census Operations,
Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh,
Shillong.

Sir,

Shri M.M. Dua, Senior Research Officer who had imparted training to your officers and staff on compilation of Primary Census Abstract in your office, has reported some points which were raised in the discussions. The points raised and our clarifications thereon are given in the enclosed statement.

It further appears that there may be some cases in rural areas of 'unmarried' girls having children and the enumerators might have rightly recorded their marital status as 'unmarired'. It is possible, in such cases, that her children are also enumerated in the household. It should be taken care in such cases that on the strength of the children, the entry 'unmarried' for marital status should not be edited as 'Married'. The entry for marital status should be edited only with reference to the entry for relationship as in the Manual for Compilation of Primary Census Abstract.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
K.K. CHAKRAVORTY
Deputy Registrar General (C&T).

Encl: As above.

## Clarifications on Edit Instructions for Compilation of PCA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | In editing relationship to head in column 3 (page 21) for institutional households there can be a situation when there is no 'Head' i.e. when the head of the institution is not a member of the household. In such cases the relationship of the first listed person in the Population Record need not necessarily be 'Head'. | Considering that such situations can arise in the case of institutional households it is now clarified that this edit for 'Head' of household need not be made for institutional households. If the relationship entry is missing for institutional households, it may simply be edited as 'unrelated'. It may be noted that the relationship for all members of an institutional household, except in the case of 'Head', if there is one, should be 'unrelated'. |
| 2. | In the case of tribals one State living in another State, though the names of their tribes do not appear in the State list, it is possible that the enumerators still recorded them as 'tribal' or 'Adivasi' in Q. 10. | For the edit of Qs. 9 and 10 the instructions on pages 26-27 have to be strictly followed. |
| 3. | Where C/AL/HHI/OW has to be imputed for Q. 15A, a reference is required to be made to Q. 12 of Part I of the Household Schedule. It is possible that there is an 'X' or there is no entry in Q. 12 of Part I of the Household Schedule. | In such cases, the imputation for Q. 15A may be made, as if the entry in Q. 12 were No. (2), i.e. in rural areas AL and in urban areas OW may be imputed. |
| 4. | In the case of entries C/AL in Q. 14A and 'X' or blank in all the three Qs. 14B, 15A and 15B there is an indication that the person is a worker in the category C/AL. | The entry C/AL for Q. 14A has to be treated as invalid and the edit at Sl. 6 for Q. 14A (Page 32) has to be applied. |
| 5. | In some of the edit checks, as at SL. No. 1 for Q. 14B (page 33), while the instruction is to 'transfer entry in 15B to 15A', there is no instruction for correcting the entry in Q. 15B. | The edit for correcting the entries to Q. 15B will be done after the PCA compilation and therefore, does not find a place here. |

Page No.....

**Census of India 1981—Meghalaya**

**Enumerator's Abstract of Jhumming Households**

(To be compiled from the Household Schedule)

Location Code.....

Name of Enumerator.....

Name of Village/Hamlet .....

| Sl. No. | Household Schedule | | | Name of the head of household | Category of Land | | | Persons | | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Book No. | Form No. | Sl. No. of Household | | Owned | Rented | Owned & Rented | Male | Female | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | ×× | ×× | (a) | ×× | (a) | (a) | (a) | | | | |

(a) Count the number of entries and give total.
put tick (√) in any of the columns 6, 7, 8 whichever is applicable.

Strike total for each of the columns 9 to 11.

Signature of Enumerator

Date.....

**Census of India 1981—Meghalaya**

**Enumerator's Abstract of Jhumming Households**
(To be compiled from the Household Schedule)

Location Code.....

Name of Enumerator.....

Name of Village/Hamlet.....

| Sl. No. | Household Schedule | | | Name of the head of household | Category of Land | | | Persons | | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Book No. | Form No. | Sl. No. of Household | | Owned | Rented | Owned & Rented | Male | Female | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | ×× | ×× | (a) | ×× | (a) | (a) | (a) | | | | |

(a) Count the number of entries and give total put tick (√) in any of the columns 6, 7, 8 whichever is applicable.

Strike total for each of the columns 9 to 11.

Signature of Enumerator.....

## PUBLICATION PLAN

The 1981 Census tables will be published as 32 separate series of volumes for All-India and for each State and Union Territory.

For the All-India and for each State and Union Territory the Census tabulations and reports will be published according to the following plan:

| Part No. and Subject covered | Sub-part No. if any, and the topics covered. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 |
| PART I—Administration Report (for official use only). | Part I-A— | Administration Report—Enumeration. |
| | Part I-B— | Administration Report—Tabulation. |
| PART II—General Population Tables. | Part II-A— | General Population Tables—A—Series. |
| | Part II-B— | Primary Census Abstract. |
| PART III—General Economic Tables. | Part III-A— | B Series Tables of first priority covering population by economic activity, industrial category of main workers, marginal workers and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level, sex, and non-workers and marginal workers by type of activity, seeking/available for work and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level and sex. |
| | Part III-B— | B Series Tables of second priority covering industria classification of main workers and marginal workers, occupational classification and class of workers of main workers and main activity and seeking/available for work of marginal workers and non-workers and their cross-classification by age, sex and educational level. |
| PART IV—Social and Cultural Tables. | Part IV-A— | C Series Tables of first priority covering age, sex and marital status, composition of the population, single year age returns, educational level and school attendance. |
| | Part IV-B— | C Series Tables of second priority covering mother tongue, bilingualism and religion of population and household composition. |
| PART V—Migration Tables. | Part V-A— | D Series Tables of first priority covering distribution of population by place of birth, migrants by place of last residence, by duration of residence and reason for migration and economic activity of migrants reporting 'Employment' as reason and their cross classification by age and literacy. |
| PART V—Migration Tables | Part V-B— | D Series Tables of second priority covering migration for 'Employment' to urban areas from rural and urban and within State and outside State origins, their composition by age, sex and educational level and seeking/available for work and duration of last residence. |
| PART VI—Fertility Tables . | Part VI-A— | F Series Tables of first priority. This part will cover the age at marriage pattern, currently married women by present age and duration of fertility and cumulated fertility for ever married and currently married woman at State and district levels. At State level the further cross-classification by the socio-economic factors, religion, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, educational level and occupation will be covered. |

PUBLICATION PLAN—Contd.

| Part No. and Subject covered | Sub-Part No. if any, and the topics covered. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 |
| PART VI—Fertility Tables | Part VI-B— | F Series Tables of second priority covering the surviving children of currently married women by present age and duration of marriage, religion, etc. and also current fertility by duration of marriage at district level. |
| PART VII—Tables on Houses and Disabled Population. | | H Series Tables covering Census Houses and their uses and the disabled population by type of disability, with analytical notes. |
| PART VIII—Household Tables | Part VIII-A— | HH Series Tables covering material of construction of houses occupied by households, housing facilities available to households, household size and number of couples living in households and households by number of main workers, seeking/available for work and literate members, cultivating and non-cultivating households by tenure of land for general and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households, literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and economic activity of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households. These tables will also cover the household population by religion of head of household and language mainly spoken in the household. |
| | Part VIII-B— | This part will contain tables HH 17, HH 17 SC, & HH 17 ST on tenancy. |
| | Part VIII-C— | Report on Households. This will be an analytica report of the data presented in Parts VIII-A and VIII-B. |
| Part IX—Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. | | The SC and ST series of tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, covering industrial categories of main workers and marginal workers, type of activity or marginal workers and non-workers, seeking/available for work among marginal workers and non-workers, age, sex, marital status, composition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their educational level (for each Caste/Tribe separately). These tables also cover for Scheduled Tribe, their composition by religion, mother tongue and bilingualism. |
| PART X—Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns and Villages. | Part X-A— | Town Directory. |
| | Part X-B— | Survey Reports on selected towns. |
| | Part X-C— | Survey Reports on Selected villages. |
| PART XI— . . . . . | | Ethnographic notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. |
| Part XII—Census Atlas . . . . . | | Union and State/Union Territory Census Atlas. |

PUBLICATION PLAN—Concld.

| Part No. and Subject covered | Sub-Part No. if any, and the topics covered | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | |
| Part XIII—District Census Handbook | Part XIII-A— | Village and Town Directory. |
| | Part XIII-B— | A—Series Tables—General Population Tables (Tehsil and Town levels) and Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract. |
| Special Paper on Households dependent on Jhum Cultivation. | | |

The following special papers are also planned and will be published as and when they are ready as 1981 Census Papers.

(a) Special studies taken up by the Directors of Census Operations.

(b) Special Areas Surveys.

(c) Special Tables for Standard Urban Area.

(d) Language Survey Reports.

(e) Post Enumeration Check Report.

(f) Age Tables.

(g) Life Tables.

(h) Reports on estimates of inter-censal birth and death rates using 1971—1981 Life Tables and age data.

(i) Development of Vital Statistics in India.

Besides these special papers, some monographs based on 1981 Census data on subjects of topical interest to be prepared by scholars will be brought out as 1981 Census Monographs.

It is also proposed to carry out some special studies of 1981 Census data in collaboration with other organisations and the results of such studies will be published as occasional papers of the 1981 Census.

# ANNEXURES

## CIRCULARS ON TABULATION

1981– CENSUS

D. O. No. 9/43/80-CD (CEN) IMMEDIATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

P. PADMANABHA

2-A, MANSINGH ROAD,
NEW DELHI–110 011.

15 MAR 1980

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—TABULATION CIRCULAR No. 1

SUBJECT:—*Houselisting Operations—Processing of forms.*

My dear Tayeng,

In this office circular No. 12, the manner in which various forms will have to be managed has been indicated. In the present circular, the manner in which Houselist and Houselist Abstract froms will be processed, to generate Table H-II, is indicated.

2. Two tables will be prepared based on the data available in the Houselist form. Table H-I will show distribution of all Census Houses by the use to which they are put and Table H-II will give data relating to handicapped persons. Table H-I will be processed on the Computer and instructions regarding coding etc. of the relevant Houselist data, for generating Table H-I, will be issued later. *This Circular deals with the compilation of Table H-II only.*

3. The unit of processing the Houselist, for the present purpose, will be an enumeration block and to arrive at the block figures compilation sheets will be utilised. Specimens of Table H-II and the two compilation sheets are appended to this circular as appendices I to III.

4. The compilation of Table H-II in all the States and Union Territories is expected to be completed within two months after completion of the houselisting operations. Depending upon the workload involved in a particular State/Union Territory, the Director of Census Operations may decide on the number of persons to be deployed on this work. It is proposed that Assistant Compilers should be put on the compilation job. Five Assistant Compilers should form a team and should be placed under one Computor who will be responsible for supervision and checking of the work of these five Assistant Compilers. One Statistical Assistant will supervise the work of four Computors and must do sample checking of the work done by the Assistant Compilers. He will also handle issue and receipt of records to the Assistant Compilers and checking of the compilation done by the Coputors, details of which will be given hereafter. Normally, one Assistant Compiler should be able to complete one Enumeration Block within 5 minutes. In exceptional cases the time taken by him may be slightly more, but in certain cases, where not even a single handicapped person exists in a block, the time required will be much less.

5. It will be desirable to undertake this work at the headquarters of the State/UT. In case you feel that it will be more expeditious to decentralize the work, you are at liberty to get this work done at the Regional Tabulation Offices. No matter where the work is handled, it will be desirable to select the staff to be deployed on this job well in time and they should be trained for this work in advance. The staff should preferably be selected and trained at least a fortnight prior to the completion of the houselisting operations in your State/U.T.

6. The perusal of the format of Table H-II will show that the figures are already available in the Houselist Abstracts prepared, at various levels, in the field. The table can thus be compiled straightaway from the Abstract. Since this is an important table and is being prepared for the first time after Independence and this is intended to serve as a frame for future surveys, it is necessary to be sure about its accuracy. It is for this reason that fresh compilation of Table H-II is being organised at the Regional Tabulation Offices or in the Directorate as the case may be. The figures available in the Houselist Abstracts will be used as Control figures.

7. As stated earlier the unit of compilation will be the enumeration block. Invariably, records of one complete charge should be issued to one Assistant Compiler. It should also be ensured that the records of all charges within a district are allotted to the Assistant Compilers under the same Computor. In no case should the records of one

district be distributed among teams in charge of different Computors. There is no objection to allotting records of more than one complete district to one team. However, if the size of a district is too big and it is anticipated that one team of five Assistant Compilers will not be able to complete the work in time then the size of the team can be suitably augmented by adding one or two Assistant Compilers to the team. In other words one charge should not be distributed between two Assistant Compilers and records of one district should not be issued to different teams. *While issuing records to Assistant Compilers, the Statistical Assistant should not part with the Houselist Abstracts and should keep them with him for checking later, as will be explained. In no case the Assistant Compilers should have access to the Houselist Abstract.*

8. Each Assistant Compiler, when issued records for a particular charge, should also be provided with sufficient number of compilation sheet No. 1. He should be instructed that before starting the compilation work, he should first fill the identification particulars at the appropriate place provided in the compilation sheet. Only after filling identification particulars should he start the work. Obviously the Location Code which he will note in the compilation sheet will relate to the charge he is handling. Each Assistant Compiler should start work from the first block of the charge for which records are issued to him. If more than one charge has been issued to him, he should use a fresh set of compilation sheet No. 1 for each charge. The pages of the compilation sheets used for a charge should be numbered serially.

9. Having filled the identification particulars in compilation sheet No. 1, the Assistant Compiler should take up the filled in Houslist forms issued to him. He should check whether there is any entry in any of the three columns Nos. 11, 12 & 13 of the Houselist forms. Whenever he comes across an entry against any *household*, he should note down the enumeration block No. in the first column, page number of the Houselist in the second column and Line number on which the entry appears in the third column of the compilation sheet No. 1 and copy the other entries in the relevant columns. In case the entry is in column 11 of the Houselist, he should post this entry in column 4 of compilation sheet No. 1. Entries in columns 12 & 13 of the Houselist should be copied in columns 5 and 6 of compilation sheet No. 1. He should go on checking each line on each page and whenever he comes across an entry in any of the columns 11, 12 & 13 of the Houselist, he should post the same in the manner indicated above, in compilation sheet No. 1. This process will continue till he completes all the pages of the Houselist of that particular block. He should then strike totals of each of the columns 4, 5 and 6 of compilation sheet No. 1. These represent totals for the enumeration block.

10. *Please note that while doing the compilation, the Asssistant Compiler is not supposed to post the totals given at the bottom of each page of the Houselist.*

11. He will repeat the above process for each block assigned to him and will use the same compilation sheet as indicated in the specimen enclosed (Appendix IV) with this circular. It is possible that for one charge an Assistant Compiler may require more than one compilation sheet. In such an event, he should use another sheet(s) but before doing so he must invariably first fill in the identification particulars on the subsequent sheet(s) and also give the page number of the sheet(s).

12. After completing all the blocks assigned to him he should take up compilation sheet No. 2 (Appendix III) and post the totals arrived at in respect of each enumeration block in the compilation sheet No. 1. After posting the totals in respect of each block he should strike the total for the entire charge. Specimen of filled in compilation sheet No. 2 is given as Appendix V. Having done so he should handover the Houselist of the entire charge alongwith all compilation sheets (Nos. 1 and 2) to the Computor.

13. The Computor in turn will take from the Statistical Assistant the Houselist Abstracts (both charge abstract and enumerator's abstract) prepared in the field. He should then compare the two sets of figures for the charge. If the figures tally, then no further scrutiny is required and the figures can be taken as final. In case the figures vary then he should go into the entries at the enumeration block level. Whenever he finds that the two sets of figures in respect of any block do not tally, he should take up the concerned Houselist and reconcile the discrepancies. Thereafter he should make relevant corrections in compilation sheets No. 1 and 2. If, however, the figures compiled in the field as given in the Enumerator's Abstract and Charge Abstract are found wrong, then he should correct entries in the Houselist Abstracts prepared by the Enumerator and Charge Officer. In such an event, it would be necessary to correct entries in the Supervisor's Abstract and District Abstract also which should be done by him after obtaining the relevant records from the Statistical Assistant. In case the figures compiled by an Assistant Compiler are wrong then the entries in both the compilation sheets have to be corrected, as stated earlier.

14. The final figures will, thereafter, be used for preparation of Table H-II. The perusal of column 1 of the table (specimen enclosed as Appendix I to this circular) will show that the table will give figures for each State, District, Tehsil and Town. For the State, Districts and Tehsils the data will be presented for 'total', 'rural', and 'urban' separately. For the purpose of presentation of the data in respect of towns, the towns will be shown below the Tehsil to which they belong. For arriving at the figures for each of the above units, the Computor will have to do the

compilation with the help of figures compiled by Assistant Compilers. For this purpose he should use the compilation sheet No. 2, for arriving at the figures for each of the above units except the State. After doing the needful the computor should handover all the compilation sheets to the Statistical Assistant. Specimen table H-II is given in Appendix VI for guidance.

15. The Statistical Assistant should compare Table H-II as compiled by the Computor with relevant entries of compilation sheet No. 2 as also with the District and Charge level Houselist Abstracts. He should satisfy himself that the table has been correctly prepared and there are no discrepancies. He should also do sample checking of the work of Assistant Compilers and Computors while the work is in progress.

16. The figures for the States/UT will be compiled in the State Tabulation Office after the table has been prepared for each district. A copy of the complete table giving figures for State, Districts, Tehsils, Towns should be sent to this office, as soon as it is ready. These figures should not be released till further instructions.

17. The number of compilation sheets and table forms required, depends upon the units involved. In case the quantity of forms required is small these may be got cyclostyled. If the quantity required is large these may be got printed locally under your delegated powers.

18. Receipt of the circular may please be acknowledged.

Yours sincerely

Sd/-

Padmanabha)

Encl: as above (With 5 spare copies)

Shri J. Tayeng,
Director of Census Operations,
Meghalaya.

*Appendix I*

H-II : *Disabled population by type of disability*

| State/District/Tahsil/Town | Total Rural Urban | Houselist population | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

*Appendix II*

**HOUSELIST**

COMPILATION SHEET NO. 1

Page No.....

Name of State.....Code No.....

Name of District.....Code No.....

Name of Tahsil.....Code No.....

Name of Charge.....Code No.....

Rural/Urban.....

| Enumeration Block No. | Page No. of Houselist | Line No. | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| TOTAL | | | | | |

Compiled by

Signatures.....

Name.....

Date.....

Checked by

Signatures.....

Name.....

Date.....

*Appendix III*

**HOUSELIST**

COMPILATION SHEET NO. 2

Page No.....

Name of State.....Code No.....

Name of District.....Code No.....

Name of Tehsil.....Code No.....

Name of Charge.....Code No.....

Rural/Urban.....

| Enumeration Block No. | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| TOTAL | | | |

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Date.....

*Appendix IV.*

## HOUSELIST

### COMPILATION SHEET NO. 1

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Page No. | 1 |
| Name of State | Uttar Pradesh | Code No. | 22 |
| Name of District | Rampur | Code No. | 11 |
| Name of Tehsil | Rampur | Code No. | 3 |
| Name of Charge | Rampur | Code No. | 1 |
| Rural/Urban | Rural | | |

| Enumeration Block No. | Page No. of Houselist | Line No. | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 3 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 5 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | 7 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 8 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 9 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 12 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 15 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | | TOTAL | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3* | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 5 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 7 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 9 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | 10 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | 15 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| | 16 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | | TOTAL | 3 | 2 | 2 |

Compiled by

Signatures.....

Name .....

Date .....

Checked by

Signatures.....

Name.....

Date.....

*Even though there is no disabled person in these blocks to make sure that the Assistant Compiler has gone through the relevant Houselist he is required to write down the block No. and put dashes against these blocks.

*Appendix IV—Concld.*

**HOUSELIST**

COMPILATION SHEET NO. 1

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Page No. | 2 |
| Name of State | Uttar Pradesh | Code No. | 22 |
| Name of District | Rampur | Code No. | 11 |
| Name of Tehsil | Rampur | Code No. | 3 |
| Name of Charge | Rampur | Code No. | 1 |
| Rural/Urban | Rural | | |

| Enumeration Block No. | Page No. of Houselist | Line No. | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | | 3 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | | 5 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 4 | 7 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 6 | 9 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | | 4 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | | 7 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | | 8 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 10 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | | 9 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | TOTAL | | 3 | 4 | 3 |

and so on

| | |
|---|---|
| Compiled by | Checked by |
| Signatures..... | Signatures..... |
| Name..... | Name..... |
| Date..... | Date..... |

*Appendix V*

**HOUSELIST**

COMPILATION SHEET NO. 2

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Page No. | 1 |
| Name of State | Uttar Pradesh | Code No. | 22 |
| Name of District | Rampur | Code No. | 11 |
| Name of Tehsil | Rampur | Code No. | 3 |
| Name of Charge | Rampur | Code No. | 1 |
| Rural/Urban | Rural | | |

| Enumerator's Block No. | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| and so on | | | |
| TOTAL | * | * | * |

Compiled by
Signatures.....
Name.....
Date.....

Checked by
Signatures.....
Name.....
Date.....

*Will be struck after the figures for each block in the charge have been posted.

*Appendix VI*

Specimen Table H-II : *Disabled Population by type of disability*

| State/District/Tehsil/Town | Total Rural Urban | Houselist Population | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| UTTAR PRADESH | T | 88,341,100 | 1,654 | 1,248 | 1,559 |
| | R | 75,952,500 | 903 | 751 | 899 |
| | U | 12,388,600 | 751 | 497 | 660 |
| Rampur District | T | 901,200 | 41 | 33 | 32 |
| | R | 725,200 | 37 | 31 | 30 |
| | U | 176,000 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 1. Suar Tehsil | T | 195,400 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| | R | 180,800 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| | U | 14,600 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Tanda T.A. | U | 14,600 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2. Bilaspur Tehsil | T | 100,200 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| | R | 100,200 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| | U | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Rampur Tehsil | T | 327,600 | 21 | 19 | 19 |
| | R | 166,200 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| | U | 161,400 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Rampur M.B. | U | 161,400 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| 4. Shahabad Tehsil | T | 135,300 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| | R | 135,300 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| | U | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. Milak Tehsil | T | 142,700 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| | R | 142,700 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| | U | | | | |

1981—CENSUS
IMMEDIATE

D.O. No. 9/6/80-CD(CEN)
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
The Registrar General, India
2-A, Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110 011

P. PADMANABHA

5 April, 1980

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—TABULATION CIRCULAR No. 2

SUBJECT:—*Re-casting of Table A-II* 1981

My dear

It is proposed to prepare Table A.II again in 1981, giving the decade variation of population since 1901. In this table the population from 1901 to 1981 will be given by sex break up along with decade variation and percentage decade variation.

The adjusted figures till 1971 were worked out in respect of each state and union territory and published in Part II-A of each state and union territory. After 1971 census quite a few jurisdictional changes have taken place in the states/union territories. In some cases some new districts have been carved out. The jurisdictional changes in each state/union territory must have been finalised by now. It is time we start working on re-casting the population figures of previous census years from 1901 on the basis of the jurisdiction of 1981 after taking into account all the changes which have occurred between 1971 and 1981.

The method for re-casting the figures of the previous censuses will be the same as was prescribed in 1971 census and given in the flyleaf to table A.II of All India Volume-I Part II-A (i) General Population Tables. The same method will have to be applied for the adjustment of the population of previous censuses for the preparation of table A.II in 1981. For reference, the method for re-casting the figures for previous censuses is appended to this letter alongwith an illustration.

The final figures so arrived at may please be communicated to this office alongwith the necessary details and working sheets in due course.

The format of table A.II is enclosed for your information.

Apart from preparing the material for table A.II in the manner mentioned in this circular, it would be ncecessary and certainly desirable to have a detailed introductory note regarding such jurisdictional changes for ultimate incorporation in the publication relating to final population totals. A descriptive note which refers to the relevant Government orders, the probable reason, given by Government in the Government order for such changes, whether the changes were made under any statute, etc., would enhance utility of the volume so far as the reader is concerned. You will notice that such notes have been incorporated in the volumes relating to the previous censuses. I would suggest that the preparation of this note should be commenced now itself since the material is available. This would save us considerable time later.

The receipt of this circular may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours sincerely,

(P. PADMANABHA)

Encl : Method of re-casting

Shri
Director of Census Operations

*Method for re-casting the previous census population figures for A.II Table—Decadal variation in population since 1901.*

In Table A.II it is proposed to give figures for nine censuses i.e. 1901 to 1981 with sex breakup. The information relating to territorial changes that have taken place during 1971 81 must have been collected by each Director of Census Operations in respect of his state/union territory. It would not be difficult to work out the figures of transferred portions according to 1951, 1961 and 1971 censuses as these are readily available upto village level in the Primary Census Abstracts given in the District Census Handbook of the respective census years. The population of unaffected districts or taluks for the previous censuses will be adopted as given in the concerned census reports of 1971. As regards villages transferred the population particulars of these villages will be taken from the published figures given in the Primary Census Abstracts in the District Census Handbooks of 1951, 1961 and 1971. The population of the transferred areas according to 1971 census so obtained will be subtracted from 1971 census population of tehsil/taluka/district from which the area has been transferred and added to the tehsil/taluka/district in which the area has been included to obtain the adjusted population of 1971. Similar procedure will be adopted to adjust 1961 and 1951 population figures.

In the case of censuses prior to 1951 the Director should try to work out the figures with the aid of the *state census tables or the village statistics that might have been published for the earlier censuses.* If, however, it is found that the actual figures cannot be worked out with the help of census or other publications, the population of transferred areas for censuses prior to 1951 should be estimated in the following manner :

(i) The population of an area transferred for any particular census prior to 1951 should be estimated on the assumption that *the proportion of the population in the area transferred to the total* population of the district/taluka etc. in which it was situated at the time of transfer was the same in the particular previous census, as it was in 1951.

(ii) Distribution by sex break-up of the population so estimated for a previous census will be worked out on the basis of male/female distribution of population in that particular previous census of the district, taluka etc. in which it was situated at the time of the transfer. If the transfers involve more than one state, the estimates so worked out will be communicated to the Director of the neighbouring state from or to which the territories have been transferred so that they may tally with the estimates worked out by them independently. This step will be essential in order to ensure complete correspondence between the totals both at district and state levels.

(iii) It is assumed that necessary adjustments were made in the census tables of 1951 for all transfers of area, prior to the date of that census. If, however, any omission comes to the notice of the Director of Census Operations, necessary adjustments should be made.

In all cases where alterations are made in the previous census population, complete details of changes of area and population involved should be incorporated in the introductory note to table A.II. It should be kept in mind that the sum total of all deductions made from the population of the state as well as districts which have been reduced in area will be equal to the sum total of the additions made to the population of the state and districts, which have been increased.

A table illustrating the method of estimation of population prior to 1951 is appended by way of illustration.

*Table illustrating the method of estimation of previous census population for transferred area*

| Description | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpur District population as at 1971 census | 750,935 | 808,922 | 792,521 | 940,049 | 1,059,989 | 1,234,556 | 1,512,807 | 1,674,803 | |
| *Deduct :* | | | | | | | | | |
| Population of 10 villages of Ramtak tahsil transferred in 1971-81 to Bhandara District. | 2,446 (5) | 2,635 (4) | 2,581 (3) | 3,062 (2) | 3,452 (1) | 4,021 | 4,352 | 5,934 | |
| *Add :* | | | | | | | | | |
| Population of 10 villages of Deglur Taluk transferred from Nanded District in 1971-81 | 96,813 (10) | 117,506 (9) | 112,757 (8) | 121,716 (7) | 135,479 (6) | 153,098 | 163,054 | 168,098 | |
| Population of Nanded District from which transferred | 600,702 | 729,098 | 699,629 | 755,216 | 840,612 | 949,936 | 1,079,674 | 1,397,762 | |
| Population which should be shown in Table A.II of 1981 | 845,302 | 923,793 | 902,697 | 1,058,703 | 1,192,016 | 1,383,633 | 1,671,509 | 1,836,967 | |

Note: (a) In this particular case the calculation has been based on the population of districts from which transfers have been made, as tract or tahsil figures were not available in the District Census Handbook. In actual practice, the calculation should be based on the population of the tract or the tehsil if figures are available for these units.

(b) The population of villages for 1951, 1961 and 1971 censuses have been taken for transferred areas from respective District Census Handbook wherever available and for the back decades their population have been estimated on the methods given below:

(1) $\frac{4,021 \times 1,059,989}{1,234,556}$ (2) $\frac{4,021 \times 940,049}{1,234,556}$ (3) $\frac{4,021 \times 792,521}{1,234,556}$ (4) $\frac{4,021 \times 808,922}{1,234,556}$ (5) $\frac{4,021 \times 750,935}{1,234,556}$

(6) $\frac{153,098 \times 840,612}{949,936}$ (7) $\frac{153,098 \times 755,216}{949,936}$ (8) $\frac{153,098 \times 699,629}{949,936}$ (9) $\frac{153,098 \times 729,098}{949,936}$ (10) $\frac{153,098 \times 600,702}{949,936}$

## A-II—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

| State/Division/ District | Year | Persons | Decade variation | Percentage decade variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 1901 | | | | | |
| | 1911 | | | | | |
| | 1921 | | | | | |
| | 1931 | | | | | |
| | 1941 | | | | | |
| | 1951 | | | | | |
| | 1961 | | | | | |
| | 1971 | | | | | |
| | 1981 | | | | | |

Note:—Districts formed after 1971 Census will be printed in italics.

## A-II—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

*Appendix*

*State and Districts showing 1971 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1971, changes in area and the population of 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981.*

| State/District | Area in 1981 ($Km^2$) | 1981 population | Area in 1971 ($Km^2$) | 1971 population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1971 | Population in 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981 | Net increase or decrease between cols. 5 and 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

Note:— Details of transfer of areas in each case will be given in a footnote with reference of a symbol to be attached to each entry in column 1, particulars of each transfer will be recorded together with date of notification of transfer.

1981—CENSUS
IMMEDIATE

P. PADMANABHA

D.O. No. 1-6/80-DD
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
The Registrar General, India
2-A, Mansingh Road
New Delhi-110011
April 26, 1980

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—TABULATION CIRCULAR NO. 3

Subject:- *Houselisting Operations -Instructions regarding editing of forms and selection of sample census houses.*

My dear

In Census Circular No. 12 the handling and processing of the houselist forms and the houselist abstracts have been indicated. It has been indicated in Tabulation Circular No. 1 that two tables will be prepared from the houselist forms and the manner in which Table H-II will be prepared was indicated therein. As mentioned therein, Table H-I will also be generated on the basis of the houselist forms. This circular deals with part of the process of generation of Table H-I.

Table H-I, which will be prepared on the basis of the houselist forms, is proposed to be processed on the computer and will present data on use of census houses. This table will be generated on a 20% sample of census houses. This sample will be drawn from the houselist forms. The annexe to this circular indicates how this will be done.

The drawing of the 20% sample houses for generating Table H-I will essentially consist of the following process:—

(i) Selecting the 20% sample of census houses from the houselist and identifying the sample by serial number.

(ii) On the basis of the selected sample, transferring the data on the tape for further processing.

This circular deals with only the first aspect referred to above.

Before the sampling starts, the houselist and houselist abstract need to be edited. Editing operations which in effect will call for a detailed scrutiny of the entries in the houselist and the houselist abstract in the case of each block will constitute the first operation and is an extremely important step. The instructions regarding editing are directed to the Tabulation Assistant or other appropriate category of staff who will be assigned this work. After the edit operation is over, the census houses would be numbered in red pencil between columns 2 and 3 of the houselist itself by the Tabulation Assistant. The selection of sample houses will be carried out thereafter on the basis of this new serial numbering in red pencil.

The instructions also indicate the functions of the supervisory levels.

The editing will be carried out in all the States and Union Territories. The edit operations will have to be carried out on a cent-percent basis. In other words, all houselist forms block wise will have to be edited along with the corresponding enumerator's abstract. The selection of the sample of census houses for the purpose of tabulation will be carried out *only* in the following States:-

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala

8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Maharashtra
10. Orissa
11. Punjab
12. Rajasthan
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Uttar Pradesh
15. West Bengal

In the other States and Union Territories the tabulation of houselist data will be carried out on a cent-percent basis. Such States and Union Territories are the following :—

1. A. & N. Islands
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Chandigarh UT
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
5. Delhi UT.
6. Goa, Daman & Diu
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Jammu & Kashmir
9. Lakshadweep
10. Manipur
11. Meghalaya
12. Mizoram
13. Nagaland
14. Sikkim
15. Tripura
16. Pondicherry

In the latter States and UT's it would therefore not be necessary to renumber the census houses in red pencil as in the case of the first set of States.

In the States where sampling will be carried out, it is necessary that a random number between 1 and 5 is selected for each operational unit and intimated to the relevant regional tabulation office. It would be necessary to select a separate random number for each of the operational units, namely, for each city, for the non-city urban areas of a district and for tehsil/taluk etc. (rural areas). It may be mentioned in passing that an indication has been given in Census Circular No. 12 regarding the elementary editing steps that would be necessary. These steps have been indicated in this circular in detail. At the stage of processing of the forms, it would be desirable that this editing is carried out fully and thereafter the final abstracts prepared.

The operations referred to in this circular namely editing and selection of sample, will commence soon after the forms are received in the office but the process of renumbering of census houses and selection of sample can take place after the generation of form H-II.

The processing of the houselist forms and the corresponding enumerators abstract for each block can be carried out either at the headquarters or in the regional tabulation offices depending on whether or not you have decentralised the work as indicated in para 5 of Tabulation Circular No. 1. At this stage it would not seem necessary to appoint any fresh staff and it should be possible to utilise the existing staff in most of the States in a more intensive manner to have this work carried out. However, it would be necessary for us to ensure that this work is completed within a reasonable time limit after the houselisting operations are over. In case it is considered necessary that there should

be an addition to the staff for this specific purpose, you are requested to indicate the approximate number of such staff that may be necessary. Since staff appointed for this purpose are likely to be on fixed pay basis, it is proposed to designate them as Tabulation Assistants, Supervisors and Team Leaders. The fixed pay for these levels will be indicated in due course. However, at this stage it would be desirable to consider this work being carried out by the existing staff namely the Assistant Compilers, Computors and Statistical Assistants and others including the coding and punching cells wherever they exist.

The organisational aspects of the work may please be gone into by you on an urgent basis.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular with an indication as to how the work is proposed to be organised.

Yours sincerely,

(P. Padmanabha)

Encl : as above (with five spare copies)

Shri
Director of Census Operations

Copy to:- New Delhi the May 6, 1980

| | | |
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| 11. | D.P. Division | (5 copies) |
| 12. | SRO (Miss Suguna Kumari) | (1 copy) |
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*Instructions to headquarters staff on the selection of random number for identifying starting enumeration block in each charge:*

You will have to select and communicate a random start between 1 and 5 for each of the charges. These random numbers will be selected from the random number tables. A copy of the 'random number' from Fisher & Yates table has already been sent to you along with circular No 14. You may however use any other random number table, if you so choose.

As you are no doubt aware, the number of blocks selected in a charge is a random variable depending on our random start. For any given charge, the number of blocks selected can vary by one block, depending on the random start used. A run of high values of the random number may result in under-sampling and the run of low value of the random number may result in over sampling. To avoid this, the random numbers m, n will be allotted in pairs in such a manner that $(m+n)=6$. The series 'm' may be selected and allotted to one set of charges and series 'n' may be derived as $(6-m)$ and allotted to another set of charges. For this purpose, it will be helpful if you maintain a record of the random numbers allotted in the proforma indicated in the following example. Suppose districts 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20 have 5, 6, 4, 7 & 7 charges respectively. Arrange the charges as shown in the table, alternate charges being entered, in column 1 and 3.

After entering charges of district 1, enter district 2 etc. Select a random number table and read off random numbers less than 5 and enter them one after another in column 2. The random start in column 4 is derived by subtracting the random start in col. 2 from 6.

*Selection of random numbers for each charge*

State ——— Rural

Random No. table used: Fisher & Yates — Page No. of the table

Starting row No.: 11 — Starting column No.: 24

| District & Tehsil (Charge) | Random number selected & allotted m | District & Tehsil (Charge) | Random number to be derived and allotted n=6—m |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 16/01 | 3 | 16/02 | 3 |
| 16/03 | 1 | 16/04 | 5 |
| 16/05 | 2 | 17/01 | 4 |
| 17/02 | 5 | 17/03 | 1 |
| 17/04 | 3 | 17/05 | 3 |
| 17/06 | 1 | 18/01 | 5 |
| 18/02 | 2 | 18/03 | 4 |
| 18/04 | 2 | 19/01 | 4 |
| 19/02 | 3 | 19/03 | 3 |
| 19/04 | 5 | 19/05 | 1 |
| 19/06 | 4 | 19/07 | 2 |
| 20/01 | 1 | 20/02 | 5 |
| 20/03 | 4 | 20/04 | 2 |
| 20/05 | 4 | 20/06 | 2 |
| 20/07 | 3 | 21/01 | 3 |

In case of cities & non city urban areas, you need not adopt the above procedure as you may have in most of the districts only one city and non-city urban stratum. In these cases, you select random number between 1 and 5 from the random number table and communicate the same. If there be more than one city in the district each city must have a fresh random start. Similarly, each non-city urban area of a district will have a fresh random start.

## Annexe to Tabulation Circular No. 3

**Part I**—*Edit instructions for the scrutiny of the houselist :*

The tabulation of the housing data will be on the basis of a 20% sample of census houses. To select this sample it is essential that an accurate frame of census houses is prepared before the sample selection begins. Before the sample selection begins, you have to edit the houselist according to the instruction given hereafter. Entries relating to location code and entries in various columns of the houselist have to be checked.

*Scrutiny of the houselist* : You will be provided with bunches of filled in houselist forms, arranged blockwise alongwith an inventory, here-in-after called the check list. Check your records with reference to this list that they are in order. Take one bunch of the filled in Houselist forms of a Block. Check that every page of the Houselist has a serial number and that they are arranged in that order; if not, arrange them accordingly. If there is no page number, give page numbers. If the pages are loose, they should be secured together by a twine or strong thread passed through all the sheets on the top left hand corner.

*Page Number*: Check whether page numbers have been given continuously for the houselist forms relating to each enumeration block. If you notice that the page number has not been given on any such form, give it a number. If, for example, the page between houselist pages 12 and 13 is not numbered, you should give this the number 12A and so on. The use of this method will be convenient because the page number in the subsequent houselist forms in the enumeration block need not be corrected.

Location Code :

Invariably, the enumerator should have written the elements of the location at the top of the Houselist. See that all elements are correctly filled in. In the case of a rural block, the location code will contain name and code number of state, district, taluk/tehsil/circle/police station and enumeration block. In an urban block the location code elements represent State, District, Town, Ward/Mohalla and enumeration block. If entries are found to be missing, supply them from the charge register. The name of the enumerator will be found at the bottom of the Houselist; the block should be located in the charge register with reference to the name of the enumerator.

Column 1 :

Line numbers should be continuous for the houselisting block as a whole. Look for entries struck off and see that no line number has been changed for scored or cancelled lines.

Columns 2, 3 and 5

These three columns should be scrutinised together. Check if the building entered in column 2 has more than one census house and/or more than one household. If so, column 2 will be filled for the first entry and for the successive census house(s)/household(s), in that building, there will be no entry in column 2.

Check in column 3 that building number has been repeated in cases where there is more than one census house in a building. If the building has more than one census house, a sub-number like (1), (2), (3), (4) etc. will be given after the building number depending on whether there are 2, 3, 4 etc., census house in the building. If the building has only one census house in it, then the number appearing in column 2 will be repeated in column 3.

If the census house is used for carrying out a seasonal activity like oil mills (ghani), gur making etc., in combination with some other use, there will be a separate entry in the next line for such census house. Check that in column 3 there is dash against the second entry viz.; oil mills (ghani), gur making etc. In case the census house number has been repeated, score it out and put a dash. The following example will make this clear. Suppose the entries in the houselist are as follows :

| Line No. | Building No. | Census house number | Purpose for which census house is used |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 1(1) | Workshop-cum-Residence |
| 2 | 1 | 1(1) | Gur making (seasonal) (1) |

Score out the entry 1(1) in column 3 against line number 2 and put a dash. Corrected entries will look as under :

| Line No. | Building No. | Census house number | Purpose for which census house is used |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 1(1) | Workshop-cum-Residence |
| 2 | — | — | Gur making (seasonal) (1) |

If any census house has more than one household living in it, then entry in column 3 will appear in col. 5 in relation to the first household only but there will be a dash ('-') in column 3 in relation to successive households in the same census house; e.g., census house number 2(2) has two households 2(2)(a) and 2(2)(b), there will be entry in column 3 as 2(2) against the first household 2(2)(a). Column 3 should have a dash ('-') for the next line while cols. 5 onwards will have entries for the next household in the same census house.

In case this is not so, but the household number viz.; 2(2)(a), 2(2)(b), is found to have been repeated in column 3 of the houselist, score out and put a dash.

Check if column 5 bears the building and census house number i.e., entry in column 3 is repeated. If a building or a census house has more than one household then the households will have sub-numbers like (a), (b), (c), etc., depending on whether the building or census house has two or more households.

If the building or census house has no 'household' in it, and consequently cols. 5-13 are blank, please check that in column 4 'Residence' or 'Residence in combination with other purpose' is not noted. If on the other hand the enumerator has given particulars in cols. 5-13 of a household and in col. 4 he has not noted the Census House to be residential, the entry in col. 4 should be suitably corrected to show that it is wholly or partly residential.

In some towns the house numbering done by the Municipality has been adopted for census purposes where they might have numbered the vacant plots of land, which in spite of instructions, might have been erroneously listed and entered in the houselist. Such entries should be scored out in the Houselist. The enumerator might have recorded in column 14 as 'vacant plot' or the same entry (vacant plot) may be found in column 4. This will help you in determining that it is a 'vacant plot' and not a 'vacant census house'.

It is also likely that a particular building has its front opening on one road and its rear on another road and it gets a number on both the roads i.e., it gets a duplicate number, and two entries might appear for the same building.

The enumerator would have noted this in the remarks column. In that case one of the entries should be scored out and the corresponding entries corrected.

Columns 8, 9 and 10 :

Check if the entry in column 10 is the sum of the entries in columns 8 and 9. If there is discrepancy in total correct the entry in column 10.

After checking all these, check if the totals in columns 3, 4. 8 to 13 of the houselist have been entered in each page If on some page it is not entered, please enter it. After checking all the entries of a block, check up the entries in the houselist abstract.

*Instructions for scrutiny of houselist abstract*

Location Code

Check if the location code has been properly entered at the top of the houselisting abstract. Invariably, the enumerator should have written the elements of the location code at the top of the Houselist. See that all elements are correctly filled in. In the case of a rural block, the location code will contain name and number of state, district, taluk/tehsil/circle/police station and enumeration block. In an urban block the location code elements are name and numbers representing State, District, Town, Ward/Mohalla and Enumerator's block. If entries are found to be missing, supply them from the charge register. The name of the enumerator will be found at the bottom of the Houselist; the block should be located in the charge register with reference to the name of the enumerator.

In column 1 the page number of the houselist has to be entered. If in your scrutiny of the houselist you have come across any page which has not been numbered or any page which has been wrongly numbered, you would have corrected the page number in the houselist abstract also. The corresponding entries for the houselist page that you may have newly added should also be made in the houselist abstract in cols. 2 to 15. This can be done on a new line in the abstracts. The totals will have to be correspondingly changed.

If during scrutiny of the houselist you have come across some discrepancy in the totals in regard to columns 3, 5, 8 to 13, the corresponding corrections should be made in the houselist abstract also.

In colums 3 to 6 viz.; the number of census houses by use, you have to check up the entry with reference to the changes that you may have made in the corresponding page of the houselist. For example, if in page 4 of the houselist you had come across a house for which there was no entry in column 4 & 5 of the houselist but in column 6 onwards of the houselist there were entries you would have corrected column 4 as residential or partly residential as the

case may be and allotted a household number in column 5 also. In such cases, the purpose for which the census house is used, would now change to wholly residential or partly residential. This would necessitate corrections in page totals. Similarly the number of households in column 5 of the houselist would have also increased by 1. These changes are to be reflected in the corresponding entries relating to page 4 in columns 3 to 8 of the houselist abstract.

After checking each page of the houselist and the entries in the houselist abstract and after making the necessary corrections, check up the total again. It is possible that some totals may change. These may be noted using a red pencil. Please score out the entry in the last row of the houselist abstract viz.; total and write the correct total that you have struck in red pencil.

**Numbering of Census Houses type :**

After all the lines of the houselist have been edited for the entire block according to the above instructions and after carrying out the necessary modifications in the houselist abstract according to the above instructions, *number the census houses serially, the sequence running through the entire block. Such serial number should be recorded in red pencil between columns 2 and 3 of the Houselist along the line.* On the basis of this serial numbering, sampling of the houses will be done. The intructions for sampling have been given in Part II.

Part II—*Instruction to the Tabulation Assistant for selecting a 20% sample of houses from the houselist* :

Sampling of houses from the filled in houselist forms of an operational unit will be based on 20% systematic sample. For the purpose of sample selection, operational units in a district are:—

(i) City : If there are more than one city in a district, each will be treated as a separate operational unit. City includes an urban agglomeration with population more than one lakh.

(ii) Non-city urban area of a district : All the urban areas of the district, other than cities, will together constitute an operational unit.

(iii) Tehsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block/Circle for rural areas.

Before starting sample selection, you must be in possession of the following documents pertaining to your operational unit:—

(i) Bundles containing Houselist Abstract & House Lists.

(ii) A check list containing charge numbers & block numbers in the operational unit.

(iii) Adequate number of copies of control sheet (Appendix) for sampling of houses from houselist.

After receiving the above documents, you must check the following :

(a) Check from your supervisor whether the houselists have been scrutinised and edited. In the editing operation each 'census house' would have been numbered serially in each block in red pencil along the line dividing columns 2 and 3 i.e. between the building number and census house number. The totals in each page would also have been checked and corrected if needed. If for any block you do not find fresh serial number between columns 2 & 3, you must bring it to the notice of your supervisor. *You should not proceed with sample selection unless the houselist for the block has been edited and census houses renumbered in the houselist for the purpose of sample selection.*

(b) Check whether the bundle contains the houselists for all the blocks in the operational unit by making suitable tally markings in the check list referred to in (ii) above. Take care that the houselist of one operational unit is not mixed up with those of another;

(c) Check that all the blocks are serially arranged according to ascending order of location code of enumeration blocks;

(d) The houselist forms for each block must be stitched together and pages numbered;

(e) The number of census houses recorded in column 3 against 'total' of the Houselist of any block must agree with the number recorded in column 2 of the Houselist Abstract against the block.

If some discrepancies are observed while checking the above points, you must bring these to the notice of the supervising officials & correct them before proceeding further. Further, for each operational unit assigned to you, a random start number will be provided by the supervisor for selection of sample. This number will be between 1 and 5.

**Procedure for sample selection type**

*Step 1.* The control sheet plays a vital role in accurate sample selection. This should therefore be filled in with great care. Use a separate control sheet for each operational unit. The following should be noted in the space provided on the top of the control sheet :

(i) the page number of the control sheet as you go from one sheet to another;

(ii) Identification particulars of the operational unit with name and location code of the district in line 1. In line 2, (Tehsil/Taluk) write the name and code of the Tehsil/Taluk etc.

(iii) In line 3 write the name and code of the city. In case of Non-city urban stratum put a dash (—) against this entry.

(iv) Random start of the operational unit.

*Step 2.* For the purpose of selecting a 20% systematic sample of houses, take the houselist of the first block and record its location code in Col. 1 and the total number of houses in the block in column 2 of the control sheet. The total number of census houses can be easily obtained from col. 2 of the last line of the houselist abstract of the block.

*Step 3.* Check the serial number recorded in red pencil between cols. 2 & 3 of the houselist. If you come across any mistake in serial numbering, then correct it. If you find that some houses have not been given serial number in red pencil or some serial number has been duplicated bring it to the notice of your supervisor and correct the subsequent entries. As the entire sample selection may go wrong if there is mistake in serial numbering, it is essential that you go through the serial numbering first and check the accuracy of the numbering before proceeding with sample selection. All the subsequent operations will be with reference to this serial number in red pencil. The random start number provided for the operational unit will be the first sample house of the first block. Starting from the first sample house, circle the serial no. of every fifth house till you reach a stage when it is not possible to select another house from this block (i.e. when number of houses left out is less than 5). Enter the serial number of the last selected house in the column 4 of the control chart. The houses, so circled by you would constitute the sampled census houses.

The procedure of sample selection can be explained with a suitable example given below. Suppose there are 170 houses in the first block and we are to select a 20% sample of houses with a random start 4. The serial number of selected houses will end with digit 4 or 9 (4+5). The first house selected will bear serial no. 4 and the last one will bear Serial No. 169 in this case.

NOTE—Following mistakes may be noticed during sampling operations:—

(1) Serial numbering may be wrong; for example after house number 56 the houses might have been numbered as (a) 58, 59, 60..... or (b) as 56, 57, 58....

(2) A house might not have been given a serial number; for example the house next to no. 56, might not have been given a serial number due to oversight, but subsequent houses are numbered as 57, 58, i.e. without break in the series.

In case of 1(a) or (b), stop marking the sample houses at that stage. Correct the serial number of the houses from that house onwards and continue the sample selection after the corrections have been carried out. Also correct the corresponding entry in column 2 of the control sheet accordingly after consulting your supervisor.

In case of (2) i.e. where a serial number has not been allotted to a census house, record in col. 8 of the Control sheet, i.e. 'Remarks' column, the page no. and the line no. of houselist where such a house occurs. Proceed with the sample selection without making corrections in the serial numbering. Such houses will be included later on by your supervisor, after you have completed the operations for the entire charge.

*Step 4* : After completion of the sample selection as mentioned in step 3 for the first block, enter the number of houses left over in column 5 of the control sheet. In column 6 of the control sheet, fill the difference between the number 5 and the entry in column 5. Repeat this figure in col. (3) of the next line. This provides the starting point for sample selection in the second block. This is explained with a suitable example given on page 41.

Page No. .....

*Control Sheet for Sampling of Houses from Houselist*
(Sample Size 20%)

*Identification particulars* :

| | Name | Location Code |
|---|---|---|
| 1. District | Gaya | 2 |
| 2. Name of Dev. Block | Amas | 4 |
| 3. City or Non-city Urban | — | — |
| 4. Random Start 4 | | |

| Location code of the block | Total number of census houses | Serial number of first selected house | Serial number of last selected house | No. of houses left over Col. 2 —Col. 4 | 5—Col. 5 transfer it to Col. 3 of next line | No. of houses in the sample | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 3/2/4/1(1) | 131 | 4 | 129 | 2 | 3 | 26 | |
| 3/2/4/1(2) | 149 | 3 | 148 | 1 | 4 | 30 | |
| 3/2/4/2(3) | 112 | 4 | 109 | 3 | 2 | 22 | |
| 3/2/4/3(4) | 129 | 2 | 127 | 2 | 3 | 26 | |
| 3/2/4/3(5) | 138 | | 138 | 0 | 5 | 28 | |
| 3/2/4/4/(6) | 122 | 5 | 120 | 2 | 3 | 24 | |

*Step 5* : Repeat steps 2 and 3 with all the blocks in the operational unit. Note that from the second block onwards the entry in column 3 is the same as the entry in col. 6 relating to the previous block entered in the list. Ensure that all the blocks in the operational unit are covered in a continuous process.

*Step 6* : After the selection of the sample for the entire operational unit is over, hand over the bundle of houselists and houselist abstract alongwith the filled in control chart to the supervising official for further action.

*Important* :

1. While doing sample selection, do not leave your seat without completing the work of marking the sample houses for the block on hand and making the corresponding entries in the various columns of the control sheet.

2. As soon as the sampled houses in a block have been identified, tick off the corresponding number in the check list containing the charge number and the block numbers in the operational unit. After you have completed sample selection for the entire operational unit, glance through the check list to detect whether any block has been missed.

3. In some extraordinary cases, a block may contain less than 5 houses. Here two situations may arise. The first is when the random start for that block is greater than the number of houses. In such a case, it is obvious that no houses can be selected from that block. However, this block of houses will be considered as the continuation of the previous block. Add on the number of houses in this block to the number of houses left over in the previous block strike off the entry in column 3 by an oblique stroke as shown in the example, put a dash in column 4 and enter the total number of houses left over in this block and the previous block in column 5 against this block. If, however, the random start for the block is less than or equal to the number of houses in the block, one house bearing serial number in column 2 will be selected. The following example will make this clearer.

*Control Sheet for Sampling Houses from Houselist*

| Location Code of block | Total number of census houses | Serial number of first selected house | Serial number of last selected house | No. of houses left over Col. 2-Col. 4 | 5-Col. 5 transfer it to col. 3 of next line | No. of houses in the sample | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1/3/40(48) | 119 | 3 | 118 | 1 | 4 | 24 | |
| 1/3/41(49) | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 0 | |
| 1/3/42(50) | 134 | 2 | 132 | 2 | 3 | 27 | |
| 1/3/43(51) | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | |

*Summary of the selection procedure:*

1. With the help of check list, verify whether you have received the houselist and houselist abstract for all the blocks. Take the first block, note the location code and total number of census houses in columns 1 & 2, respectively of the control sheet.

2. Fill in the identification particulars, random start etc. of your operational unit.

3. On the basis of random start of the operational unit, record in column 3 of the first selected house against the first block.

4. After selecting first sample house of the first block, circle every fifth house till you reach a stage when the number of houses left out is less than 5.

5. Check whether the unit digit of the serial number of the last selected house is either the same as the random start or the random start plus 5.

6. While doing sampling of houses from the houselist, you may come across errors in the houselist due to (i) missed houses and (ii) duplicated houses. Correct such errors before completing sample selection in the block. Indicate in column 8 of the control sheet about the type of corrections you have made in this regard.

7. Complete the entries in columns 4, 5, 6 & 7 of the control sheet.

8. Transfer the entry in column 6 of a first line to column 3 of the next line. This process will be repeated till the sampling of houses for all the blocks of the operational unit are exhausted. Transfer of entry in the column 6 of the one line to the column 3 of the next line will indicate the serial number of the first selected house of the next block

9. After completion of sample selection of your operational unit, have a quick glance through the entire process for your satisfaction.

10. The houselists and related houselist abstracts of your operational unit may now be handed over to your supervisor for further necessary action.

## APPENDIX

Page No. .....

*Control Sheet for Sampling of Houses from Houselist*
(Sample Size 20%)

*Identification particulars* *Name* *Location Code*

1. District
2. Name of Tehsil/Taluk/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.
3. City or Non-city urban
4. Random start Number

| Location code of the block | Total number of census houses | Serial number of first selected house | Serial number of last selected house | No. of houses left over Col. 2-Col. 4 | 5—Col. 5 transfer it to Col. 3 of next line | No. of houses in the sample | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

Signature of Supervisor..... Signature of Tabulation Asstt.....

## Annexe to Tabulation Circular No. 3

Part III—*Instructions to 'Supervisors' in connection with the selection of sample houses from the houselist*

*General*: The supervisor has a key role in the entire process of selection of 20% systematic sample of Census houses from the Houselist. He should, therefore, go through the instructions regarding edit & sampling as well as these instructions thoroughly.

As a supervisor, you have the following duties :

(i) Checking of the completeness of the documents i.e., the bundles containing Houselist, Houselist Abstract and Control Sheet of the operational unit before handing over these to the tabulation assistant.

(ii) Supervision during the sample selection.

(iii) Checking whether all the forms issued to the tabulation assistant have been received back.

(iv) Checking whether in each block the sample houses have been duly marked as instructed and whether the control sheet has been properly filled in.

*Checking of the completeness of the bundles containing Houselist, Houselist Abstract and Control Sheet of the operational unit with the check list*:

Before you hand over the above documents to the tabulation assistant you should thoroughly scrutinise and verify for each block whether the edit has been done and fresh serial number has been allotted in red pencil to each census house. Also check carefully the number of blocks pertaining to the operational unit with the check list. This will ensure that you have physically verified all the items and hence no omission or duplication of the blocks has occurred. Also for each operational unit provide a random start which ranges from 1 to 5 for every operational unit. This would have been supplied to you by the D.C.O.

*Supervision during Sample Selection* :

During the sampling operation, you must extend all possible help to the tabulation assistant, provide guidelines and solve various problems that may arise at different stages. The control sheet plays a vital role in ensuring the correctness of the sample selection. The various columns in the control sheet provide consistency checks and hence you should go through it from time to time to detect mistakes on the spot for smooth running of the operation.

This procedure will avoid increase in workload and complications at a later stage. As a supervisor, you should utilise the control sheet for checking of the operation according to the steps given below :—

1. For any line of the control sheet, check whether the unit digit of the last selected census house entered in column 4 is either the same as the number in column 3 of that line or that number plus 5. The following table will explain the relationship between column 3 and 4 of the control sheet :

TABLE

| *Column 3 Random start* | *Column 4 No. in the unit digit of the serial number of the last selected house* |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1 or 1+5=6 |
| 2 | 2 or 2+5=7 |
| 3 | 3 or 3+5=8 |
| 4 | 4 or 4+5=9 |
| 5 | 5 or 5+5=0 |

2. After the unit digit check, you are to go to column 5 of the control sheet in order to check that the number of census houses left over at the end of the selection of houses in a block should be less than 5. If, however, the number of houses left over is more than 5, then obviously there is scope for selecting at least one more house from that block in the sample. Normally such a mistake may not occur, but if you come across such a case during supervision, you should rectify it on the spot and complete the rest of the columns of the control sheet. In column 6 of the control sheet, you are to check whether the entry made there is number 5 minus the figure in column 5 and whether the same entry in column 6 of the line has been transferred to column 3 of the next line in order to give a random start for the selection of the first house of the next block. If this sequence is maintained, the tabulation assistant is doing his job correctly.

3. In column 7 of the control sheet, you must check the total number of census houses selected based on 20% systematic sample for a block with a given random start. For quick checking of this column you can assume that the total number of sample houses in any block will be equal to the expected number (E) given by

$$E = \frac{\text{Entry in column 4} - \text{Entry in colum 3}}{5} + 1$$

The above formula can be explained with the example given below

CONTROL SHEET

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/5/3/2(2) | 140 | 2 | 137 | 3 | 2 | $\frac{137-2}{5}+1$ $=28.$ | — |

This formula will not apply to a block from which no house has been selected. It may happen that the number of sample houses in the block, noted in column 7 of the control sheet does not tally with the expected number 'E' obtained above, in spite of finding consistency in columns 2 to 6 of the control sheet. In such a case, discrepancy could arise only due to wrong counting of the number of sample houses by the tabulation assistant. If so, you should immed ately recount the number of sample houses in that block and correct the entry in column 7 as well. In order to make your job easy you should arrange to carry out these checks at the end of each day.

NTOE: While making unit digit check, you may sometime find that the serial number of the last selected house recorded in column 4 of the control sheet does not satisfy the above check. In such a case, you should ask your tabulation assistant to bring the Houselist for that block and locate the entry at which the sequence has gone wrong. After locating the wrong sequence, mark appropriate sample houses from then on by making the necessary changes. Carrying out such corrections may not be difficult if the mistake is detected by you in the block that the sampler has just finished. In case the mistake has arisen in a block that the sampler has already finished, and if correcting this mistake would involve 2 or 3 subsequent blocks only, take steps to remove the mistake from all the blocks starting from the block in which the mistake first arise.

*Overall checking after the completion of the selection of the sample for the entire operational unit* :

After receiving all the records of your operational unit at the end of sample selection of houses fr m the tabulation assistant, you are required to make a quick overall check of the entire process according to the steps given below:—

*Step 1*: Check whether the documents which you gave to the tabulation assistant before sample selection have been returned to you. Also check whether any block from any other operational unit has inadvertently got mixed up with the blocks of the concerned operational unit. You should carefully check that all the blocks in an operational unit have been covered and the Houselists for different operational units are not mixed up. If you find a block of the operational unit on hand has been left out of account, take it at the end of the operational unit and mark the sample according to the steps explained in the instructions to the tabulation assistant.

*Step 2*: Scrutinise each and every line of the control sheet and thereafter quickly carry out the consistency checks on each line of the control sheet as explained above and make relevant corrections if required.

*Step 3*: The corrections for missed and duplicated houses noted by the tabulation assistant in the control sheet would now be carried over to Houselist Abstract of the respective blocks. In case of such changes the totals in the respective columns of the Abstract should also be corrected accordingly. For this purpose you are also required to go through the relevant columns of all the lines of the affected blocks and prepare a list of these blocks on a slip of paper and tag it on to the related Houselist Abstract for the operational unit for scrutiny by your higher officers who will finalise the control figures on the basis of your corrections.

*Step 4*: The missed houses recorded in column 8 of the control sheet for each block must now be thoroughly scrutinised and serialised for formation of a new 'notional' block after the last block of the operational unit.

In order to determine the random start of the new block so created, you must take into account the houses left over in the last block of the operational unit, considering the sample selection as a continuous operation. You may write in column 1 of the control sheet 'Missed Block' against this new one and complete other entries of the control sheet in the sample, locate these houses in the appropriate block of the Houselist and tick them off. You must prepare a list of all the missed houses in your operational unit as follows:—

| Block number of missed house | Page No. | Line No. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. 3/2/7/128(132) | 4 | 10 |
| 2. 3/2/7/143(148) | 2 | 7 |
| 3. 3/2/7/150(155) | 1 | 9 |

In the example above, it will be a 'notional' block with 3 houses.

P. PADMANABHA

D.O. No. 1-6/80-DD
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
The Registrar General, India
2-A, Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110011
May 6, 1980

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—TABULATION CIRCULAR NO. 4

Subject:—*Houselisting Operations—Instructions regarding editing of forms and selection of sample census houses—amendment to.*

My dear

Your attention is invited to Tabulation Circular No. 3. In the second para on page 3 of the circular it was mentioned that in certain States and in the Union Territories it would not be necessary to renumber census houses in red pencil as in the first set of States. This matter has been reconsidered and it is felt that such numbering is essential because it is likely that the house numbers may have a suffix of alpha letters, etc. and it is best to ensure that these are identified uniquely as census houses. It is, therefore, necessary to modify these instructions. Accordingly, the second para on page 3 of Tabulation Circular No. 3 which now reads as follows:—

" In the latter States and Union Territories it would therefore not be necessary to renumber the census houses in red pencil as in the case of the first set of States."

may be read, in modified form, as follows:—

" In the latter States and Union Territories, it would also be necessary to renumber the census houses in red pencil as in the case of the first set of States."

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular.

Yours sincerely,

(P. Padmanabha)

Shri

Director of Census Operations,

Encl.—Five spare copies

No. 1-6/80-DD

1981– CENSUS
IMMEDIATE

P. PADMANABHA

D.O. No. 9/13/80-CD(CEN)
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The Registrar General, India
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9th May, 1980

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 –TABULATION CIRCULAR NO. 5

Subject:—*Houselisting Operations—Processing of Forms.*

My dear

This has a reference to Tabulation Circular No. 1 sent with my D.O. of even number dated 15 March, 1980. In the present circular, I propose discussing presentation of data in respect of urban agglomerations in Table H-II.

Now that urban agglomerations have been finalised in most of the States and Union Territories where these are to be constituted, it seems appropriate that data are presented for urban agglomerations also in addition to district, tehsil and town. The heading of column 1 of Table H-II may, therefore, be amended to read 'State/District/Tehsil/Town/Urban Agglomerations'.

While presenting data for urban agglomerations, one may come across several situations. Each of these situations is discussed beolw :—

1. Two or more towns falling in one tehsil are constituents of an urban agglomeration. In this case, the presentation of data will pose no problem, since the urban agglomeration and its constituent units can be shown under the concerned tehsil, as illustrated in Appendix I to this circular.

2. An urban agglomeration is composed one or more towns with outgrowths as constituent units, each falling under the same tehsil. Here also, there should be no difficulty and the presentation of data can be made, as illustrated in Appendix II.

3. An urban agglomeration may have been constituted with units falling in different tehsils. For example, the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration fall in two different tehsils. In such a situation, it is suggested that the data for the urban agglomeration as a whole may be presented once under the district and again under the concerned tehsils after apportioning the areas which fall in the concerned tehsils. This fact should be explained in a suitable footnote. The treatment proposed here is illustrated in Appendix III. In such cases the composition of the Urban agglomeration may be indicated in the fly-leaf for convenience.

There could also be a situation where a town itself extends over two tehsils. In such a situation, if it is possible to apportion the areas falling in different tehsils, presentation of data could be made, as illustrated in Appendix IV. If, however, the same is not possible, then the data should be presented under the tehsil in which major portion of the town lies and in the other tehsil, no data for the town need be shown, as shown in Appendix V. However, in either case, a suitable footnote should be appended, as indicated in Appendices IV and V.

These instructions will also apply to Table H-I which will be processed on the Computer. On this matter separate instructions will follow.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular.

Yours sincerely,

Sd./- P. Padmanabha

Shri
Director of Census Operations,
Meghalaya

## APPENDIX I

H-II—*Disabled Population by type of Disability*

| State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/ Town | Total Rural Urban | Houselist population | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| UTTAR PRADESH STATE | T | 88,341,144 | 2,308 | 1,311 | 1,768 |
| | R | 75,952,548 | 1,776 | 1,103 | 1,243 |
| | U | 2,388,596 | 532 | 208 | 525 |
| 6. Almora District | T | 750,038 | 33 | 9 | 20 |
| | R | 710,926 | 27 | 7 | 16 |
| | U | 39,112 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 1. Almora Tehsil | T | 358,838 | 12 | 4 | 7 |
| | R | 333,643 | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| | U | 25,195 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Almora Urban Agglomeration | U | 20,881 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| (a) Almora MB | U | 19,671 | 2 | 1 | . |
| (b) Almora Cantt. | U | 1,210 | .. | ... | 1 |
| Bageshwar MB | U | 4,314 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 2. Ranikhet Tehsil | T | 289,784 | 11 | 2 | 7 |
| | R | 275,867 | 8 | 1 | 5 |
| | U | 13,917 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Ranikhet Cantt. | U | 13,917 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 3. Champawat Tehsil* | T | 101,416 | 10 | 3 | 6 |

*Entirely rural.

(*Note*—The figures quoted in the table are illustrative.)

## APPENDIX II

H-II—*Disabled Population by size of Disability*

| State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/ Town | Total Rural Urban | Houselist population | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| MADHYA PRADESH STATE | T | 41,654,119 | 1,523 | 937 | 1,297 |
| | R | 34,869,352 | 1,014 | 726 | 985 |
| | U | 6,784,767 | 509 | 211 | 312 |
| 4. Datia District | T | 255,267 | 55 | 21 | 42 |
| | R | 217,831 | 32 | 12 | 29 |
| | U | 37,436 | 23 | 9 | 13 |
| 1. Seondha Tehsil* | T | 108,356 | 10 | 4 | 8 |
| 2. Datia Tehsil | T | 146,911 | 45 | 17 | 34 |
| | R | 109,475 | 22 | 8 | 21 |
| | U | 37,436 | 23 | 9 | 13 |
| Datia Urban Agglomeration | U | 37,436 | 23 | 9 | 13 |
| (i) Datia (M) | U | 36,439 | 16 | 7 | 10 |
| (ii) Datia Gird (OG) | U | 702 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| (iii) Ramnagar (OG) | U | 284 | 3 | .. | 1 |
| (iv) Govindpur (OG) | U | 11 | .. | 1 | 1 |

*Entirely rural.

*Note*—The figures quoted in the table are illustrative.)

## APPENDIX III

H-II— *Disabled Population by type of Disability*

| State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/ Town | Total Rural Urban | Houselist population | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| KARNATAKA STATE | T | 29,299,014 | 1,211 | 835 | 1,019 |
| | R | 22,176,921 | 823 | 614 | 773 |
| | U | 7,122,093 | 388 | 221 | 246 |
| Bangalore District | T | 3,365,515 | 85 | 24 | 51 |
| | R | 1,499,761 | 83 | 14 | 29 |
| | U | 1,865,754 | 22 | 10 | 22 |
| Bangalore Urban Agglomeration$ | U | 1,653,779 | 311 | 86 | 205 |
| 1. Anekal Taluk | T | 129,600 | 11 | 5 | 8 |
| | R | 112,296 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| | U | 17,304 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Anekal (M) | U | 12,629 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sarjapura (M) | U | 4,675 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 2. Bangalore North Taluk | T | 1,724,779 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| | R | 119,595 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| | U | 1,605,184 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Bangalore City (C) and Trust Board Area$ | U | 1,540,741 | .. | .. | 1 |
| B.E.L.Township (SA)$ | U | 6,825 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Devarajeevanahalli (TP)$ | U | 17,734 | 1 | .. | .. |
| H.M.T. Township (SA)$ | U | 11,154 | 1 | .. | . |
| Jalahalli (excluding HMT Township) (P)$ | U | 12,533 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kudugondanahalli (P)$ | U | 5,768 | . | .. | .. |
| Yelahanka (M) | U | 10.429 | .. | .. | . |
| 3. Bangalore South Taluk | T | 235,850 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| | R | 176,826 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| | U | 59.024 | 1 | . | 1 |
| HAL Sanitary Board (excluding HAL Township) (SB)* | U | 33,985 | 1 | .. | . |
| HAL Township (SA) | U | 15,164 | .. | .. | .. |
| I.T.I. Notified Area (Durravaninagar) (NAC)* | U | 9,875 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 4. Channapatna Taluk | T | 172,990 | 8 | 3 | |
| | R | 140,402 | 6 | 2 | |
| | U | 32,588 | 2 | 1 | |
| Channapatna (M) | U | 32,588 | 2 | 1 | |

APPENDIX III—*Concld.*

H-II—*Disabled Population by type of Disability*

| State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/ Town | Total Rural Urban | Houselist population | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 5. Devanahalli Taluk | T | 130,478 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | R | 106,950 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| | U | 23,528 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Devanahalli (M) | U | 11,978 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Vijayapura (M) | U | 11,550 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. Doddaballapur Taluk | T | 154,636 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| | R | 119,036 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| | U | 35,600 | 3 | .. | 2 |
| Doddaballapur (M) | U | 35,600 | 3 | .. | 2 |
| 7. Hoskote Taluk | T | 153,741 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| | R | 141,578 | 5 | 1 | .. |
| | U | 12,163 | 1 | .. | 3 |
| Hoskota (M) | U | 12,163 | 1 | .. | 3 |
| 8. Kanakapura Taluk | T | 219,821 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| | R | 199,524 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| | U | 20,297 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Kanakapura (M) | U | 20,297 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 9. Magadi Taluk | T | 172,514 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| | R | 159,165 | 6 | .. | 2 |
| | U | 13,349 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Magadi (M) | U | 13,349 | 2 | 2 | |
| 10. Nelamangala Taluk | T | 134,885 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| | R | 119,610 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| | U | 15,275 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Nelamangala (M) | U | 8,781 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tyamagondlu (M) | U | 6,494 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 11. Ramanagaram Taluk | T | 136,221 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| | R | 104,779 | 3 | .. | 5 |
| | U | 31,442 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Ramanagaram (M) | U | 31,442 | 5 | 2 | 1 |

**Note*—The figures quoted in the table are illustrative.

$These towns are parts of Bangalore Urban Agglomeration which spread over Bangalore North and Bangalore South Taluks and figures in respect of Bangalore Urban Agglomerations are shown below Bangalore district.

## APPENDIX IV

H-II —*Disabled Population by type of Disability*

| State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/ Town | Total Rural Urban | Houselist Population | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| UTTAR PRADESH | T | 88,341,144 | 2,308 | 1,311 | 1,768 |
| | R | 75,952,548 | 1,776 | 1,103 | 1,243 |
| | U | 12,388,596 | 532 | 208 | 525 |
| 3. Tehri Garhwal District | T | 397,385 | 32 | 9 | 23 |
| | R | 386,862 | 25 | 5 | 17 |
| | U | 10,523 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Tehri (MB) £ | U | 5,480 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Tehri Tehsil | T | 106,928 | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| | R | 103,658 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| | U | 3,270 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Tehri (MB) £ | U | 3,270 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 2. Pratapnagar Tehsil | T | 116,749 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| | R | 114,539 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| | U | 2,210 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Tehri (MB) £ | U | 2,210 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 3. Devaprayag Tehsil | T | 173,708 | 12 | 4 | 9 |
| | R | 168,665 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| | U | 5,043 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Narendranagar (NA) | U | 2,390 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Devaprayag (NA) | U | 1,527 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Muni-Ki-Reti (NA) | U | 1,126 | .. | 1 | 1 |

£Tehri M.B. partly lies in Tehri Tehsil and partly in Pratapnagar Tehsil. Data relating to portion falling in the two Tensils has been shown under the respective tehsils. Data in respect of Tehri M.B. is shown below the district.

*Note*—The figures quoted in the table are illustrative.

APPENDIX V—*Concld.*

H-II—*Disabled Population by type of Disability*

| State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/ Town | Total Rural Urban | Houselist Population | Totally blind | Totally crippled | Totally dumb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| UTTAR PRADESH STATE | T | 88,341,144 | 2,308 | 1,311 | 1,768 |
| | R | 75,952,548 | 1,776 | 1,103 | 1,243 |
| | U | 12,388,596 | 532 | 208 | 525 |
| 3. Tehri Garhwal District | T | 397,385 | 32 | 9 | 23 |
| | R | 386,862 | 25 | 5 | 17 |
| | U | 10,523 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| 1. Tehri Tehsil @ | T | 109,138 | 13 | 4 | 9 |
| | R | 103,658 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| | U | 5,480 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Tehri (MB)@ | U | 5,480 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 2. Pratapnagar Tehsil @ | T | 114,539 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| | R | 114,539 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| 3. Devaprayak Tehsil | T | 173,708 | 12 | 4 | 9 |
| | R | 168,665 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| | U | 5,043 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Narendranagar (NA) | U | 2,390 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Devaprayag (NA) | U | 1,527 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Muni-Ki-Reti (NA) | U | 1,126 | .. | 1 | 1 |

@Tehri MB of Tehri Garhwal district partly lies in Tehri Tehsil and partly in Pratapnagar Tehsil. As separate data are not available, the entire urban data have been shown under Tehri tehsil in which the major part of Tehri MB lies.

*Note*—The figures quoted in the table are illustrative.

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Government of India
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The Registrar General, India
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New Delhi—110011

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—TABULATION CIRCULAR No. 6

Subject:—*Selection of 5% Sample of Enumeration Blocks for Advance Tabulation.*

My dear

You will recall that in Census Circular No. 16 relating to the management of records it was mentioned that it is proposed to generate certain advance tabulations at national level based on a 5% sample. It is also mentioned therein that instructions as to how this sample will be drawn would be issued later. I am now forwarding the instructions relating to the selection of this 5% sample for advance tabulation. The annexe to this circular contains the instructions and I would suggest that these should be gone through carefully. I would also suggest that senior officers should ractice among themselves the selection procedure so that they are able to train the staff at the appropriate time.

Incidentally, I would like to take this opportunity to suggest that procedures relating to selection of sample or tabulation as indicated in other circulars should be practised by senior officers themselves so that they are able to convey the instructions properly to the large staff that will shortly be employed for such work.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours sincerely,

(P. Padmanabha)

Shri
Director of Census Operations

D.O. No. 1-7/80-DD

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## CENSUS OF INDIA—1981

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELECTION OF 5% SAMPLE OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS FOR ADVANCE TABULATION

Part I—*General Instructions*

In 1981 census, a 5% sample of enumeration blocks will be selected for advance tabulation (A.T.). This sample will be *selected in all the States and Union Territories of India* according to the instructions given in this circular. The enumeration blocks referred to are those finally carved out for enumeration.

The instructions for selection of 5% sample of enumeration blocks for advance tabulation have been divided into two parts, part II & part III.

Part II will apply to the following States.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Maharashtra
10. Orissa
11. Punjab
12. Rajasthan
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Uttar Pradesh
15. West Bengal

Part III will apply to the following States & U.T.

1. Himachal Pradesh
2. Jammu & Kashmir
3. Manipur

4. Meghalaya
5. Nagaland
6. Sikkim
7. Tripura
8. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
9. Arunachal Pradesh
10. Chandigarh
11. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
12. Delhi
13. Goa, Daman & Diu
14. Lakshadweep
15. Mizoram
16. Pondicherry

*Part II :—Instructions for selection of 5% sample of enumeration blocks for advance tabulation (for States where sampleslip is canvassed in 20% sample of enumeration blocks and the States of Assam, Maharashtra and West Bengal).*

The 5% sample refers to 5% of the total number of blocks. The selection of 5% sample of enumeration blocks for advance tabulation will be done at state headquarters and communicated to the Regional Tabulation Office. These blocks will be a 25% sub-sample of the 20% sample of enumeration blocks already selected. In these 20% sample of blocks, sample slip would also have been canvassed in addition to the universal slip.

For the purpose of sample selection, the control sheets for the selection of 20% sample of enumeration blocks, (Form I, Form II, Form III) are required. As per instructions in the Annexe to Circular No. 14, Part I, last paragraph, the D.C.O. should receive one copy of these forms. Before selecting the 5% sample, the selection of 20% sample should have been thoroughly checked and any discrepancy pointed out to the corresponding charge officer and got corrected.

*Stratification:*—For the purpose of sample selection each district will be divided into a number of strata *viz* city, non-city urban areas and rural charge of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S.

To ensure that the systematic selection of blocks proceeds accurately, control sheets have been prescribed for each of the operational units. The format of the control sheet differs in different strata. Form A.T. I is for cities, Form A.T. II for non-city urban areas, and Form A.T. III for rural areas. Form A. T. I is based on Form I of the corresponding city, Form A.T. II on Form II of the corresponding non-city urban area and Form A.T. III on Form III of the rural charge.

The instructions for filling up A.T. and A.T. II are identical. Separate forms have been prescribed to make sure that the sample selection proceeds independently for these strata.

*Instructions for the selection of 5% sample in city (including U.A.) (Form A.T. I) and non-city urban areas (Form A.T. II).*

For each city, the control sheet Form A.T. I will have to be used. Besides the identification particulars, the control sheet consists of seven columns. You have to keep ready the corresponding Form I for the city, which gives the list of blocks selected for 20% sample. Similarly for each non-city urban area of a district, Form A.T. II will be filled up. You have to keep ready the corresponding Form II for the non-city urban area of the district.

In identification particulars you must write the name of the state, district and the city (or non-city urban) and their code numbers wherever applicable. The random start will be a number between 1 and 4 and will have to be selected independently for each city (or non-city urban). Enter this number 'against random start' at the top of the form. This number indicates the *position* of the starting enumeration block in the list of sample blocks in *column 4 of Form I/II.* Starting from the enumeration block listed in this *position* selection willl be done systematically as explained further.

*Column 1 : Name/number of charge :*

Enter the charge number in column 1. If the city or non-city urban area has more than one charge, (or town) then enter the name or number of the first charge (or town) here. The name and number of the second charge or town will be entered only after the sampling operation with respect to the first charge or town is over. Since, you may be using quite a few lines for each charge, do not enter the name or number of the second charge or town unless the sampling operation in the first charge or town is completed.

*Column 2: Total number of 20% sample blocks in the charge.*

Enter here the total number of sample blocks in the city/charge or town as the case may be. This number is available in column 5 of Forms I/II. Before transcribing from column 5 of Form I & II, check whether the figure in Col. 5 of Form I/II is correct by counting the entries in col. 4 of the same forms.

*Column 3: Position of the first enumeration block selected.*

For the first charge/town copy here the selected random number noted at the top. For the subsequent charge/town this column will be filled up as indicated in the instructions for filling up column 8. This random number indicates the starting point for sample selection. If the random number is *three*, the first sample block will be the one listed at third position in column 4 of Form I/II.

*Column 4: List of enumeration blocks selected.*

For filling up this column the corresponding Form I/II is required. Starting from the block listed at the position indicated in col. 3, circle every fourth block in col. 4 of Form I//II. Thus if the random number in col. 3 is three, the blocks listed at 3rd, 7th, 11th, 15th.....position will be circled and the block numbers copied in this column. The following example clarifies procedure of selection in respect of Bangalore city, Vidhan Soudha charge, discussed in annexe IV to Circular No. 14. From the list of enumeration blocks listed in col. 4 of Form I, giving the block number of 20% sample of enumeration blocks, the starting block is decided as 14 which occurs at the 3rd position in the list. Starting from this block every 4th block is circled in Form I as shown below.

4, 9, (14), 19, 24, 29. (34), 39. 44. 49 (54), 59,

64, 69, (74), 79, 84, 89, (94), 99. 104, 109,

(114), 119,

The blocks selected for 5% advanced tabulation in this charge will be block numbered 14, 34, 54, 74, 94 and 114. These numbers will be written in col. 4. of form A.T. I which refers to city. Similarly for non-city urban/ areas such numbers will be entered in col. 4 of form A. T. II.

If on the other hand the random start were 2, the first block to be selected would have been block no. 9, which occurs the 2nd position and the blocks selected would have been 9, 29, 49, 69, 89, 109 taking the same example.

Enter the blocks selected in col. 4, using as many lines as needed in this column.

If the sampling had gone correctly the selected block number should differ by 20 as in the above examples i.e. 14, 34, 54, 74,.....or 9, 29, 49, 69, 89, 109 etc. In case you find that the selected block numbers came out as 9, 29, 40, 64, 84 etc. one can be sure that there is a mistake somewhere in the selection procedure calling for verification.

*Column 5: Number of enumeration blocks in the sample.*

After listing all the sample blocks in col. 4, of Form A.T. I/A.T. II, count the number of blocks in the sample and enter the number in column 5. This number should be equal to the number of 20% sample blocks selected in the charge entered in col. 2, divided by 4. If the number of blocks in col. 2 is not exactly divisible by 4, then the number of sample blocks in col. 5 will be equal to

(a) $\frac{\text{(The number of sample blocks in the charge) ignoring remainder}}{4}$

or

(b) $\frac{\text{(The number of sample blocks in the charge) ignoring remainder}}{4} + 1$

The actual number of blocks in the sample will be equal to the former if the remainder is less than the random start. If the remainder is equal to or greater than the random start, the number of blocks selected will be equal to the latter i.e. the quotient plus one.

*Column 6: No. of blocks left out :*

The total number of sample blocks remaining in the charge after the last block circled, should be counted and entered here. This number will be less than four. In case the number is zero enter zero in this column.

*Column 7 : Starting position in the next charge— 4 minus col. 6.*

Subtract the entry in col. 6 from the number 4 and enter the result in this column. This number will indicate the position of the starting block in the *next charge*. This number should be copied out in column 3 against the next charge for which the sample selection has to be commenced. If all the charges have been exhausted, you have completed the sample selection. Prepare a chargewise town list of selected enumeration blocks and communicate them to R.T.O's Office.

*Instructions for selection of 5% sample of blocks for advance tabulation—Rural areas :*

These instructions indicate the way in which the sample blocks will be selected in each rural charges. Form A.T. III will be used for selection of sample blocks. For each charge the corresponding filled-in Form III, (selection of 20% sample of enumeration blocks) should be kept ready as the selection will be based on this form. To avoid copying work, it is suggested that the selection be done in Form III itself and the list of selected blocks copied out in A.T. III. The instructions for filling up Form A.T. III are given below.

*Col. 1 : Charge name or number.*

Enter the rural charges in order of charge number. Since each charge may have a name enter it here Do not enter the second charge, unless the sample is selected in the first charge.

*Col. 2 : Location code of the charge.* Enter the code for the charge.

*Col. 3 : Number of 20% sample enumeration blocks in the charge.* In Form III, the sample block numbers and their notional numbers would have been circled with red pencil. Count the number of blocks circled in column 4. Enter the number in this column. The 5% sample blocks will be selected from these sample blocks.

*Col. 4* : Select a random number between 1 and 4 from the random number table and enter it in this column. Separate random number should be selected for each charge. It is quite possible that you may come across the same random number for adjoining charges. Do not reject them just because they are the same. .

*Col. 5 : Notional number of the selected blocks.* In columns 7, 9, 11 & 13 of the Form III, each block in the charge would have been assigned a notional number and the notional number of blocks selected for canvassing sample slip would have been circled with red pencil. For selecting 5% sample of blocks you should select every fourth block among the sample blocks, starting from the sample block *in the position* indicated by col. 4. Please note that the random number in col. 4 indicates the starting position of the sequence of blocks (selected for 20%), not the block number. The following example, with reference to the Junagadh Taluka of Junagadh district circulated to you vide addenda to Circular no. 14. may help to understand the selection procedure.

The notional numbers of the sample blocks circled (i.e. selected for canvassing sample slip), are 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54, 59, 64, 69, 74, 79, 84, 89, 94, 99, 104, 109, 114, 119, 124, 129.

If the random number for the charge recorded in col. 4 is 2, then select every 4th block in the above series starting from the second block. The notional numbers of selected blocks will be :

9, 29, 49, 69, 89, 109, 129

If the random number for the charge recorded in col. 4 is 4, then the selected blocks will be 19, 39, 59, 79, 99, 119.

Note that the notional numbers of selected blocks will differ by 20.

After selecting the blocks, as indicated above, copy down the notional numbers in col. 5 of Form A.T. III.

Circle the serial number i.e. col. 1 of Form III with blue pencil. The circled blocks will constitute 5% sample.

*Col. 6 : Block code of the selected 5% sample of blocks.* From column 4 of the Form III, identify the block numbers of the selected block. You would have circled the selected blocks in col. 1 of Form III. For such blocks copy the block number from col. 4 of Form III. *Remember that the numbers that you have entered in column 5 are the notional numbers and not the actual block numbers.*

In the example quoted in the previous column, the entries in this column *viz.* col. 6, will be as under. If the random start is 2, the number of the selected blocks in this charge will be :

129, 10 64, 122, 28; 67, 116

These are the blocks with corresponding notional numbers 9, 29, 49, 69, 89, 109 and 129 respectively.

If the random start is 4, then the number of selected blocks in the charge will be :

94, 47, 93, 16, 41, 88

These are blocks with corresponding notional numbers 19, 39, 59, 79, 99 and 119 respectively.

*Column 7 : Totalnumber of sample blocks.* Count the total number of blocks in col. 5 or col. 6 and enter them here.

*Please note that the sample selection has to be done in each charge separately. You should not carry over the blocks left over in one charge to the next charge.*

Part III : *Instructions for selection of 5% sample of enumeration blocks for advance tabulation for States and U.T's excluding Assam, Maharashtra and West Bengal where universal and sample slips are canvassed universally.*

The selection of 5% sample of blocks will be done at the state headquarters.

In the State or U.T. there may be more than one charge, each charge consisting of a number of enumeration blocks. To make sure that sampling is *continuous within the State/U.T. and to ensure* that the systematic selection of blocks proceeds accurately, control sheet, A.T. IV, has been prescribed for part III States.

The control sheet consists of eight columns. At the top of the form you have to write the random start. The random start will be a number between 1 and 20, selected from the random number table already circulated to you This number indicates the number of the enumeration block from which you will start selection of the sample blocks. Starting from this enumeration block, selection will be done systematically as explained below.

*Col. 1 : Name of charge or number.* Enter the charge number in col. 1, urban charges being entered first. If the area (may be city or non-city urban) has more than one charge, then enter the name of the first charge here. The name and number of the second charge will be entered in this column only after the sampling operation in respect of first charge is over. Since as you will see, you may be using quite a few lines for each charge, do not enter the name or number of the second charge unless the sampling operation in the first charge is completed.

*Col. 2 : Total Number of blocks in the charge.* Enter here the total number of blocks in the city/charge as the case may be. Since this is important information this has to be ascertained carefully.

*Col. 3 : No. of the first block selected.* Write down here the random number which is assigned. This indicates the starting point for sample selection. If the random start is 16, the first sample block will be enumeration block No. 16 in the 1st charge.

*Col. 4 : List of Enumeration blocks selected.* Starting with the random number in col. 3 select every 20th block till you cannot select any further block in the charge. For example, if the random number in col. 3 is 16, you must select block numbers 16, 36, 56, 76, 96 etc. If in this charge there are 112 blocks, the last block selected will be the enumeration block number 96. All the block numbers should be entered in column 4. The entries can be made as : 16, 36, 56, 76, 96.

Use as many lines as needed in this column. Blocks listed in this column are the sample blocks for the charge.

*Col. 5 : No. of blocks in the sample.* After listing all the sample blocks in column 4, count the number of blocks in the sample and enter this total number in column 5. The number of blocks in the sample should be equal to the number of blocks in the charge entered in col. 2 divided by 20. If the number of blocks in col. 2 is not exactly divisible by 20 then the number of sample blocks in col. 5, will be equal to

(a) $\frac{\text{(The number of blocks in the charge)}}{20}$ ignoring the remainder

or

(b) $\frac{\text{(The number of blocks in the charge)}}{20}$ ignoring the remainder $+1$

The actual number of blocks in the sample will be equal to the former if the remainder is less than the starting block number. If the remainder is equal to or greater than the starting block number, the number of blocks selected will be equal to the latter i.e. the quotient plus one.

For example, let us consider a charge which has 112 enumeration blocks. In this case, if 112 is divided by 20, the result would be 5 leaving a remainder of 12. If the random start is any number between 13 and 20 the remainder is less than the random start and, therefore, we would have 5 sample blocks as indicated in (a).

On the other hand, if the random start is anything between 1 and 12, the remainder would be greater than or equal to the random start and, therefore, we would have 6 sample blocks as indicated in (b).

*Col. 6 : No. of the last block selected.* Enter here the serial number of the last block selected. In the above example, with 112 blocks, if the random start were 16, the serial number of the last block selected would be 96. This number should be entered in col. 6.

*Col. 7 : No. of blocks left out* (*Col. 2 – Col. 6*). The total number of blocks remaining in the charge after the last block listed in col. 6, should be entered here. In the example discussed in previous para, the number 16 should be entered here. (112 – 96 = 16). The number entered in this column will be less than 20. In case this number is zero, enter zero in this column.

*Col. 8 : Starting block of the next charge* 20 – *Col. 7.* Subtract the entry in col. 7 from the number 20, and enter the result in this column. This number will be the serial number of the first block to be selected *in the next charge.* This number should also be copied in col. 3 against the next charge for which sample selection has now to be commenced.

After completing this charge, take up the next charge and repeat the above operations. Instead of using a fresh random start you will have to use the number indicated in col. 8 in the entry relating to the immediate previous charge as the starting point in sample selection. You would have already copied this number in col. 3 in each case. If you have not done so, do it now. The other columns will be filled up as before.

After the selection of the sample blocks in the entire State/U.T., prepare a consolidated list showing the location code of the blocks selected in full. The records like Household Schedule (Part I & Part II) and Individual Slip pads for these blocks should be separated out and marked "5% sample for advanced tabulation".

CENSUS OF INDIA—1981

*Form A.T. - I*

*Control Sheet for the Selection of 5% Sample Blocks for Advance Tabulation—for Part II States-City*

State..... District .....

City..... Random Start .....

| Name of Charge or number | Total No. of 20 % sample blocks in the charge | Position of the first enumeration block selected | No. of the enumeration blocks selected | No. of blocks in the sample | No. of blocks left out | Starting position in the next charge 4–col. (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

CENSUS OF INDIA —1981 Page No. .....

*Form A.T. - II*

*Control Sheet for the Selection of 5 % Sample Blocks for Advance Tabulation — for Part II States (Non City Urban)*

State ..... District ..... .....

Random Start ..... .....

| Name of Charge or number | Total number of 20% sample block in charge | Position of the enumeration block selected | Number of the enumeration blocks selected | Number of blocks in the sample | Number of blocks left out | Starting position in the next charge 4-column (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

CENSUS OF INDIA—1981

Page No. .....

*Form A.T. - III*

*Control Sheet for the Selection of 5% Sample Blocks for Advance Tabulation—Part II States - Rural*

State.....

District .....

| Charge No. | Location code of the charge | No. of 20% sample blocks in the charge | Random start for the charge | Notional number of selected blocks | Block code of the selected 5% sample of blocks | Total no. of selected blocks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

CENSUS OF INDIA — 1981 Page No. .....

*Form A.T. - IV*

*Control Sheet for the Selection of 5% Sample Blocks for Advance Tabulation—Part III States*

State ..... District ..... Random Start .. . .....

| Name of Charge or number | Total No. of blocks in the charge | No. of the first block selected | List of enumeration blocks selected | No. of blocks in the sample | No. of the last block selected | No. of block left out col. (2)–col. (6) | Starting block of the next charge 20–Col. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

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P PADMANABHA

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Ministry of Home Affairs,
The Registrar General, India,
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9 June, 1980

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—TABULATION CIRCULAR No. 7

Subject:—*Estimation of Staff Requirements for the first phase of tabulation*

My dear

It will be recalled that in Tabulation Circular No. 3 certain instructions have been issued regarding the editing of forms and selection of sample houses from the houselist. On page 4 of the letter under which this circular was issued, it had been indicated that by and large no fresh staff should be necessary for this limited purpose of tabulation but that the needs of the staff would have to be assessed on the basis of the time frame for completion of the work. This matter has been gone into further and I am now writing to indicate the time frame within which this work should be completed and I am also indicating norms by which staff assessment can be made.

It is necessary that the editing of the houselist forms and selection of the sample census houses is completed by the end of February, 1981. This is because soon thereafter the handling and processing of the enumeration forms themselves will have to be done. Obviously, Table H-II would also have to be completed within this time frame. It is recognised that in some States/UTs the houselisting operations are over and to that extent the time frame is quite long but this time frame for completion of this work is being specified taking into consideration that in certain major States the houselisting operations are being taken up only later this year. It is recognised that in these States a large complement of staff may have to be engaged in this work in view of the shorter time span. Please, therefore, note that the assessment of the staff requirements, the number of persons out of the existing staff who can do this work and extra posts to the extent necessary would all have to be assessed on the stipulation that the entire work relating to the houselist upto and including selection of sample census houses will be completed by the end of February, 1981.

We have also been assessing the appropirate norms on the basis of which staff assessment for this purpose can be made. We have had the benefit of the views of some of the Directors and these have also been taken into consideration.

In Tabulation Circular No. 3, it has been indicated that the staff employed on fixed pay will be designated as Tabulation Assistants, Supervisors and Team Leaders. On reconsideration, it is decided that these officials will be designated as Compilers, Checkers and Supervisors respectively. This change may please be noted. In this communication and henceforth the latter terms are used.

The work relating to editing, renumbering of census houses and selection of sample census houses will have to be done by the Compilers. For every 5 Compilers there will be one Checker and for every three Checkers there will be one Supervisor. How many such teams are necessary would entirely depend on the workload in each State/Union Territory.

One person, in one working day should be able to edit, renumber and select sample census houses in the case of 10 enumeration blocks of conventional size. Based on this norm the number of man-days required for completion of the entire work can be worked out, depending on the number of blocks in the area. For working out man-months it may be assumed that in every month there will be 22 working days. The method of calculation will be clear from the example which follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of enumeration blocks in a State | = | 220,000 Blocks |
| Number of man days @ 10 blocks per day per person | = | 22,000 Man-days |
| Number of man-months @ 22 working days in a month | = | 1,000 Man-Months |
| Number of Compilers required if the work is to be completed in 8 months, i.e., July, 1980 to February, 81.19 | = | 125 Compilers |

I would request you to work out the staff requirement on this basis, adjust the existing staff who can do this work to the extent possible and thus arrive at any extra posts of Compilers, Checkers and Supervisors that you may need. The corresponding levels from the existing staff will be Assistant Compilers, Computers and Statistical Assistants.

As mentioned earlier, in those States where houselisting operations will be carried out later, the relevant time frame must be kept in view.

As mentioned in Tabulation Circular No. 3, it is proposed to employ Compilers, Checkers and Supervisors on fixed pay. The pay levels are under active consideration and I shall be writing to you on this matter soon. The educational qualifications, age limits and other conditions relating to the appointment of Compilers, Checkers and Supervisors will also be indicated to you soon. However, at this point of time, please arrive at staff requirements with an adjustment of existing staff which can be put on this work and an assessment of the posts that may be necessary, given the time frame for completion of the work.

It is proposed that the additional posts required may be created by you under the powers delegated to you The level of posts which can be created by you will also be indicated soon.

I would like to again mention that it is essential that the work is completed by end of February, 1981 because this would give us the minimum period we will need for training the same staff, who would continue to be employed in processing the individual slips, etc., sufficient training on the compilation of the PCA, manual processing of the household schedule, etc. Since these records will start flowing in by the first week of March, 1981, and since compilation of the PCA cannot be delayed, you would have to have some time for intensive training of the staff in the elementary tabulation precedures which will be indicated separately. This would mean that the completion of the work referred to in Tabulation Circular No. 3 should be ensured by end of February, 1981. I might mention here that it is proposed to prepare the PCA manually. Please indicate in due course the staff requirements as arrived at by you, the adjustments from existing staff that you are able to make and the approximate number of extra posts that would have to be created in your office.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular.

Yours sincerely,

(P. Padmanabha)

Shri

Director of Census Operations.

No. 1-6/80-DD New Delhi 11, the

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P. PADMANABHA

D.O. No. 1—6/80—DD
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
The Registrar General, India
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New Delhi-110011
25 Aug. 1980

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—TABULATION CIRCULAR NO. 8

Subject:—*Estimation of Staff Requirements for the first phase of tabulation—change in nomenclature—Amendment to Tabulation Circular No. 7.*

My dear

This is in continuation of my demi-official letter of even number dated 9th June, 1980 (Tabulation Circular No. 7), on the subject cited above.

The staff pattern and the designations of the staff under consideration were indicated in Tabulation Circular No. 3 as amended in Tabulation Circular No. 7. It was indicated that the Assistant Compilers, Computers and Statistical Assistants could perform supervisory functions over the Compilers, Checkers and Supervisors. However, at the recent zonal meeting of some of the Directors it was mentioned that the designations in the case of the Compiler and Assistant Compiler would cause difficulty because the Assistant Compiler who is on a grade pay would supervise the work of a person designated as Compiler who is on fixed pay. The designations are not compatible and may give rise to an embarrassing situation since the Assistant Compiler would be supervising the work of a Compiler. To avoid this difficulty it is decided that the post of Compiler on fixed pay will be redesignated as Tabulator. In other words, the designation of the posts on fixed pay in the tabulation offices will be Tabulator, Checker and Supervisor. This change may please be noted.

Receipt of this circular may please be acknowledged.

Yours sincerely,

(P. PADMANABHA)

Encl: *Five spare copies.*

Shri
Director of Census Operations,

Endt. No. 1—6/80-DD

New Delhi, the

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October 29, 1980

P. PADMANABHA

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—TABULATION CIRCULAR NO. 9

Subject:— *Compilation of Primary Census Abstract.*

My dear

This circular deals with the compilation of the Primary Census Abstract and Appendix 3 to Table A-1 (Houseless and Institutional Population). The priority in tabulation is also indicated herein so far as the generation of the PCA is concerned and the manner in which the records would have to be processed for this purpose is also clarified. The formats of the Primary Census Abstract and Appendix 3 to Table A-1, which are the end products of this compilation process, are given as Appendices 1 & 2 to this circular.

The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) and some other tables have, till the 1971 census, been generated by breaking the Individual Slip pads and manual sorting of the Individual Slips. As a distinct departure from this procedure, the tabulation system of the 1981 census will avoid the breaking of the pads and manual sorting of the Individual Slips. This time the pads will not be broken, whether they relate to the Individual Slips or the Household Schedules, and the data for the PCA will be obtained by compilation of data available in Part II of the Household Schedule, namely, the Population Record.

**Regional Tabulation Offices**

For the purpose of compilation of data for the PCA it is proposed to establish Regional Tabulation Offices in the States and Union Territories. Separate staff on fixed pay will be provided for this compilation work in each of these Regional Tabulation Offices. Instructions have already been issued indicating the scale of such staff and delegating the powers of creation of these posts and appointments, to the Directors. The regional offices which have now been established for the operations as such will in effect be converted into Regional Tabulation Offices.

Keeping in view the work involved in compilation of the PCA and taking into consideration the time span within which the PCA has to be generated, the norm for staff would be one post of Tabulator for every 30,000 population, one post of Checker for every 6 Tabulators and one post of Supervisor for every 3 Checkers. One Statistical Assistant will be incharge of 3 Supervisors. Wherever possible, the Directors are requested to investigate the possibility of drawing upon the existing staff for this work. In such cases, the Assistant Compilers will function as Checkers and the Computors as Supervisors.

Posts have already been created for tabulation of the houselisting results. This staff appointed for processing of houselisting results will continue to work in the Regional Tabulation Offices and will get merged with the larger staff created for generation of the PCA. The entire staff should be intensively trained for this purpose at least a fortnight ahead of the date by which the records are expected to reach the Regional Tabulation Offices. The compilation of the Primary Census Abstract and Appendix 3 to Table A-1 in all the States and Union Territories will have to be completed as *expeditiously as possible but in no case later than 10 months after the receipt of the records in the Regional Tabulation Offices*. This target date is fixed keeping in view the urgency of the data required and is based on the norms fixed after the work-study undertaken in this office.

In states where there is more than one Regional Tabulation Office, the staff can be allocated on the basis of the schedules to be handled by a particular Regional Tabulation Office. No fixed norm with regard to the strength of a Regional Tabulation Office is, therefore, being laid down and the Directors of Census Operations will have to determine the number of Tabulators, Checkers and Supervisors to be allocated to a particular Regional Tabulation Office on the basis of the above norms.

The Regional Tabulation Offices will receive the records from the Charge Offices *directly and not* through the District Census Officer, as will be seen from the enclosure to this office letter No. 9/16/80-CD(CEN) dated 8th May, 1980 (Circular No. 16).

**Handling of Records**

The operational unit for the purpose of compilation of the data for the PCA and Appendix 3 to Table A-1 *will be an enumeration block*. The Tabulator will do the basic editing, totalling, checking and compilation etc. of the Household Schedules as well as Individual Slips, as has been explained in the Manual for the Compilation of Primary Census Abstract. The functions of the Checkers and Supervisors have also been adequately described in the Manual.

It is proposed to have an advance tabulation of data at national level on the basis of 5 per cent of the sample blocks. The instructions as to how this sample will be drawn for advance tabulation are contained in this office letter No. 1-7/80-DD dated 7-6-1980 (Tabulation Circular No. 6).

The Sample Slip is being canvassed universally in all the Union Territories as also in the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. In the remaining states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, the Sample Slip is being canvassed *in* 20 per cent of the *enumeration blocks*. The mode of drawing the 5 per cent sample in these two sets of states will obviously be different as explained in Tabulation Circular No. 6.

The processing of the data for the generation of all tables, except the Primary Census Abstract and the A-series tables, will be on the computer and for this the Direct Data Entry Systems Units will be commissioned soon. The manual and mechanical processing of the schedules will thus have to be so organised *that the records relating to sample blocks for advance tabulation are dealt with first and released for detailed editing and coding in the* Editing and Coding Cells. This would ensure that none of the operations is delayed.

**Sequence in processing of schedules**

The period specified for generation of the PCA is 10 months as indicated earlier. However, it is necessary to ensure that the flow of records to the Direct Data Entry Systems through the Editing/Coding Cells is so organised as to enable us to generate tables at the national level by way of advance tabulation on the basis of 5 per cent of the sample blocks followed by the processing of records relating to the rest of the *area sample*, and subsequently by the processing of the balance records. The management of the records on this basis will ensure that the Direct Data Entry Systems are not kept idle but can commence work as soon as possible. The sequence of processing of the Individual Slips and Household Schedules will therefore be as follows :—

*Stage I*

Processing of Individual Slips and Population Records pertaining to 5 per cent of the Sample blocks for national level estimates. This 5 per cent of the sample blocks will be in the case of all States and Union Territories, including Assam, Maharashtra and West Bengal. After processing of the records referred to herein for the PCA of these blocks, these pads and schedules will go to the Editing and Coding Cells for advance tabulation of national level estimates on the DDE Systems.

*Stage II*

Processing of the slips and corresponding Population Records in the following cases—

(*a*) of the remaining 15 per cent of the sample blocks in respect of States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh as also in the states of Assam, Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(*b*) records of 95 per cent of the blocks in the Union Territories and of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

After processing for PCA the pads and schedules in these cases will be sent to the Editing and Coding Cells for further processing on the Direct Data Entry Systems.

*Stage III*

(*i*) In States where Sample Slips have been canvassed in sample areas only, as also in Assam, Maharashtra and West Bengal, the Slips and the corresponding Population Records in respect of 20 per cent of the

blocks in the non-sample areas will be taken up for PCA, after stages (I) and (II) stated above are completed. These slips along with other records will then be sent to the Editing and Coding Cells.

*(ii)* After completion of the PCA relating to this additional 20 per cent sample drawn from the non-sample areas in these states, the balance of 60 per cent records will be processed for generation of the PCA.

**Generation of the Primary Census Abstract**

In order to be able to arrive at the PCA finally, three basic formats will be used which are explained in detail in the Manual. These are the following:

(a) The block Compilation Sheet.

(b) The Blockwise Master PCA.

(c) The urban/village PCA.

The first, form will yield the PCA data for each block. One such form will necessarily have to be used, with or without continuation sheets as the case may be, for each block. The format is at Appendix 3 to this circular.

The Blockwise Master PCA, which is the second form, will be used to arrive at the PCA data for each village or urban charge on the basis of the corresponding data for each enumeration block included therein. The formats are different for rural and urban areas and are at Appendices 4 and 5 to this Circular.

The last form is of course the basic PCA format itself which is part of the tabulation plan (Appendix 1).

In addition to these forms, it is proposed to obtain the data for Appendix 3 of Table A-1 simultaneously. For this purpose the form in Appendix 6 to this Circular will be adopted.

In the case of the smaller urban areas it may be possible to use the same Blockwise Master PCA form for the entire urban area since the number of blocks may not be very large. However, in the case of the cities or metropolitan areas or even in the case of large towns which contain many charges within them, it may be more convenient if the Blockwise Master PCA is developed for each charge or ward within the city etc. In such a case, the PCA for the entire urban area will have to be generated by using fresh Blockwise Master PCA forms in which the charge or ward totals would be incorporated to arrive at the city total. If this system is adopted, small but necessary changes in the headings of the format would have to be made.

It will be noticed that the Block Compilation Sheet will first give us the PCA information for each block and that this information will be transferred against the appropriate block number in the Blockwise Master PCA. After all the entries in the Blockwise Master PCA are filled, the PCA for each village or urban charge will be obtained. The village PCA or the urban PCA will thereafter be compiled on the basis of the Blockwise Master PCA.

In processing the schedules it has already been mentioned that the sequence will first relate to the 5 per cent of the sample blocks followed by 15 per cent of the sample blocks or 95 per cent of the remaining blocks in the case of certain areas and a 20 per cent additional sample. This would mean that the Blockwise Master PCA will have to be written up as and when the information is available after processing for a block. It is possible that in a village there are more than one block and one of them becomes the sample block. In an urban charge there are many blocks and one or more of them may be a sample block. According to the sequence of processing, the records for the sample block, will be processed first and the records of the non-sample blocks in this village or urban charge will be handled only after the sample blocks of all the charges allocated to a Regional Tabulation Office have been processed. This can happen after a time-lag of a few months depending on the workload in each such office. It is in this context that the preparation of the Blockwise Master PCA requires complete supervision and care. It will be evident that the entries in the Blockwise Master PCA will be made for the sample blocks first as and when they are processed and one would have to wait for filling in the PCA details of the non-sample blocks till these are processed later. Similarly the figures against each block will be entered in the compilation sheet for Appendix 3 to Table A-1 by the checker as and when he gets the results for a block.

The village/urban PCA will be written up when the totals for each village or urban charge have been obtained through the Blockwise Master PCA.

Both the Blockwise Master PCA and Village PCA as well as Compilation Sheets for Appendix 3 to Table A-1 in respect of each charge must be ready for posting of compiled data before the processing of the Individual Slips and Population Record in each State and Union Territory starts. In other words, the first three columns of the Blockwise Master PCA should be written up before the records are issued to any team. Simultaneously, first three columns of

the village PCA should be written in the Regional Tabulation Offices. Similarly, location particulars are the first (block number) column of the Compilation Sheet for Appendix 3 to Table A-1 should be filled, so that both the Blockwise Master PCA and Village PCA as well as Compilation Sheets for Appendix 3 to Table A-1 can be issued to the team along with other records.

While writing up the three columns of the blockwise master PCA for rural areas it would be necessary to have these details entered in such a manner so that one line is kept free for arriving at the village totals in cases where a village contains more than one block. If this is not done, it would be necessary to use a similar format again which would add to the work-load. Therefore, in writing up the first three columns of the block wise master PCA in the rural areas, wherever a village has more than one block the next line should be left blank for arriving at the village toals. . The manner in which this can be done is illustrated below only with reference to the first three columns of the form. It will be obvious that the other columns relating to this line will be blank at this preliminary stage but will be written up during the course of the compilation by the Checker.

| Sl. No. of Village | Name of Village | E.B. No. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | ABC | 1 |
| 2 | DEF | 2 |
| | | 3 |
| 3 | GHI | 4 |
| 4 | JKL | 5 |
| | | 6 |
| | | 7 |
| | | 8 |
| 5 | MNO | 9 |
| | | 10 |
| 6 | PQR | 11 |
| 7 | STU | 12 |

In the case of urban areas, as has been indicated earlier, ward-wise totals will be arrived at separately for each ward through the Blockwise Master PCA. These will later be carried over to a similar format to arrive at the figures for the urban area itself. Normally, therefore, the procedure suggested in the case of rural area should not be necessary for urban areas.

As suggested earlier, if separate sheets are being used for each charge/ward within large urban area, the preliminary details even in these cases must be written up well before the processing starts.

The preliminary work can start soon after the Enumeration blocks for the actual enumeration have been carved out. A team or two in each Regional Tabulation Office should be entrusted with this job. They must complete this work by the end of February 1981 positively.

The PCA and Appendix 3 to Table A-1 are proposed to be obtained on the basis of the Population Record and the Individual Slips after applying very elementary editing and matching procedures. These procedures are described in a Manual wherein the duties and respons bilities of different functionaries are described in detail. The methods of compilation to be adopted is also described therein. Copies of the Manual are being printed in English and Hindi centrally. A cyclostyled copy of the English version will be sent separately.

The basic steps which the Tabulator would have to follow in generating the PCA are indicated below very briefly:

(i) Columns 1 to 7 of Part II of the Household Schedule—Population Record will be edited in detail.

(ii) After the edit referred to above has been carried out, the entries in column 1 to 7 of the Population Record will be matched with the entries against Questions 2 to 5 of the Individual Slips.

(iii) The entries relating to Questions 8, 9 and 10 in the Individual Slips will be edited and matched with the corresponding entries in the Household Schedule, Parts I and II.

(iv) Question 11 and Questions 14A to 16 of the Individual Slips will be edited.

(v) After the edit in item (iv) is over, the entries against Question 11 and Questions 14A to 16 of the Individual Slips will be matched with columns 10 to 21 and 24 to 35 of the Population Record.

(vi) After the above processes are over, the column totals will be verified with regard to columns 2, 4, 5 and 8 to 35 of the Population Record.

In this system of generation of the PCA, the Supervisor in each Regional Tabulation Office will be responsible for finalising the PCA at each charge level. It must be mentioned here that in the case of a city or other large urban area the word charge refers to a ward or division or other areas within the city or such large urban areas. It would be necessary to ensure that the PCA is aggregated at higher levels i. e. at tehsil level, city level, town level etc. This work must be assigned to the Statistical Assistants and the Investigators in each Regional Tabulation Office. Similarly, the district totals must also be developed in the Regional Tabulation Office concerned. Having obtained the PCA figures at these higher area levels, these figures must be aggregated again to obtain State level figures. For this purpose the Directors may organise small units at the headquarters itself and use the same formats with suitable changes.

*Supervision*

It would be necessary to ensure that the senior officers including the Investigators and Statistical Assistants in each Regional Tabulation Office carry out close supervision at every stage and also apply test checks. This supervision and checks must relate to all stages of PCA tabulation, i. e., to the edit/desk match stage, the work of the Tabulator the totals computed by the Checker and the charge PCA figures obtained by the Supervisor. It would be necessary that specific instructions are issued with regard to adequacy of supervision and sample checks.

Similar procedure would apply to the generation of Appendix 3 to Table A-1.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular.

Yours sincerely,

(P. PADMANABHA)

Encl : *five spare copies*

Shri

Director of Census Operations,

## APPENDIX I

## URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

| Location Code Number | Name of Village/ Town/ Ward | Area of village in hectares & of town/ ward in $Km^2$ | Occupied residential Houses | | Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population) | | | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | | Literates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. of Houses | No. of Households | P | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

MAIN WORKERS

| Total Main Workers (I-IX) | | Cultivators (I) | | Agricultural Labourers (II) | | Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V(a)) | | Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX) | | Marginal Workers | | Non-workers | | Seeking/ available for work | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

## APPENDIX 2

## A—1-AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

*Houseless and Institutional Population*

| State/District/ Tehsil/U.A./ City/Town | Total/ Rural/ Urban | HOUSELESS POPULATION | | | | INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Households | Persons | Males | Females | No. of Households | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

## APPENDIX 3

## BLOCK COMPILATION SHEET

### RURAL/URBAN

Page No.....

Name of State.....Code No. .....
Name of District .....Code No. .....
Name of Tehsil/Taluk.....Code No. .....
C.D. Block etc.

Name of City/Town .....Code No. .....
Name or No. of Charge ..... Code No. .....
Ward No. .....
Type of Household : Normal/Institutional/Houseless

Enumeration Block No. .....

| Sl.No. | House-hold No. | Total Population | | | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | | Literates | | MAIN WORKERS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total main workers | | C | | AL | | HHI | | OW | |
| | | P | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| | | (2) | (4) | (5) | (8) | (22) | (9) | (23) | (10) | (24) | (14) | (28) | (16) | (30) | (17) | (31) | (18) | (32) | (19) | (33) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |

| Marginal workers | | Non-workers | | Seeking/available for work | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M (15) | F (29 | M (13) | F (27) | M (20) | F (34) |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |

## APPENDIX 4

## BLOCKWISE MASTER PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—RURAL

Name of State.....Code No. ..... Name of Tehsil/Taluk C.D. Block etc. .....Code No. .....

Name of District.....Code No. .....

| Sl. No. of Village | Name of village | EB No. | Occupied residential houses | | Total population (Including institutional and Houseless Population) | | | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | | Literates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. of Houses | No. of Households | P | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

| MAIN WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | Marginal worker | | Non-worker | | Seeking/available for work | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total main worker | | C | | AL | | HHI | | OW | | | | | | | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

## APPENDIX 5

### BLOCKWISE MASTER PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT — URBAN

Page No.....

State .....Code No. .....  Tehsil/Taluk/C.D. Block etc. .....Code No. .....

District .....Code No. .....  City/U.A./Town .....Code No. .....

| Sl. No. of Ward/Charge | Name of Ward or Charge | EB No. | Occupied residential houses | | Total population (including Institutional and Houseless Population) | | | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | | Literates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. of Houses | No. of household | P | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

| MAIN WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | Marginal workers | | Non-workers | | Seeking available for work | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total main workers | | C | | AL | | HHI | | OW | | | | | | | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

## APPENDIX 6

*Compilation Sheet for Appendix 3 to Table A-1*

Page No.....

Name of State.....Code No. .....  Name of Charge.....Code No. .....

Name of District.....Code No. .....

Name of Tehsil/Town.....Code No. .....  Rural/Urban.

| Enumeration Block No. | Houseless Population | | | | Institutional Population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of households | Persons | Males | Females | No. of households | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

1981-*CENSUS*
*IMMEDIATE*

P. PADMANABHA

D. O. No. 1-12/81-DD
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
The Registrar General. India
2-A, Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110 011.
23rd January, 1983

*CENSUS OF INDIA* 1981 *TABULATION CIRCULAR No.* 10

*Subject : Instructions for selection of an additional* 20% *Sample*

My dear

As we are aware, a 20 per cent area sample is being adopted at the 1981 Census for certain purposes and, as part of the tabulation scheme. it is proposed to generate tables on the basis of the records of the 20 per cent area sample. We have had occasion to consider in detail the appropriate quantum of sample tabulation that would be necessary for presentation of data relating to working characteristics, etc. and it has been determined that in addition to the 20 per cent area sample, it would be desirable to adopt a further 20 per cent sample of the enumeration blocks for generating data of this nature. In effect, therefore, it would mean that we would be generating most of the economic tables on the basis of a 40 per cent sample consisting of the following components: —

a) The 20 per cent area sample itself,

b) A further 20 per cent of the enumeration blocks drawn separately.

Under Census Circular No. 14 the manner in which the 20 per cent area sample will be identified has been indicated. Also, in Tabulation Circular No. 9 the system of handling of the records of this 20 per cent area sample has been specified. In view of the decision to adopt a further 20 per cent sample of the enumeration blocks, it is now necessary to determine how this 20 per cent additional sample will be drawn. This tabulation circular indicates the appropriate procedure. In the annexure to this circular the procedure has been indicated in detail. For convenience this sample is being referred to as Sample-II. The instructions may please be followed scrupulously and necessary training imparted to the appropriate staff in due course.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

(P. PADMANABHA)

Shri
Director of Census Operations

*Annexure*

*Part I —Instructions for the selection of sample II—20% sample of enumeration blocks.*

In the 1981 Census, tables will be prepared on the basis of a 40% sample of enumeration blocks in the following States.

1 Andhra Pradesh
2 Assam
3 Bihar
4 Gujarat
5 Haryana
6 Karnataka
7 Kerala
8 Madhya Pradesh
9 Maharashtra
10 Orissa
11 Punjab
12 Rajasthan
13 Tamil Nadu
14 Uttar Pradesh
15 West Bengal

The selection of these sample blocks will be done in two stages. In each stage a 20% sample of enumeration blocks will be selected. The instructions for the selection of the first set of 20% sample of enumeration blocks has been communicated already *vide* annexe to Circular No. 14. The present instructions, deal with the selection of an *additional sample* of 20% of enumeration blocks. This sample will be referred to as 'Sample II—20% sample of enumeration blocks'. The initial area sample of 20% blocks will be referred to as Sample I.

*Stratification:* For the purpose of sample selection, each district will be divided into a number of strata. The strata for selection of Sample II will be the same as that adopted for the selection of Sample I. The strata will be:

(i) City i.e. areas with population one hundred thousand and above as determined in the Houselisting operations.

(ii) Urban areas other than cities within a district i.e. non-city urban areas of the district; and

(iii) Tehsil/Taluka/Circle/Police Station/Development Block etc., i.e. the rural charge.

*Selection of random number for identifying the starting enumeration block in each charge:*

A random start between 1 and 5 for each charge must be selected. This random start for each charge will not be entirely independent as was the case of Sample I, but will be linked to the random start adopted in Sample I. It may be recalled that for selecting Sample I, in the case of rural areas, the random numbers m, n were allotted in pairs in such a manner that m+n=6. The series 'm' were *selected* and *allotted* to one set of charges and the series 'n' were *derived* (as 6—m) and *allotted* to another set of charges. The fresh random start M, for Sample II, for each charge will be linked to the series m, by adding 2 i.e. M=m+2 (mod 5). If M is less than 5, the random start will be given by M. If 'M' exceeds 5, the random start will be the *remainder* after dividing the number m+2 by 5. The following table gives the equivalence:—

| Random no. 'm' selected and allotted for Sample I. | Random no. 'M' to be selected for Sample II will be. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | |
| 2 | 4 | |
| 3 | 5 | |
| 4 | 1 | M=4+2=6, which is greater than 5. Therefore the remainder 1, after dividing 6 by 5, is taken. |
| 5 | 2 | M=5+2=7, which is greater than 5. Therefore the remainder 2, after dividing 7 by 5, is taken. |

In the adjoining charges were the series n (=6—m) was derived & allotted originally in Sample I, the random start will be *derived* and *allotted* as N=6—M. Note that N=n+3 (mod 5) i.e.=(n+3) if (n+3) is less than 5, and is the remainder after dividing n+3 by 5 if (n+3) is greater than 5.

The following example elaborates the procedure:

*Random start for each charge*

| District & Tehsil (charge) | Selected & allotted for Sample I | Random number to be used for Sample II | District & charge | Random number to be derived & allotted for sample II |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m | M=m+2 | | N=6—M |
| 16/1 | 3 | 5 | 16/2 | 1 |
| 16/3 | 1 | 3 | 16/4 | 3 |
| 16/5 | 2 | 4 | 17/1 | 2 |
| 17/2 | 5 | 2 | 17/3 | 4 |
| 17/4 | 3 | 5 | 17/5 | 1 |
| 17/6 | 1 | 3 | 18/1 | 3 |
| 18/2 | 2 | 4 | 18/3 | 2 |
| 18/4 | 2 | 4 | 19/1 | 2 |
| 19/2 | 3 | 5 | 19/3 | 1 |
| 19/4 | 5 | 2 | 19/5 | 4 |
| 19/6 | 4 | 1 | 19/7 | 5 |
| 20/1 | 1 | 3 | 20/2 | 3 |
| 20/3 | 4 | 1 | 20/4 | 5 |
| 20/5 | 4 | 1 | 20/6 | 5 |
| 20/7 | 3 | 5 | 21/1 | 1 |

In case of cities and non-city urban areas, the random start may be derived from M=m+2(mod 5).

The procedure of sample selection will be identical to that of Sample I. The sample enumeration blocks will be selected systematically as in Sample I. To ensure that the systematic selection of blocks proceeds accurately, control sheets have been prescribed for each operational unit. The format of the control sheet however differs for different strata. Form I relates to cities, Form II relates to non-city urban areas and Form III relates to rural areas.

To reduce the workload, the Sample II will also be indicated in the same control sheet used for selection of Sample I.

Part II—*Instructions for selection of Sample II blocks in a city (including U.A.).*

These instructions indicate the way in which the sample blocks will be identified in the case of cities. In the case of each city the control sheet, Sample II—Form, I will have to be used.

In cities there may be, more than one charge, each consisting of a number of enumeration blocks. To make sure that blocks are not omitted and to ensure that the sampling is continuous within the city, you have to fill up a control sheet (Sample II—Form I). Besides identification particulars, the *control sheet consists of eight columns.*

In "Identification particulars" you must write the name of the state, district and the city and their code numbers. The random start 'M' will be a number between 1 and 5 and will have to be selected according to the instructions laid down in Part I. This number M will be equal to m+2 (mod 5), where 'm' is the random number used for the

same city, for selecting Sample I. Enter this number against "random start" at the top of the form. This number indicates the number of the enumeration block from which you will start selection of the sample blocks. Starting from this enumeration block, selection will be done systematically as explained further.

Col. 1: Name of Charge or number.

Enter the charge number in col. 1. If the entire city or U.A. is treated as one charge, then enter the name. If the city has more than one charge, then enter the name or number of the first charge here. This should be same as the first charge that you have entered for selecting Sample I. The name or number of the second charge will be entered in this column only after the sampling operation with respect to the first charge is over. Since, as you will see later, you may be using quite a few lines for each charge, do not enter the name or number of the second charge unless the sampling operation in the first charge is completed.

Col. 2: Total Number of blocks in the charge.

Enter here the total number of blocks in the city/charge as the case may be. Since this is an important information this has to be ascertained carefully. Check up that this is the same number as in the corresponding Form I used for Sample I.

Col. 3: No. of the first block selected.

Write down the random number 'M' against the first charge in this column. This indicates the starting point for sample selection. If the random number 'M' for the city is 4, first sample block will be enumeration block No. 4.

Col. 4: List of Enumeration blocks selected.

Starting with the random number in col. 3, select every 5th block till you cannot select any further block in the charge. For example, if the random number in col. 3 is 4, and in this charge there are 112 blocks, the last block selected will be the enumeration block number 109. All the block numbers should be entered in column 4. The entries can be made as:

4, 9, 14, 19, 24
29, 34, 39, 44, 49
.....etc.

Use as many lines as are needed in this column. Blocks listed in this column are the Sample II Blocks for the charge.

You can check the accuracy of Sample II selection by comparing with Sample I. If for example, the random start for Sample I was 2, the enumeration blocks selected for Sample I would have been, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32..... The random start for Sample II should be 4, and the blocks selected for Sample II, should be 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34,..

If the random start for Sample I was 5, the blocks selected for Sample I would have been, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30..... The corresponding random start for Sample II would be 2 and the blocks selected would be 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27,.....respectively.

Col. 5: No. of blocks in the sample.

After listing all the sample blocks in column 4, count the number of blocks in the sample and enter this total number in column 5. The number of blocks in the sample should be equal to the number of blocks in the charge entered in col. 2 divided by 5. If the number of blocks in col. 2 is not exactly divisible by five then the number of sample blocks in col. 5, will be equal to:

(a) $\frac{\text{(The number of blocks in the charge)}}{5}$ ignoring remainder

or

(b) $\frac{\text{(The number of blocks in the charge)}}{5}$ ignoring + 1 the remainder.

The actual number of blocks in the sample will be equal to the former if the remainder is less than the starting block number. If the remainder is equal to or greater than the starting block number the number of blocks selected will be equal to the latter i.e. the quotient plus one.

For example, let us consider a charge which has 112 enumeration blocks. In this case, if 112 is divided by 5, the result would be 22 leaving a remainder of 2. If the random start 'M' is 3 or 4 or 5, the remainder is less than the random start and, therefore, we would have 22 sample blocks as indicated in (a).

On the other hand, if the random start M is 1 or 2, the remainder would be greater than or equal to the random start and, therefore, we would have 23 sample blocks as indicated in (b).

Col. 6: No. of the last block selected.

Enter here the serial number of the last block selected. In the above example, with 112 blocks if the random start 'M' were 4, the serial number of the last block selected would be 109. This number should be entered in col. 6.

Col. 7: No. of blocks left out i.e. col. 2—Col. 6.

The total number of blocks remaining in the charge after the last blocks listed in col. 6 should be entered here. In the example discussed in previous para, the number 3 should be entered here. (112 -109=3). The number entered in this column will be less than five. In case this number is zero, enter zero in this column.

Col. 8: Starting block of the next charge 5—Col. 7.

Subtract the entry in col. 7 from the number 5 and enter the result in this column. This number will be the serial number of the first block to be selected in the next charge. This number should then be copied in col. 3 against the next charge for which sample selection has now to be commenced.

After completing this charge, take up the next charge and repeat the above operation. *Care must be taken to see that charges/towns are entered in the same sequence in which they were entered for selection of Sample I. Changing the sequence in which charges are entered should be avoided at all costs.* Instead of using a fresh random start you will have to use the number indicated in col. 8 in the entry relating to the immediate previous charge as the starting point in sample selection. You would have already copied this number in col. 3 in each case. If you have not done so, do it now. The other columns will be filled up as before.

*Part III—Instructions for selection of Sample II blocks in non-city urban areas.*

These instructions indicate the way in which the sample blocks will be identified in non-city urban areas, in other words, in all towns excluding cities. Sample II—Form II will be used for this purpose.

Write the name of the state and district and their code numbers. The sample selection will start from the first town.

For each non-city urban area of a district, a random number 'M' between 1 and 5 will have to be selected according to the instructions laid down in Part I. This number 'M' will be equal to m+2 (mod 5), where 'm' is the random number used for the same stratum for selecting Sample I. Enter this number against the random start. This number against the random start indicates the number of the enumeration block from which you will start the selection of the sample blocks. Commencing with this enumeration block, selection will be done systematically as explained further.

Col. 1: Name of town and its location code.

Enter the name of the town and its location code in col. 1. *This should be the same as the first town that you have entered for selecting Sample I.* The name and the location code of the next town will be entered only after completing the sample selection in the first town entered. Since, as you will see later, you may be using quite a few lines for each town, do not enter the name of the second town unless the sampling operation relating to the first town is completed.

Col. 2: Total number of blocks in the town.

Enter the total number of blocks in the town here. Since this is important information this has to be ascertained carefully. Check that this number is the same as in the corresponding Form II of Sample I.

Col. 3: Number of the first block selected.

Write down the random number 'M' against the first town, in this column. This indicates the starting point for sample selection. If the random number 'M' for the Non-city urban areas is 4 the first sample block will be enumeration block No. 4.

Col. 4: List of enumeration blocks selected.

Starting with the random number in col. 3, select every 5th block till you cannot select any further block in the charge. For example, if the random number in col. 3, is 4, If in this town and in this charge there are 112 blocks, the last block selected will be the enumeration block number 109. All the block numbers should be entered in column 4. The entries can be made as under:

4, 9, 14, 19, 24
29, 34, 39, 44, 49
.....etc.

Use as many lines as are needed in this column. Blocks listed in this column are the Sample II blocks for the charge.

You can check the accuracy of Sample II selection by comparing with Sample I. If for example, the random start for Sample I was 2, the enumeration blocks selected for Sample I would have been, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32..... The random start for Sample II should be 4, and the blocks selected for Sample II, should be 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34....

If the random start for Sample I was 5, the blocks selected for Sample I would have been 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30..... The corresponding random start for Sample II would be 2 and the blocks selected would be 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27..... respectively.

Col. 5: Number of blocks in the sample.

After listing all the sample blocks in column 4, count the number of blocks in the sample and enter this total number in column 5. The number of blocks in the sample should be equal to the number of blocks in the charge entered in col. 2 divided by 5. If the number of blocks in col. 2 is not exactly divisible by five then the number of sample blocks in col. 5, will be equal to

(a) $\frac{(\textit{The number of blocks in the charge})}{5}$ ignoring the remainder

or

(b) $\frac{(\textit{The number of blocks in the charge})}{5}$ ignoring the +1 remainder

The actual number of blocks in the sample will be equal to the former if the remainder is less than the starting block number. If the remainder is equal to or greater than the starting block number the number of blocks selected will be equal to the latter i.e. the quotient plus one.

For example, let us consider a charge which has 112 enumeration blocks. In this case, if 112 is divided by 5, the result would be 22 leaving a remainder of 2. If the random start 'M' is 3 or 4 or 5, the remainder is less than the random start and, therefore, we would have 22 sample blocks as indicated in (a).

On the other hand, if the random start 'M' is 1 or 2, the remainder would be greater than or equal to the random start and, therefore, we would have 23 sample blocks as indicated in (b).

Col. 6: No. of the last block selected.

Enter here the serial number of the last block selected. In the above example, with 112 blocks if the random start 'M' were 4, the serial number of the last block selected would be 109. This number should be entered in col. 6.

Col. 7: No. of blocks left out i.e. Col. 2—Col. 6.

The total number of blocks remaining in the charge after the last block listed in col. 6 should be entered here. In the example discussed in the previous para, the number 3 should be entered here (112—109=3). The number entered in this column will be less than five. In case this number is zero, enter zero in this column.

Col. 8: Starting block of the next charge 5—Col. 7.

Subtract the entry in col. 7 from the number 5, and enter the result in this column. This number will be the serial number of the first block to be selected in the next charge. This number should then be copied in col. 3, against the next charge for which sample selection has now to be commenced. *Care must be taken to see that towns are entered in the same sequence in which they were entered for selection of Sample I. In no case should the sequence be changed.*

After completing this town, take up the next town and repeat the above operations. Instead of using a fresh random start you will have to use the number indicated in col. 8 in the entry relating to the immediate previous town as the starting point in sample selection. You would have already copied this number in col. 3 in each case. If you have not done so, do it now. The other columns will be filled up as before.

Part IV- *Instructions for Sample selection in rural areas.*

These instructions indicate the way in which the Sample II blocks will be selected in each rural charge. Form III will be used for selection of sample blocks in rural areas. This form will be filled by extracting information contained in the charge register itself. To avoid copying the entire frame again, the selection of Sample II is proposed on the same form as Sample I. Before starting sample selection, ensure that the blocks selected for Sample I are distinguished in Form III, by circling the notional numbers and the corresponding block numbers in col. 4 in red.

The identification particulars in Form III would have been already written up. In the space provided for random start, a number between 1 & 5 used for selection of Sample I would have been entered. Below this line write as follows "Random start for Sample II.....". This random start should be derived as indicated in Part I. Since all the columns would have been already filled up, you have merely to select a fresh sample using the specific random start for Sample II. The instructions for sample selection have been repeated for convenience.

*Selection of Sample Blocks.* For each charge a random number between 1 and 5 will have been written at the top, against the line "Random start for Sample II". For example let us assume 4 as the random number for Sample II. Therefore, blocks having the notional number 4, 9, 14, 19 etc..... will be selected. The notional numbers in the relevant columns will be circled in blue pencil. The corresponding block number in column 4 will also be circled with blue pencil. The circled blocks will be the sample blocks in this charge.

It must be noted that the blocks with no population will not be selected. The enumeration block number of such blocks will be noted in col. 4 and the fact that they have no population will also be noted in col. 5 with the entry 'O', but it will be noticed that there is no column for the notional serial number in the case of such blocks. In other words, the sample blocks will be selected only from among those enumeration blocks which have some population.

Another very important point to be noted is that the notional number in cols. 7, 9, 11 and 13 are only meant to identify the sample blocks. This number MUST NOT BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. In the records used for control of Sample II the number that must be used is ONLY THE LOCATION CODE NUMBER OF THE BLOCKS. Copy out the list of blocks selected for Sample II in a separate sheet. In the charge register also indicate the Sample II blocks, separately, by circling in blue.

ANNEXE—I

*Sample II—Form I*

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Page No. .....

*Control Sheet for the Selection of Sample II Blocks—City*

State .....

District .....

City .....

Random Start .....

| Name of charge or number | Total number of blocks in the charge | No. of the first block selected | List of enumeration blocks selected | No. of blocks in the sample | No. of the last block selected | No. of blocks left out col. 2—col. 6 | Starting block of the next charge 5—col. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

14—1 RGI/ND/83

ANNEXE— II

*Sample II — Form II*

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Page No. .....

*Control Sheet for the Selection of Sample II Blocks—Non-city Urban*

State .....

District .....

Random Start .....

| Name of town and its location code | Total number of blocks in the town | Number of the first block selected | List of enumeration blocks selected | Number of blocks in the sample | Number of last block selected | Number of blocks left out col. 2—col. 6 | Starting block of the next town 5—col. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

ANNEXURE — III

*Sample II — Form III*

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Page No. .....

*Control Sheet for Selection of Sample II Blocks — Rural*

State ..... District ..... Random Start .....

Tehsil/Taluk/P.S./Development Block .....

| Sl. No. | Circle No. | Location Code of the village | Block No. | Size of block by population and pseudo-number | | | | | | | | Sl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Zero | Less than 300 | Sl. No. | 300-499 | Sl. No. | 500-749 | Sl. No. | 750- and above | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |

Regd. Parcel

1981—CENSUS
IMMEDIATE

D.O. No. 9/15/81—CD(CEN)
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
The Registrar General, India
2—A Mansingh Road,
New Delhi—110 011.

P. PADMANABHA

February 2, 1981

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 -TABULATION CIRCULAR No. 11

Subject:—*Compilation of Primary Census Abstract* (*P.C.A.*)

My dear

The system which will be adopted for compilation of the PCA has been indicated in Tabular Circular No. 9. The procedure involved was discussed at the recent conference of Directors also. Based on these discussions the manual for compilation of the PCA has been finalised and I am enclosing two copies for your information. Further copies are being sent in bulk shortly. It will be noticed that both in Tabulation Circular No. 9 and in the manual itself the procedures have been specified, including edit instructions and these procedures would require initial action for developing of certain control forms or control registers, training of staff at the senior levels and at the level of Tabulator, Checker and Supervisor etc. It would also call for certain systems being specified in management of records. I am indicating herein some of the major points relating to these aspects which would need our immediate attention.

In Tabulation Circular No. 9 attention has been invited to the sequence and processing of the schedules. The sequence would require specific assignment of the persons who would handle the records in the central Record Room and specification of the control registers or forms on the basis of which records will be released from the Record Room to the supervisors and received back from them at each of the stages specified for the processing of the records. A need to develop these formats and specify the appropriate system would be evident from the fact that the records will be processed on the basis of certain proportion of the records such as 5%, 15%, etc. Even in the cases where sampling as such is not being adopted and where the universal and sample slips are canvassed together such control systems would be essential because the initial 5% sample would have to be handled first, followed thereafter by issue of records in the sequence of the block numbers. These control registers would have to be developed by you immediately.

Another important item which would call for urgent action is the writing up of the Urban/ Rural Master PCA forms so far as the 3 columns are concerned. These would have to be filled up immediately so that the work can commence as soon as possible.

Similarly, urgent action would have to be taken to ensure that the Urban/Village PCA formats are also filled with reference to the 3 columns.

You would have to get the control registers and other control formats, which are developed by you, printed in adequate number and it would also be necessary to either print or cyclostyle sufficient copies of the Block Compilation Sheet, the Urban/Rural Master PCA, the Compilation Sheet for Appendix 3 to Table A—1 and the Urban/Village PCA itself as also Appendix 3 to Table A—1. This would also need urgent consideration.

It will be noticed from the instructions in Step 3 (page 27), that it is proposed to identify the slips of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by a mark. These instructions are towards the end of those relating to "Question 10—name of caste/tribe". It would be necessary to ensure that rubber stamps are prepared in sufficient numbers and supplied with ink pads to the Tabulators for this purpose. I would suggest that a simple rubber stamp with the letter 'S' be prepared. Language equivalents would not be necessary.

The training of the senior level staff and of the Tabulators, Checkers and Supervisors would also need urgent consideration. We would have liked to organise zonal training classes for the Deputy Directors and other senior levels but find it rather difficult to do so now because these officers would be very busy till almost the middle of March and it may be possible to pull them out for a long period for this purpose. Therefore, it would seem that we should consider training the Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Investigators and other staff at the headquarters itself of each directorate. These officers, after they are trained, can take up the training classes of the staff on fixed pay. It

is desirable that these training sessions commence as soon as possible. I would like to suggest that you may consider training of the senior levels at any time convenient to you so that they can train the staff on fixed pay *between 10th and 25th of March* so that the PCA work can commence immediately thereafter. For the purpose of this training, particularly of the fixed pay staff, it would be useful if you could develop training material which would illustrate the type of entries in the Individual Slips and the Household Schedules, the editing process and the tabulation process itself. This would save a considerable amount of explanation in the training classes and would go a long way towards ensuring adequate training. The training itself must be restricted to small groups of the fixed pay staff for obvious reasons, which would mean that many sessions would have to be organised. Normally, a couple of days training for each group should be enough and I would feel that the training can be organised well within the time schedules mentioned. It would be useful if you could go into this further and lay down the schedule urgently.

The content of the training would vary slightly from the Supervisor, the Checker and the Tabulator. One of the important aspects would be ensuring that the edit instructions are followed scrupulously and that the Block Compilation Sheets are prepared by the Tabulator correctly. The Checker would have to be told how cases of multiple block villages would be handled so that at all stages the aggregation of data is taken care of correctly.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter, in the form enclosed and in due course please let me have a short note on the arrangements made.

Yours sincerely,

(P. PADMANABHA)

Encl. *as above*

Shri
Director of Census Operations,
Endt. No. 9/15/81-CD(CEN)

New Delhi 110 011, the
February 2, 1981

Copy to:—

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No

Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs

Office of the Director of Census Operations

To

Shri P. Padmanabha,
Registrar General, India
2—A Mansingh Road,
*New Delhi*—110 011.

Subject:- *Compilation of Primary Census Abstract* (*P.C.A.*)

Sir,

Kindly refer to your D.O. Letter No. 9/15/81—CD (CEN) dated February 2, 1981 on the above subject. Receipt of the above communication is hereby acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Director of Census Operations

REGISTERED

1981 CENSUS
IMMEDIATE

P. PADMANABHA

D.O. No. 1–3/81–DD
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
The Registrar General, India
2—A Mansingh Road,
New Delhi—110 011.

March 4, 1981.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—TABULATION CIRCULAR No. 12

Subject:– *Instructions for selection of 20% sample of enumeration blocks. Supplement to Tabulation Circular No.* 10.

My dear,

Please refer to Census Circular No. 14 and Tabulation Circular No. 10 regarding selection of the 20% sample of enumeration blocks. The procedure indicated in these circulars assumes that the enumeration blocks as finally determined just before the field operations have all been taken into consideration and that fresh additions will not have taken place. Normally, all the enumeration blocks which have been formed before the count would have found a place in the frame for sample selection. However, in a few cases, it is likely that fresh enumeration blocks have been added at the end of the charge register just before the operations due to new settlements being noticed rather late etc. Also, the enumeration blocks relating to military areas and such sensitive charges and ship population would necessarily come only at the end of the charge. The question to be now determined is whether we should consider continuing the sample selection taking into consideration such new blocks also.

2. Ideally, it would have been desirable that these new blocks should also come within the first 20% sample. However, since it is only in a few areas that the blue slip is being canvassed in the entire State and since it would be desirable to maintain consistency in this system, it is decided that these new blocks will not be taken into consideration for the first 20% sample. Therefore, even in States such as Assam, Maharashtra and West Bengal where the blue slip is canvassed all over the State, these new blocks, if any, will not be taken into consideration for the first 20% sample. This would be so in the other States also.

3. These new blocks should be included in the frame for selection of Sample II i.e. the second 20% sample that has been specified. Tabulation Circular No. 10 which relates to the selection of Sample II would require certain modifications as listed in the Annex to this circular. These instructions will apply to the following 15 States where sampling is being adopted for tabulation. These States are:

Andhra Pradesh
Assam
Bihar
Gujarat
Haryana
Karnataka
Kerala
Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra
Orissa
Punjab
Rajasthan
Tamil Nadu
Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal

4. This circular is being forwarded to the Directors of Census Operations of other States and Union Territories for information only.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours sincerely,

(P. PADMANABHA)

Encl: *five spare copies*

Shri
Director of Census Operations.

ANNEX TO TABULATION CIRCULAR NO. 12

**Supplement to Tabulation Circular No. 10**

MODIFICATION IN THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELECTION OF SAMPLE II

**Part II city col. 2: Total number of blocks in the charge**

Enter here the total number of blocks in the city/charge as the case may be. Since this is important information, this has to be ascertained carefully. In a few cases, some new blocks might have been added at the end of the charge register. These may be due to addition of enumeration blocks in sensitive areas or on account of ship population or due to enumeration of houseless population/nomadic population who have *moved into a block which originally had zero population.* While entering the total number of blocks in the city these should also be included in col. 2, if the entire city is treated as one charge.

If, however, the city has more than one charge, then all such new blocks should be *notionally* considered as a new charge and entered in the control sheet (Sample II, Form I) after the last charge. This will be a notional charge and it will have no location code number. In col. 1, write 'notional charge'. If there are more than one blocks in such a notional charge, give them notional numbers 1, 2, 3. Proceed to identify the sample block as instructed in cols. 3 onwards. After the notional enumeration block number of the sample blocks (if any) are identified in this notional charge, treat the corresponding enumeration block as sample II block.

**Part III Non-city urban areas: Col. 1: Name of town and location code**

Check the charge register for all the towns in the non-city urban stratum of a district. If a few new blocks have been added at the end of the charge register relating to one or more of the towns, these may be due to addition of enumeration blocks in sensitive areas, or an account of ship population or due to enumeration of houseless population/nomadic population *who have moved into a block which originally had no population.* All such new blocks should notionally be considered as a new town and entered in the control sheet (Sample II, Form II) after the last town. This notional town will have no location code number and in col. 1, of Form II, enter 'notional town'. If there are more than one block in the stratum (non-city urban areas) of the district give them notional numbers 1, 2, 3.....and proceed to identify the sample blocks as instructed in col. 3 onwards. After the notional enumeration block number of the sample blocks (if any) are identified in this notional town, treat the corresponding enumeration block as a Sample II block.

**Part IV Rural areas:**

Check from the charge register if any new blocks have been added at the end of the charge register. These may be due to additions of enumeration blocks in sensitive areas, or on account of ship population or houseless/nomadic population who *have moved into a block which originally had zero population.* Give all such blocks notional numbers at the end of the charge, in continuation of the notional number that has already been allotted to other blocks, i.e. *all such new blocks will be treated as falling in 750 and above population size group.* After numbering these blocks proceed with the sample selection.

1981 CENSUS
IMMEDIATE

P. PADMANABHA

D.O. No. 9/23/81-CD(CEN)
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
The Registrar General, India
2—A Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110011.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—TABULATION CIRCULAR NO. 13

Subject : *Instructions for the eparation of A Series Tables—General Population Tables including PCA*

My dear

At the Directors' Conference which we had sometime ago a point was made that general instructions regarding preparations of A Series tables would be helpful. I am enclosing in the annexure instructions on this matter as also the formats which can be used for building up the tables. I must mention that the working sheets can certainly be improved upon or changed depending upon your views on this matter and you may treat the working sheets as indicative.

I would also like to call your attention to the presentation of villages in the PCA. In my D.O. letter No. 18/1/80- SS(Gen.) dated 31-3-1981 addressed to Shri B.B. Lal, Director of Census Operations, Bihar and copied to you, which refers to the presentation of villages in the village directory, the treatment of villages declared as census towns has been indicated, in sub para (ii) of para 2 of that letter. The same method of presentation must, with advantage, be adopted in the rural PCA.

The generation of the tables is a straightforward operation and normally should not cause any problem. I would like to take this opportunity to emphasise that the A Series tables, along with the PCA must be worked on urgently so that Part II A comes out as quickly as possible after the PCA tabulation is over.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- P. Padmanabha.

Shri
Director of Census Operations.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF A SERIES GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

The tabulation system is sought to be developed on the basis of the pads not being broken up. The intention is to avoid large tabulation officers and expenditure on pegion holes etc. This is a basic change from the previous pattern in as much as the individual slip will not be sorted manually. However, it is necessary to have the PCA prepared quickly and for this limited purpose it is proposed to adopt manual processing of Schedules in a modified manner. The manual compilation will be restricted to PCA, which will give the basic data needed for immediate use and for delineation of constituencies and the General Population Tables.

The procedure for compilation of Primary Census Abstract from the Population Record has already been indicated in Circular No. 9. The General Population Tables A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4 and A-5 and their appendices will be prepared, as far as the 1981 figures are concerned, mainly from the PCA itself. The figures relating to 1971 and previous censuses will have to be extracted from the corresponding census tables and PCA. The procedure for compilation of 1981 population and their figures for each of these tables along with the formats of compilation sheets is given below. The appended formats of the compilation sheets are meant for compilation at tehsil level. Similar formats may be used for compilation at district and State levels. For compilation at urban agglomeration level a separate format has been appended.

The presentation of the tables will follow the same pattern as of 1971 Census with figures for the State followed by figures for the district which will again be followed by figures for the tehsil/taluk with total, rural and urban break up for each unit. Under each tehsil figures for each town/city/urban agglomeration will be shown separately. For Urban Agglomerations with constituents falling in more than one tashil/taluk etc. please follow instructions given in tabulation Circular No. 5 (letter No. 9/13 /80-CD (CEN) dated 9/12 May, 1980).

**Table A-1— Area, Houses and Population**

Table A-1 is the basic population table which will give the statistics of area in $Km^2$, population per $Km^2$, number of villages inhabited and uninhabited separately, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses, number of households and population by sex. The table will be prepared upto district and tehsil/town level by Town/Rural/Urban. The union PCA gives data for the State/District/City or city U.A. while the State PCA gives figures upto Tehsil/Town level.

The area in $Km^2$, number of occupied residential houses, number of households and population by sex will therefore, be copied directly from the Primary Census Abstracts. The other items, namely, number of inhabited/uninhabited villages and number of towns will have to be extracted from the urban/village Primary Census Abstract for each tehsil. For this purpose the compilation sheet, as suggested in Annexure-1 may be used. For each tehsil/taluk the number of inhabited and inhabited villages and number of towns may be counted from the entries in the urban/village Primary Census Abstracts and recorded in the appropriate columns of the compilation sheet. The district figures will be given by striking the totals of these columns. A similar format of the compilation sheet may be used for posting the district figures and the State figures may be derived by striking the totals. These tehsils/district/state figures for number of inhabited/uninhabited villages and number of towns/cities will be posted in column 5, 6 and 7 of the table A-1. For compilation of number of villages and number of towns for Urban Agglomeragions the general format of compilation sheet, at Annexure 2 will be used. The component units of the Urban Agglomeration may be listed and the figures of inhabited/uninhabited villages and towns will be copied from the appropriate PCA against each component unit. The totals of the columns will be struck to obtain the figures for each urban agglomeration. Figures from the PCA (Cols. 4 to 9) will be copied in to Cols. 3 and 8 to 12 respectively of Table A-1.

Regarding the area figures it may be mentioned that for tehsil/taluk the figures supplied by the State/Director of Survey Settlement and Land Records and for towns/cities the figures as supplied by the concerned corporation, municipality or local body, etc. will be adopted. For districts and States the area figures as provided by the Surveyor General, India and communicated by this office will be adopted. The total urban area of each tehsil/district/State will be obtained as the total of the areas of all the urban units in it. The total rural area of each tehsil/district/State will be derived by a substracting the rural area from the total area.

For the Union Primary Census Abstract area figures will be presented upto one place of decimal. But for State Primary Census Abstract the area of town can be shown upto two places of decimals. It may, however, be noted that even in the State Primary Census Abstract the area figures of districts should be shown upto one place of decimals based on Surveyor General's figures as communicated by this office.

Column 4 of the Table A-1 will be obtained by dividing the publication column 10 by area in $Km^2$ in column 3 for each unit.

**A-1—Area, Houses and Population—Appendix 1**

This appendix gives the details of transfers by giving the name and area in $Km^2$ for the units added and the unit, substracted along with the details of the name of state/district etc. Thereafter the net area change in $Km^2$ in (plus + or minus —) is arrived at. This is a simple appendix, the details of which each DCO will be collecting well in advance. The information will be posted directly in the format.

**A-1—Area, Houses and Population—Appendix 2**

This appendix gives the number and population of villages with population of 5000 and over and towns with population under 5000. For the preparation of this appendix the compilation sheet at Annexure-3 may be used. The villages having more than 5000 population and towns having less than 5000 population will be extracted for each tehsil from the urban/village Primary Census Abstracts and copied in the appropriate columns of the Compilation sheet. The totals of population in column 3 and 5 will be struck in the compilation sheet and the number of entries (villages/towns) in cols. 2 & 4 will be counted and recorded against the 'total'. The number of villages with 5000 population and over and number of towns with less than 5000 population for each district and State will be obtained by totalling these figures over the tehsils and districts, respectively.

These compiled figures will be posed in cols. 2, 3, 5 and 6 of Table A-1 Appendix 2. The figures for column 4 and 7 of this table will be calculated by dividing the figures of col. 3 & 6 by the total rural and urban population of the State as in PCA (Col. 7) respectively.

**A-1—Area, Houses and Population**

**Appendix 3 (Houseless & Institutional Population).**

Appendix 3 to Table A-1 will provide the information relating to Houseless and Institutional Households and their population. This appendix will be prepared from the compilation sheet at Appendix 6 to Tabulation Circular No. 9.

Figures for Urban Agglomeration will be obtained by adding the figures for each column over the component units of each Urban Agglomeration. The general compilation sheet at Annexure-2 may be used for this purpose.

**Table A-2—Decadal variation in population since 1901**

The data for the 1981 Census will be posted at District/State level from Table A-1 cols. 10, 11 and 12 in Table A 2 in cols. 3, 6 and 7 respectively. The population for 1901-1971 will have been recast in the Director of Census Operation's Offices as specified in Tabulation Circular No. 2. The decade variation and precentage decade variation will be calculated on the basis of population for each census year and will be posted in cols. 4 and 5 respectively. The new districts carved out after the 1971 Census will be shown in italics.

**A2—Decadal variation in population since 1901—Appendix**

This appendix table gives the 1971 population according to the 1971 jurisdiction of district/State alongwith changes in area and population as per their 1981 jurisdiction. Since this information has already been collected by DCOs for recasting 1971 Census population for Table A-2 this table can be prepared directly in the format at district level.

Below the appendix short notes showing the changes in area for district according to Gazette notification of the State Government will be shown.

**Table A-3—Villages classified by population size**

For this table the villages of 1981 Census will be classified into seven broad categories according to the size of their population. The categories according to population size are as under.

1. Less than 200, 2. 200—499, 3. 500—999, 4. 1000—1999, 5. 2000—4999, 6. 5000—9999, 7. 10000 and above.

The figures for this table will have to be compiled by extracting the population of each village from the PCA. Uninhabited villages will be excluded from this table.

The specimen compilation sheet for compiling the figures for this table at tehsil level is appended in Annexure-4. All the villages within each tehsil will be posted in Col. 1 of the compilation sheet and against each village the male and female population from the PCA will be posted under the appropriate columns depending on the size of total population of the village. The rural population of the whole tehsil under each population size will be derived by striking the totals for each column. The number of villages under each size class will be counted and indicated in brackets against 'total'.

The district and state totals will be derived by adding over the tehsils and district respectively.

In cols. 2 to 5 of Table A-3 the total number of inhabited villages and the total rural population will be copied from cols. 5, 10, 11 and 12 respectively, of Table A-1. As a cross check these figures of all size classes may be totalled for each tehsil/district/state and tallied with figures of cols. 2, 4 and 5.

**Table A4 Towns and Urban Agglomerations in 1981 Classified by Population with Variation since 1901.**

In this table all the towns and Urban Agglomerations of 1981 will be presented in descending order of their 1981 population under the six population size classes:

1. Class I— Population 1,00,000 and over.
2. Class II— Population 50,000 to 99,999.
3. Class III— Population 20,000 to 49,999.
4. Class IV— Population 10,000 to 19,999.
5. Class V— Population 5,000 to 9,999.
6. Class VI— Population less than 5,000.

Each urban agglomeration will be treated as a single unit for such classification, that is, the total population of the urban agglomeration will determine its size-class and its position among all towns/UA. However, under each UA each of its component units will be listed with area and population.

The first step for the preparation of this table is to arrange towns and urban agglomerations in descending order of their 1981 population. All the urban agglomerations and towns (which are not parts of UA) would first be grouped under each size-class in compilation sheet 4(A) at Annexure 5(a) and the 1981 population noted against each. Then within each size class they should be arranged in descending order of population in compilation sheet 4(B) at Annexure 5(b). In these two compilation sheets the components should also be listed under each urban Agglomeration. In compilation sheet 2 the area and male and female population will also be noted. The totals of 1981 population, persons, males and females should be struck in this sheet for each class of town. This sheet will provide the urban agglomerations and towns of 1981 Census arranged in order of population size for Table A-4.

Table A-4 may now be prepared. The list of urban agglomerations and towns from compilation sheet 2 should be copied in the same order into column 2 of table A-4. The 1981 Census figures of area and population should also be copied from compilation sheet 2 into cols. 6, 7, 10 and 11. For the years 1901 to 1971 the area (only for 1961 & 1971) and population figures for each town as a separate unit or as a component of an Urban Agglomeration are available in Table A-IV of 1971 Census and these may be copied into the Cols. 6, 7, 10 and 11. The figures for Urban Agglomeration as a whole may be computed by adding the area and population figures of all the components for each census. Cols. 8 and 9 are to be filled by computation. The decade variation for each census year is the increase or decrease in population over the previous census and will be computed by substracting the population of the previous census and will be shown with a '+' or '−' sign according as there is an increase or decrease. The % decade variation is the ratio of the decade variation to the population at the previous census. This may be computed for each of the Census years 1911 to 1981 from columns 8 and 7 and recorded upto two places of decimal with the same sign (+ or −) as the decade variation in col. 9. This completes all the columns of Table A-4. What remains is the class totals of population for the various census years.

The next step is to compute the population totals for each size class for 1901 to 1971. As mentioned above each UA will be treated as a unit and each town (not part of U.A.) as a separate unit. The class totals of 1981 population of all Urban Agglomerations and towns under each class of town, as struck in compilation sheet 2 should be copied into Table A-4.

To derive the class totals for the census years 1901-1971 some computations have to be made. The class totals for any past census year should reflect the total population of 1981 towns and U.A. classified according to the population size at that Census. Thus though any town or U.A will appear in the table under the size class to which it belongs according to its 1981 population, for class totals the town/U.A. will be grouped in the class to which it belongs according to its population size in any census year. For the class totals of past census years, an urban agglomeration of 1981 Census will be treated as a single unit and its population will be added to the class according to its population size for that census year. Where an urban area might have been merged with a town in 1981 Census, the population of the whole town as constituted in 1981 Census will determine the size class for any past census year. However, where a rural area has been merged with a town in 1981 Census, the population of the urban area only at any past census will determine its size class.

The class totals for these years as given in Table A-IV of 1971 census from a convenient starting point for the computations. These totals will have to be adjusted for changes in the list of towns and U.A. and their constituents between the 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

The changes in the list of town and urban agglomerations between 1971 and 1981 censuses can be of 3 types.

(1) Newly constituted U.A. of 1981 Census which did not exist in 1971;

(2) U.A. of 1971 Census which are no more U.A. in 1981 Census, and

(3) U.A. of 1971 Census which Continue to be U.A. in 1981 but whose constitution has changed, due to

(i) inclusion of one or more towns

(ii) exclusion of one or more towns

(iii) inclusion of some towns and exclusion of some others.

In the case of newly constituted U.A. of the 1981 Census, the class totals for 1901 to 1971 as given in A-IV of 1971 census will have to be adjusted by adding the population of the U.A. in the appropriate size class and also subtracting the population of the constituent units from the respective size class totals.

For U.A. of 1971 Census which are no more U.A. in 1981 Census, exactly the reverse adjustment has to be made viz., to substract the population of the U.A. from the appropriate size class totals of any Census year and to be added the population of the constituent units, in the respective appropriate size-class for that year. For U.A. of 1971 and 1981 Censuses with changed constitution, the populaton of U.A. as constituted at 1971 Census will have to be substracted from the appropriate size-class total for any census year and the population of U.A. as constituted at 1981 Census will have to be added to the appropriate size-class for that year. Also, for the constituent towns which have been excluded in 1981 the population of each town will have to be added to the appropriate size class and for newly added constituent towns their population has to be substracted from the respective appropriate size classes for that census year.

Before making these adjustments, it is first necessary to list out the changes in U.A. and their constituents between 1971 and 1981 Censuses. The new U.A. of 1981 Census and the U.A. which are no more U.A. in 1981 and their constituent units should be listed separately in the compilation sheets at Annexures 5(a) and 5(d). Against each U.A. and their constituent units the population at each census 1901-71 may be recorded by extracting these figures from A-IV table of 1971 Census. For U.A. existing in 1971 as well as in 1981, to identify the changes in their constitution a comparative chart in Compilation sheet at Annex 5(e) must be prepared. Each of such U.A. along with their constituent units as in 1981 and 1971 should be listed in Col. (1) and (2). By comparing the constituent units in cols. 1 & 2, the newly included constituents and the constituents excluded in 1981 can be identified. These must be listed in columns (4) and (5) and their population in past census years must be entered in cols. (7) to (14), as extracted from table A-IV of 1971.

After identification of the 3 types of changes in U.A. and their constitution, the adjustments to class totals of area and population of past censuses should be made in the format at Annexure 5(f). In this compilation sheet under each class, the class totals (area & population) as in A-IV of 1971 census should be copied first for all the years 1901 to 1971. Then taking one by one the U.A. in the compilation sheets 4(C), 4(D) and 4(E), the area, population of the U.A. and the area and population of each constituent town at the past censuses may be entered in the appropriate size class for each census year. Whether the area and population is to be added or substracted from the class totals in A-IV of 1971 census should be indicated by a '+' or '—' sign. The net adjustment in each size class may be obtained by adding the entries (algebraically) having regard to the sign. The net adjustment may be further added to the class totals as in A-IV of 1971 Census. This will give the class totals for past census for table A-4 of 1981 Census.

An illustration of making adjustments to the class totals in Table A-IV of 1971 Census to derive the class totals for A-4 of 1981 Census, is given in Annexure-6.

**Table A-4 Appendix 1**—*New towns added in 1981 and Towns of 1971 declassified in 1981.*

The lists of new towns of 1981 and the towns of 1971 census declassified in 1981 will have been prepared in respect of each State/Union Territory. Appendix-1 will be prepared by extracting the area (in $Km^2$) and population of new towns added in 1981 from Table A-4 of 1981 and the Village PCA of 1971 and copying into cols. 2 to 5. Similarly, the area and population of towns of 1971 Census declassified in 1981 will be extracted from Table A-IV of 1971 Census and the village PCA of 1981 and copied into cols. 6 to 9.

**Appendix 2**—*Places with a population of under 5000 classified as towns for the first time in 1981.*

This table will be prepared by extracting the area and population 1981 for towns with population under 5000 in 1981 from cols. 2 to 5 of Appendix 1 table.

**Appendix 3**—*Places with a population under 5000 in 1971 which were towns in 1971 but have been de-classified in 1981.*

This table will be prepared by extracting the area and population in 1971 for towns with population under 5000 in 1971 from cols. 6 to 9 of Appendix 1 table.

**Appendix 4**—*Changes between 1971 and 1981 in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area.*

In this table all places which are towns both in 1971 and 1981 Censuses but whose area is different in the two censuses will be covered. All such towns will be identified from main table A-4 by change in area in col. 6 between 1971 and 1981. The 1971 and 1981 area and population will be extracted from table A-4 and copied into cols. 2 to 5 of this table. The reasons for the change in area for each of these towns would already have been ascertained earlier and this will be entered in col. 6.

**Table A-5 Standard Urban Areas**

This table gives data for each Standard Urban Area (already finalised) its rural and urban components with each constituent town and village. For preparing this table first each Standard Urban Area in the State and district should be listed along with all its rural and urban components under Col. 2. The area (Col. 4), number of households and population by sex (Cols. 13, 14 and 15) and the civic status of towns will be copied for towns and villages from the urban/village Primary Census Abstract and for outgrowths from urban/rural Master PCA. The number of households and population by sex in respect of houseless and institutional population (Cols. 7 to 12) will be copied from compilation sheet 1(b) (at Annexure-2) prepared for Appendix 3 to Table A-1. The population for the years 1961 and 1971 (Cols. 16, 17 and 18) for each constituent village, town and outgrowth will be extracted from the block-wise rural urban Primary Census Abstract of the 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

ANNEXURE 1

*Compilation Sheet 1(A) for Table A - 1*

State ..... Code .....

| Name of District | Name of Tehsil | No. of Villages | | | No. of Towns |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inhabited | Un-inhabited | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Tehsil A . . . . | | | | |
| | Tehsil B . . . . | | | | |
| | Tehsil C . . . . | | | | |
| | Tehsil D . . . . | | | | |
| Total | | | | | |

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ANNEXURE 2

*Compilation Sheet 1(B) for Table A-1 and Appendix 3 to Table A-1*

State ..... Code .....

| Name of District/ Tehsil | Name of U.A. and Compo-nents Units | Population | | | No. of house-holds | Houseless Population | | | No. of House-holds | Institutional Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | | Persons | Males | Females | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | *U. A.* 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Town—A | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Town—B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Town—C | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | O.G. 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | O.G. 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *U.A.* 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Town—A | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Town—B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *U.A.* 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Town—A | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | |

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ANNEXURE 3

*Compilation Sheet 1(C) for appendix - 2 to Table A-1*

State ..... Code .....

| Name of District/Tehsil | Village with population over 5,000 | | Towns with population less than 5,000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Name of Village | Population | Name of Town | Population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

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ANNEXURE 4

*Compilation Sheet 3 for Table A-3*

State .....Code .....

District .....Code .....

Tehsil/Taluk/PS/Block ..... Code .....

| Name of Village | POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 200 | | | 200—499 | | | 500—999 | | | 1000—1999 | | | 2000—4999 | | | 5000—9999 | | | 10000+ | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Village 1 . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village 2 . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village 3 . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total . | ( )* | | | ( )* | | | ( )* | | | ( )* | | | ( )* | | | ( )* | | | ( )* | | |

*No. of villages by counting entries in col. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17 and 20 may be given in the brackets.

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ANNEXURE 5(a)

*Compilation Sheet 4(A) for Table A-4*

## URBAN AGGLOMERATION BY SIZE CLASS

Name of State _____ Code No. _____

| Name of Urban Agglomeration/Town | Persons |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| **Class I** | |
| 1. **Urban Agglomeration** (Name of District) | |
| a) Constituent town 1 | |
| b) Constituent town 2 | |
| 2. Town A (Name of District) | |
| 3. Town B (Name of District) | |
| 4. **Urban Agglomeration** (Name of District) | |
| a) Constituent town 1 | |
| b) Constituent town 2 | |
| Total | |
| **Class II** | |
| 1. Town A (Name of District) | |
| 2. **Urban Agglomeration** (Name of District) | |
| a) Constituent town 1 | |
| b) Constituent town 2 | |
| 3. Town B (Name of District) | |
| 4. Town C (Name of District) | |
| Total | |
| **Class III** | |
| ,, | |
| ,, | |
| **Class IV** | |
| ,, | |
| ,, | |
| **Class V** | |
| ,, | |
| ,, | |
| **Class VI** | |
| ,, | |
| ,, | |
| Total | |

Compiled by _____ Checked by _____

ANNEXURE 5(b)

*Compilation Sheet 4(B) for Table A-4*

## URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF POPULATION

Name of State———— Code No.————

| Name of Urban Agglomeration/Town | Area | Persons | Males | Females | No. of Urban Agglomerations | No. of Towns |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Class I** | | | | | | |
| 1. **Urban Agglomeration** | | | | | X | X |
| (a) Constituent Town 1 | | | | | X | X |
| (b) Constituent Town 2 | | | | | X | X |
| 2. Town A | | | | | X | X |
| 3. Town B | | | | | X | X |
| 4. Town C | | | | | X | X |
| Total | | | | | | |
| **Class II** | | | | | | |
| 1. Town A | | | | | X | X |
| 2. **Urban Agglomeration** | | | | | X | X |
| (a) Constituent Town 1 | | | | | X | X |
| (b) Constituent Town 2 | | | | | X | X |
| 3. Town B | | | | | X | X |
| 4. Town C | | | | | X | X |
| Total | | | | | | |
| **Class III** | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| **Class IV** | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| **Class V** | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| **Class VI** | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |

Compiled by———— Checked by————

ANNEXURE 5 (c)

*Compilation Sheet 4(C) for Table A-4*

NEW URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS FOR 1981 CENSUS

Name of State .....Code .....

| Urban Agglomeration/Constituent Units | POPULATION | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Class I (100,000 & above)** | | | | | | | | |
| I. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Town 1 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Town 2 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Urban outgrowth 1 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |
| II. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Town 1 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Town 2 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |
| III. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | |
| **Class II (50,000 — 99,999)** | | | | | | | | |
| I. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Town 1 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Town 2 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |

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Checked by .....

ANNEXURE 5 (d)

*Compilation Sheet 4(D) for Table A-4*

## URBAN AGGLOMERATION OF 1971 CENSUS WHICH ARE NOT U.A. IN 1981

Name of State ..... Code No. .....

| Urban Agglomeration/Constituent Units | POPULATION | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Class I (1000,000 & above)** | | | | | | | | |
| I. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Town 1 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Town 2 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Urban Outgrowth 1 . . . . | | | | | | | | |
| II. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Town 1 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Town 2 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |
| III. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | |
| **Class II (50,000 — 99,000)** | | | | | | | | |
| I. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Town 1 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Town 2 . . . . . | | | | | | | | |

Compiled by .....

Checked by .....

ANNEXURE 5(e)

*Compilation Sheet 4(E) for Table A-4*

Name of State ..... Code No. .....

| Urban Agglomeration/ Constituent Units of | | Name of District | Towns added to U.A. in 1981 Census | Towns excluded from U.A. in 1981 Census | Area in Km² | POPULATION | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 Census | 1971 Census | | | | | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| **Class I** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Town 1 | (a) Town 1 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Town 2 | (b) Town 2 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Town 1 | (a) Town 1 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Town 2 | (b) Town 2 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Class II** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Town 1 | (a) Town 1 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Town 2 | (b) Town 2 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Class III** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Class VI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. *Urban Agglomeration* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Town 1 | (a) Town 1 . | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Compiled by ..... Checked by .....

ANNEXURE 5(f)

*Compilation Sheet 4(F) for Table A-4*

CLASS TOTALS OF TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATION FOR CENSUS YEAR 1901—1971

Name of State ..... Code No. .....

| Size Class | Area in Km² | | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 | 1901 | | | 1911 | | | 1921 | | | 1931 | | | 1941 | | | 1951 | | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | |
| | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| **Class I** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-4 of 1971 Census | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Old Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) U.A. of 1971 & 1981 as of 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.A. of 1971 & 1981 as of 1971 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class Total as of 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Class II** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-4 of 1971 Census | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Old Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) U.A. of 1971 & 1981 as of 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.A. of 1971 & 1981 as of 1971 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ANNEXURE 5(f)— *Concld.*

*Compilation Sheet 4 (F) for Table A-4*

CLASS TOTALS OF TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATION FOR CENSUS YEAR 1901—1971

Name of State.....Code No.....

| Size Class | Area in $Km_2$ | | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 | 1901 | | | 1911 | | | 1921 | | | 1931 | | | 1941 | | | 1951 | | | 1961 | | | 1971 | | |
| | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Net change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class Total as of 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Class III** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-4 of 1971 Census | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total as of 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Class IV** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Class V** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Class VI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Compiled by ..... Checked by .....

ANNEXURE 6

*Compilation Sheet 4(C) for Table A-4*

NEW URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS OF 1981 CENSUS

Name of State : UTTAR PRADESH Code No. .....

| Urban Agglomeration/ Constituent Units | POPULATION | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Class III*** | | | | | | | | |
| Musscorie U.A. . | 6,461 | 8,052 | 9.702 | 6,116 | 7,172 | 8,550 | 11,238 | 20,389 |
| (a) Mussoorie M.B. . | 4,741 | 6,552 | 8,297 | 4,966 | 5,966 | 7,133 | 9,849 | 18,038 |
| (b) Landaur Cantt. . | 1,720 | 1,500 | 1,405 | 1,150 | 1,206 | 1,417 | 1,389 | 2,351 |



*It is assumed that Mussoorie U.A. falls in Class III according to its 1981 Census Population.

Compiled by ..... Checked by .....

ANNEXURE 6

*Compilation Sheet* 4 (*D*) *for Table A*-4

URBAN AGGLOMERATION OF 1971 CENSUS WHICH ARE NOT U.A. IN 1981

Name of State : MADHYA PRADESH Code No. .....

| Urban Agglomeration/ Constituent Units | POPULATION | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Class V (5000—9999) | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mehgaon Urban Agglomeration . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,581 | 5,378 |
| (a) Mehgaon (M) . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,581 | 5,284 |
| (b) Tor (OG) . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 93 |
| (c) Kheria (OG) . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

Complied by ..... Checked by .....

ANNEXURE 6

*Compilation Sheet 4 (E) for Table A-4*

## URBAN AGGLOMERATION COMMON TO 1971 AND 1981 CENSUS AND CHANGES IN THEIR CONSTITUTION

Name of State : UTTAR PRADESH

Code No. .....

| Urban Agglomeration/Constituent Units of | | Name of District | Towns added to UA in 1981 Census | Towns excluded from UA in 1981 Census | Area in Km² | POPULATION | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 Census | 1971 Census | | | | | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Class I | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Meerut Urban Agglomeration | | Meerut | | as in 1981 | 57.27 | 121,180 | 119,435 | 125,506 | 141,025 | 179,195 | 239,440 | 294,853 | 383,106 |
| | | | | as in 1971 | 55.90 | 118,539 | 116,631 | 122,609 | 136,709 | 169,290 | 233,183 | 283,997 | 367,754 |
| (a) Meerut M.B. | (a) Meerut M.B. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Meerut Cantt. | (b) Meerut Cantt. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Maliana | (c) Maliana | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Kankarkhera | (d) Kankarkhera | | | | 1.37 | 2,641 | 2,804 | 2,897 | 4,316 | 9,905 | 6,257 | 10,856 | 15,352 |

Compiled by .....  Checked by .....

ANNEXURE 6

*Compilation Sheet 4(F) for Table A-4*

## CLASS TOTALS OF TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS FOR CENSUS YEAR 1901 TO 1971

Name of State UTTAR PRADESH Code No.

| Size Class | Area in Sq. Km. | | POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 | 1901 | | | 1911 | | | 1921 | | |
| | | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Class I : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 971-Census | 1,110.72 | 1,256.31 | 1,286,019 | 691,503 | 594,516 | 1,239,330 | 685,211 | 554,119 | 1,251,844 | 709,145 | 542,699 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Old Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) U.A. of 1971 and 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Meerut U.A.as of 1981 | +59.13 | +57.27 | +121,180 | +67,219 | +53,961 | +119,435 | +68,188 | +51,247 | +125,506 | +73,419 | +52,087 |
| as of 1971 | —55·89 | —55·90 | —118,539 | —65,822 | —52,717 | —116,631 | —66,542 | —50,089 | —122.609 | —71,816 | —50,793 |
| Net Change | +3·24 | + 1.37 | + 2641 | + 1,397 | + 1,244 | + 2,804 | +1,646 | +1,158 | + 2,897 | + 1,603 | + 1,294 |
| Class Total as of 1981 | 1113·96 | 1257·68 | 1,288,660 | 692,900 | 595,760 | 1242.134 | 686,857 | 555,277 | 1,254,741 | 710,748 | 543,993 |
| Class III | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 416·08 | 511·43 | 615,560 | 317,298 | 293,762 | 539,893 | 292,804 | 247,089 | 527,220 | 285,841 | 241,379 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mussoorie U.A. | .. | +68·17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Net Change | | +68·17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Class Total as of 1981 | 416·08 | 579·60 | 615,560 | 321,798 | 293,762 | 539,893 | 292,804 | 247,089 | 527,220 | 285,841 | 241,379 |

## ANNEXURE 6

*Compilation Sheet 4(F) for Table A-4*—Contd.

CLASS TOTALS OF TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS FOR CENSUS YEAR 1901 TO 1971

Name of State UTTAR PRADESH Code No.

| Size Class | Area in Sq. Km. | | POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 | 1901 | | | 1911 | | | 1921 | | |
| | | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **Class IV** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 335·15 | 462·33 | 996,268 | 500,007* | 477,451* | 917,929 | 486,066 | 429,863 | 787,393 | 424,641 | 362,752 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mussoorie U.A. | +67·65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mussoorie M.B. | .. | —65·27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (c) U.A. of 1971 and 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kankerkhera | —3·24 | —1·37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Net Change | +64·41 | —66·64 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Class Total as of 1981 | 399·56 | 395·69 | 996,268 | 500,007* | 477,451* | 917,929 | 486,066 | 429,863 | 787,393 | 424,641 | 362,752 |
| **Class V** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 315:41 | 306·29 | 1,137,617 | 581,782 | 555,835 | 962,367 | 509,884 | 452,483 | 966,078 | 514,949 | 451,129 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mussoorie U. A. | .. | .. | +6,461 | +4,859 | +1,602 | +8,052 | +6,095 | +1,957 | +9,702 | +7.150 | +2,552 |
| Mussoorie M.B. | —64·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | —6,552 | —4,978 | —1,574 | —8,297 | —6,098 | —2,199 |

*Does not include Males and Females of Gonda M.B.

ANNEXURE 6

*Compilation Sheet 4 (F) for Table A-4*—Contd.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (b) Old Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mehgaon U.A. | .. | —1·70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mehgaon M | .. | +1·66 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| U.A. of 1971 and 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kankarkhera | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Net Change | —64·75 | —0·04 | +6.461 | +4,859 | +1,602 | +1,500 | +1,117 | +383 | +1,405 | +1,052 | +353 |
| Class Total as of 1981 | 250·66 | 306·25 | 1,144,078 | 586,641 | 557,437 | 963,867 | 511,001 | 452,866 | 967,483 | 516,001 | 451,482 |
| Class VI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 87·39 | 58·40 | 602,009 | 314,429 | 287,580 | 585,245 | 311,607 | 273,638 | 646,489 | 345,386 | 301,103 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mussoorie M.B. | .. | .. | 4,741 | —3,612 | —1,129 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Landaur Cantt. | —2·90 | —2·90 | —1.720 | —1,247 | —473 | —1,500 | —1,117 | —383 | —1,405 | —1052 | —353 |
| (b) Old Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mehgaon U.A. | —1·66 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mehgaon (M) | +1·66 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tor (OG) | .. | +0·02 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khera (OG) | .. | 0·02 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| U.A. of 1971 and 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kankarkhera | .. | .. | —2.641 | —1,393 | —1,244 | —2,804 | —1,646 | —1,158 | —2,897 | —1,603 | —1,294 |
| Net Change | —2·90 | —2·86 | 9.102 | —6,252 | —2.846 | —4,304 | —2,763 | —1,541 | —4,302 | —2,655 | —1,647 |
| Class Total as of 1981 | 84·49 | 55·54 | 592,907 | 308,177 | 284,734 | 580,941 | 308,844 | 272,097 | 642,187 | 342,731 | 299,456 |

ANNEXURE 6

*Compilation Sheet 4(F) for Table A-4*—Contd.

CLASS TOTALS OF TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS FOR CENSUS YEAR 1901 TO 1971

Name of State UTTAR PRADESH Code No.

| Size Class | POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | | | 1941 | | | 1951 | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| **Class I** | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 1,531,044 | 871,894 | 659,150 | 2,621,368 | 1,457,893 | 1,123,475 | 3,908,056 | 2,187,832 | 1,720,274 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Old Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) U.A. of 1971 and 1981 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Meerut U.A. as of 1981 | +141,025 | +82,389 | +58,636 | +179,195 | +104,075 | +75,120 | +239,440 | +136,538 | +102,902 |
| as of 1971 | —136,709 | —80,073 | —56,636 | —169,290 | —98,829 | —70,461 | —233,183 | —133,094 | —100,089 |
| Net Change | +4,316 | +2,316 | +2,000 | +9,905 | +5,246 | +4,659 | +6,257 | +3,444 | +2,813 |
| Class Total as of 1981 | 1,535,360 | 874,210 | 661,150 | 261,273 | 1,463,139 | 1,128,134 | 3,914,313 | 2,191,276 | 1,723,087 |
| **Class III** | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 880,819 | 485,791 | 395,028 | 1,192,137 | 658,128 | 534,009 | 1,242,334 | 679,152 | 563,182 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mussoorie U.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Net Change | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Class Total as of 1981 | 880,819 | 485,791 | 395,028 | 1,192,137 | 658,128 | 534,009 | 1,242,334 | 679,152 | 563,182 |

ANNEXURE 6

*Compilation Sheet 4(F) for Table A-4*—Contd.

CLASS TOTALS OF TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS FOR CENSUS YEAR 1901 TO 1971

Name of State: UTTAR PRADESH Code No.

| Size Class | POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | | | 1941 | | | 1951 | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| **Class IV** | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 864,034 | 469,122 | 394,912 | 917,408 | 493,689 | 423,719 | 998,794 | 538,418 | 460,376 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mussoorie U.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mussoorie M.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (c) U.A. of 1971 and 1981 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kankerkhera | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Net Change | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Class Total as of 1981 | 864,034 | 469,122 | 394,912 | 917,408 | 493,689 | 423,719 | 998,794 | 538,418 | 460,376 |
| **Class V** | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 928,317 | 496,799 | 431,518 | 1,076,039 | 576,668 | 499,371 | 1,177,617 | 628,934 | 548,683 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mussoorie U.A. | +6,116 | +4,626 | +1,490 | +7,172 | +5,364 | +1,808 | +8,550 | +5,879 | +2,671 |
| Mussoorie M.B. | .. | .. | .. | —5,966 | —4,478 | —1,488 | —7,133 | —4,975 | —2,158 |

ANNEXURE 6

*Compilation Sheet 4(F) for Table A-4*—Contd.

| 1 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (b) Old Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mehgaon U.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mehgaon M | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| U.A. of 1971 and 1981 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kankarkhera | .. | .. | .. | —9,905 | —5,246 | —4,659 | —6,257 | —3,444 | —2,813 |
| Net Change | +6,116 | +4,626 | +1,490 | —8,699 | —4,360 | —4,339 | —4,840 | —2,540 | —2,300 |
| Class Total as of 1981 | 934,433 | 501,425 | 433,008 | —1,067,340 | 572,308 | 495,032 | 1,172,777 | 626,394 | 546,383 |
| Class VI | | | | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 571,094 | 310,137 | 260,957 | 450,948 | 240,254 | 210,694 | 519,540 | 280,687 | 238,853 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mussoorie M.B. | —4,966 | —3,746 | —1,220 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Landaur Cantt. | —1,150 | —880 | —270 | —1,206 | —886 | —320 | —1,417 | —904 | —513 |
| (b) Old Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mehgaon U.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mehgaon (M) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tor (OG) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khera (OG) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| U.A. of 1971 and 1981 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kankarkhera | —4,316 | —2,316 | —2,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Net Change | —10,432 | —6,942 | —3,490 | —1,206 | —886 | —320 | —1,417 | —904 | —513 |
| Class Total as of 1981 | 560,662 | 303,195 | 257,467 | 449,742 | 239,368 | 210,374 | 518,123 | 279,783 | 238,340 |

ANNEXURE 6

*Compilation Sheet 4(F) for Table A-4*—Contd.

## CLASS TOTALS OF TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS FOR CENSUS YEAR 1901 TO 1971

Name of State UTTAR PRADESH Code No.

| Size Class | POPULATION | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | | | 1971 | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Class I | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 5,159,667 | 2,868,954 | 2,290,713 | 7,068,893 | 3,897,065 | 3,171,828 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | |
| (b) Old Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | |
| (c) U.A. of 1971 and 1981 | | | | | | |
| 1. Meerut U.A. as of 1981 | +294,853 | +163,447 | +131,406 | +383,106 | +211,010 | +172,096 |
| as of 1971 | —283,997 | —157,572 | —126,425 | —367,754 | —202,822 | —164,932 |
| Net Change | +10,856 | +5,875 | +4,981 | +15,352 | +8,188 | +71,164 |
| Class Total as of 1981 | 5,170,523 | 2,874,829 | 2,295,694 | 7,084,245 | 31,905,253 | 3,178,992 |
| Class III | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 1,578,566 | 865,092 | 713,474 | 2,069,104 | 1,126,075 | 943,029 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | |
| 1. Mussoorie U.A. | .. | .. | .. | +20,389 | + 12,859 | +7,530 |
| Net Change | .. | .. | .. | +20,389 | +12,859 | +7,530 |
| Class total as of 1981 | 1,578,566 | 865,092 | 713,474 | 2,089,493 | 1,138,934 | 950,559 |

ANNEXURE 6

*Compilation Sheet 4(F) for Table A-4*—Contd.

CLASS TOTALS OF TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS FOR CENSUS YEAR 1901 TO 1971

Name of State UTTAR PRADESH Code No.——

| Size Class | POPULATION | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | | | 1971 | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Class IV | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 1,043,830 | 570,004 | 473,826 | 1,292,753 | 705,077 | 587,676 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | |
| 1. Mussoorie U.A. | +11,238 | +7,981 | +3,257 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mussoorie M.B. | .. | .. | .. | —18,038 | —11,486 | —6,552 |
| (c) U.A. of 1971 and 1981 | | | | | | |
| 1. Kankerkhera | —10,856 | —5,875 | —4,981 | —15,352 | —8,188 | —7,171 |
| Net Change | + 382 | +2,106 | —1,724 | —33,390 | —19,674 | +13,716 |
| Class Totals as of 1981 | 1,044,212 | 572,110 | 472,102 | 1,259,363 | 685,403 | 573,960 |
| Class V | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 561,572 | 307,717 | 353,855 | 587,608 | 325,928 | 261,680 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | |
| 1. Mussoorie U.A. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mussoorie M.B. | —9,849 | —7,079 | —2,770 | .. | .. | .. |

Compiled by——

Checked by——

ANNEXURE 6

*Compilation Sheet 4(F) for Table A-4*—Concld.

| 1 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (b) Old Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | |
| 1. Mehgaon U.A. | .. | .. | .. | —5,378 | —3,008 | —2,370 |
| Mehgaon M | .. | .. | .. | +5,284 | +2,945 | +2,339 |
| U.A. of 1971 and 1981 | | | | | | |
| 1. Kankarkhera | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Net Change | —9,849 | —7,079 | —2,770 | —94 | —63 | —31 |
| Class Total as of 1981 | 551,723 | 300,638 | 351,085 | 587,514 | 325,865 | 261,649 |
| Class VI | | | | | | |
| Class total in A-IV of 1971 Census | 21,798 | 14,452 | 7,346 | 28,803 | 16,526 | 12,277 |
| (a) New Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | |
| 1. Mussoorie M.B. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Landaur Cantt. | —1,389 | —902 | —487 | —2,351 | —1,373 | —978 |
| (b) Old Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | |
| 1. Mehgaon U.A. | —3,581 | —2,007 | — 1,574 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mehgaon (M) | +3,581 | +2,007 | +1,574 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tor (OG) | .. | .. | .. | +93 | +62 | +31 |
| Khera (OG) | .. | .. | .. | +1 | +1 | .. |
| U.A. of 1971 and 1981 | | | | | | |
| 1. Kankarkhera | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Net Change | —1,389 | —902 | —487 | —2,257 | —1,310 | —947 |
| Class total as of 1981 | 20,409 | 13,550 | 6,859 | 26,546 | 15,216 | 11,330 |

Compiled by ———————— Checked by ————————

REGD.

P. PADMANABHA

D.O. No. 9/13/81-CD
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
The Registrar General, Ind
2/A, Mansingh Road,
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17th September, 1981

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — TABULATION CIRCULAR No. 14

My dear,

Kindly refer to Tabulation Circular No. 13 dated 13, April 1981 wherein I had circulated certain formats for building up A-Series tables. One of the tables in this series is Table A-4 which gives towns and urban agglomerations by population in 1981 with variation since 1901. For the preparation of this table certain guide-lines were also suggested. I hope by now you must have set apart a few persons for the preparation of the inset tables, flyleaves and also this table. As is evident, the figures for this table will be given for previous censuses for towns and urban agglomerations on the basis of 1981 already finalised. It is, therefore, necessary that the data for previous censuses alongwith class totals are recast upto 1971 on the basis of the lay-out of these units as in 1981.

I would like that this table after recasting, may please be sent to the Census Division of my office along with working sheets so that its checking etc. may be done and the table finalised with the exception of 1981 figures which would be available after the generation of P.C.A. This would save lot of time in correspondence etc. at a later stage.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours sincerely,

Encl : 5 spare copies

(P. PADMANABHA)

Shri
Director of Census Operations,

Endt: No. 9/13/81-CD

New Delhi—110011, the 17-9-81.

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P. PADMANABHA

D.O. No. 9/13/81-CD
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
The Registrar General, India
2-A Mansingh Road
New Delhi-110011.
5th Feb., 1982

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — TABULATION CIRCULAR No. 15

*Subject:*—Tabular headings indicating the units for the preparation of A Series Tables—General Population Tables including PCA.

My dear,

Please refer to Circular No. 13 dated 13th April, 1981 wherein I had circulated certain formats for preparing A Series Tables. I hope by now you must have set apart a few persons for preparation of flyleaves, inset tables of the various tables to be included in this series and P.C.A. Very soon we will be having the final figures of P.C.A., the processing of which is going on in each State/Union Territory.

In order to ensure uniformity in presentation of data, I am attaching herewith the tabular headings indicating the presentation of the various units in Column I of each table prescribed for Part II-A & II-B volumes of 1981 Census. The formats have also been prepared for the various appendices prescribed for the main tables. In these appendices certain examples along with figures have also been given which are purely illustrative.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours sincerely,

(P. PADMANABHA)

Encl.: *Five extra copies*

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Director of Census Operations,

Endt. No. 9/13/81-CD

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## A–1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

| State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town | Total Rural Urban | Area in Km² | Population per Km² | Number of Villages | | No. of Towns | No. of occupied residential houses | No. of households | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Inhabited | Uninhabited | | | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | T | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Srikakulam District | T | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ichchapuram Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ichchapuram (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Sompeta Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandasa (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sompeta (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Palasa Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palasa (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Pathapatnam Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Vizianagaram District | T | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kurupam Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | |

| State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town | Total Rural Urban | Area in Km² | Population per Km² | Number of Villages | | No. of Towns | No. of occupied residential houses | No. of households | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Inhabited | Uninhabited | | | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 2. Parvathipuram Taluk . | T<br>R<br>U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parvathipuram (M) . | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Salur Taluk . . | T<br>R<br>U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salur (M) . . . | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Bobbili Taluk . . | T<br>R<br>U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bobbili (M) . . | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Vishakhapatnam District | T<br>R<br>U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Chintapalle Taluk . | T<br>R<br>U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Sileru Project Site Camp . . | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Paderu Taluk . . | T<br>R<br>U | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Araku Taluk . . | T<br>R<br>U | | | | | | | | | | |

| State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town | Total Rural Urban | Area in $Km^2$ | Population per $Km^2$ | Number of Villages | | No. of Towns | No. of occupied residential houses | No. of households | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Inhabited | Uninhabited | | | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 4. Vishakhapatnam Taluk | T<br>R<br>U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vishakhapatnam U.A. | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Vishakhapatnam . | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Vishakhapatnam(M.C.) | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Gajuvaka (O.G.) . | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Gopalapatnam (P) . & so on. | U | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX I

*Statement showing* 1981 *Territorial Units and Changes during* 1971–81

| State/District/Tehsil | 1971 Territorial Unit | Area Added | | Name of State/District/ Tehsil etc. from which area is subtracted | Area Subtracted | | Name of State/District/ Tehsil etc. to which area is added | Net area change in $Km^2$ (+or—) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name | Area in $Km^2$ | | Name | Area in $Km^2$ | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | ANDHRA PRADESH | | | | | | | |
| 1. Srikakulam District | Srikakulam District | .. | .. | .. | The entire Taluks of Parvathipuram, Bobbili and Salur were transferred to newly formed Vizianagaram District | 3412·4 | Vizianagram District | —3412.4 |
| 1. Cheepurupalle Taluk | Cheepurupalle Taluk | .. | .. | .. | 112 villages* of Cheepurupalle Taluk were transferred to newly formed Vizianagram District | 680.7 | Vizianagram District | —680.7 |
| 2. Vizianagram District | Newly formed after 1971 Census | 1. The entire Taluks of Parvathipuram, Bobbili and Salur transferred from Srikakulam District. | 3412.4 | Srikakulam District | .. | .. | .. | +3412.4 |
| | | 2. 112 villages of Cheepurupalle taluk of Srikakulam District. | 680.7 | Srikakulam District | .. | .. | .. | +680.7 |

APPENDIX I

*Statement showing* 1981 *Territorial Units and Changes during* 1971—81

| State/District/Tehsil | 1971 Territorial Unit | Area Added | | Name of State/District Tehsil etc. from which area is subtracted | Area Subtracted | | Name of State/District Tehsil etc. to which area is added | Net area change in $Km^2$ (+or—) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name | Area in $Km^2$ | | Name | Area in $Km^2$ | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | 3. The entire taluks of Srungavarapukota and Vizianagram transferred from Vishakhapatnam District | 1729.5 | Vishakhapatnam District | .. | .. | .. | +1729.5 |
| 1. Vizianagaram Taluk | Vizianagaram Taluk | 1. Pedavemali<br>2. Pinavemali<br>3. Korukonda<br>4. Malicherla | 5.8<br>2.1<br>0.7<br>4.2 | Vishakhapatnam District | .. | .. | .. | +12.8 |
| 3. Vishakhapatnam District | Vishakhapatnam District | .. | .. | .. | The entire taluks of Srungavarapukota and Vizianagaram were transferred to newly formed Vizianagaram | 1729.5 | Vizianagaram | —1729.5 |
| 1. Bheemunipatnan Taluk | Bheemunipatnam Taluk | .. | .. | .. | 1. Pedavemali<br>2. Pinavemali<br>3. Korukonda<br>4. Malicherla | 5.8<br>2.1<br>0.7<br>4.2 | Vizianagaram Taluk of Vizianagaram District. | —12.8 |

*The details of these villages will be given in the concerned District Census Hand Books.

Note :—The 1981 area figures have been shown for illustrations only.

APPENDIX 2

*Number and population of villages with population of* 5,000 *and over and of towns with population under* 5,000.

| State/District/Tehsil | Villages with a population of 5,000 and over | | | Towns with a population of under 5,000 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Population | Percentage to total rural population of the State | Number | Population | Percentage to total urban population of the State |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH . . . | 22 | 148,820 | 0.43 | 1 | 4,901 | 0.06 |
| 1. Srikakulam District . . . | 4 | 28,719 | 0.09 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1. Ichchapuram Taluk . . | 2 | 12,882 | 0.04 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Sompeta Taluk . . . | 1 | 9,772 | 0.03 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Palèsa Taluk . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Pathapatnam Taluk . . | 1 | 6,065 | 0.02 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Vizianagaram District . . . | 4 | 23,729 | 0.06 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1. Kurupam Taluk . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Parvathipuram Taluk . . | 1 | 5,292 | 0.01 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Salur Taluk . . . . | 1 | 6,709 | 0.02 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Bobbili Taluk . . . | 2 | 11,728 | 0.03 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Vishakhapatnam District . . | 3 | 16,569 | 0.05 | 1 | 4,901 | 0.06 |
| 1. Chintapalle Taluk . . . | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4,901 | 0 06 |
| 2. Paderu Taluk . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Araku Taluk . .. . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Chodavaram Taluk. . . | 3 | 16,569 | 0.05 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. East Godavari District . . . | 11 | 79,803 | 0.23 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1. Rampachodavaram Taluk . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Yellavaram Taluk . . . | 1 | 5,575 | 0.02 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Prathipadu Taluk . . . | 6 | 46,061 | 0.13 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Tuni Taluk . . . . & so on. | 4 | 28,167 | 0.08 | .. | .. | . |

Note : The figures shown in the statement are for illustrations only.

APPENDIX 3

*Houseless and Institutional Population*

| State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town | Total Rural Urban | Houseless Population | | | | Institutional Population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of households | Persons | Males | Females | No. of households | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Srikakulam District . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ichchapuram Taluk . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Sompeta Taluk . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Palasa Taluk . . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Pathapatnam Taluk . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Vizianagaram District . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kurupam Taluk . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Parvathipuram Taluk . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX 3

*Houseless and Institutional Population*

| State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town | Total Rural Urban | Houseless Population | | | | Institutional Population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of households | Persons | Males | Females | No. of households | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3. Salur Taluk . . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Bobbili Taluk . . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| Bobbili (M) . . . | U | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Vishakhapatnam District . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Chintapalle Taluk . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Paderu Taluk . . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Araku Taluk . . . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Vishakhapatnam Taluk . | T | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | |
| Vishakhapatnam U.A. . | U | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Vishakhapatnam . | U | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Vishakhapatnam(M.C.) | U | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Gajuvaka (O.G.) . | U | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Gopalapatnam (P) . | U | | | | | | | | |
| & so on. | | | | | | | | | |

A–2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

| State/District | Year | Persons | Decade Variation | Percentage Decade Variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| ANDHR PARADESH . . | 1901 | | | | | |
| | 1911 | | | | | |
| | 1921 | | | | | |
| | 1931 | | | | | |
| | 1941 | | | | | |
| | 1951 | | | | | |
| | 1961 | | | | | |
| | 1971 | | | | | |
| | 1981 | | | | | |
| 1. Srikakulam . . . | 1901 | | | | | |
| | 1911 | | | | | |
| | 1921 | | | | | |
| | 1931 | | | | | |
| | 1941 | | | | | |
| | 1951 | | | | | |
| | 1961 | | | | | |
| | 1971 | | | | | |
| | 1981 | | | | | |
| 2. Vizianagaram . . . | 1901 | | | | | |
| | 1911 | | | | | |
| | 1921 | | | | | |
| | 1931 | | | | | |
| | 1941 | | | | | |
| | 1951 | | | | | |
| | 1961 | | | | | |
| | 1971 | | | | | |
| | 1981 | | | | | |
| 3. Vishakhapatnam . . | 1901 | | | | | |
| | 1911 | | | | | |
| | 1921 | | | | | |
| | 1931 | | | | | |
| | 1941 | | | | | |
| | 1951 | | | | | |
| | 1961 | | | | | |
| | 1971 | | | | | |
| | 1981 | | | | | |
| &So on. | | | | | | |

Names of districts formed after 1971 Census are to be printed in Italics.

## A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

| State/District/Tehsil | Total Number of inhabited villages | Total Rural Population | | | Less than 200 | | | 200—499 | | | 500—999 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Number | Population | | Number | Population | | Number | Population | |
| | | | | | | Males | Females | | Males | Females | | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH . . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Srikakulam District . . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ichchapuram Taluk . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Sompeta Taluk . . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Palasa Taluk . . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Pathapatnam Taluk . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Vizianagaram District . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kurupam Taluk . . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Parvathipuram Taluk . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Salur Taluk . . . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Bobbili Taluk . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Vishakhapatnam District . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Chintapalle Taluk . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Paderu Taluk . . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Araku Taluk . . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Chodavaram Taluk . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| & soon. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## A–4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

| Sl. No. | Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration | District/ State | Year | Status of Town | Area in Km² | Persons | Decade Variation | Percentage Decade Variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | ALL CLASSES—URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS AND TOWNS | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1901 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1911 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1921 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1931 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1941 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | | CLASS I (100,000 AND ABOVE)—URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS AND—TOWNS | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1901 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1911 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1921 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1931 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1941 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Hyderabad U.A. | Hyderabad & Rangareddi | 1901 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1911 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1921 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1931 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1941 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |

## A–4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

| Sl. No. | Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration | District/ State | Year | Status of Town | Area in Km² | Persons | Decade variation | Percentage Decade variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | Hyderabad . . . . . | Hyderabad & Rangareddi | 1901 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1911 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1921 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1931 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1941 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | M. Corp. | | | | | | |
| (a) | I. Hyderabad (Portion) . . | Hyderabad | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | M. Corp. | | | | | | |
| | Hyderabad Division . . . | ,, | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | Secunderabad Division . . | ,, | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | II. Hyderabad (Portion) . . . | Rangareddi | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Hyderabad (Portion) . . | ,, | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | M. Corp. | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Uppal Khalsa O.G. . . | ,, | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (iii) Ramanethapur Khalsa O.G. | ,, | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (iv) Saroornagar O.G. . . | ,, | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | Hyderabad Division . . | ,, | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | Secunderabad Division . . | ,, | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |

## A–4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

| Sl. No. | Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration | District/ State | Year | Status of Town | Area in Km² | Persons | Decade Variation | Percentage Decade Variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | (b) Secunderabad Cantonment | Hyderabad | 1931 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1941 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | Cantt. | | | | | | |
| | (c) Osmania University | Hyderabad | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (d) Lalaguda | ,, | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (e) Malkajgiri | Ranga-reddi | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | P | | | | | | |
| | (f) Qutabullapur | ,, | 1981 | P | | | | | | |
| | (g) Alwal | ,, | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Alwal | ,, | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | P | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Dommaiguda O.G. | ,, | 1981 | | | | | | | |

P=Panchayat.

A–4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

| Sl. No. | Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration | District/ State | Year | Status of Town | Area in $Km^2$ | Persons | Decade Variation | Percentage Decade Variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| (h) | Fatehnagar | Ranga-reddi | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | P | | | | | | |
| (i) | (i) Balangar | ,, | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Balanagar | ,, | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | P | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Jinkalawada O.G. | ,, | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| (j) | *Kapra* | ,, | 1981 | P | | | | | | |
| (k) | Machabolaram | ,, | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Machabolaran. | ,, | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | P | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Kowkur O.G. | ,, | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| (l) | Kukatpally | ,, | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Kukatpally | ,, | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | P | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Bhagameeri O.G. | ,, | 1981 | | | | | | | |

## A–4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

| Sl. No. | Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration | District/ State | Year | Status of Town | Area in Km² | Persons | Decade Variation | Percentage Decade Variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | *Yapral* | Ranga-reddi | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (n) Moosapet | ,, | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | P | | | | | | |
| | (o) Bowenpall | ,, | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | P | | | | | | |
| 2. | Vishakhapatnam U.A. | Vishakha-patnam | 1901 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1911 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1921 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1931 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1941 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Vishakhapatnam | ,, | 1901 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1911 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1921 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1931 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1941 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Vishakhapatnam | ,, | 1901 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1911 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1921 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1931 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1941 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | M.Corp. | | | | | | |

M. Corp. = Municipal Corporation.

## A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

| Sl. No. | Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration | District/ State | Year | Status of Town | Area in Km² | Persons | Decade Variation | Percentage decade Variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | (ii) Gajuvaka O.G. | Vishakhapatnam | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| | (b) Gopalapatnam | ,, | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | P | | | | | | |
| | | CLASS II (50,000—99,999) TOWNS | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1901 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1911 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1921 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1931 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1941 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Khammam | Khammam | 1911 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1921 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1931 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1941 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1951 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1961 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1971 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1981 | M | | | | | | |
| | & so on. | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census which continue as town in 1981 Census will be shown asterisk(*) on their left Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 will be printed in Italics. Please note that in these illustrations Civic Status for previous years have not been indicated. These will have to be indicated.

M=Municipality.

## A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX I

*New Towns Added in* 1981 *and Towns in* 1971 *Declassified in* 1981

| State/District | New Towns Added in 1981 | | | | Towns in 1971 which have been declassified as Rural in 1981 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Name of Town | Area in Km² | Population | | Name of Town | Area in Km² | Population | |
| | | | 1981 | 1971 | | | 1981 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH . . . | | | | | | | | |
| 1. East Godavari . . . . | 'A' | 3.86 | 7,703 | 5,837 | | | | |
| | 'B' | 3.54 | 6,861 | 4,340 | | | | |
| 2. Vishakhapatnam . . . . | | | | | 'C' | 3.31 | 10,832 | 8,533 |
| 3. Guntur . . . . . | | | | | 'D' | 2.07 | 11,405 | 12,080 |
| & so on. | | | | | | | | |

Note : The figures shown above are for illustration only.

## A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 2

*Places with a Population of under 5,000 classified as Towns for the first time in 1981*

| | Town | District | Area in Km² in 1981 | Population in 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | 'A' | Khammam | 0.15 | 4,563 |
| 2. | 'B' | East Godavari | N.A. | 3,891 |
| | & so on. | | | |

The figures shown above are for illustration only.



## A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 3

*Places with a population of under 5,000 in 1971 which were Towns in 1971 but have been declassified in 1981*

| | Places | District | Area in Km² 1971 | Population in 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | 'A' | Adilabad | 0.10 | 2,439 |
| | & so on. | | | |

APPENDIX 4

*Changes between* 1971 *and* 1981 *in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area*

| Name of Town (District) | Area (in Km²) 1971 | Area (in Km²) 1981 | Population 1971 | Population 1981 | Reasons for the change in area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Srikakulam District | | | | | |
| Amadalavalasa (P) | 16.01 | 18.06 | 13,842 | 18,011 | (i) Computational error. |
| Ichchapuram (P) | 6.47 | 9.50 | 15,850 | 19,137 | (ii) Change in territorial jurisdiction. |
| Mandasa (P) | 6.17 | 4.10 | 6,628 | 9,374 | —Do.— |
| Narasannapet (P) | 5.18 | 10.63 | 12,453 | 16,065 | (iii) Due to increase in habitational area. |
| 2. Vizianagaram District | | | | | |
| Bobbili (M) | 25.33 | 27.04 | 30,649 | 36,230 | (iv) Computational error/Jurisdictional changes. |
| Cheepurupalle (P) | 7.77 | 8.61 | 11,582 | 14,199 | —Do.— |
| 3. Vishakhapatnam District | | | | | |
| Anakapalle (M) | 23.28 | 18.45 | 57,273 | 73,182 | Change in territorial jurisdiction. |
| Narasapatnam (P) | 6.09 | 4.46 | 17,417 | 24,297 | Change in territorial jurisdiction due to establishment of municipality. |
| 4. East Godavari District | | | | | |
| Amalapuram (M) | 7.20 | 14.47 | 30,518 | 38,997 | Computational error. |
| Mandapeta (M) | 21.65 | 16.90 | 25,316 | 33,590 | Change in territorial jurisdiction. |
| & so on. | | | | | |

**Note** : The information given above is only for illustrations.

## A—5 STANDARD URBAN AREAS

| State/District | Standard Urban Area and Component Units | Civic Status | Area in $Km^2$ | Population per $Km^2$ | Number of occupied Residential Houses | Houseless Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | No. of Households | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH . . . | TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| | Urban Total | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Total | | | | | | | |
| 1. East Godavari District . . . | Kakinada Standard Urban Area | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Urban Components : | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Kakinada | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Ramanayyapeta | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Suryarapeta | | | | | | | |
| | Total Urban Components : | | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Rural Components: | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Timmapuram | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Sarpavaram | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Madhavapatnam | | | | | | | |
| | 4. Ganganapalle | | | | | | | |
| | 5. Turangi (R) | | | | | | | |
| | Total Rural Group | | | | | | | |

## A–5 STANDARD URBAN AREAS

| State/ District | Standard Urban Area and Component Units | Civic Institutional Population | | | Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population) | | | Population during 1961—81 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of House-holds | Males | Females | No. of House-holds | Males | Females | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 |
| 1 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban Total | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Total | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. East Godavari District | Kakinada Standard Urban Area | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Urban Components : | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Kakinada | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Ramanayyapeta | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Suryarapeta | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Urban Components : | | | | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Rural Components : | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Timmapuram | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Sarpavaram | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Madhavapatnam | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. Ganganapalle | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5. Turangi (R) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Rural Group | | | | | | | | | |

Urban Components of S. U. A. will be shown in descending order of Population and rural components will be presented according to location code assigned in 1981 Census.

## STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

| Sl. No. | State/District/Urban Agglomeration/City with a population of 100,000 and over | Total Rural Urban | Area in Km² | No. of Occupied Residential Houses | No. of Households | Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population) | | | Scheduled Castes | | | Scheduled Tribes | | | Literates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | ANDHRA PRADESH | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Srikakulam | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vizianagaram (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Vishakhapatnam | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vishakhapatnam U.A. | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Vishakhapatnam | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Vishakhapatnam(MC) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Gajuvaka (O.G.) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (b) Gopalapatnam (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | & so on. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

| Sl. No. | State/District/Urban Agglomeration/ City with a population of 100,000 and over. | Total Rural Urban | MAIN WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Marginal Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Main Workers (I—IX) | | | Cultivators (I) | | | Agricultural Labourers (II) | | | Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing, & Repairs [V(a)] | | | Other [Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Srikakulam | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vizianagaram (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Vishakhapatnam | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vishakhapatnam U.A. | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Vishakhapatnam | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Vishakhapatnam (MC) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Gajuvaka (O.G.) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (b) Gopalapatnam (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | & so on. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

| Sl. No. | State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town | Total Rural Urban | Area in Km² | No. of Occupied Residential Houses | No. of Households | Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population) | | | Scheduled Castes | | | Scheduled Tribes | | | Literates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Srikakulam District . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ichchapuram Taluk . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ichchapuram (P) . . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Sompeta Taluk . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandasa (P) . . . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sompeta (P) . . . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Palasa Taluk . . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palasa (P) . . . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Pathapatnam Taluk . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Sl. No. | State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town | Total Rural Urban | MAIN WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Marginal Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Main Workers (I—IX) | | | Cultivators (I) | | | Agricultural Labourers (II) | | | Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)] | | | Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Srikakulam District | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Ichchapuram Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ichchapuram (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Sompeta Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mandasa (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sompeta (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Palasa Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Palasa (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Pathapatnam Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Sl. No. | State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town | Total Rural Urban | Area in Km² | No. of Occupied Residential Houses | No. of Households | Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population | | | Scheduled Castes | | | Scheduled Tribes | | | Literates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram District | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Kurupam Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Parvathipuram Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Parvathipuram (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Salur Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Salur (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Bobbili Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bobbili (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vishakhapatnam District | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Chintapalle Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Upper Sileru Project Site Camp | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Sl. No. | State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town | Total Rural Urban | MAIN WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Marginal Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Main Workers (I—IX) | | | Cultivators (I) | | | Agricultural Labourers (II) | | | Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)] | | | Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 2 | 3 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram District | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Kurupam Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Parvathipuram Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Parvathipuram (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Salur Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Salur (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bobbili Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bobbili (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Vishakhapatnam District | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Chintapalle Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Upper Sileru Project Site Camp | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

D.O. No. 9/13/81-CD]
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
P. PADMANABHA The Registrar General, India
2-A, Mansingh Road,
NEW DELHI-110011.
31st March, 1981

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—TABULATION CIRCULAR No. 16

Subject : *PCA—Presentation of Part II-B Volume—Regarding*

My dear

Please refer to Tabulation Circular No. 15 issued under my D.O. of even number dated 5th February, 1982, wherein I had circulated the format of each table prescribed for Part II-A and II-B Volumes of 1981 Census.

In the case of PCA, I propose to make some minor changes in the heading of the table as well as in column 2 which relates to the unit of presentation. In Part II-B Volume, the PCAs may be presented as indicated below:

(i) In the fly-leaf portion you may like to include a table giving the final population at Total/Rural/Urban, Persons/Males/Females level for all States and Union Territories and India for reader's use. A suitable heading may be given to this statement and this can go into descriptive portion in the fly-leaf. This statement will be sent by us but if your volume is ready for the press meanwhile, I think it would be best to drop this statement and get the publication through.

(ii) In pages 30-31 of the enclosure to Tabulation Circular No. 15, the heading of the table "Union Primary Census Abstract" may be changed to "State Primary Census Abstract". This is suggested because the term "Union" is only appropriate at the all India level.

(iii) In column 2 of the table referred to above, the presentation will be State Total/Rural/Urban followed by each District Total/Rural/Urban. The Urban Agglomerations with their constituents and Cities will not be presented in this table. This is being done since in any case, this information on UAs/Cities is being presented in the next table.

(iv) In pages 32 to 37 of the said enclosure, the heading "State Primary Census Abstract" will be substituted by "District Primary Census Abstract". There is no change in column 2.

I am enclosing the formats of the State Primary Census Abstract (former Union Primary Census Abstract) and District Primary Census Abstract (former State Primary Census Abstract).

This circular, read with Tabulation Circular No. 15 relates to the preparation of and presentation in Parts II-A and II-B only. This particular circular relates to the presentation in Part II-B. The formats enclosed represent the manner in which the volume will be prepared for the press. However, you will recall my D.O. No. 9/18/81-CD(CEN) dated 15-2-1981 wherein I had indicated that the figures relating to those seeking/available for work should be added at all appropriate levels in the copy of the PCA being forwarded to us but I would also reiterate that these figures *will not be released* till further instructions. In other words, these figures, it should be ensured, do not find a place in the press copy of Part II-B.

In view of the above instructions please send two copies of the State PCA and the District PCA for scrutiny and clearance by this office. After clearance is given to the State and District PCA you may please go ahead with the preparation of the *Urban/Village* Primary Census Abstract.

As you are aware the special PCA on SC/ST has also to be presented in Part II-B volume. The SC/ST PCA will be presented for State/District/Tehsil/U.A./City/Town. For the preparation of the all-India volume we would require two copies of each of these PCAs. The format of these SC/ST PCA will be the same as in Annexure 1 and 2 prescribed vide my D.O. No. 9/61/81-CD(CEN) dated 16 June, 1981. In this case also, please remember that the figures of Persons/seeking/available for work *will not be presented* in the printed volume.

Please note that in column 2 of the SC/ST PCA, all units mentioned therein must be listed, irrespective of whether there is or is not SC/ST Population.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(P. PADMANABHA)

Encl. Five extra copies

Shri
Director of Census Operation,
Endt. No. 9/13/81-CD

New Delhi the March, 1982

Copy for information to:—

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## STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

| Sl. No. | State/District | Total Rural Urban | Area in Km² | No. of Occupied Residential Houses | No. of Households | Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population) | | | Scheduled Castes | | | Scheduled Tribes | | | Literates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH . . | | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Srikakulam . . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Vizianagaram . . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Vishakhapatnam . . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | & so on. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

23—1 RGI/ND/83

| Sl. No. | State/District | Total/ Rural/ Urban | MAIN WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Marginal Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Main Workers (I—IX) | | | Cultivators (I) | | | Agricultural Labourers (II) | | | Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V(a)] | | | Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| | ANDHRA PRADESH . . . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Srikakulam . . . . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Vizianagaram . . . . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Vishakhapatnam . . . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | & so on. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

| Sl. No. | State/District/Tehsil/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town | Total Rural Urban | Area in $Km^2$ | No. of Occupied Residential Houses | No. of Households | Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population) | | | Scheduled Castes | | | Scheduled Tribes | | | Literates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Srikakulam District | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ichchapuram Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ichchapuram (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Sompeta Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandasa (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sompeta (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Palasa Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palasa (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Pathapatnam Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Sl. No. | State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town | Total Rural Urban | MAIN WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Marginal Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Main Workers (I—IX) | | | Cultivators (I) | | | Agricultural Labourers (II) | | | Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)] | | | Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Srikakulam District | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Ichchapuram Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ichchapuram (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Sompeta Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mandasa (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sompeta (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Palasa Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Palasa (P) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Pathapatnam Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

| Sl. No. | State/District/Tehsil/ Urban Agglomeration City/Town | Total Rural Urban | Area in Km² | No. of Occupied Residential Houses | No. of Households | Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population) | | | Scheduled Castes | | | Scheduled Tribes | | | Literates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram District | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Kurupam Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Parvathipuram Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Parvathipuram (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Salur Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Salur (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Bobbili Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bobbili (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Vishakhapatnam District | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Chintapalle Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Upper Sileru Project Site Camp | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Sl. No. | State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town | Total Rural Urban | MAIN WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Marginal Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Main Workers (I—IX) | | | Cultivators (I) | | | Agricultural Labourers (II) | | | Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V(a)] | | | Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram District | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Kurupam Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Parvathipuram Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Parvathipuram (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Salur Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Salur (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Bobbili Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bobbili (M) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Vishakhapatnam District | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Chintapalle Taluk | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Upper Sileru Project Site Camp | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

| Sl. No. | State/District/Tehsil/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town | Total Rural Urban | Area in $Km^2$ | No. of Occupied Residential Houses | No. of House-holds | Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population) | | | Scheduled Castes | | | Scheduled Tribes | | | Literates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 2. | Paderu Taluk . . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Araku Taluk . . . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Vishakhapatnam Taluk . | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vishakhapatnam U.A. . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Vishakhapatnam . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Vishakhapatnam (MC) | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Gajuvaka (O.G.) . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (b) Gopalapatnam (P) . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Sl. No. | State/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town | Total Rural Urban | MAIN WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Marginal Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Main Workers (I—IX) | | | Cultivators (I) | | | Agricultural Labourers (II) | | | Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)] | | | Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| 2. | Paderu Taluk . . . . . | T<br>R<br>U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Araku Taluk . . . . . | T<br>R<br>U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Vishakhapatnam Taluk . . . | T<br>R<br>U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vishakhapatnam U.A. . . . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Vishakhapatnam . . . . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Vishakhapatnam (MC) . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Gajuvaka (OG) . . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (b) Gopalapatnam (P) . . . . | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



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