

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

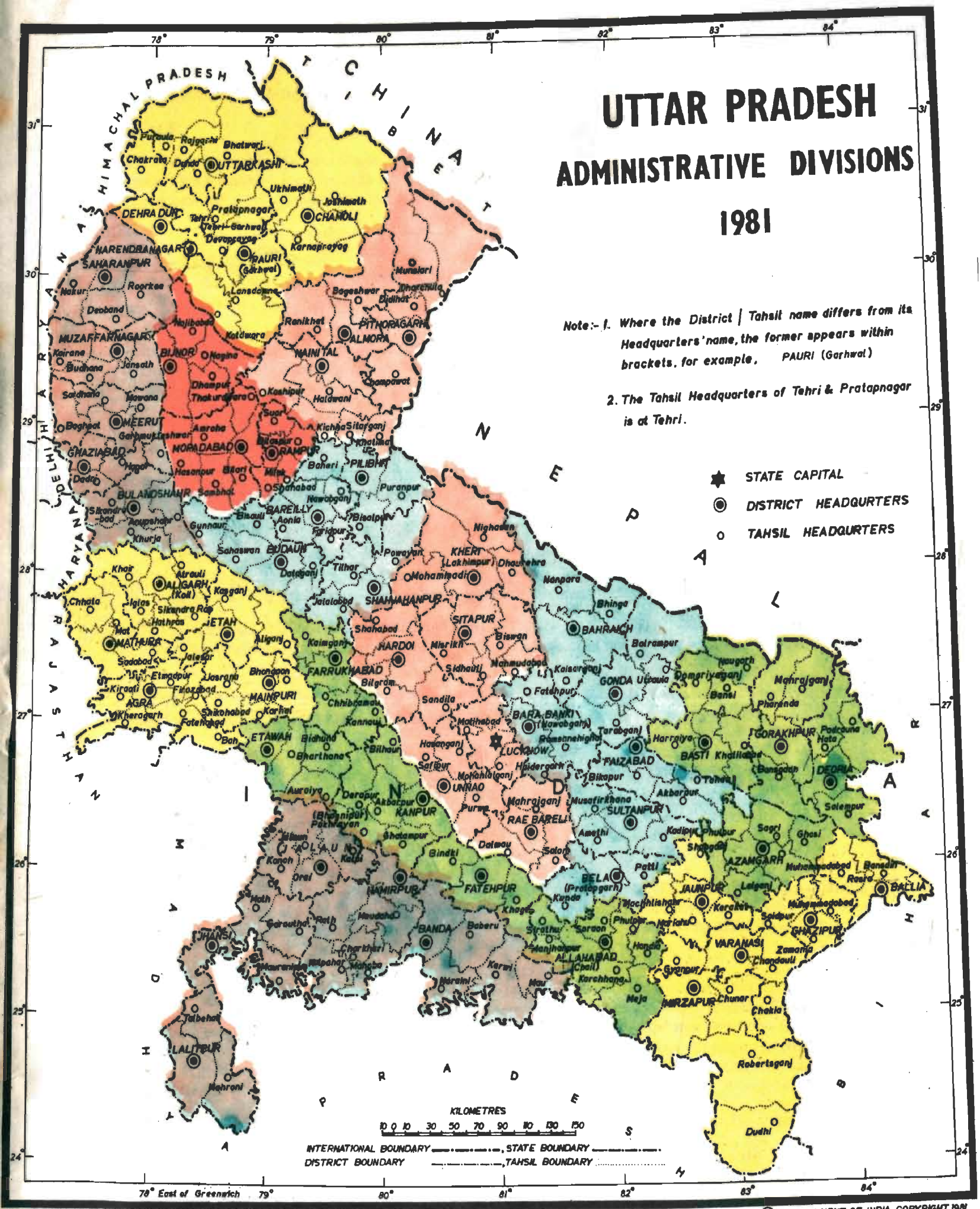
SERIES 22
Uttar Pradesh

Part I-A

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
ON
ENUMERATION

(for official use only)

RAVINDRA GUPTA
Of the Indian Administration Services
Director of Census Operations
UTTAR PRADESH



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

© GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COPYRIGHT, 1981.

CONTENTS

Page

1. *Map of Administrative Division U.P.* . . . . . .

2. PREFACE . (v)

3. *Names of Census Commissioners and Census Superintendents Directors* . . . . . (vii)-(viii)
Names of Census Commissioners for India and Census Superintendents/Directors for Utter Pradesh List of Directors of Census operations 1981 Census

4. REPORT

CHAPTER I — INTRODUCTION . . . . . 1—7
The Census Act—The Organisation Office Building — Backlog

CHAPTER II — PREPARATORY STEPS . . . . . 9—15
Jurisdictional Changes and list of Villages—District/Tehsil created after 1971 Census—Procurement and updating of Maps—Developing the census schedules—Pilot survey—First Pre-test—Second Pre-test—Training—Forms and Booklets of Instructions—Edit and Tabulation—Help of State Government—Final Schedules Adopted in 1981. Census

CHAPTER III — PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENSUS . . . . . 17—20
Third Conference of Directors of Census operations Fourth Directors Conference—Fifth Directors Conference.—Census Calendar,—State level Conferences and Meetings.

CHAPTER IV — BUILDING-UP OF THE ORGANISATION . . . . . 21—23
Regional offices, Regional offices Establishment—District level staff.

CHAPTER V — TOURING . . . . . 25—27
Staff Car—Touring by other officers of the Directorate —Availability of Transport for touring to Regional Deputy Directors and other officers of the Directorate—Touring by District Census officers—Relaxation in winter tours

CHAPTER VI — CENSUS SCHEDULES—TRANSLATION, PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION . . . . 29—30
Estimate of Requirements—Translation—Distribution of Census Schedules—Local Printing—Transportation of Consignments.

CHAPTER VII — PROCUREMENT OF MAPS . . . . . 31—32
Tahsil Maps—Town and ward Maps—Staff in Map Unit.

CHAPTER VIII — PREPARATION OF RURAL AND URBAN FRAME . . . . . 33—39
Urban Agglomeration — Standard urban areas—Local Code—State Code—District/Tahsil/Town Codes—Village Code —Tahsil Maps—Village Register/Town Register—Charge Registers.

CHAPTER IX — ENUMERATION AGENCY . . . . . 41—44

CHAPTER X — HOUSELISTING OPERATIONS . . . . . 45—51
Back Ground—Economic Census—Preparatory Steps—Regional offices—Carvation of Enumeration Blocks—Training of Trainers—Training of Field Workers—House Numbering and Houselisting—Movement of Records—Generation and Release of Houselisting Totals—A comparison with 1971 Population Provisional—Population Figures—Publicity.

CHAPTER XI — ENUMERATION . . . . . 53—63
Re-carvation of Blocks—Abridged House list—Selection of 20 per cent Sample of Enumeration Blocks—Training—State level Training of officers—Training at District level—Commencement of Enumeration—Intensive Supervision and Complete coverage—Public Complaints—Canvassing of Different Questions—Economic Question—Individual Slip (Sample) Enumeration of the Houseless—Enumeration of Pilgrims special—Non-synchronous Enumeration—Enumeration in Fairs and Exhibitions—Enumeration in Special charges—Movement of Records—Communication of Provisional Results—Variation between Provisional Population and Final Population—Release of Provisional Totals.

CHAPTER XII — DIRECTIVES ISSUED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT 65

CHAPTER XIII — CENSUS CIRCULARS 68

CHAPTER XIV — PUBLICITY MEASURES . . . . . 69—70
Third Directors Conference—Discussion on Publicity—Various Measures of Publicity.

Pages

CHAPTER XV — POST-ENUMERATION CHECK AND CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY . . 71—72
Post Enumeration Check—The Calendar of operations for Post Enumeration Check—Census Evaluation Study

CHAPTER XVI — GENERAL . ADMINISTRATIVE, ACCOUNTS, STORES AND STATIONERY AND REGIONAL TABULATION OFFICES ETC. . 73—81
Accounts—Accounting Procedure of Clerical Assistance to Districts, Tahsils and Local Bodies—Special allowance to officials of 19 Tahsils for census work—Honorarium to official of 165 Municipal Boards for attending to work connected with 1981 census—Monthly and Quarterly Returns of Expenditure—Permanent Advance—Indent for Stationery and Stores—Training Allowance to Enumerators and Supervisors—Payment of Honorarium to Enumeration Staff in Connection with 1981 Census—Census Medals—Award of Commendation Certificate by the State Government—Regional Tabulation offices—Accommodation for Regional Tabulation offices—Furniture for Regional Tubulation offices—Telephone—Typewriters.

CHAPTER XVII — CONCLUSION . . . . . 83—84

5. APPENDICES

Appendices . . . . . 85—264

I. Notification placing the services of the Director of Census operations at the disposal of Government of India

II. The Director of Census operations has taken overcharge—Circular.

III. Notification regarding the taking of 1981 Census

IV. Staff Position as on 24-4-1979.

V. Registrar General, India's Circular No. 1 regarding Classification of Rural and urban units—1981 Census.

VI. Registrar General India's Circular No. 2 regarding organisation of Census of India 1981—general Instructions

VII. Director of Census operation's Circular No. 1 Regarding Importance of Census and brief History including Census Act 1948 etc.

VIII. Formates Population Record used in Pilot study

IX. Forms of Pretest

X. Formates of Individual Slip and Household Schedule.

XI. Radiogram No. G. 168/111–15(2)/78 GAD dated 8 June 1978 from State Goverhment Regarding Co-operation to Census staff.

XII Radiogram No. G.248/III–15(2) 78 GAD dated 4 September from State Government regarding assistances to Census staff.

XIII. Important instructions.

XIV. Change of Census Calendar 1981 Census—First Step—Houselisting including snowbound areas of hill districts—second step-Enumeration.

XV Position of staff for quarter ending 31-3-1980.

XVI. Position of staff Quarter ending 31-3-1981 including Regional offices.

XVII. Details of tours undertaken by the Director during the year 1979–80 and 1980–81

XVIII. Training materials sent for Houselisting operations.

XIX. Training materials sent for enumeration.

XX. List of 704 Towns.

XXI. Village/Town Register.

XXII. List of District Census officers/City Census officers.

XXIII. District-wise number of Enumerator and Supervisor—House listing.

XXIV. Director of Census operations letter No. AF/11-80/DCO-UP/A-130 dated 9 January 1981 regarding Appointment of staff on consolidated salary for enumeration.

XXV. Statement showing comparative population figures of houselisting 1980 and 1971 Censuses.

XXVI. Enumeration Manual

XXVII. Census of India 1981 (Enumeration) Supervisor's Diary.

XXVIII. Budget for Enumerator and Supervisor.

XXIX. Economic Questions.

XXX. List of Villages in Non-synchronous Areas. Pages

XXXI. Circular and letters from various heads of Departments/offices of Central and State Government.

XXXII. Distribution of posters.

XXXIII. Radio talk by Director of Census operations U.P.

XXXIV. Press note for release on 9-2-1981—The Starting day of Census of 1981.

XXXV. Message of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

XXXVI. Message of Hon'ble Chief Minister and Chief Secretary of U.P. Government through All India Radio.

XXXVII. Form I—Post Enumeration Check.

Form—II

Form—III

XXXVIII. Calendar for Field work of PEC and CES.

XXXIX. Yearly Budget.

XL. Name of Municipal Boards having population below one lakh.

XLI. District-wise Budget and actual expenditure on account of payment of honorarium to Census functionaries in connection with 1981 Census for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

XLII. Budget Estimate and actual expenditure for 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 in connection with 1981 Census.

XLIII. Staff for Regional Tabulation office.

XLIV. Details of R.T.O's. Buildings.

XLV. Details of furniture purchased at Regional Tabulation offices.

XLVI. List of some concrete suggestions made in the Report.

6 CENSUS IN ACTION (Photographs) . . . . . between page 98—99

PREFACE

It has been customary to publish an Administration Report after each Census. It is a record of the first phase of the Census Operations relating to the organisation of houselisting and enumeration. There will be a separate report dealing with the subsequent phase *i.e.* tabulation of census data.

As mentioned at the beginning of this report, till 1951 census organisation followed a 'phoenix' approach. The office of the Director of Census Operations came into existence a year or two before the enumeration and was wound-up a year or two thereafter. Such reports had, therefore, immense value for one's successor. Although, now there is a sufficiently big and organised office on permanent basis, it takes some time to get a hang of the census operations. I trust that this report would be of help in this regard.

Indian Census is a mammoth undertaking and by far the largest administrative exercise in the world today. Although in the general administrative culture, the posting in this organisation does not evoke sufficient enthusiasm, it is a unique experience which strains one's mental and physical capacities to the limit. I consider myself privileged to have been associated with the Census of 1981. In this task, I had the privilege of having a fine team of officers and staff, to each one of them I offer my thanks. I am specially thankful to Shri J.P. Baranwal, Assistant Director, Census who assisted me in preparing this report. He worked with diligence and devotion in collecting and compiling the required material for the report and also attempting preliminary drafting for various chapters. I am also grateful to Shri Lal Krishan, Deputy Director for going meticulously through the manuscript, making corrections and offering valuable suggestions. Mrs. Naseem Siddiqui, Senior Stenographer, Shri Ram Das, Junior Stenographer and Shri Roop Kishore Nigam, Typist also deserve my thanks for excellent typing of this voluminous report and its annexures.

In the end, I would like to tender my grateful thanks to Shri P. Padmanabha, the Registrar General, India who inspired all of us in this gigantic task. The credit for successful completion of the Census really goes to his patient, inspiring and courteous guidance.

Lucknow
Dated : Oct. 12, 1982

RAVINDRA GUPTA
Director of Census Operations
Uttar Pradesh

"FEW PEOPLE OUTSIDE REALISE THAT CENSUS IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATION OF GREAT DIMENSIONS AND IN ADDITION, IT IS A SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS. INDIAN CENSUS IN PARTICULAR, COVERS THE LARGEST POPULATION IN THE WORLD AND IT IS ALSO ONE OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS. CENSUS AS AN INSTITUTION GOES BACK TO THE REMOTE PAST, BUT IT IS NO LONGER A MERE COUNTING OF HEADS, IT INVOLVES EXTRACTION OF INFORMATION WHICH PLAYS A VITAL ROLE IN THE DETERMINATION OF MANY OF OUR ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES. THE FACTS ELICITED DURING THE COURSE OF THE OPERATION YIELD VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC DATA OF SOCIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE. IN MANY MATTERS IT PROVIDES A USEFUL GUIDE FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OR OTHERWISE OF OUR ECONOMIC POLICIES. THE THEORY OF POPULATION IS IN ITSELF AN INTERESTING PART OF ECONOMICS. THE CENSUS HELPS US TO TEST AND ADAPT THAT THEORY TO FACTS.

—SARDAR VALLABH BHAI PATEL

NAMES OF CENSUS COMMISSIONERS FOR INDIA AND CENSUS SUPERINTENDENTS/DIRECTORS FOR UTTAR PRADESH

Year	Census Commissioners for India	Census Superintendents/ Directors for the present Uttar Pradesh
1	2	3
1872	Mr. W.W. Hunter	Mr. W.C. Plowden (North Western provinces and Rampur only).
1881	Mr. W.C. Plowden	Mr. Edmund White
1891	Mr. J.A. Baines	Mr. D.C. Baillie
1901	Mr H.H. Risley-[1] Mr. E A. Gait	Mr. R. Burn
1911	Mr. E.A. Gait	Mr. E.A.H Blunt
1921	Mr. J.T. Marten	Mr. E.H.H. Eaye
1931	Mr J H. Hutton	Mr. A.C. Turner
1941	Mr M.W.M. Yeatts	Shri Bhagwan Sahay
1951	Mr M W.M. Yeatts-[2] Shri R A. Gopalaswami	Shri Rajeshwari Prasad
1961	Shri A. Mitra	Shri P.P. Bhatnagar
1971	Shri A. Chandra Sekhar	Shri D M. Sinha
1981	Shri P. Padmanabha	Shri Ravindra Gupta

1. Given a higher appointment during the Census.
2 Unfortunately died in the midst.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

1981 CENSUS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of Director of Census Operations
1	2	3
	STATES	
1	Andhra Pradesh	Shri S.S. Jaya Rao, I.A.S.
2	Assam	Shri N.K. Choudhury, I.A.S.
3	Bihar	Shri B.B. Lal, I.A.S.
4	Gujarat	Shri R.S. Chhaya, I.A.S.
5	Haryana	Shri O.P. Bharadwaj, I.A.S.
6	Himachal Pradesh	Shri K.L. Negi, I.A.S.
7	Jammu & Kashmir	Shri A.H. Khan, I.A.S.
8	Karnataka	Shri B.K. Das, I.A.S.
9	Kerala	Shri M.V.U. Nambiar, I.A.S.
10	Madhya Pradesh	Shri K.C. Dubey, I.A.S.
11	Maharashtra	Shri P.P. Mahana, I.A.S.
12	Manipur	Shri R.K. Birendra Singh, M.C.S.
13	Meghalaya	Shri J. Tayeng, I.A.S.
14	Nagaland	Shri Daniel Kent, I.F.A.S.
15	Orissa	Shri A.R. Nanda, I.A.S.
16	Punjab	Shri D.N. Dhir, I.A.S.
17	Rajasthan	Shri I.C. Srivastava, I.A.S.
18	Sikkim	Shri J.K. Thapa, I.A.S.
19	Tamil Nadu	Shri A.P. Muthuswami, I.A.S.
20	Tripura	Shri S R. Chakraborty, I.A.S.
21	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Ravindra Gupta, I.A.S.
22	West Bengal	Shri S.N. Ghosh, I.A.S.
	UNION TERRITORIES	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Shri B K. Singh, I.A.S.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Shri M.B. Rai, I.A.S.
3	Chandigarh	Shri Ardaman Singh
4	Delhi	Shri V.K. Bhalla, I.A.S.
5	Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Shri S.K. Gandhe, I.E.S.
6	Lakshadweep	Shri P.M. Nair, I.A.S.
7	Mizoram	Shri P. Lalnithanga, I.A.S.
8	Pondicherry	Shri P.L. Samy, I.A.S.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I had the privilege of organising the 12th population census, the fourth after Independence. I joined this office in the forenoon of 24th April, 1979. A copy of relevant notification is at Appendix-I. a circular was sent to all concerned that I had taken over as Director of Census Operations, U.P. on the date of joining itself, it is at Appendix II. Prior to my joining here, I was working as Special Secretary to the Government of U.P. in the Industries Department.

1.02 I had come in contact with my predecessor Shri D. M. Sinha, soon after my first posting in the State. We were posted in the adjoining districts of Rampur and Bareilly, in the Rohilkhand Division. He was a very gregarious fellow with a great love for music. He also had a hand in the termination of my bachelorhood. He had enjoyed his posting in census immensely and was always talking in glowing terms about it. I cannot deny his influence in exercising my option for the job. Further, the job offered a big administrative challenge away from the routine which comes one's way once in a life time. It also offered a stable tenure.

1.03 It turned out to be a much bigger challenge than I had bargained for. I had also the privilege of looking after the Census of 1971 as Collector of district Pratapgarh. I had seen my predecessor in action. Comparatively speaking, the conditions at the time of 1981 Census were vastly different in scope and variety.

1.04 It would be appropriate to recall here the following paragraph from the Registrar General's Circular No. 2. One does not realise how true it is till one has gone through the Census Operations.

"At this point, I must mention that the Director of Census Operations in the state is almost the sole driving force for the successful conduct of the census since you would have to energize the State hierarchies which are not under your administrative control and through them you will have to get a mammoth task completed. We cannot and should not under-estimate both the responsibilities and the difficulties that this situation entails. Obviously, the success of the census would depend on your ability to carry along senior officers and others in your state with you and get things done through a system of personal intervention and contact which I am confident you will do. It is essential that attention is paid to every single detail in the preparations of the census leaving nothing to chance. In fact, you would have to not merely issue clear cut circulars and instructions but also set up an efficient progress reporting system for yourself." It would not be out of place to mention that organisation of the 1991 Census would be a much tougher job.

1.05 Before I carry on with the narration of my experiences of 1981 Census, it would be worthwhile looking back a bit. The census of population is defined as 'the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining at a specified time or times to all persons in a country or delimited territory'. This modern idea began to evolve only in the 17th century, although some kind of population counts are known to have been taken in ancient times. In India too one finds a detailed account of census in the 'Arthshastra' of Kautilya during the days of Mauryas and much later in 'Ain-i-Akbari'—the administrative report of the great 'Mughal'. In the modern times, indirect estimates of population had been made of Fort St. George, Madras, in the middle of the 17th century. A limited census of Bombay was taken in 1716. Of greater technical and methodological interest were the censuses of the town of Allahabad (1824), the city of Banares (1827-28) by the great James Prinsep, FRS and the city of Dacca in 1830 by Henry Walters. However, the 10 yearly series of census started around 1865-1872.

1.06 Under Statistical Despatch No. 2 of 23rd July, received from the Home Government in the year 1856, the Government of India had entered upon a consideration of the means by which a general census of the population of India might be taken in 1861. But the undertaking was postponed in 1859 in consequences of the mutinies. In the NorthWestern Provinces, however, a census was conducted in January, 1865. It was also the first census to attempt a detailed age classification of the population. A similar census of the Central Provinces was taken in November, 1866 followed by one of Berar in 1867. A census of the population of the Punjab territories taken in January, 1855 was followed by another in January, 1868. A census of the cities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta had, in the meantime, been taken in 1863, 1864 and 1866 respectively. A census of Oudh was taken in 1869.

1.07 Sporadic efforts of census taking started early in the nineteenth century in the present Uttar Pradesh, 1808—Moradabad, 1813—Basti and Gorakh-

pur, 1821—Garhwal and Almora, 1823—Dehra Dun, 18 24—Allahabad, 1826—Banares, 1828-30—Bareill and Pilibhit, 1831—Agra, 1837—Azamgarh, 1838—Fatehpur, 1840—Hamirpur, 1845—Farrukhabad and 1846—Fatehpur. In 1847-48, a census was organised in most of the areas which had by then come under British rule. Shortly afterwards, Etawah and Mainpuri had another enumeration in 1849 and 1850 respectively.

1.08 Meanwhile in 1849, the East India Company had taken a decision for taking quinquennial census. A full scale census was accordingly organised in 1852-53 by Mr. G. J. Christian in the North-Western Provinces (approximately present Uttar Pradesh except Oudh, Tehri-Garhwal and Rampur) with the exclusion of Dehra Dun and Jhansi. This was a regular house to house enumeration of all people on one single night, *i e.*, the night of the 31st December, 1852. The next census was to be held in 1861 throughout India which could, however, not materialise due to 1857 disturbances. It was only on the 10th January, 1865 that the next census could be taken. It was organised by Mr. W. C. Plowden and covered all the non-hill districts of the then North-Western Provinces. The census of Oudh was taken in 1869 by Mr. J. C. Gulliany, Assistant Settlement Officer on Special Duty.

1.09 Statistical organisation moved fast at the close of this decade. An experimental census of the lower provinces of Bengal was organised in 1869. In 1865 the Government of India and the Home Government had agreed upon the principle that a general population census would be taken in 1871. Model census schedules and questionnaires had already been patiently worked out. The years 1867-72 were spent in taking a census by the actual counting of heads in as much of the country as was practicable. This series, commonly known as the Census of 1872, was not a synchronous project nor did it cover all territory possessed or controlled by the British. Though based on uniform schedules, it was not centrally supervised, moderated or compiled. But, inspired by modern concepts, it marked an auspicious beginning and contained the rudiments of all basic demographic, social and economic tables.

1.10 In 1877 a committee was set up of three census veterans of 1872 W.C. Plowden of North-Western Provinces, H. Beverlay of Bengal and W. R. Cornish of Madras to report to the Government. They laid down several basic principles of census taking which have continued to this day.

1.11 The census should be canvassed, that is, enumerators should be appointed to enumerate and it should not be left to the citizen to file his own return.

1.12 The citizen will be vouchsafed absolute confidentiality for the information he renders, which neither he nor government will be entitled to use for, or against him in any public or private proceedings.

1.13 The safeguard imposes upon the citizen the duty to give truthful information.

1.14 There should be legislation to confer sanctity on the Operation.

1.15 The operation will be a combination of 'dejure' and 'defacto' procedures, where the person enumerated will be accounted for as far as possible in his usual residence.

1.16 The enumeration will have to be conducted by an unpaid enumerating staff. The question of payment was considered as early as 1877 and thereafter periodically, but was rejected. The decision was to press into service the existing hierarchy of officials or semi-officials and honorary workers from the village upward through the tahsil, the sub-division, the district, the division and the province each of which levels would take the census, so to say, as a badge of honour and national service.

1.17 There should be a preliminary census count followed by a final count, the preliminary count providing not only an advance estimate of the final outcome but servicing to detect remediable defects on the eve of the final count.

1.18 The census count was to be organised on the basis of the information deemed necessary and desirable by the government. In other words, the authorities would have to have fairly precise ideas from the beginning of the form in which information should be abstracted, processed and published.

1.19 What would be the most convenient date for census taking ? The committee observed, 'without, therefore, fixing any definite date and having in view the advantage accruing from the use of a moonlit night for such a purpose as an enumeration, the committee recommend the early part of February 1881 within two or three days of the full moon, as the date 'best suited for a synchronous census of British India.'

1.20 Right in 1878, the government rejected the idea of a commission of more than one person to conduct the census. The commission would be monolithic, with one person in supreme charge at the centre with counterparts in each province or state severally responsible to the former. In each province or state the hierarchy would descend through the Divisiona Commissioner down the District Collector to the Tahsildar or Circle Officer of the tahsil or circle

down to the school teacher, or talati or revenue accountant of each village. The police would be kept out. The entire machinery of the government would be pressed into a supreme effort, which from humble and slow beginnings would have to be built up into a swift crescendo of a single curfew-bond night. Thereafter, the first results (the bare nose-count) would have to be brought out in a matter of days, while the detailed results might wait, but not too long, for the entire census organisation would have to be wound up in the third year of the decade. Thus preparations would begin on the Zero year of the decade, the count would be taken around February of year one and the census wound up with the major publications accomplished in year three of the decade. The merit of the Census Commissioner of India would be assessed not only by how smoothly he had succeeded in all stages but how economically he had got through all of them.

1.21 The Census of 1881, under the first Census Commissioner, W. C. Plowden, was a great step forward towards a modern, synchronous and comprehensive operation in which much effort was spent not only on more complete coverage but also on classification of demographic, econmic and social characteristics. The population census has now become the most important primary source of basic population data for administration and for many aspects of economic and social planning. It serves as a base or benchmark for current statistics, and provides the statistical frame for most sample surveys.

1.22 Since a census is taken once in 10 years, it is an up-hill task to generate an awareness of census, not only in the public but also in the administrative hierarchies of the State Government. The Government functioneries at all levels are so taken up with their day-to-day administrative duties that it is extremely difficult to include census anywhere in their priorities. Since the accuracy and completeness of data have no direct bearing on the welfare of the people, it is impossible to arouse the sufficient interest of the public representatives.

The Census Act

1.23 Although, the Committee of 1877 had recommended conferment of legal sanctity to census taking, it was only in the year 1948 that the Census Act was passed by the parliament through Act No. XXXVII of 1948. Since the Act is frequently required for consultation and its copies are not readily available, it was annexed to my Circular No. I. It is under Section 3 of this Act that the Central Government issue a notification for the taking of the census. The relevant notification for taking of the 1981 Census is at Appendix III.

1.24 Although the Census Act is over 30 years old, no rules have so far been framed under the Act. It is necessary that the rules are framed as soon as possible. The Census Schedules are determined centrally for the whole of India. There are no variations from state to state. It is, therefore, not clear as to why the schedules should be notified by the State Governments in their official gazette. It would be better to substitute 'Central Government' for 'State Government' in Section 8 of the Act. There is no provision in the Act for requisition of vehicles as in the Representation of Peoples Act. In most of the states, vehicles had to be requisitioned. It is, therefore, necessary to include an enabling provision.

1.25 The Census Act also provides for the prosecution of Census Officers for negligence, indifference etc. and of citizens for giving false answers or refusing to answer or interfering in any way etc. Whenever a prosecution has to be launched, previous sanction of the State Government (or an officer authorised in its behalf-Collector) is required and thereafter, a complaint has to be filed in a court as prescribed in Section 14. This is not a very effective procedure. Moreover, one is not inclined to use these penal provisions. More or less all classes of Government/Semi-Government employees have statewise association. There are also federations of various employees' associations. Any action, therefore, runs the risk of an association strike. Launching prosecutions against members of general public is also not a feasible proposition. At a time, when Census Officers are worried about keeping up with the time schedule, it is difficult for them to pursue such prosecutions along with their multifarious duties One has, therefore, to seriously think of ways and means to strengthen the hands of the Census Officers.

The Organisation

1.26. Till 1951, Census Organisation was functioning like the proverbial phoenix. It came into being just on the eve of the census, in the year 'zero' and wound up as soon as census was over; within 2 or 3 years of its creation, normally year 'three' of the decade. The Office of the Registrar General-*cum*-Census Commissioner, India was made permanent after the 1951 Census. After the 1961 Census, a decision was taken to keep nuclei in the State Directorates as well. Consequently, a staff of 10 persons in the Administrative Section, 35 in Technical Section and 9 Class IV (54 in all) was carried over in 1967. The staff strength had risen to 486 when I joined. The details are given in Appendix IV.

1.27 When I joined, Shri S. S. S. Jaiswal was functioning as Deputy Director Incharge. The other Deputy Director was Shri S. K. Agarwal who was

looking after the technical work. The third post was lying vacant for which a person was to be taken on deputation from the State Civil Services. Sectionwise break-up of the staff in position is given below :

DIRECTOR

Deputy Director (Incharge)	Deputy Director (Technical)	Deputy Director (Technical) (Vacant)	Assistant Director (Administration) (Vacant)	Assistant Director, Central Zone—Simple Registration (Vacant)	Assistant Director (Kanpur City) (Vacant)

Assistant Director (Technical)	Assistant Director (Vital Statistics)		Assistant Director (Cell and Errata)		Technical Section (District Census Hand Book and Social Studies)		Printing Section and Library		Central Record Room	
	Investigator	1	Investigator	1	Investigator	4	Tabulation-Officer	1	Tabulation-Officer	1
	Tabulation-Officer	3	Tabulation-Officer	4	Tabulation-Officer	2	Printing Inspector	1	Upper Division Clerk	1
	Statistical-Assistant	7	Statistical-Assistant	14	Statistical-Assistant	3	Proof Reader	2	Assistant-Compiler	10
	Computor	70	Computor	13	Computor	9	Statistical Assistant	2		
	Assistant Compiler	2	Assistant-Compiler	94	Assistant-Compiler	12	Computor	6		
	Lower Division Clerk	1					Assistant Compiler	4		
							Library			
							Upper Division-Clerk	1		
							Assistant-Compiler	1		

Administration		Planning & Co-ordination		State Tabulation Unit		Map Section	
Head Assistant	1	Tabulation Officer	1	Tabulation Officer	1	Senior Geographer	1
Head Clerk	3	Statistical Assistant	4	Statistical Assistant	1	Geographer	1
Assistant	2	Computor	3	Computor	2	Tabulation Officer	1
Accountant	1	Assistant Compiler	6	Assistant Compiler	4	Artist	1
Upper Division Clerk	12	Hindi Translator	1			Senior Draughtsman	3
Lower Division Clerk	16					Draughtsman	10
Senior Stenographer	1					Map Assistant	2
Junior Stenographer	1					Ferro Print Machine Operator	1
Nazir (Statistical Asstistant)	1					Hand Press Machine Operator	1
Assistant Nazir (Computor)	1						
Junior Gestetner Operator	1						
Assistant Compiler	8						
Group 'D' Staff	45						

1.28 Shri Jaiswal had received intimation of my appointment nearly a month before I joined. Soon after getting the intimation, he started calling on me. He was full of census and was always talking of the beauties of the job and the bonhomie in the census brotherhood. Albeit, he confessed that there were some problems of office discipline which will, he felt, be set right immediately after I would join. However, inspite of minor irritations and bickerings at times which are unavoidable in such a huge and diverse staff, the over all discipline gradually improved and we could see the Census Operations smoothly through. My frequent visits to diffrent office buildings and taking of all levels of staff into confidence helped a lot.

1.29 There were several reasons for this state of affairs. The Directorate had five Coding and Punching Cells at Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Kanpur, Lucknow and Meerut during the 1971 Census. While it was possible to close down Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Meerut Cells, Kanpur and Lucknow Cells continued after 1973-74 because of severe employees agitation. The strength of these two Cells in 1973 was 85 and 87 respectively, *i.e.* 172 in all. One can say that this office carried surplus of this magnitude during the 1971 inter-censal period. As Shri Jaiswal had admitted, the powers of the Director were vested in the Office of the Registrar General, India at Delhi. There were three Deputy Directors and the Deputy Director Incharge was the first among equals. This created a lot of ill-feeling amongst the officers. This lowered their prestige in the employees. Further, there was large scale misuse of medical reimbursement facility This meant a lot of young men without any work, insufficient control and a lot of money. Obviously, there had to be indiscipline. There was also a lot of discord between the scheduled caste employees on the one hand and the rest on the other. I sincerely hope that the position in 1989 would be much better. The conversion of one post of Deputy Director into that of Joint Director would also go a long way.

Office Buildings

1.30 When I took-over, the Directorate had 7 buildings at its disposal. The administrative section was located at 6, Park Road. It is a three-storeyed building with 6 flats. Two flats on the ground-floor with a carpet area of 2,800 sq. ft. were in our possession. Its rent was Rs. 1,725.00 per month. The details of other buildings are as follows:—

C-22, Mahanagar Extension

This building has a carpet area of 4,750 sq. ft. and was hired on a rent of Rs. 2,550.00 per month. It housed Map Section, State Tabulation Unit and Coding and Punching Cell. The building was in need of major repairs.

B-25, Mahanagar Extension

This building has a carpet area of 2,550 sq. ft. It was hired at a rent of Rs. 732.00 per month. Planning and Co-ordination and Punching Cell were located in this building.

Capitol Building

This building with a carpet area of 2,800 sq. ft. had been with us since 1961. Its rent is Rs. 312.50 per month. It housed District Census Hand Book, Social Studies, Printing Unit and the Library. At the time of writing the report, it was being used as a Library only. It was in a very bad shape and a proposal for repairs at government cost was turned down.

52. Ghasiari Mandi

This building has a carpet area of 2,058 sq. ft. Its monthly rent was Rs. 794.20 per month. It housed the Vital Statistics Section. With the hiring of Govinda Bhavan, this section was moved from this building and it was used by the Coding Cell. This was later on vacated with effect from 30-4-1982 when Prem Bazar was available to the Coding Cell. Although cheap, it was in a very bad state of repairs. Both the landlord and the Government were unwilling to spend money.

Maqbara Building

This building has a carpet area of 5,080 sq. ft. with a rent of only Rs. 325 00 per month. This was functioning as Central Record Room.

Chhota Imambara

This building has a carpet area of 4,905 sq. ft. with monthly rent of only 201.00. It had records and stores pertaining to 1971 Census.

1.31 The Maqbara and Chhota Imambara buildings had been declared protected monuments. Therefore, we were required to give them up. Since we were short of space on the basis of our entitlement and there was some increase in staff also, consequently, these buildings were retained. Chhota Imambara building was later on vacated in April, 1982. The following new buildings were also hired:—

(i) **27, Ram Mohan Rai Marg**: This building has a carpet area of 2,476 sq. ft. with a monthly rent of Rs. 3,721.50. It housed part of the Coding Cell, the total requirement for which was 27,500 sq. ft.

(ii) **25, Naval Kishore Road, Govinda Bhavan**: This is a six-storeyed building with a carpet area of 18,409 sq. ft. It was hired on a monthly rent of Rs. 46,380.15. This housed the main office divisions and the Direct Data Entry System.

(iii) **C-9, Mahanagar Extension**: This was occupied with effect from 13-2-1981 on a monthly rent of Rs. 3,943.50. It has a carpet area of 2,629 sq. ft. on the ground-floor. Later on the 1st Floor with a carpet area of 2,200 sq. ft. was also occupied with effect from 25-8-1981 on a monthly rent of Rs. 3,300.00. It was used by the Coding Cell to start with and was handed over, later on, to the Special Tabulation Section.

(iv) **Prem Bazar**· This accommodation with a carpet area of 7,885 sq. ft. and monthly rent of Rs. 17,741.25 was originally hired by the Regional Tabulation Office, Faizabad (II). It was thereafter retained by the Directorate with effect from 1-5-1982 to house the Coding Cell and thereby reduce number of buildings.

(v) **Leela Building (Portions)** This has a carpet area of 2,038 sq. ft. hired on a monthly rent of Rs. 4,587.00 with effect from 17-6-1981 originally for the Coding Cell. After Prem Bazar was available it was used for Primary Census Abstract work.

(vi) **952-953, Mahanagar (Kukrail)**· This was occupied with effect from 1-7-1982. This has a carpet area of 3,221 sq. ft. and monthly rent at the rate of Rs. 1.75 per sq. ft. This was in use of the Coding Cell. It was earlier with the Lucknow Regional Tabulation Office till April, 1982.

(vii) **Sitapur Road Godowns**. These are owned by Central Warehousing Corporation. Two godowns with a carpet area of 9,520 sq. ft. each were hired with effect from 3-12-1981 on a monthly rent of Rs. 9,520.00 each for housing the 1981 Census records. It was a lucky find. These were just constructed but continued to bother us because of poor quality of construction.

(viii) **B-3, Mahanagar**: It was hired with effect from 1-8-1982. It has a carpet area of 1,747 sq. ft. and monthly rent at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per sq. ft. It became necessary to hire additional accommodation because of the decision to generate information on religion of head of household and language mainly spoken in the household. It was tried to organise this work in C.W.H.C. godowns originally but this was not allowed. Later, we tried to run two shifts in C-9, Mahanagar Extension for sometime. The staff found it very inconvenient and hence this building was hired.

1.32 At the time of writing, this report, 25, Nawal Kishore Road, was functioning as the main office. It housed the Administration, Planning and Coordination, Map and Vital Statistics Sections and the Direct Data Entry System. B-25, C-22, Mahanagar Extension, 27, Ram Mohan Rai Marg, Prem Bazar and Kukrail were being used by the Coding Cell. C-9 and B-3, Mahanagar were with the special tabulation section and Leela building with the Primary Census Abstract Cell. Capitol building was being used for Library mainly. The building at 6, Park Road was housing the District Census Hand Book and Social Studies Sections. Maqbara continued in use as Central Record Room.

1.33 The dispersal of offices to so many locations was quite bother come from the point of view of supervision. The telephone exchanges were loaded to the limit and we were not able to get telephone connection in each building. In the beginning, I had sent a proposal for 40,000 sq.ft. of space in the P.C.F. building. It was turned down because the space was very costly. A proposal to purchase 16, A.P. Sen Road building having a plot area of 41,000 sq. ft. and built up area of about 29,000 sq. ft. was taken up. It could not unfortunately mature. Proposal for construction of Census Office building in Aliganj Scheme was being pursued.

Backlog

1.34 At the time of my joining there was still some backlog of 1971 Census. It pertained to finalisation of Town/Village Studies, their printing, finalisation and printing of District Census Handbook Part-C and printing of some reports and tables of 1971 Census.

A. Social Studies

1.35 Initially this state was assigned the restudy of 5 villages and town studies in respect of 20 towns as detailed below :

Villages

District	Tahsil	Village
1 Allahabad	Phulpur	Bhadkar Uparhar
2 Saharanpur	Deoband	Bilaspur
3 Azamgarh	Ghosi	Pakri Buzurg
4 Pithoragarh	Munsiari	Ghorpatta Malla
5 Agra	Kheragarh	Beri Chahar

Towns

District	Towns
1 Ballia	Ballia
2 Agra	Fatehpur Sikri
3 Rae Bareli	Jais
4 Allahabad	Phulpur
5 Jhansi	Samthar
6 Rampur	Tanda
7 Agra	Tundla
8 Unnao	Unnao
9 Gonda	Utraula
10 Mathura	Vrindaban
11 Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur
12 Hardoi	Bilgram
13 Meerut	Garhmukteshwar
14 Budaun	Kakrala
15 Meerut	Modinagar
16 Varanasi	Mughal Sarai
17 Azamgarh	Kopaganj
18 Banda	Chitrakut Dham
19 Dehra Dun	Rishikesh
20 Nainital	Nainital

1.36 At a regional meeting held at Bhopal during 1978, it was decided to drop the first 11 town studies. Subsequently, the study of Mughal Sarai was also suspended. Another study on Modinagar was being handled by the office of the Registrar General, India. Thus five villages for restudy and seven town studies were retained in this state Of the seven towns, one, Nainital was already printed and another, namely, Chitrakut Dham sent to press. However, on finding the information collected on towns, namely, Kakrala, Garhmukteshwar and Bilgram too sketchy and inconsistent, I requested the Registrar General, India to drop these studies also and this was accepted.

B. District Census Hand Book

1 37 As per 1971 Census programme, it was required to publish 3 volumes of District Census Hand Book Part A, B and C. Parts A and B for all the 54 districts had been printed before my joining. However, manuscript of Part C was ready only for ten districts. For remaining 44 districts, some computorised tables from the Office of the Registrar General, India were pending. In view of the time involved, it was decided to drop this publication and preserve the manuscript for future use. The Registrar General, India later reconsidered the matter and it was decided that these may be sent to the press for printing as manuscripts were ready in all respects.

C. Printing of Various Publications

1.38 Printing position of various publications was as follows:

Name of Publication	Printing Position
1	2
1 Part I-A General Report	Under printing at Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi
2 Part I-B General Report	Dropped
3 Part I-C Subsidiary Tables	Dropped for printing. Manuscript to be preserved.
4 Part II-A (Supplement) Standard Urban Areas	Manuscript was sent to Government of India Press, Coimbatore on 18-2-1978 and no proof was received.
5 Part II-B(ii)—General Economic Tables	Printed. Under binding at Government of India Press, Shimla.
6 Part II-B(iii)—General Economic Tables	Printed. Under binding at Government of India Press, Coimbatore.
7 Part II-B(iv)—General Economic Tables	Sent for printing to Government of India Press, Coimbatore on 24-11-1976. No proof was received till then.
8 Part II-C(ii)—Social and Cultural Tables	Sent for printing to Government of India Press, Nasik on 19-7-1978. Proof of only 128 pages were received.
9 Part II-D(i)—Migration Tables	Sent for printing to Government of India Press, Coimbatore on 15-12-1976. No proof was received.
10 Part II-D(ii)—Migration Tables	Printed. Under binding at Government of India Press, Coimbatore.
11 Part VIII B—Administration Report on Tabulation	Dropped.
12 Part IX—Census Atlas	Manuscript sent in November, 1977 to Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi.
13 Part IX—Census Atlas	Printed. Under binding at Government Photo Litho Press, Roorkee.
14 Special Study : Folk Lore and Folk Music.	Sent to Government Photo Litho Press, Roorkee.

1.39 Following reports were sent to the press for the printing after my taking over :—

15 Part VI-B—Special Survey Reports on Selected Town-Chitrakut Dham.	Under print at Union Territory Press, Chandigarh.
16 Part VI-C—Special Survey Report-Bhadkar Uparhar	Sent to Government of India Press, Simla for printing.

1.40 Registrar General's final instructions to print DCH Part-C were received in October, 1980. However, till going to press, the SPS had not managed to get even one printed. The SPS gets such books printed outside in registered private presses. Initially, their rates were very low. A new schedule of rates was notified in May 1982. However, the SPS was still busy locating suitable and willing presses. He had finalised one press in Aligarh who appeared to be quite promising.

CHAPTER II
PREPARATORY STEPS

When I joined this organisation (24th April, 1979), preparation for the 1981 Census were already underway, *i.e*, collection of relevant maps, preparation of village and town lists *etc.* I immediately held meetings with the officers of the department and went through the different reports of 1971 Census, in particular the Administration Report on Enumeration, not only of my predecessor but of several other states to acquaint myself with the various facets of census preparations. These reports gave me a broad picture. I found the Karnataka report by the present RGI particularly useful. But much water had since flowed down the Gomti as these reports were 10 years old.

2.02 A communication had in the meantime been received in February, 1979 from the Registrar General, India as Circular-1 (Appendix-V) dealing with classification of rural and urban units for the 1981 Census. Soon thereafter, was received Demi-Official Letter No. 9/22/79-CD(CEN) dated June 19, 1979 (Circular-2) on organisational steps for the Census of India 1981 from the Registrar General India (Appendix VI). Penned by the Registrar General, India himself who had seen through the 1971 Census of Karnataka, its lucid and comprehensive details on each and every aspect of the 1981 Census provided the much sought after guidelines. The preparations thus gained momentum and proper direction.

2.03 I immediately took the opportunity of addressing all the District Officers and Administrators of Nagar Mahapalikas of the State (vide my Demi-Official Letter No. PC-373/DCO-UP/19-79 dated August 10, 1979 which forms the State Census Circular 1—Appendix-VII). It dealt with the importance of census, the Census Act of 1948, the census hierarchy and the different phases of work pertaining to the 1981 Census. In quick succession, I then issued two Circulars 2 and 4 in connection with the appointments of District Census Officers and Charge Officers at different levels and different steps to be taken up in setting up Census hierarchy in the districts. Side by side, I tried to visit all the districts to create consciousness for 1981 Census. I succeeded in visiting about 50 districts. This was very taxing but proved to be quite useful.

Jurisdictional Changes and List of Villages

2.04 In order to ensure a complete coverage at Census, there is an absolute need to prepare a list of administrative units, that is, divisions, districts, tahsils, villages and towns. So, one of the foremost requirements, amongst the preparatory measures for 1981 Census, was to have an uptodate list of these administrative units and jurisdictional changes after the 1971 Census.

2.05 In this regard, the Registrar General, India advised all the Directors of Census Operations, to obtain a list of such administrative units and make a comparison with those of 1971. The list of villages as per 1971 was sent to Tahsildars for updating. Similarly, list of wards was sent to local bodies.

2.06 A communication was sent to all the District Officers *vide* this Directorate Letter No. PC-76/DCO-UP/19-76 dated February 22, 1978 to send the details of all the jurisdictional changes effected after 1971 in their respective districts. Lists of villages and tahsil maps were updated accordingly and sent again to concerned districts for confirmation.

2.07 The Government of India (Home Ministry) requested the Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh vide letter No. 9/17/79-CD (CEN) dated May 10, 1979 to ensure that the boundaries of administrative units remain undisturbed during the census period. It was advised that no changes whatsoever be made in the boundaries during the period from January 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981. State Government obliged by directing all the District Officers *vide* their Letter No. 2866/3-15 (2)/78-GAD dated June 25, 1979 to ensure that all jurisdictional changes are completed not later than October 1, 1979. However, Bara Tahsil in Allahabad was created on November 11, 1980 notwithstanding above directions. As all arrangements for census had already been made, this could not be given due effect in the 1981 Census.

2.08 In 1971, there were 11 divisions, 54 districts and 232 tahsils in Uttar Pradesh. Thereafter, two districts and 10 tahsils below, were created raising the number of districts and tahsils to 56 and 242 respectively.

District/Tahsil created after 1971 Census

District	Tahsil
1 Ghaziabad	1 Kotdwara (Garhwal)
2 Lalitpur	2 Bageshwar (Almora)
	3 Sitarganj (Nainital)
	4 Garhmukteshwar (Ghaziabad)
	5 Dadri (Ghaziabad)
	6 Talbehat (Lalitpur)
	7 Kulpahar (Hamirpur)
	8 Dhaurehara (Kheri)
	9 Mahmudabad (Sitapur)
	10 Bhinga (Bahraich)

2.09 Further, Rohilkhand division was renamed as Bareilly division. Garhwral, Meerut and Bareilly divisions had also been reorgnised and a new division of Moradabad, consisting of Bijnor, Moradabad and Rampur districts was created. Out of Kanpur district two new districts, *i.e.*, Kanpur Nagar and Kanpur Dehat were created vide Uttar Pradesh Government Notification No. 5-4 (6)/1976 (44) dated June 7, 1976 which were merged again with effect from the midnight of July 11/12, 1977. These districts were revived with effect from April 23, 1981.

Procurement and Updating of Maps

2.10 Maps play the most important role in the conduct or correct population count. A detailed account is being given in the Chapter-VII on Procurement of Maps.

2.11 The first step in this direction was taken by this Directorate as early as 1975 when all the local bodie in the State were required to prepare reorganised ward maps and to supply a copy of such maps to the Directorate, but only a few units responded till the end of 1978. The work, however, gained momentum only in 1979 when I joined and stressed the importance of these maps upon the district authorities.

2.12 The basic work in the preparation of tahsil maps was done by the map unit. Updated maps were sent to tahsils for verification and finalised thereafter. The process was repeated at the time of allotment of code numbers to villages and carvation of blocks. Teams had to be sent out to districts several times to get the work through.

2.13 In the case of urban areas, the basic work was done by the local bodies. They were asked to prepare town and ward maps. This proved to be a difficult task as most of the local bodies did not have uptodate town/ward maps. In most cases, revised ward boundaries had not been shown in the town maps. Normally, ward maps were copied out from town maps, with the result, their size was small and layout details were insufficient. It was quite a task to get them prepared in proper shape.

2.14 After the Houselisting Operation it was observed that the population of a number of enumerator blocks surpassed estimates which necessitated recarvation of these blocks. Wherever corrections were possible, they were made but in many cases fresh maps had to be prepared.

Developing the Census Schedules

2.15 Prior to 1941 Census, data were collected on family schedules. In the Census of 1941, the family schedule was replaced by the individual slip. The other innovation was that enumerator was required to fill-up the slips with the help of numerals and symbols. At the Census of 1951, besides the individual slip, the enumerator was required to fill-up the national register of citizens in respect of his area. At the 1961 Census, however, this register was given up and instead, a population record was introduced. Another innovation of 1961 Census was the introduction of the household schedule for eliciting information of the economic activities of the household as a unit. The household schedule was based on the fact that all enterprises in the subsistence sectors, particularly, agricultural and household industry, are centred not on the individual, but the household as a whole. These schedules have continued *mutatis-mutandis* in 1971 and 1981 also.

2.16 Before the census schedules can be filled up, it is necessary to prepare a frame for enumeration. The Census of India has a tradition of listing all houses and numbering them on the eve of each census. This operation is called houselisting operation and is carried out essentially to ensure that the Census enumerator visits every household in the area allotted to him and covers the entire population. Before 1961, each state was left to devise its own form of houselist. At the 1961 Census, however, the houselist schedule was prescribed on a uniform basis for the country as a whole. The schedule was designed to collect some basic data on housing and manufacturing establishments also. It also provided an advance estimate of the population. This practice continued in 1971 and 1981. In 1971, however, an establishment schedule was introduced for eliciting information on establishments. In 1981, as will be

seen later, the scope of the houselist was considerably reduced as the information on housing etc. was transferred to the household schedule canvassed at the time of enumeration The establishment schedule was replaced by the enterprise list, which was canvassed under the technical supervision of the Central Statistical Organisation.

2 17 Evolving the census questionnaire is a very rigorous process One has to bear certain fundamental principles in mind. Although, census should try to serve immediate baseline data needs, it must maintain comparability of data with the previous Censuses. The questionnaire must be simple so that it could be easily canvassed by the enumerator and the concepts should be such as can be easily comprehended by the enumerator as well as the enumerated. The question should pertain to national needs rather than local interests and concentrate on demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Census should not permit opinion surveys and should avoid subjective element It should also be kept in view that the census is a gigantic and costly operation with a large army of enumerators who have to be employed on a part-time basis after a brief training and receiving only a nominal honorarium.

2 18 The first step towards evolving the census questionnaires is to consult the data users. This process for the 1981 Census, could be said to have begun as early as in 1974 which was sponsored as the World Population Year by the United Nations. The subject was discussed in a data base seminar of the Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP) in collaboration with the India Econometric Society and the Indian Statistical Institute. The Indian Association for the Study of Population organised another seminar at Bangalore in December, 1976 followed by a symposium at Delhi in November, 1977 in collaboration with the Central Statistical Organisation and the Indian Statistical Institute where the 1981 Census was discussed in quite some detail. The census organisation was associated with all these and benefitted from the discussions. In February, 1978, the Registrar General-cum-Census Commissioner, India convened the First Data Users' Conference to discuss the concepts to be adopted and the questions to be asked in the 1981 Census. Representatives of the Central and State Governments, Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation, Universities and Research Organisations attended this conference Based on the suggestions made, draft questionnaires were prepared and put to a Pilot Study in nine states (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) during the period 12th to 22nd June, 1978. Based on the experience gained from the Pilot Study, the First Pretest was held in September—October. 1978 in all states and union territories (except Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry). After the Pilot Study and the First Pretest, the Second Data Users' Conference was convened in December, 1978 in which detailed discussions were held on the schedules and instructions. Thereafter, the Second Pretest was conducted in the second half of June, 1979

Pilot Survey

2.19 The Pilot Study was designed to assess the suitability of the individual slip with particular reference to economic question. Although the study envisaged carrying out of preliminary operations of census as well, *viz* drawing up of notional map, numbering the houses *etc.* no houselisting operations were carried out and only the 1971 Census houselists were brought up-to-date. Alongwith the individual slip, the population record was also filled in.

2 20 The formats of the individual slip and the instructions for filling in the various items had been discussed at a workshop held at Trivandrum on 25—26 May, 1978. The field work in the selected blocks was carried out through the staff (Computors and Assistant Compilers) of the Directorate itself. They were supervised by Tabulation Officers. All were imparted thorough training at the Directorate. Some senior officers also visited different units during the period of the survey to have a first hand knowledge about the difficulties and problems encountered.

The Registrar General, India, also kindly visited two rural blocks of Moradabad district. Some officers of the Registrar General's Office were also associated with the study as 'observers'

2 21 The Pilot Study was conducted in 20 rural and 10 urban units in the state during June 12—22, 1978. The survey was conducted from June 12—18 with sunrise of June 19, as reference date followed by a revisional round during June 20–22. The study in the rural areas was confined to two districts,

viz Moradabad and Saharanpur only as detailed below:—

District	Tahsil	Name of Village	Code No 1971	1971 Census population
1	2	3	4	5
1 Moradabad	Sambhal	Rasulpur Darta	227	1,979
	Moradabad	Salempur	179	535
	Hasanpur	Yakubpur	332	1,017
	Bilari	Abdulpur	63	432
		Tivarapatti-*urf*-Kagipura	46	1,105
		Khambri Gando	308	256
		Bikanpur Khaga	295	849
		Nagla Shahpur	317	893
	Amroha	Narainpur	159	709
		Basara Taga	136	1,335
2 Saharanpur	Saharanpur	Khadarpur	152	922
		Dera Milkhana	547	113
		Makka Bans	429	365
		Bakarpur	221	748
	Deoband	Turmet Kheri	25	487
		Gopali	399	1,984
		Patroi Bakal	219	593
	Nakur	Pahragpur	55	440
		Bai Kheri	378	412
		Rauapur Khurd	30	531

2 22 Out of 20 villages selected, 15 having population less than 1,000 were covered completely. In the remaining 5 villages, 4 in Moradabad and 1 in Saharanpur district, only one block each was covered. The towns selected for the Pilot Study included the capital city of Lucknow where five enumeration blocks were covered besides Sitapur and Rath (in Hamirpur District) where three and two blocks, respectively were covered Both in the case of rural and urban areas, the enumeration blocks of 1971 Census were considered for selection of blocks. The instruction booklets and forms utilised during the Pilot Study were supplied by the Office of the Registrar General, India

2.23 After completion of the Pilot Survey the data was collected and tabulated in the Directorate and the results were sent to the Office of the Registrar General, India

2 24 Formats of Individual Slip and Population Record canvassed in Pilot Study are given as Appendix VIII for ready reference.

First Pre-test

2.25 During the first pre-test the enquiry was confined to demographic, social, cultural and economic characteristics. Migration and fertility details were canvassed on a sample basis. For this purpose, the enumerators were required to select a sample of households according to a laid down procedure. This pre-test was also conducted in 20 rural and 10 urban units of Uttar Pradesh during the months of September and October, 1978 The selection of units was made originally from the districts Ghaziabad, Aligarh, Gorakhpur and Varanasi. However, due to acute flood in Varanasi it was substituted by Faizabad The list of villages and urban enumeration blocks selected for first pre-test alongwith the calendar of operation is given below:—

District	Tahsil		Village	E.B No	1971 Population	No of Hamlet
1	2		3	4	5	6
1. Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	116	Asalat Nagar	248	595	1
		197	Ishak Nagar*	481	668	2
	Hapur	57	Bahranand Bans Alias Brijnathpur	140	576	1
		260	Nizampur-*urf*-Haranpur@	609	469	
		317	Wahapur Thera@	704	450	1

*Now in Hapur Tahsil.
@Town in Garmukteshwar Tahsil.

District	Tahsil		Village	E B. No	1971 Population	No of Hamlets
1	2		3	4	5	6
2. Aligarh	Koil	72	Elampur Garia	95	419	1
		194	Kishangarhi	316	548	1
	Hathras	78	Nagla Bhoora	119	394	1
		150	Nagla Pratap	223	392	1
		285	Kewalgarhi	385	481	2
3. Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	715	Humayunpur	1005	379	1
		1106	Mirzapur	1715	587	1
	Bansgaon	145	Panapar	157	519	6
		645	Amroha	733	651	1
		1559	Kaidaha Khurd	1752	446	1
4. Faizabad	Faizabad	120	Pur Hussain Khan	245	485	2
		126	Kurawan	257	437	2
		134	Rani Bazar	268	411	1
		198	Barehta Manjha	368	267	1
		210	Mohtarimnagar Uparhar	386	496	2

List of Urban Enumeration blocks selected for first pre-test.

District	Towns	Ward	E B. No	1971 Population
1. Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad M B.	6	137	405
		9	178	603
2. Aligarh	Aligarh M.B.	1	22	588
		6	175	484
		14	359	306
3 Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur M B	5	117	745
		11	260	595
4. Faizabad	Faizabad M B.	1	16	360
		3	49	338
		6	97	450

2.26 The calendar of operation was as follows:—

1	Preparation of Notional Maps.	September 22, 1978
2	House numbering	September, 22, 1978
3	Filling of Houselist and Household establishment schedules	September 23-26, 1978
4.	Preparation of Houselist Abstract.	September 27, 1978
5.	Preparation of Household list and selection of sample households.	September 27, 1978
6	Enumeration, *i e*, filling of Individual Slips (both universal and sample), Population Record and Enumerator's Compilation Sheets	September 28—5 October, 1978
7	Enumeration of Houseless Population	Night of October 5-6, 1978
8	Revisional round	October 6-7, 1978
9	Compilation of Enumerator's Abstract	October 8, 1978
10.	Filled in schedules to be returned to their respective Supervisors at the headquarters.	October 9, 1978

2.2 The field work in the selected blocks was carried Out through the staff of the Directorate itself. The work of enumerators was supervised by the Tabulation Officers. Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors exercised over-all supervision. The first Pretest was a full drill for the 1981 Census during which preparation of notional maps, canvassing of Household Schedule, Household Establishment Schedule and Individual Slip and filling up of the Population Record were taken up. The sample slip was canvassed only in sample households. The schedules are given as Appendix—IX for reference

Second Pre-test

2.28 The second Pre-test (June 1979) was the last of the empirical tests to which the census questionnaires were put to finalise them for the 1981 Census. It was a comprehensive study in the demographic, social, cultural, economic, migration and fertility

characteristics. This Pre-test was taken up in a rural and an urban block of the districts Naini-tal, Meerut, Mathura, Allahabad and Varanasi as per details given below:—

List of units selected for second Pre-test

District	Tahsil/Town	Village/Ward	Enumeration Block No.	1971 Census Population
		Rural Areas		
Naınital	Naınital	219 Jeolikote	224	543
Meerut	Meerut	52 Murlipur Gulab	123	464
Mathura	Mathu a	100 Dhaurera Banger	245	309
Allahabad	Chail	107 Jhalba	314	446
Varanasi	Varanasi	722 Bajidpur	1067	671
		Urban Areas		
Naınital	Naınital M.B.	2	14	519
Meerut	Meerut M B.	2	38	675
Mathura	Mathura M.B	7	140	446
Allahabad	Allahabad M.C.	8	247	472
Varanasi	Varanasi M C.	8	330	370

2.29 The idea behind the selection of rural blocks was to study the influence of urbanisation. Such rural units were selected in the proximity of towns or cities. The field work was conducted by the local staff of the districts They were lekhpals, teachers and revenue inspectors. An honorarium of Rs. 40.00 was given to them. The work was supervised by the Tabulation officers of this office All the units were visited by me. The calendar of operations for the second Pre-test was as follows.—

1. Training of District Census Officers (In the Directorate)	May 26-27, 1979
2. Training of Enumerators (At district headquarters)	May 29-30, 1979
3. Preparation of notional maps, layout sketches and numbering of houses	June 1, 1979
4. Filling of Houselist	June 2– 4, 1979
5. Preparation of Houselist Abstract and abridged Houselist.	June 5, 1979
6 Enumeration (Filling of Individual Slips—both Universal and Sample, Household Schedule including Population Record	June 6-13, 1979
7 Enumeration of Houseless	June 13/14, 1979 (Night)
8 Revisional Round	June 14-15, 1979
9. Prepatation of Enumerator's Abstract	June 16, 1979
10. Return of filled schedules to supervisors	June 16, 1979

2.30 During this Pre-test, the houselist was filled after house-numbering of all houses in the sample units. The enumerators also prepared a notional map of the blocks. Both the universal and sample slips were canvassed in all the blocks. The household schedules alongwith the population record and its abstract were also prepared. The household schedules also collected information regarding the main living facilities enjoyed by the household. The enumerators also prepared the houselist and enumerator abstracts. Degree holders and technical personnel survey was also conducted in all the blocks. These persons were requested to fill in cards and send them on to the C.S.I.R., New Delhi. The enumerator only maintained a record of the cards issued. An enterprise list was also to be canvassed in the Pretest. But its format could not be finalised by the Central Statistical Organisation up to the time of the conduct of this Pre-test. It was pretested later in ten rural blocks of Ghaziabad District. Field work was carried out by the staff of the Directorate. The supervision work in these units was done by the officers of the office of the Registrar General, India, and of Economics and Statistics Department of the State. Various schedules used in the Pretest are reproduced at Appendix X.

Training:

2.31 The whole work of pilot study and first Pretest was carried out by the staff of the Directorate, who were trained at Lucknow. For the second Pre-test the District Census Officers of concerned districts were asked to attend the training at state headquarters on May 26 & 27, 1979. All the five District Census Officers attended the training. In turn, the District Census Officers imparted the training to their field staff at district headquarters. The Tabulation Officers who were deputed to supervise the work of enumerators also attended the above training. The training of supervisory officers of my directorate was conducted at Lucknow which

was overseen by a senior officer of the office of the Registrar General, India.

Forms and Booklets of Instructions

2.32 For Pilot Study, first Pre-test and the second Pre-test the instruction booklets and forms were supplied by the office of the Registrar General, India well in advance. These were both in English and Hindi, but those in Hindi were utilized by us. The notional maps were prepared on sheets which were devised by my map unit.

Edit and Tabulation

2.33 The filled in schedules of all the above three surveys were first edited in this Directorate a data were culled on to the tabular form as per instructions received from the Registrar General, India. Thereafter housing, fertility, migration, economic, social and cultural tables were sent to Registrar General, India.

Help of State Government

2.34 On our request the State Government issued instructions to concerning District Officers for all possible help to the census workers in conducting these surveys *vide* their radiogram No. G-168/ III-15(2)/78 GAD dated 8-6-1978 and No. G-248/ III-15(2)/78 GAD dated 4-9-1978 (Appendix XI and XII).

Final Schedules Adopted in 1981 Census :

2 35 As a result of the Pilot Study and two Pretests, the tentative schedules took the shape of finality. More so, the Registrar General, India held further discussions with the experts and a number of meetings were held with different agencies so as to discuss the suitability of various schedules devised. Finally the following schedules were taken up for canvassing during the 1981 Census:—

1 Houselist
2 Household Schedule
3 Individual Slip

2.36 The houselist served as a frame for enterprises for which a separate enterprise list was canvassed during the houselisting operation.

2.37 Final formats of different schedules canvassed during the 1981 Census are placed at Appendix XIII

CHAPTER III

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENSUS

Census has a tradition of organising three or four conferences of Directors, one preceding each stage The objective of such conferences is primarily training and review. The venues of these conferences are dispersed all over the country to enable the officers to appreciate regional variations and problems. This is a happy tradition. During the 1981 Census, two conferences were organised at Delhi owing to unavoidable circumstances. The others were held at Mysore, Nainital and Srinagar.

3.02 The first conference was held at the India International Centre, New Delhi from 24th to 29th of August, 1979. The first conference has always been a sort of baptismal conference. The newly appointed Directors of Census Operations are introduced to census as a subject and census as a vast operation. Apart from that, this conference discussed the results of the pre-tests and finalised the census questionnaires along with the instructions for enumerators. The organisational matters pertaining to the cenusus were also discussed. It was inaugurated by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Government of India, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal.

3.03 After the opening formalities, the Registrar General, India gave us a detailed overview of the census, emphasising that it was the biggest administrative exercise in the world and would strain our mental and physical capacities to the utmost. He warned that the Director was the sole motive force behind the operation and as such he would have to make his presence felt in every nook and corner of the state and would have to continue to review regularly each and every detail himself. Now with hindsight, I can say that this was no exaggeration. Any complacency, at any stage, could mean a lot of trouble

3.04 Some of the salient decisions are recounted in the following paragraphs :—

(i) The district officer in the district and chief executive officer in the municipal corporations would be the principal census officers. In the 1971 Census, the municipal commissioners had not functioned as principal census officers in Uttar Pradesh. This was done only in the 1981 Census. I will discuss the experiences in this regard later.

(ii) The reference date for the census would be 1st March, 1981 and the period of enumeration from th to 28th of February, 1981. The revisional round would be of five days from 1st to 5th March, 1981 against three days in 1971 so that there would be no rush in this crucial part of enumeration The population count would be as before by an extended defacto approach

(iii) It was decided that the 1971 criteria for urban classification would be continued for 1981 Census also in order to ensure comparability and to provide a basis for analysis of trends of urbanisation. It was stressed that the criteria should be applied very strictly.

(iv) There would be two phases of the census operations in 1981 Census, namely, the houselisting and the enumeration. At the houselisting stage, economic census under the technical guidance of Central Statistical Organisation would also be undertaken. This would replace in effect, the establishment schedule of 1971 Census.

(v) The preparation of the rural/urban frame must be undertaken with great care. The experience of the 1971 Census was discussed in this regard. In this connection preparation of list of military and defence areas was also emphasised.

(vi) It was decided to adopt a five element location code It would include the state, district, tahsil or town, village or ward and the enumerator's block.

(vii) The enumerator's block in rural area would consist of 150 to 200 households covering roughly 750 persons In urban areas, it would consist of about 120 households comprising of 600 persons. The houselisting block would be roughly twice this size.

(viii) The charge register would be the important instrument of control. It should, therefore, be prepared meticulously and separately for houselisting operation and enumeration. These registers should clearly define the enumerator's block, name of the enumerators and supervisors and also provide for the totals of population, number of households and occupied residential houses to be filled up after each operation.

(ix) It was emphasised that the success of census would entirely depend upon the intensity and quality of training of the enumerators and supervisors. There should be atleast four rounds of training preceding every operation. In the basic round, the instructions must be read verbatim followed by practical training. In later rounds, refresher training should be undertaken with greater emphasis on practical aspect. The Registrar General, India emphasised that this drill should be strictly adhered to at all levels. He did that himself by subjecting us to a verbatim reading of houselisting instructions. I must confess that this was a pretty heavy going but I can now say that it was the most important factor for good training and should not be relaxed at any level.

(x) It was decided to set up Regional Offices for a population of five million each for emumeration. For the houselisting, the number of offices was kept at less than half of the total so arrived. A number of Directors of Census Operations pressed that all the Regional Offices should be opened before the houselisting operation itself However, this was not agreed to. After my experience of the 1981 census, I would assert that this must be done for the next census.

(xi) One important decision that was taken in connection with the 1981 Census was the introduction of sampling in enumeration. It was decided to collect the information in regard to migration and fertility aspects on the basis of 20% sample of the total number of blocks.

(xii) It was decided that the enumeration would be immediately followed by a post enumeration check to measure accuracy in population count and accuracy in the recording of some particulars of individuals. This had been going on since 1951. It was stressed that different enumerators should be deployed for Post Enumeratiot Check.

(xiii) It was also decided to conduct a census evaluation study alongwith the Post Enumeration Check in a sub-sample of the S. R. S. sample blocks to obtain an estimate of omission and the extent of age misreporting at younger ages in the census

(xiv) It was decided to hold houselisting operations more or less at the same time in every state during the 1981 Census and provisional dates were also decided upon.

(xv) Attention of the Directors was drawn to various irregularities committed in the past in making lower level appointments. It was stressed that there should be complete adherence to rules in appointments/promotions and confirmations. A very useful guide paper was circulated to us.

Second Conference of Directors of Census Operations

3 05 The second conference of the Directors of Census Operations was held at Mysore during January, 16—19, 1980 to review the arrangements for houselisting operations, to finalise the instructions for filling up the abridged houselist, household schedule, and individual slip and for the preparation of enumerator's working sheets and abstracts.

3 06 The conference was inaugurated by Shri R.A. Naik, Revenue Commissioner of the Government of Karnataka.

3 07 Discussing the arrangements for houselisting, the Registrar General, India emphasised intensive touring by the Directors of Census Operations and Deputy Directors of Census Operations. Stressing on the importance of intensive training, he desired that the need for complete coverage must be put across to all field workers

3.08 The houselist provides a frame for enumeration. However, the two operations are conducted quite some time apart, requiring an updating of the frame. This is done through an abridged houselist to be updated during enumeration. The instructions for preparation and updating of the abridged houselist, filling up of the household schedule, the individual slip, enumerator's working sheet, enumerator's abstract *etc.* were read verbatim discussing the points raised from time to time. As mentioned earlier, this was a good exercise and helped us to develop an insight into the enumeration operation.

3.09 The progress of houselisting arrangements, installation of Direct Data Entry System, preparation of maps *etc.* were discussed in detail state by state. It was also observed that special studies would again be taken up but after the 1981 Census Operations are over.

Third Conference of Directors of Census Operations

3 10 The third conference of the state Directors of Census Operations was held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi during November 15—18, 1980 to review the organisation for enumeration, arrangements for post enumeration check and census evaluation studies as also to review the tabulation plan and tabulation procedure including the generation of Primary Census Abstract.

3 11 The conference was inaugurated by Shri Giani Zail Singh, Home Minister, Government of India The inaugural session was attended by several senior officers of the Home Ministry, Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation, Directorate of Printing, Information and Broadcasting, All India Radio and Doordarshan.

3 12 While making a general review of the organisation for enumeration, the Registrar General, India stressed that due care should be taken in revision of blocks on the basis of houselisting population, writing of fresh charge registers, preparation of the abridged houselists, selection and appointment of enumerators/supervisors, distribution of census material and training of enumerators and supervisors The importance of training was repeatedly emphasised

3 13 It was decided that provisional results should be communicated to the Registrar General, India latest by the 10th March, 1981 for being released at the national level by 17th of March, 1981 The Directors of Census Operations were instructed to release their results on March 23, 1981 after the release of provisional totals by the Registrar General, India Organisation of generation of Primary Census Abstract was discussed in some detail The tabulation system of 1981 Census would avoid the breaking up of pads and sorting of individual slips. The data for the Primary Census Abstract will be obtained from Part-II of the household schedule namely the population record

3 14 It was emphasised that the Regional Tabulation Offices must be operational by March 1981

3.15 Selection of sample blocks for enumeration, tabulation, arrangements for post enumeration check and census evaluation study were reviewed and the tabulation procedure was also explained. Actually, the manual of instructions for preparation of the Primary Census Abstract was read para by para It was decided that the tabulation would involve five stages as follows :—

(i) National level estimates will, as an intermediate process, be generated on the basis of a 5% sample blocks

(ii) Other tabulation will be based on the 20% sample At this stage, it was mentioned that it is likely that an additional 20% sample of the blocks in the non-sample areas may have to be selected to derive complete data with the appropriate validity.

(iii) The household schedules will be processed 100% so far as Part-I is concerned and handled on the computor.

(iv) This will be followed by tabulation of the individual slips in so far as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned through 100% data entry

(v) Thereafter, further tabulation will be carried out of the 60% balance of slips which would still remain

3 16 The organisation of edit and coding cells, tabulation plans and statistical quality control for 1981 Census were also discussed at length. In the past Censuses, cent per cent checking had been resorted to in the edit and coding cells. It was decided to test a statistical quality control plan on a sample and experimental basis If successful, the census statistical quality control technique was to be adopted fully. This would result in considerable savings in manpower and finances

3 17 It was decided to continue and expand the social studies during the 1981 Census. It was decided to take projects on rural based crafts, urban studies, restudy of villages, special projects by the Directors, a glossary of scheduled castes, a compendium of scheduled tribes and ethnographic studies

Fourth Directors Conference

3 18 The Fourth Conference of Directors of Census Operations was held at Nainital on 28-30 May, 1981. primarily to discuss the organisational and other important matters, pertaining to the post enumeration operations. During the conference the following items were discussed·—

(i) Post Enumeration Check and Census Evaluation study and review of operations and coding and editing

(ii) Organisation of edit and coding cells for preparation of records for Data Entry

(iii) Preparation of sites for Direct Data Entry System

(iv) Organisation of the Tabulation Offices for the Primary Census Abstract.

(v) Review of census experience and suggestion for amending of Census Act

(vi) Arrangements for preparation of general population tables and District Census Handbooks

(vii) Preparation of Administration Report.

(viii) Printing of Census Publications.

Fifth Directors' Conference

3.19 The fifth and last conference of Directors was held at Srinagar from August 23 to 25, 1982. The conference was inaugurated by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Government of India, Shri N. R. Laskar. The important items discussed at the conference related to preparation of Primary Census Abstract, Publication of Part-IIA and B and District Census Handbooks, progress of coding work, progress of tabulation by language and religion, installation of the Direct Data Entry System and finalisation of social studies. Since it was the last conference, it ended on a very emotional note.

Census Calendar

3.20 Census is a timebound programme. A calendar of operations is a useful tool not only for monitoring the progress but also for guidance to the Charge Officers With this end in view, the census calendars were chalked out for the conduct of the Census of 1981 in the State. The 1981 Census proved to be a baffling exercise owing to circumstances beyond our control. The state faced a severe drought in 1979 followed by unprecedented floods in 1980. In between, there were mid-term polls both to the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha. The State also went through a trying law and order situation.

3.21 Originally, a census calendar was drawn for houselisting operations schedule to be conducted in the month of February, 1980. However, consequent upon the declaration of mid-term poll for Lok Sabha, the houselisting operations had to be shifted from February to April, 1980. This necessitated a revision in the original calendar as shown in my Census Circular 2. The revised calendar was circulated through my Circular 19.

3.22 In the meantime the mid-term poll for the State Assembly of Uttar Pradesh was declared, again necessitating a change in the census calendar for both the operations—houselisting and enumeration. The revised calendar for houselisting which was now scheduled to begin from September 25, 1980 was drawn up and sent to the districts *vide* my Census Circular 25

3.23 Though the actual count was fixed for February-March, 1981 as per pre-plan, it became imperative to revise the calendar for enumeration also as the time left between houselisting and enumeration was found to be very short for the preparation for enumeration. This revised calendar was communicated to districts *vide* my Circular 26

3.24 For non-synchronous areas, a separate calendar had to be drawn up for houselisting as also for enumeration. Circular 29 and 30 dealt with the subject.

3.25 The final census calendar adopted for houselisting and enumeration in this State is given as Appendix XIV.

State level Conferences and Meetings

3.26 The State level conferences are merely training conferences for District Census Officers. In the sequence of preparations for the 1981 Census, a conference of District/City Census Officers and Additional District/City Census Officers was convened in the second week of October, 1979. But due to acute drought situation in the State, it had to be postponed. Instead a meeting of District/City Census Officers of one day duration was convened between October 26 and November 13, 1979 at different Divisional Headquarters, to discuss the various aspects of 1981 Census Operations.

3 27 The first State level conference of District/City Census Officers and Additional District/City Census Officers was organised from January 28th to 30th, 1980 at the state capital for imparting training for houselisting operation. Owing to postponement, a refresher training conference was convened on July 30 and 31, 1980. The third conference was organised in two phases from October 30 to November 5, 1980 at Nainital to impart training for enumeration.

CHAPTER IV

BUILDING-UP OF THE ORGANISATION

As I have already mentioned earlier, the 'Phoenix' approach to census was given up after the 1961 Census when it was decided to keep a nucleus during the inter-censal period. A technical staff of about 45 persons was retained after 1966. This staff swelled to over 400 during the 1971-81 inter-censal period. As such the organisation needed no building up at the Headquarters. Indeed, I was hard put in mid-1979 to keep all these people busy. The staff position in the Directorate, on the date I joined, has already been indicated in Chapter I. The staff position as on 31-3-1980 and 31-3-1981 is shown at Appendices XV and XVI respectively

4.02 Uttar Pradesh had 3 posts of Deputy Directors and 6 posts of Assistant Directors during the inter-censal period. One of the Assistant Directors post was transferred to Meghalaya At the time of my joining, one post of Deputy Director and two posts of Assistant Directors were lying vacant. These were filled by Shri H.O K. Lavania (12-9-1979), Shri Manmohan Krishan (24-8-1979) and Shri N.C. Sinha (22-4-1980) Shri C.L. Chehra one of the Assistant Directors was transferred. He was replaced by Shri Harbhajan Singh on 19-12-1979.

Regional Offices

4.03 It was decided to establish 20 Regional Tabulation Offices for census tabulation on the basis of one Regional Tabulation Office for 5 million. The post of Deputy Directors for the Regional Tabulation Offices were sanctioned in two instalments with effect from October 1, 1979 (9 posts) and March 1, 1980 (11 posts).

4.04 I thought that establishing the 20 Regional Tabulation Offices would involve setting up of offices almost in every other district. Secondly, since we have to function through thet Sate machinery, I thought that setting-up of offices at the divisional headquarters would be more useful. It would help in establishing a liaison with the Divisional Commissioners. Thirdly, I also felt that the staff support at the Regional Offices needed to be strengthened. I therefore, decided to have 12 Regional Offices, one in each division and another office to look after the KAVAL towns. With the creation of Moradabad Division the number went up to 13. I also decided to have an extra hand at the Headquarters.

4.05 In our first Directors' Conference, I pleaded with the Registrar General to give me 12 posts instead of 9 in the first instalment. I thought that officers should be in position well in time for the census operation I continued to follow this up. However, before I could get an answer from the Registrar General, I got a telephonic call from my counter part from Rajasthan saying that Registrar General has agreed to transfer 2 out of 9 sanctioned posts to Rajasthan. He had also been pressing the Registrar General for two extra posts and had also asked me if I could spare two posts while we were having a conversation regarding problems in getting people on deputation. This completely put me off for a while. Immediately rang up the Registrar General who immediately denied this to my immense relief. He also clarified that additional posts in the first instalment could not be made available since he had already moved the file for sanction of posts. Based on my experience of census operations, I am of the view that all the posts of Deputy Directors for Regional Tabulation Offices must be sanctioned in one instalment and more or-less along with the post of the Director. This would greatly help in organising census operations smoothly. It would also give the Deputy Directors time to get the preliminaries done properly. This mostly involves the preparation of the maps and the census frame as well as collection of information for the Village and Town Directory.

4.06 I wish that the process of taking officers on deputation could be simplified a bit. After obtaining the names of willing officers from the State Government, they have to be sent to the Registrar General who in turn has to obtain clearance of the Union Public Service Commission before the file could be sent to the Home Minister. The clearance from the Union Public Service Commission took a lot of time. The Registrar General used his good office and was able to cut down initial time of 4 months to a month or two. Owing to this delay, officers often backed out, thus, throwing our planning of regional offices out of gear. One of my batch mates was in the Union Public Service Commission Secretariat and Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, another

batchmate, contacted him with a view to get the file expedited Although, it cannot be termed as interference in the working of the U P.S.C, but the U.P.S C took strong objection and advised the Registrar General, India that such approaches should not be made The names of various Regional Deputy Directors with their date of joining and places of posting are given below : —

Name of Deputy Director	Date of Joining	Region
S/Shri		
1 H C Gupta	24-12-79(AN)	Bareilly
2 Daya Ram	29-12-79	Agra
3 Narendra Kumar	27-12-79	Faizabad at Bara Banki
4 Moti Lal	29-12-79	Varanasi
5 H C Joshi	19-01-80	Garhwal at Dehra Dun
6 R.S. Verma	28-01-80	Allahabad
7 Tarkendra Vaishnav	17-06-80	Kumaun at Nainital
8 T P Pathak	19-07-80	Gorakhpur
9 Ajit Singh	31-03-80	Jhansi
10 Phool Singh	16-04-80	Moradabad
11 V.G. Rele	13-10-80	Meerut
12 Akhlaq Ahmed	10-10-80	Lucknow
13 J.C. Seth	13-12-80	Kanpur

4.07 Another thing that I would like to mention is that the terms of deputation are no longer attractive. At the 1971 Census, central scales of pay and allowances were much superior to those available in the States. The value of money was much better and the cost of cars was also within reach. So one found that a lot of Deputy Directors came on deputation, had cars and were using them for their touring. This was no longer so in 1981 It would be necessary in 1991 to offer attractive terms for people to come on deputation. Apart from pay and allowances, provision of residential telephone and transport is absolutely necessary. Getting the vehicles from the State Government or from open market was a very tedious job. Provision for transport for efficient running of operation is absolutely essential During the 1981 Census, it was not possible to get sufficient people on deputation from State Government in various States The Registrar General had, therefore, to give *adhoc* promotions to Assistant Directors with two years regular services against five and in some cases even less. I had also to broadbase my area of choice since sufficient number of Provincial Civil Services officers were not available.

4 08 In order to strengthen the staff support in the Regional Offices, I requseted the Registrar General to sanction a post of Statistical Assistant, one post of Upper Division Clerk and another post of peon and offered to surrender two posts of Deputy Directors and four posts of Assistant Directors Four posts of Dy. Directors were retained at O.R.G. and four posts of Assistant Directors were given to this Directorate in their place The Registrar General kindly agreed to sanction these posts. On learning this arrangement, other States also moved for similar staffing pattern and succeeded in getting similar staff strength without surrendering any senior posts. Later on, when I wanted to have some posts of Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors at the Headquarters, I was told tpat these posts had been surrendered by me and new posts could not be had at that juncture Till that time, I had not known that additional staff had been provided as a norm to all other States and Union Territories. When I found this, I requested the Registrar General to do the same for Uttar Pradesh and make the surrendered posts available to me. After a lot of argument with the officers of the Registrar General Office, I found that these posts had not been surrendered and were lying vacant After discussion, the Registrar General agreed to make available these posts to me

Regional Offices Establishment

4.09 To start with, one post of Statistical Assistant (Rs. 425—700); one post of Junior Stenographer (Rs. 330—560), one post of Lower Division Clerk (Rs. 260—400) and one Peon (Rs 196—232) were sanctioned This was augmented by one Investigator (Rs. 550—900), one Upper Division Clerk-*cum*-Cashier (Rs. 330—560) and a Farrash (Rs 196—232).

4.10 The technical staff and the senior clerical assistance was provided by transfer/promotion from the Headquarters. Some posts of Lower Division clerks were also filled by promotion from the Group 'D' Staff At the clerical level, sufficient number of persons were not available to man the posts of Head Clerks and Upper Division Clerks. In some Regional Tabulation Offices, therefore, these posts were filled by taking people on deputation from State Government Offices. All possible accommodation was given to the staff at Headquarters in the matter of choice of posting. Since the office staff is mostly from the eastern Uttar Pradesh, there was a lot of problems in manning Regional Tabulation Offices in western part of the State. Since these were temporary posts for about 2 years duration, they were filled by giving *ad hoc* promotions and direct recruitment was not resorted to. While this was welcomed by the employees, they were obviously inconvenienced because many of them had to keep two establishments.

4.11 Since the Regional Deputy Director had to be very mobile, need was felt for providing a competent deputy with administrative background to him. It was not possible to provide an Assistant Director I, therefore, sent a proposal to the Registrar General for providing Administrative Officers in 7 big Regional Tabulation Offices in the scale of Rs. 650—1200 in lieu of a post of Investigator. Registrar General very kindly agreed to the proposal and these posts were manned mostly by Tahsildars on deputation One of the posts in Faizabad Regional Tabulation Office was filled by transfer on deputation from Census cadre. However, these persons could be in position only after the census was over.

District Level Staff

4.12 The following posts were sanctioned by the Registrar General for census work at district, tahsil, municipal corporation and other levels As a matter of fact, these posts were created by the State Government letter No 5369/Three-15(6)/79 GAD dated September 25, 1979 These posts were created in the scale of pay of the State Government .

Name of post	Number	Scale of pay
1. Upper Division Clerk	78	Rs 230-385
2. Lower Division Clerk	347	Rs 200-320
3 Peons	56	Rs 165-215

4.13 Extension of these posts was done by the State Government from time to time till May 31, 1981. For these posts, Central Government allotted the funds directly to the State Government. The expenditure in 1981-82 was debitable under Grant No. 20-Head of Account '265-Other Administrative Services—Non-Plan-Gha-Census-Minor Head Census. The norms of clerical assistance to tahsils and municipal boards were :

In Tahsil	In Municipal Boards
Lower Division Clerk—1	(Within 1-2 lakh population) Upper Division Clerk—1 Lower Division Clerk—1 For every additional 1 lakh population
	Upper Division Clerk—1 Lower Division Clerk—1

4.14 In the following tahsils and municipal boards, we had to deviate from the standard pattern. In 19 tahsils an honorarium of Rs. 25 00 was sanctioned and in 6 municipal boards 6 Upper Division Clerks had to be appointed as detailed below :

District	Tahsil/Municipal Boards
1 Garhwal	1 Pauri
	2. Lansdowne
2 Almora	3 Ranikhet
3 Basti	4. Domariaganj
	5 Bansi
	6 Harraiya
	7 Basti
	8 Khalilabad
4 Gorakhpur	9 Gorakhpur
	10. Bansgaon
5 Deoria	11 Salempur
6 Azamgarh	12 Phulpur
7 Ghazipur	13 Saidpur
	14 Muhammadabad
8 Varanasi	15 Gyanpur
	16 Varanasi
	17 Chandauli
9 Mirzapur	18 Mirzapur
	19 Robertsganj
10 Moradabad	1 Sambhal M B
	2 Amroha M B.
11 Saharanpur	3 Haridwar M B
12 Meerut	4 Meerut Cantt
13 Etawah	5 Etawah M B
14 Jaunpur	6 Jaunpur M B.

4 15 The staff was selected and appointed by the Collectors everywhere. Later on when some problems were raised by Municipal Corporations, it was decided to change the appointing authority from Collectors to the Administrators in their cases. In most of the Collectorates and Tahsils, a panel is kept for filling temporary vacancies These panels were used in most cases. In some of the Municipal Corporations also, people were appointed from these panels. After the census when these people were retrenched, they were not brought back on the collectorate panel This problem came specially in Agra. I had a lot of petitions from these people.

4.16 In Uttar Pradesh, the population of a tahsil on an average is about 5 lakh. There are normally 4 development blocks in a tahsil. There are serveral tahsils in which the number is as large as 8. In several States, the revenue divisions and the development blocks are co-terminus. Since the staff was provided on the basis of number of revenue divisions, we got approximately 1/4th of the staff for all revenue divisions. These people were mostly overworked and I always got representations from District Census Officers for additional staff. I had pleaded for additonal staff with the Registrar General without avail Although, as mentioned above, he allowed an honorarium of Rs. 25.00 to one extra hand in 19 tahsils, I would suggest that in the interest of census, provision of clerical assistance should be made on development block basis.

4 17 Two Statistical Assistants one Computor and 20 Assistant Compilers were also attached in Nagar Mahapalikas/District Offices for assisting the Census Officers This was done keeping in view proper utilization of the staff available at the Headquarters. There were mixed reports about their performance.

CHAPTER V

TOURING

Soon after getting my bearings, I started off on a round of the state. Since Shri S.S.S. Jaiswal, Deputy Director had filled me with a lot of hope even before I joined, it did not, therefore, get me long to get started. In the very first month *i e* May, 1979, I covered as many as eighteen districts in addition to a visit to Delhi and Madras I tried to cover two districts per day and at this rate it took me three months to go over the whole of the state If I remember correctly, half-a-dozen districts were still left out. While taking this first round of tour to districts, I came to the conclusion that with too many districts, distances and difficulties of terrain, it would be well nigh impossible to go round quickly through the state. Thereafter, I decided to call divisional meetings of the District Census Officers/Additional District Census Officers and tour problem areas only

5 02 Since census is a decennial process a conscious effort has to be made to get the district administration going This first round of districts went a long way in ensuring this I found hardly any consciousness about the impending census operations, and at several places, no officers had been entrusted with the census work. It also helped me in establishing a rapport with the District Officers and the Subdivisional Officers It gave me an idea of the lay of the land so to say From this point of view, therefore such an initial exercise is very useful.

5.03 I started a monthly round of divisional meetings with, as I mentioned, visits to problem areas, which invariably included the Mahapalika towns. This was useful while pre aratory steps were under way. However, later on, during training period and actual field operations, I again found the need for visits to distrircts and sub-district levels for establishing rapport with Charge Officers/Supervisors and Enumerators. First-hand discussions with Charge Officers are extremely useful and your presence in the field raises the morale of the field workers, makes them realise the importance of the job and fires their enthusiasm. Basically, in any field operation, superior presence is essential for keeping the lower level functionaries on their toes, as well as, for firsthand knowledge of the work Since the census involves a fair amount of technical and academic content with which the normal state functionary is no longer concerned, it becomes all the more necessary for superior officers including the Director of Census Operations to keep in touch with the field.

5 04 At the time of enumeration, I had to resort to really intensive and extensive touring. I was covering nearly three districts a day During these visits I was addressing all the Sub-divisional Officers/ Charge/Additional and Assistant Charge Officers, reviewing progress and removing difficulties on the spot. The touring was rendered treacherous because of severe floods in 1980. All the roads were shot to pieces and often the journey was very painful. In the end, all my muscles were crying out for relief. There was, however, no alternative but to travel by road The pressure was also greater this time because of the crowding of houselisting and enumeration operations.

5.05 There was a time when a simple letter evoked satisfactory response. Now-a-days, a number of demi-official letters also fail to register proper response One is confronted by a frightening spectacle of the district administration weighed down under their own work Severe drought followed by severe floods and highly inflammable law and order situation made the life of district officials really difficult Often they were at their wit's end. In such circumstances, reaching them and getting them to look after census was not only a difficult job but also extremely important. Even under normal times, establishing personal rapport with the district administration from the District Officers down to Assistant Charge Offices cannot be over emphasised. I was fortunate in getting the whole-hearted-support of the Chief Secretary, other concerned Secretaries and Divisional Commissioners in keeping a watch over the progress of census operations and giving it a fillip.

5.06 The details of tour undertaken by me till March, 1981 are at Appendix XVII for reference In all I covered 48,575 kms. by road, 8,516 kms. by rail and 14,344 kms by air till then.

Staff Car

My touring was mostly undertaken in the staff (Ambassador) Car available with the Directorate since March, 1970. A Jeep Wagoneer was made

available in 1969 for implementation of Sample Registration Scheme. However, it was rendered unserviceable in 1972 because of cracked engine block. I moved the office of the Registrar General, for getting the vehicle dieselised because import of engine block had not been possible and mileage given by the vehicle was very poor It took a lot of effort and initiative on the part of Registrar General, India to get the proposal through The vehicle became available for use in September, 1980 The dieselisation costed Rs 35,394 00 For a state like Uttar Pradesh, these two vehicles, both rarely roadworthy at the same time, were quite inadequate during the actual operations Because of this inadequacy of transport at the Headquarters, I was put to hardship many a time I had to even cancel my tours sometimes at short notice

5.07 The absence of quick and sufficient transport was also felt at the time when materials and forms *etc* were required to be sent to meet the last minute demands Since no credit facility was available with the petrol depots in the districts for census vehicles, during my tour, cash payment had to be made for petrol etc.

Touring by other Officers of the Directorate

5 08 Regional Deputy Directors and their staff were instructed to be mobile all the time They were required to submit their tour reports regularly to me. To keep the Regional Deputy Directors informed of the latest progress, District Census Officers were made to report their progress to Regional Deputy Directors and in turn the Regional Deputy Directors were asked to submit their consolidated report to me every month Officers from the Headquarters were also pressed into service to sort out problems and difficulties in the field No amount of touring by Regional Officers can really be termed as enough

Availability of transport for touring to Regional Deputy Directors and other Officers of the Directorate

5 09 Besides two staff cars available at the Directorate, which were mostly in my use, no transport was available for touring by the Regional Deputy Directors and other Officers of the Directorate The Registrar General, India was requested by all the Directors of Census Operations that Regional Officers must be provided with jeeps The Registrar General tried his level best but could not succeed. The main reason for turning down the proposal being the period for which the vehicles were required It was suggested that the jeeps could later be given to other departments against their requirement, but for reasons unknown, it also made no impact. Hence Registrar General, India used his good offices with other Government of India Departments to issue instructions for making available vehicles to Directors of Census Operations. We were able to get only 3 jeeps from the office of the Deputy Director General, Northern Region, Geological Survey of India, Lucknow The jeeps were made available to us as late as February 27, 1981. These were released subsequently one on 27-4-1981 and two on May 7, 1981 This courtesy of Geological Survey of India helped us much as the drivers of these jeeps rendered a service of high order However, it helped us mainly in the conduct of post Enumeration Check/Census Evaluation Study

5 10 Further, in pursuance of my request the State Government were kind enough to issue instructions vide their letter No 4047/Three-15/2/78-TC-4 dated July 15, 1980 to all District Officers and Heads of the Departments of the State that State Government vehicles should be made available on requisition to the Regional Deputy Directors of Census Operations, for supervising the field work in the districts during the period of July 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981, but the Regional Deputy Directors found it often very difficult to acquire the State Government vehicles and naturally the census work had to suffer. The problem had become acute because in every district a large number of departmental vehicles had been requisitioned by District Officers in connection with relief and law & order duties

5 11 As such, a proposal was sent to the Registrar General, India, to allow the Regional Deputy Directors of Census Operations to hire vehicles for the conduct of 1981 Census Registrar General, India kindly granted this request and the Regional Deputy Directors were allowed to hire vehicles till May, 1981. The rates of hire ranged from Rs 90.00 to Rs 150 00 per day This went a long way for the Regional Deputy Directors to see through the Census smoothly.

5 12 I would suggest that Regional Deputy Directors must be provided with vehicles by the Government otherwise their effectiveness would be nominal in the next census In the 1971 Census, most of the Deputy Directors used their private vehicles for touring. But the cost of vehicle and POL had become prohibitive in only a decade to rule out this possibility in 1981 Things would certainly not improve in 1991

Touring by District Census Officers

5 13 In Uttar Pradesh, all the Tahsildars and Sub-divisional Officers have not yet been provided Jeeps, The development blocks had been provided

vehicles but there has hardly been any replacement by and large. Half the vehicles were off the road and the remaining in a poor state of repair. They have been on road mostly, thanks to investments coming forth during elections. Further, those serviceable were doing relief and law & order duty.

5.14 The District Census Officers were evenly divided between Sub-divisional Officers and extra officers. In some districts, Additional District Magistrates (ADM) also worked as District Census Officers. The Sub-divisional Officers, normally had vehicles but the others did not. District Statistical Officers/District Economic Officers and Basic Shiksha Adhikaries were Additional District Census Officers. None of them had access to a vehicle The position even at the district level, therefore, was nothing to write home about. As such, a request was made to the State Government to authorise District Officers to requisition State Government vehicles for being used by Census Officers. State Government quickly obliged issuing orders to this effect. By the orders, all the District Officers and Heads of the Departments were asked to make available State Government vehicles to District Census Officers on demand. For the purpose, the District Officers were authorised to requisition Government vehicles from all the departments barring a few which have to render essential services. However, this arrangement to facilitate the touring of District Census Officers did not cut much ice as there were many hurdles in making the State Government vehicles available for census work Often old vehicles were made available and their replacements were hard to come by. As mentioned earlier, most of the vehicles were busy in floods-drought relief work and in the maintenance of law and order situations in the districts Even where vehicles had been released from such duties the concerned officers were reluctant to give them again for census work Consequently, most of the requisitions failed Sometimes, District Administration could not provide petrol as they were short of funds. In the majority of districts, general administration POL allotments were running in minus. At several places, petrol stations had refused to supply petrol bacause of their pending bills.

5.15 In order to supplement POL charges incurred by the District Administration, provision was also made in census budget, so that touring by the district level officers and also by charge officers might not suffer. They were allowed to debit expenditure on census budget for monthly consumption as noted below :

	District Census Officers (per month)	At Tahsil level (per Development Block per month)	Towns having population 50,000 or above (per town per month)
1. Hill Districts	1,000 00	150.00	1,000.00
2 Other Districts	500 00	100.00	500 00

Relaxation in Winter Tours by District Census Officers

5.16 Sub-divisional Officers , Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, who were appointed as District Census Officers, Sub-divisional Census Officers, Charge Officers and Assistant Charge Officers had to undertake winter tours for their routine work. This was likely to hamper census work. I therefore, requested the State Government for giving relxation in winter touring Consequently upon my request, State Government issued orders that tours undertaken by these officers for census duty would be counted towards their normal winter tours. Officers who were appointed District Census Officers were given full relaxation as regards their winter tours. This arrangement greatly helped the smooth conduct of Census Operations

5.17 My overall impression was that the arrangement of vehicles was not really satisfactory. The District Officers were most cooperative and the district level Officers/Charge Officers willing but the constraints were insurmountable. Uttar Pradesh is a poor state. On the one hand, the man/vehicle ratio is the lowest in the country and on the other the vehicles are not in good repair and with meagre POL allotments. To make matters worse, 1980-81 was an exceptional year. We had two general elections, a really bad drought followed by really bad floods and to add to it all a bad law and order situation.

CHAPTER VI

CENSUS SCHEDULES—TRANSLATION, PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION

The position of Hindi speaking states in regard to printing of schedules and instructions booklets is very much easier. Since the bulk of the census schedules are used in Hindi, the Office of the Registrar General, India makes arrangement for their printing centrally. All I had to do was to make arrangement for the printing of various abstract forms used at the enumerator. supervisor, charge and district levels and the special brief manuals used by the enumerators and supervisors. Of course, various circulars issued by me had also to be printed, although, they were first issued in cyclostyled form to the Regional Offices and District Census Officers.

Estimate of Requirements

6.02 The requirements of census schedules were worked out by the Office of the Registrar General, India on the basis of population estimates. Office of the Registrar General, India also decided the volume of reserve. What I did was to break up this reserve into headquarters, regional offices, district, charge and the supervisors reserve. The reserve for local printing was calculated along the lines indicated by the Office of the Registrar General, India. The requirement of schedules for enumeration had to be revised because the houselisting population had exceeded the estimate worked out by the Office of the Registrar General, India There was no problem in getting the schedules from the Office of the Registrar General, India. They were very prompt and accommodated all demands very cheerfully. The quality of printing of census schedules was excellent.

Translation

6.03 Translation of Instruction Booklets in Hindi was also undertaken centrally. Meetings of Directors of Hindi speaking states and the officers of the Office of the Registrar General, India were convened for the purpose. It was only the translation of supervisor's manual and some abstracts that was done locally. Translation of the manual for filling up of enterprise list was attempted by the Central Statistical Organisation which was vetted by the Director of Census Operations, Bihar and myself on the instructions of the Registrar General, India.

Distribution of Census Schedules

6.04 The allotment of census schedules and their distribution for houselisting and enumeration separately are given in appendices XVIII and XIX.

Local Printing

6.05 In Government of India (allocation of business rules) all printing work is to be done through Central Directorate of Printing. Since the Government of India presses are not available everywhere, we were allowed to approach the State Government press for printing work. Private presses were engaged only when the State Government press intimated its inability to handle the work. The State Government Press at Aishbagh, Lucknow was very cooperative but they could not continue to handle our printing because of printing of ballot papers and school book covers etc. Some work was given to the U.P. Cooperative Federation Press run by the Provincia Cooperative Federation. However, later on the work had to be given to Prem Printing Press, Golaganj, Lucknow after obtaining the quotations because the U.P. Co-operative Federation Press was very tardy. I must put on record that the Prem Printing Press went out of their way to accommodate us. Their quality of printing was excellent and they also worked on holidays to meet our tight time schedule. The supply of paper, was met by the Office of the Registrar General, India centrally and we had no problem on this score.

Transportation of Consignments

6.06 The census schedules and instructions booklets were transported to district headquarters both by road and rail. Big consignments had to go by road because of time factor. At the time of enumeration, trucks were sent directly to various Regional Offices by Office of the Registrar General, India so as to ensure expeditious supply of forms and to avoid unnecessary handling at the state headquarters. There were some problems in organising supplies to hill districts as also districts which are not on rail trunk routes. By and large, I should say that there were not many problems. Some trucks from Delhi did not reach their destination and some were delayed

because of diesel problem. Some rail consignments did take a lot of time and alternative supply had to be arranged.

Last Minute Demand

6.07 In an operation of this size, there are always frantic last minute demands. We had our share. It was often found that the district officers had miscalculated their requirement. Although, the training material was printed in red ink to distinguish it from the census schedules, it was later found in the Regional Tabulation Offices that schedules meant for training had been filled in some blocks. They had to be replaced at the Regional Tabulation Offices which added unnecessary load to the work of the tabulation staff. It was quite baffling because people had been repeatedly told not to use schedules printed in red ink and the supply of schedules was more than adequate.

Movement of Unused Forms

6.08 I may mention here that transport of unused forms from the districts could be ordered alongwith filled in schedules to Regional Tabulation Offices. I had not done so and hence there was a lot of problem in getting unfilled schedules as also the second copy of houselist later on. The scale of reserve was more than liberal. It should be reduced considerably in case of instruction booklets. Chances of loss of many large consignments are really remote The reserve for forms and schedules should be certainly larger but that also could be slashed by half atleast.

CHAPTER VII

PROCUREMENT OF MAPS

To ensure complete coverage at a population census, up-to-date jurisdictional maps showing the smallest administrative units including the urban local bodies are a *sine-qua-non*

7 02 Instructions regarding procurement and preparation of district, tahsil and town maps were received from the Registrar General, India *vide* his Demi-Official letter No 1/24/77-RG(E) dated 11 1.1978.

Tahsil Maps

7.03 In the first phase, the task of updating all the district and tahsil maps by incorporating all administrative changes effected during the decade (*i e.* after March, 1971 with the help of gazette notifications) was undertaken. The tahsil maps of hill districts Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Pithoragarh, Naimital and Almora and Rampur districts were prepared on the basis of toposheets (scale 1:50,000) of Survey of India because there were no authentic base maps available. The village boundaries in these toposheets were notional. Whereas for other tahsils, they were based on maps obtained from the Board of Revenue, Uttar Pradesh. All these tahsil maps were then sent to respective district/tahsil authorities for verification and followed up by the staff of this Directorate through planned visits. On receiving clearance from the districts, final copies of all the 242 tahsil maps were prepared.

7 04 Two ferro-print copies of all tahsil maps (242) showing 1971 Census code numbers were then sent to each District Census Officer (*vide* Letter No. M-405/DCO-UP/8-79 dated 3 11.1979) to enter the 1981 Census code numbers of villages and towns. The numbering of villages was to be done in a serpentine fashion from North-West to South-East starting from the first Nyaya Panchayat in the North-West corner. After exhausting the villages in a Nyaya Panchayat, the subsequent Nyaya Panchayats in a development block were taken in the serpentine order. When one development block was exhausted, the numbering of the next block was continued in a continuous run in the tahsil A specimen map showing village/town code number was sent to each district (*vide* Census Circular No 6 dated 3.11.1979) to facilitate this. However, this could only be accomplished by sending our own staff to the districts in December, 1979 and then in January, 1980 with required entries. An office copy of each tahsil map was retained in the concerned tahsil office for reference for subsequent census work. The maps received from the districts were again scrutinized and discrepancies rectified by sending technical staff from Map Unit of this Directorate to the districts.

7 05 The revenue staff being overburdened with work, could not always come out in ready co-operation in some cases and more time than expected had to be spent But then, it is all part of the game. However, since the spade work has now been done, it may not be so time-taking at the next census, for then incorporation of inter-transferred or new villages will only be required.

7.06 On finalisation of the maps after verification of boundaries and allotment of code numbers, copies were drawn on tracing paper and villages and towns were shown by their 1981 Census code numbers thereon. In addition, Vikaskhand/Nyaya Panchayat boundaries, Railway lines, important roads, and chief rivers were also depicted. Two ferro-print copies of each of these maps were then taken out, and sent to the District Census Officers along with a specimen map for demarcating therein the enumerator block/supervisor circles and 20% sample blocks (for villages only) *vide* supplement to Circular No. 32 dated 21.11.1980. One copy was received back in the Directorate after doing the needful and one copy was retained in the Tahsil Office for record and reference. A unique situation discovered at the last stage was that some village boundaries did not tally with the settlement records. It meant that the inner details were not to scale though the whole map was to scale. In most of the villages the area figure was larger or smaller than the geographical space delineated on the maps. Further, the locations of villages were found to be wrong in many cases, as also particulars of adjacent villages sometimes did not tally with those in the revenue records This fact had to be brought to the notice of the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Uttar Pradesh, who was requested to instruct the Tahsildars to re-examine the maps from the above angle and rectify the discrepancies found. This again took quite some time to correct, because at tahsil level required mapping facilities (to scale) do not ordinarily obtain.

Town and Ward Maps

7.07 Besides each district and tahsil, all urban local bodies (*viz.* Nagar Mahapalika, Municipal Board, Cantonment Board, Town Area, and Notified Area Committee) were required to prepare their town maps showing reorganised wards on them In 1973-74, the State Government decided to reorganise the election wards in all the towns of Uttar Pradesh. Consequently new reorganised wards were notified. As a result, all the ward maps collected by this Directorate during the 1971 Census became outdated. When the first step in this direction by the Direcorate as early as in 1975 ,failed in procuring revised maps necessary instructions were issued by the State Government to all local bodies (*vide* their Letter No 4008/ T-9/1/75 dated 10-2-1976) to prepare latest town maps showing reorganised ward boundaries and supply a copy to the Directorate. The response was quite thin till the end of March, 1979, for various reasons. Most of them were not clear about their boundaries. They did not have any map of their town. Even some of the bigger urban units like Mahapalikas and Municipal Boards did not possess up-to-date maps showing their extended boundaries. Generally, most of the towns had no cartographic facility. The situation of ward maps was still worse. Separate ward maps were required to delineate enumerator blocks and supervisor circles distinctly on them. There was also no indication in any maps of uninhabited areas, waste or cultivated lands and important land marks, lanes and by-lanes in the wards which made them unfit for delineating nearly equal sized enumerator blocks. These difficulties were, however, surmounted by repeated visits, exhortations and co-operation by the local bodies. It was indeed a yeoman's task which should carefully be borne in mind while preparing for the next census.

7.08 After houselisting operations, it was observed that a number of enumerator blocks far exceeded population norms which necessitated recarvation of blocks. As the time between the houselisting operation and the population count was very short, a wholesale recarvation was out of question It was, therefore, decided to leave the blocks as such with a variation of +15% from the optimum size. Small sized blocks were also not touched. The bigger blocks were split up into 2 or more blocks as required No amalgamation was permitted. This meant that Abridged House Lists had to be prepared a fresh for these blocks.

Staff in Map Unit

7.09 The strength of the map unit on the date I took over (24th April, 1979) is given below :—

Sl No	Designation	Pay Scale	Number of post
1	Senior Geographer	Rs. 650-960	1
2	Geographer	Rs. 550-900	1
3	Artist	Rs. 425-700	1
4	Senior Draughtsman	Rs. 425-700	3
5	Draughtsman	Rs. 330-560	10
6	Map Assistant	Rs. 330-480	2
7	Ferro Machine Operator	Rs 260-430	1
8	Hand Machine Operator	Rs 260-400	(Vacant)
9	Computer	Rs 330-560	3
10	Assistant Compilor	Rs 260-400	1

7.10 Finding this strength inadequate Registrar General, India was requested to sanction some more staff. In July-August, 1981 two Senior Artists, two Senior Draughtsmen and six Draught men were added to this unit. Even with this additional strength the map unit had a hard time, as they had not only to do the mapping work but also procurement of maps from Tahsildars and local bodies.

CHAPTER VIII

PREPARATION OF RURAL AND URBAN FRAME

When I took over as Director of Census Operations, I was immediately seized with the problem of finalising the rural-urban frame. The Registrar General, India had already issued instructions in this regard through his first Circular. The criteria were very clear and I had no difficulty in going ahead.

8.02 The definition of urban areas as adopted in 1971 Census had worked satisfactorily. In order, therefore, to ensure comparability with the previous Censuses and to provide a basis for analysis of trends of urbanisation in the country, the same criteria were retained for the 1981 Census.

8 03 Consequently irrespective of their demographic characteristics, all notified local bodies like, Municipal Corporations, Municipal Boards, Cantonment Boards, Notified Area and Town Area Committees were to be included in the lists of Towns. Besides as in 1971 Census any place satisfying the following three tests, was also to be treated as urban: —

(i) a minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) pursuites;

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 per Sq. Km (or 1,000 per Sq. Mile).

Occupation of fishing, livestock, hunting, logging, plantations and orchards etc. were treated as non-agricultural activities while classifying towns for the 1961 and 1971 Census. But a meaningful change was made for the 1981 Census by treating fishing, logging etc. as allied agricultural activities for examination under (ii) above. Places which qualified as urban by fulfilling the above three conditions, were termed as Census Towns.

8.04 The Directors were advised to apply the criteria for Census Towns strictly. However, in consultation with Office of the Registrar General, India, some exceptions could be made to include a few places with distinct urbans characteristics and amenities, such as newly founded industrial complex, large housing settlements, pilgrimage centre, places of tourist interest and railway colonies.

8 05 With regard to preparation of rural/urban frame, the first step was to determine the jurisdictional changes in the districts, tahsils, towns, development blocks, nyaya panchayats and villages which had taken place after the 1971 Census. Based on the information as received from the State Government and District Officers, the lists of villages/towns prepared at the time of 1971 Census were updated. Officials from the Directorate were also sent to the districts The tahsil maps based on the revised jurisdictional boundaries indicating therein theurban areas were then prepared and sent to the District Officers for confirmation. After getting confirmation from the District Officers, instructions for the preparation of lists of villages/towns were issued vide my Census Circular No 1 in general and Circular No. 6 in particular.

8 06 The lists of villages were prepared for each tahsil keeping in view their present boundaries In each tahsil map, the boundaries of development blocks, nayaya panchayats in each development block and villages within each nyaya panchayat were indicated. Having done so, the code number for each village was allotted in each tahsil map. Only after ensuring the complete coverage of villages, these were listed in the Village Registers.

8.07 The Village Register was designed in such a manner as to enlist all the revenue/census villages within the limits of a tahsil in one part and villages lying in forest areas in another, besides showing in its third part, the details of urban units indicating villages merged wholly or partly therein

8 08 In regard to statutory local bodies, an upto-date list of towns was sought for from the Local Self-government Department, Uttar Pradesh, as early as in January, 1978. Besides, the Department was requested to send the details of jurisdictional changes in the existing towns since the 1971 Census with a separate list of new towns notified thereafter. The Local Self Government Department directed Director, Local Bodies, Uttar Pradesh to do the needful who, in turn, sought the information from the District Officers-back to square one.

8 09 In order to expedite the matter a tentative list of towns was prepared by us and sent to respective districts, vide my Letter No. PC-76/DCO UP/3-79

dated March 13 1979 for confirmation and addition of the new towns to the list prepared. It was emphasised that jurisdictional changes in the existing towns be communicated with full details.

8 10 All the District Officers obliged by sending their reports fairly quickly. The reports were closely scrutinised and the urban frame was finalised at the Headquarters.

8.11 Inspite of clear instructions about fixity of boundaries from October, 1979, jurisdictional changes were given effect to. Details are as under:

(i) Bara Tahsil in Allahabad was created in district Allahabad and Patiali in Etah. However, these two newly created tahsils were not taken into consideration for census purpose as this would have disrupted our arrangements.

(ii) The creation of new tahsil Dehrawal out of tahsil Chandauli in district Varanasi was under consideration. Upon our intervention, the proposal was deferred.

(iii) Through Gazette Notification No. 5808/N-2-52(I) 72 dated December 14, 1973, State Government upgraded Gulaothi Town Area in district Bulandshahr as Municipal Board. For some reason, it was downgraded to Town Area vide Notification No. 4031/11-2-52(I)/72 dated February 27, 1980. However, since this did not entail any jurisdictional change, no objection was raised.

(iv) There was a proposal to extend the limits of Bulandshahr Municipal Board and Bisalpur Municipal Board in district Pilibhit At our behest, the government was good enough to postpone the jurisdictional change till June, 1981.

(v) 11 revenue villages of tahsil Sikandrabad in district Bulandshahr were to be transferred to Haryana under Dikshit Award. For this also State Government was requested to postpone the transfer till the completion of 1981 Census. Since no actual transfer took place by the time, enumeration of these 11 villages was done in the State.

(vi) A new development block named Pati, was created in tahsil Champawat of district Pithoragarh with effect from May 1, 1980. A request was made to Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Agricultural Production and Rural Development to postpone its execution.

(vii) Bisauli Town Area in district Budaun was upgraded as Municipal Board vide State Government Notification No 2198/11-2-100 (1)-78 dated 26-5-1980 with effect from June 1, 1980. This was accommodated in our urban frame.

8 12 The number of towns in the State went up from 325 in 1971 to 704 in 1981 as shown in Appendix XX. Out of 382 towns which were actually added to the list of towns in 1981, 198 were entirely new and 184 were those which existed as towns prior to 1961 Census but were declassified as such in 1961 and 1971. Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya Municipal Board of 1971 was bifurcated into two towns, *viz.*, Faizabad Municipal Board and Ayodhya Municipal Board in 1981. Two towns of 1971 Census, namely, Rasulpur Dhulri—Census Town of Meerut and Markundi – Census Town of Mirzapur were dropped from the list of towns for the 1981 Census as they did not satisfy the criteria laid down for Census Towns Further, two independent towns of 1971 Census, *viz.*, Malyana and Kaila got merged into Meerut Municipal Board and Ghaziabad Municipal Board respectively after 1971 Census. The 704 towns of the state consist of 5 Municipal Corporations, 187 Municipal Boards, 22 Cantts, 47 Notified Areas, 418 Town Areas and 25 Census Towns.

8.13 The explanation for abrupt increase in the number of towns in 1981 Census over the 1971 Census mainly lies in the fact that all town areas were subjected to a three-way demographic test in 1971. As a result, only 47 Town Areas qualified for the 1971 urban frame. This point was discussed in the first Director of Census operations Conference and it was clarified that all s atutory towns had to be classified as urban irrespective of their demographic characteristics.

8 14 A special mention is required in case of New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA). The New Okhla Industrial Development Authority area, strictly speaking, could be classified as a town. It started as project of industrial development which was bigger in scope and size than the industrial areas being developed by Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation. The original concept under went a change and New Okhla Industrial Development Authority included a huge development of residential areas. At the time of 1981 Census, the residential areas had not come up while the population in the industrial area was very small. At the same time the residential population of villages acquired for New Okhla Industrial Development Authority was continuing to reside in their original locations.

8.15 Considering all the facts, it was decided to treat New Okhla Industrial Development Authority as a village for the purposes of 1981 Census and was

given a separate code number at the end of tne village register. It was, however, made a special charge and it had 75 enumerator blocks.

Urban Agglomeration

8.16 The concept of urban agglomeration adopted for 1971 Census continued for the 1981 Census. Th is was an improvement on the town group concept of 1961 where the urban spread was not necessarily continuous. It is common knowledge that some settlements like residential colonies, railway colonies, university campuses, military camps etc. come up outside the statutory limits of the city/town but adjoining it. Such areas may not, by themselves, qualify to be treated as towns but as they form a continuous spread with the adjoining town, it would only be realistic to treat them as urban. Such towns together with their outgrowths have been treated as one urban unit and called urban agglomerations.

8.17 An urban agglomeration may, therefore, constitute:—

(a) A city with continuous outgrowth (the outgrowth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages).

(b) A town with outgrowth or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (a), or

(c) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths, all of which form a continuous spread. An urban agglomeration exceeding a population of one lakh was called a city urban agglomeration otherwise it was a town urban agglomeration.

8.18 Identification of urban agglomeration involved location of towns which were contiguous on the oneh and and identification of outgrowths (OG)of towns on the other. It was the second task which really posed problems. Instructions were sent District Officers vide Census Circular No. 7. The districts/nagarmahapalikas were required to send their proposals alongwith notional maps, clearly indicating the contiguous villages and the area of outgrowths in them. These proposals were scrutinised at Headquarters and the Regional Deputy Directors were asked to personally visit the outgrowths and give their report. Some of the places were also visited by me and headquarters officers.

8.19 The Registrar General, India was specially worried about the urban agglomerations of Ghaziabad, Meerut and Dehra Dun. These were specially looked into. There were some problems of lack of coordination in KAVAL towns because of the dual census hierarchy of the District Magistrate and the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari. There were problems elsewhere also when Registrar General, India decided that the census taking in the outgrowths would have to be supervised by the town administration. The problems were of course resolved but this is an area where proper supervision is called for.

8.20 While on the subject, I would like to mention the case of I I.T., Kanpur in Kanpur U.A. The I.I.T., Kanpur was treated as an independent town in the 1971 Census and therefore, the U.A. proposal for 1981 was processed on the same basis. It was while reviewing the preparation of Town Directory in a meeting of Charge Officers in Kanpur that I discovered the I.I.T. was not a town but part of Kanpur Nagarmahapalika although the water supply and sanitary arrangements were being looked after by the I.I.T. Even then the Nagarmahapalika authorities were blissfully ignorant of their town limits and had to be convinced. But by then it was too late to make amendments to the urban frame.

8.21 In some cases, like, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Shahjahanpur, Lucknow and newly proposed U.A. of Roza, spot scrutiny was felt necessary. Some of these places were also visited by officers of the Registrar General's Office.

Dehra Dun U.A.: This comprised Dehra Dun M.B., Dehra Dun Cantt. and Forest Research Institute and College Area in 1971. For 1981 it was proposed to include Raipur C.T., Clement Town Cantt. and Majra C.T. In addition, it was also suggested that Adhoiwala, which is located between Raipur town and Dehra Dun M.B. might be included as outgrowth. As Majra town was not found to be really contiguous to Clement Town Cantt, the Registrar General, India did not favour its inclusion in the Dehra Dun U.A.

Meerut U.A. : In 1971 it comprised three component towns, *viz.*, Meerut M.B., Meerut Cantt. and Malyana Town. Malyana had since statutorily merged with Meerut M.B. In addition, 17 rural units were merged with Meerut City thus enlarging the area of Meerut City. Although Malyana ceased to be a component, it was necessary to include Kanker Khera and Baksarkhera T.As. in U.A.

Ghaziabad U.A. : In 1971 it comprised of Ghaziabad M.B. and Ghaziabad Railway Colony. It was decided to include Razapur (Kamla Nehru and Shastrinagar) outgrowth as a third component. It became possible because of the extension of Ghaziabad City jurisdiction after 1971 with the inclusion of zo villages.

Shahjahanpur U.A. : Shahjahanpur U.A. comprised of Shahjahanpur M.B. and Shahjahanpur Cantt. For 1981, it was proposed to extend the U A by adding 3 outgrowths *viz.*, Lodhipur, Hathaura Buzurg and Rasulpur. Roza N.A. alongwith villages Ahmad Niazpur and Ballia was also considered for being included in it. However, on the spot enquiry revealed that Roza N.A. neither qualified as a component of Shahjahanpur U.A. nor as a separate U.A. For Shahjahanpur U.A., only Shahjahanpur M.B. alongwith Lodhipur outgrowth and Shahjahanpur Cantt. were considered to be fit to constitute the U.A.

Lucknow U.A. : In Lucknow U.A., originally, it was proposed to include 13 outgrowths. However, on the basis of contiguity only Ramsagar Misra Nagar (renamed Indra Nagar) and H.A.L. Colony, Aliganj Extension Scheme, Hind Nagar Colony and P.A.C. Area, Kanpur Road were taken to constitute the Urban Agglomeration.

8 22 Besides, Almora U.A. and Firozabad U.A. posed some difficulties in their constitution. Almora U.A. comprised of Almora M.B. and Almora Cantt. in 1971. It was proposed to add one outgrowth, *viz.* Narsinghbari on the ground that it covered a project colony. However, this did not meet the approval of Registrar General, India. It did not fulfil the requisite demographic particulars. At one stage, it was pointed out by the District Officer, Almora that there were certain portions of villages Municipal Bahar and Municipal Bohak which had neither been included in Municipal Board limits nor in any revenue village. These two villages did not also find place in revenue records. In an assessment report of Board of Revenue published in 1964, it was reported that these two places have been incorporated in Nagarpalika Almora. Whereas Executive Officer Nagarpalika agreed only to their partial inclusion in the Nagarpalika. For this strange phenomenon, Census records for 1951, 1961 and 1971 were checked up but no mention was found of these. It was, however, clear that these did not form the part of Municipal notification. As such, it was decided that these would be identified with the rural charge.

8.23 In respect of one village Pandekhela in tahsil Almora, it was detected that at the time of 1971 Census, this village was missed though its existence was traced till 1961. This was corrected and shown in the village list for 1981 Census.

8.24 After the finalisation of the list of towns and urban agglomerations, it was observed that 2 erstwhile (till 1971) villages but treated as census towns for the 1981 Census, *viz.* Sukhmalpur Nizamabad and Datauji were contiguous to Firozabad M.B. and could form a U A. with Firozabad M.B. This was gone into thoroughly through spot enquiries and correspondence with the Office of the Registrar General, India. It was found that in spite of part mergers, the actual *abadis* were cut off from Firozabad M.B limits by stretches of fields The Registrar General also did not favour a core town with only one or two outgrowths to form an urban agglomeration. Moreover any change in the list of towns and urban agglomerations at such a late stage when house listing itself was over was not considered desirable. Therefore, it was decided that they should be treated as separate towns and should not constitute a U.A. with Firozabad M.B

8.25 There were finally 13 cases in which additions were made to the 1971 Urban Agglomeration list. Their details are given below :

Name of Urban Agglomerations	Additions in 1981 over 1971
1	2
1 Dehra Dun U A.	(i) Adhoiwala O G. (ii) Clement Town Cantt. (iii) Raipur C T.
2 *Mussoorie U A	(i) Mussorie M.B (ii) Landour Cantt.
3 Hardwar U A.	(i) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Ranipur N A.
4 Meerut U A	(i) Kankar Khera T A. (ii) Baksar Khera T.A. (Malayana C.T. of 1971 since merged in Meerut M B.)
5 Ghaziabad U.A.	(i) Razapur (Kamla Nehru and Shastrinagar) O.G.
6 *Modinagar U A.	(i) Modinagar M.B. (ii) Begumabad Budhana C.T.
7 *Bilari U A.	(i) Bilari M.B (ii) Rustamnagar Sahaspur C.T
8 Bareilly U A.	(i) Kudesia Colony O.G. (ii) I V.R I Colony O G. (iii) Newada Jogiyana O.G. (iv) Central Jail and Kishore Sadan O.G. (v) I.W P. Colony O G. (vi) Clutterbuckganj T.A.
9 Shahjahanpur U.A.	(i) Lodhipur O G.
10 Jhansi U A	(i) Hansarigird C.T.
11 Lucknow U A	(i) Ramsagar Misra Nagar Colony and H A L Colony O.G (ii) Aliganj Extension Scheme O.G (iii) Hind Nagar Colony and P.A.C. Area O.G.

Name of Urban Agglomeration	Additions in 1981 over 1971
1	2
12 *Gorakhpur U A.	(i) Basharatpur O.G.
	(ii) Jatepur Uttari O G.
	(iii) Humayunpur Uttari O.G.
13 Varanasi U.A.	(i) Tulsipur O.G.
	(ii) Sheodaspur O.G.
	(iii) Karaundi O.G.
	(iv) Ashapur O.G.
	(v) Maruadih N.A.
	(vi) Maruadih O.G.
	(vii) Ramnagar M.B
	(viii) Phulwaria C T.

*Newly treated as urban agglomeration in 1981.

Standard Urban Areas

8.26 A new concept of Standard Urban Area was introduced in 1971 Census. This was followed for the 1981 Census also. The essentials for the constitution of a Standard Urban Area were:

(i) It should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000.

(ii) The contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have mutual socio-economic links with the core town; and

(iii) In all probability this entire area should get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades.

8.27 Forty-one Standard Urban Areas were determined on this basis in 1971 and some basic data were presented for 1951, 1961 and 1971 for such areas and their components. Similar data would also be presented for the Standard Urban Areas of 1981 Census, the idea being to present basic data for Standard Urban Areas for four to five decades so that the urbanisation process in them could be studied over time.

8.28 Two more Standard Urban Areas namely, Fatehpur and Banda were added to the 1971 list bringing the total to 43 in 1981 Census. While checking the 1971 frame of old 41 Standard Urban Areas with the 1981 Census frame on the basis of tahsil maps finalised for the 1981 Census after adjustment of village boundaries, it was observed that there were some cases of villages which did not now fall within the Standard Urban Area boundary. On the other hand, some villages which had not been included in the Standard Urban Area boundary in 1971 fall within the boundary finalised at the 1981 Census. This was basically due to different delineation of village boundaries at the 1971 and 1981 Censuses. This necessitated some marginal adjustments in some affected Standard Urban Areas. Besides, some depictional changes had also to be made due to some villages having been partly or wholly included in the urban areas.

8.29 In this connection, it is pertinent to mention here that on a close scrutiny of the tahsil maps bearing village boundaries with reference to the villagewise area figures reported by the tahsils, it was observed that in many cases there were obvious inconsistencies in the two. The maps were sent to tahsildars for re-scrutiny and the position reviewed in regional level meetings with them. Some improvement was effected by this effort but much still remains to be done. I strongly recommend that this should be taken up during the inter-censal period preceding the 1991 Census. With repeated attempts over the decades only, accuracy in delineation of village boundaries will be possible to make cartographic presentation at Censuses more and more trustworthy and a study of urbanisation more precise.

Location Code

8.30 It is customary to evolve a system of location code numbers in Census for the purposes of convenient identification of each unit to be covered. All the census schedules invariably bear these numbers, so as to identify them with the area to which they relate. The writing of details like District, Tahsil, Village, Town *etc.* on every schedule and slip would involve scriptory work out of proportion to its utility. As such, an easy method of location code to identify the schedules with their particular areas has been evolved. The location code is, therefore, a simple device by which every enumeration block, located in any administrative unit in the state, can be identified by assigning specific code numbers for different levels of administrative units. Each such enumeration block can then be referred to by a combination of such numbers.

8.31 In order to avoid any confusion and to maintain uniformity in the states on the subject, through his Circular No. 4 the Registrar General, India spelt out a uniform pattern of assigning location code numbers to be adopted by all the states.

8.32 The location code had five elements, *viz.*, State/District/Tahsil/Village/E.B. in rural areas and State/District/Town/Ward/E.B. in urban areas. In order to distinguish Towns from Tahsils, they were given code in Roman numbers. Thus 22/15/2/55 (149) represented an enumeration block number 149 falling in village number 55 in tahsil number 2 of district number 15 in state number 22. Similarly, 22/5/II/7(20) would mean an enumeration block number 20, falling in ward number 7 of town number II in district number 5 of state number 22.

8.33 The State/Union Territory Codes were decided by the Registrar General, India, District/Tahsil/Town codes by us and the Village/Ward and Enumerator's Block codes by the respective Charge Officers. While assigning location code numbers to Districts, Tahsils and Towns, the following points were kept in view:

(i) New Districts, Tahsils and Towns created after 1971 Census.

(ii) Jurisdictional changes in District/Tahsil effected after such new creation.

(iii) Merger of wholly/partly village(s) in different towns/cities.

(iv) Updated list of towns received from the State Government.

tate Code

8.34 The Registrar General, India listed all the States and then Union Territories in alphabetical order for the purpose. Uttar Pradesh thus, was assigned code 22.

District/Tahsil/Tow n Codes

8.35 Th districts were assigned code numbers starting fr north-west to south-east but keeping in view th geographical contiguity within each administrat division. In the same way every tahsil was erialised and numbered contiguously within the district commencing from number 1. As regards towns, these were arranged according to their population and numbered within each district. However, constituent units of an urban agglomeration were assigned code numbers just below it, though separately. In order to distinguish between towns and tahsils, the code number for towns were given in Roman figures. However, the third element, that is, ward number in each town was assigned code number in arabic numerals.

Village Code

8.36 A revenue village together with all its hamlets, whether populated or unpopulated, was taken to be one unit for the purpose. Accordingly, every such village was assigned a code number within each tahsil. Villages were given code numbers in a zig-zag (serpentine) fashion starting from the north-west point of the tahsil down to the south-east point. For facility of presentation of primary census abstract, development block and nyaya panchayat wise, it was ascertained that the numbering of the villages would be completed within the first development block before proceeding to the next one. In the same fashion only after assigning the numbers to all the villages of the first (north-western most) Nyaya Panchayat in a Development Block, the villages of next Nyaya Panchayat would be taken up, moving in a zig-zag fashion all the way. The structure of the location code was explained in my Circular No. 6.

8.37 However, the list of towns underwent some changes after the issue of Circular No. 6 necessitating thereby a change in the code structure of towns particularly in districts of Moradabad, Meerut and Ghaziabad. In district Moradabad Joya Town Area was added to the list of towns afterwards when it was declared to be a Town Area vide State Government Notification No. 8994/T/IX-1/79-42T(1)/77 dated December 10, 1979. Subsequently, Kaila and Malyana Census Towns were declared to be merged in Ghaziabad M.B. and Meerut M.B. respectively by a State Government Notification. Firstly Kharkhoda T.A. was allotted code number in District Ghaziabad which was later on shifted in District Meerut, as being a town of District Meerut.

Tahsil Maps

8.38 As mentioned earlier, the responsibility for preparation of tahsil maps was really shouldered by the map section. In the first instance, tahsil maps were sent to districts for marking development blocks, nyaya panchayats, towns *etc*, keeping in view the present jurisdiction. Thereafter fresh maps were prepared and sent again for assigning village code numbers. This was a tedious exercise. Teams from the Map Section and Planning and Coordination Cell of the Directorate were sent to each district several times. The representatives from charges would come late or not at all even though the programmes of each team were communicated well in advance. Several of those who did, would send maps back without removing mistakes pointed out. The problem was further confounded by the inaptitude of our own staff. There were several instances when the Map/P & C people gave contrary advice.

Village Register/Town Register

8.39 These are in effect village and town lists giving code numbers and number of enumerator blocks alongwith the village code number of pre-census. Village Registers and Town Registers were got prepared in quadruplicate, in the proformae shown at Appendix XXI.

8.40 All efforts were made to ensure that location codes were indicated on all the schedules and forms. Special emphasis was laid on the subject during the training classes at each level in both the operations. To facilitate the work, rubber stamps bearing state district/tahsil or town codes were got prepared in the

Charges for affixing on the schedules before hand. This worked successfully. However, despite all precautions stray cases of omissions and mistakes could not be avoided. These were noticed particularly at tabulation stage which posed a great problem at times during processing.

Charge Registers

8.41 Charge register is an important means of control in the hand of Charge Officers. Basically, it defines the supervisor circles, the enumerator blocks therein and the persons incharge. They have to be prepared for each operation. They also include information on population, number of households and number of occupied residential houses for post operation use. The preparation of charge registers was dealt within my Circular No. 8 and 10.

8.42 The format of charge register for tahsil charge, forest charge and special charge (rural) was kept the same. A different format was adopted for urban charge and urban special charge. Charge registers were required to be prepared in triplicate, one for Charge Officer, another for the office of the Regional Deputy Director and the third one for the Headquarters.

8.43 It would be necessary to spend a little more energy on the preparation of charge registers. In bigger urban charges, these were prepared very carelessly. Another problem was their preparation in triplicate. While one copy was well prepared in most of the charges, two additional copies presented a lot of problems. The third problem was incorporation of special charges in the charge register. Location code numbers were also not properly given in many special charges. Lastly, columns relating to population etc. were not filled in a large number of cases after the operation was over. A lot of this problem could be attributed to postponement of houselisting and lack of preparatory period for enumeration.

CHAPTER IX
ENUMERATION AGENCY

The Census hierarchy is given in chart opposite. It is self-explanatory. I will, however, like to deal here with the various problems faced in carrying on with this hierarchy at different levels.

9.01 It was for the first time in Uttar Pradesh that Mukhya Nagar Adhikaris of five municipal corporations in KAVAL towns were made Principal Census Officers, independent from the District Collectors. It is difficult to compare the two arrangements since both were not in operations at the same time. It is, however, obvious that even if the District Officer was the Principal Census Officer for these towns, the corporation officers and functionaries would still have been involved. The one big difference, as compared to 1971, was that the basic education staff was no longer under the control of the municipal corporation. As such, the Mukhya Nagar Adhikaris found it difficult to carry them along. The other thing that was quite clear was that orders under the authority of the Collectors had much more weight than those signed by the Mukhya Nagar Adhikaris. The Mukhya Nagar Adhikaris, by and large, were quite busy and had a lot of staff problems. Still the arrangement of Mukhya Nagar Adhikaris as Principal Census Officers has not really failed. I would recommend that we go alongwith it in the next census also. I may also mention here that we had a lot of problems in other big towns of Uttar Pradesh too where the District Officers were the Principal Census Officers. Frequent changes of Mukhya Nagar Adhikaris were certainly an added problem.

9.02 There was some problem of coordination in relation to the census operations in various constituents of Urban Agglomerations in KAVAL towns. Some of the constituents had to be looked after by the District Collectors. Some of the confusion may also be attributed to the new concepts of the outgrowth in Urban Agglomeration. Outgrowths were villages or part of villages on the municipal boundaries. These villages were given code numbers in the concerned rural charge—Tahsil, but they had to be looked after by the municipal corporation as far as census was concerned.

9.03 The District Census Officers were appointed from amongst the Sub-divisional Officers, extra magistrates and in some cases, Additional District Magistrates (Finance and Revenue). In one case in Hamirpur, District Development Officer was made the District Census Officer and in another, in Deoria till houselisting, the Settlement Officer, Consolidation worked as District Census Officer. In places where the Sub-divisional Officers were functioning as District Census Officers, it was noticed that they found it hard to do full justice to the job, primarily because they had already too much on their hands. In some districts, these Sub-divisional Officers were, incharge of mofussil tahsils. In these districts, the problem was greater. The extra magistrates, had other problems. They were mostly new P.C.S. officers. They lacked sufficient authority and infrastructure. I must, however, say that without exception, all these new officers worked with great devotion and enthusiasm. The list of District Census Officers who worked in 1981 Census is shown in Appendix XXII.

9.04 Two Additional District Census Officers wer also appointed; one of them from the statistical organisation *i.e.* District Statistics Officer/District Economic Officer and the other, the Basic Shiksha Adhikari. District Statistics/Economics Officers worked with great devotion and application and in many districts the credit must be given to them for running the show. As mentioned earlier, in the 1981 Census, economic census was also conducted alongwith houselisting. The technical supervision for economic census rested with the Central Statistical Organisation at the national level and the Director of Economic Intelligence and Statistics at the State level. So the District Statistics Officers had to be involved for the same. Even if the economic census had not been conducted, I would have involved these good chaps. Basic Shiksha Adhikaris were involved because the majority of the work force came from basic education. However, they were mostly not flattered by this honour bestowed on them.

9.05 Although the State Government was good enough to issue orders banning transfers till April, 1981, the State Government itself was responsible for transfers of several District Census Officers. I was able to intervene successfully in some cases but still a lot of changes did take place. In case of Mainpuri, the District Census Officer was changed five times.

9.06 The tahsil functioned as the rural charge while the urban local bodies functioned as urban

charges irrespective of their size. It was only i Municipal Corporation and Meerut that the Urban are a was split into several charges. In the Mahapalikas, Sahayak Nagar Adhikaris and Assistant Engineers functioned as Charge Officers. As per notification, only the Sub. Div. Officer was responsible for the entire area of the tahsil. However, on finding that several town areas had no bakshies while some of the bakshies were not competent enough to handle the work or were not willing to work, it was, later on, decided to make Naib Tahsildars, incharge of the entire N.T. Circle.

9.07 In order to improve supervision, the Block Development Officers were appointed as additional Charge Officers. In fact, the block was made the focus for training and supervision. All, the Naib Tahsildars, S.D.Is. and A.D.Os. (Statistics) were notified as Assistant Charge Officers for their respective jurisdiction. To strengthen supervision in the urban areas, Assistant Economics/Statistics Officers were notified as Assistant Charge Officers. In a number of districts, all the A.D.Os. were used as Assistant Charge Officers, each handling 4-5 supervisors.

9.08 In a large number of States, the revenue sub-division is coterminus with the development block. Consequently, they have a manageable charge. I also debated the feasibility of having the rural charge at the development block level. Then, considering the identity of the revenue sub-division and the effectiveness of the revenue hierarchy, I finally opted for the tahsil as the unit for rural charge.

9.09 The Block Development Officer is a higher paid officer today in relation to the Tahsildar. There were representations from some quarters against the B.D.Os. functioning as Additional Charge Officers. On the other hand, the Tahsildar of Rampur district went ahead and supported this demand. Although, I had no working problems later, the state suffered in respect of the clerical support to the rural charge officers. The clerical staff was provided for a rural charge. Therefore, states where the rural charges were smaller, received better support in this regard. In Uttar Pradesh, on an average, we have four development blocks per tahsil. I had pressed that the clerical support may be given in relation to the number of development blocks; but I did not succeed. It will be useful to persue this matter well in advance in the next census. One upper division clerk and one lower division clerk, at the tahsil level, were inadequate to handle the heavy work load. Although, these chaps worked round the clock, the inadequacy of staff was reflected in the quality of charge registers, distribution of material etc.

9.10 While there was no problem in the appointment of supervisory personnel, there were difficulties in locating and appointing supervisors and enumerators. The requirement for the field staff worked out to roughly 36,000 supervisors and 180,000 enumerators. The enumerators were largely chosen from amongst the primary school teachers, lekhpals and panchayat sewaks (Appendix—XXIII). By and large, lady teachers were not appointed in rural areas. Because of this, in some tahsils shortage of enumerators was reported. The supervisors came from Gramsewaks, Kanoongoes, Head Masters of primary schools and assistant teachers and head masters of senior basic schools. In some tahsils, gramsewaks and the assistant teachers of senior basic schools were appointed as enumerators. Representations were received. In some cases, lekhpals were made supervisors and there also, representations came. Suitable instructions were already included in our circulars. On receiving such representations these instructions were repeated. In a few cases teachers of higher secondry schools were also appointed as enumerators with Nagarpalika staff as supervisors. This position was rectified to the extent possible. However, teachers of such a school in Sandila tahsil of Hardoi were quite outraged and refused to be reconciled. They alleged that the young executive officer of the Municipal Board had done that on purpose to spite them.

9.11. While there was hardly any problem in the rural areas, there was a lot of problems in locating field workers in bigger Municipal Boards and Municipal Corporations. By and large, the strength of basic education staff in the urban areas is 1/5th or 1/6th of the intensity in rural areas. To add to it, they are also better organised. The Municipal Board staff is also insufficient to bridge the gap. Likewise, they are also not moved very much by the importance of census. We were, therefore, forced to recruit a large number of state/central government staff which was equally if not more disenchanted with census.

9.12 In all the Mahapalikas, as also some of the Municipal Boards, the basic education staff was also not willing to work. We succeeded in persuading them to work in Agra, Allahabad and Kanpur both in houselisting and enumeration Varanasi teachers did not work in houselisting but with the effective intervention of the district officer as well as the Director of Education we could bring them round for enumeration. The Lucknow teachers did not work at all. In Bareilly Municipal Board also the teachers were not willing. They were persuaded to work but wanted a helper for house numbering. They stated

that they would not use GERU'. Anticipating this kind of objection, an order had already been placed for black wax crayons to a Calcutta firm. At this stage, the houselisting was postponed. When the houselisting was actually undertaken in September October, 1980 the teachers again balked. When persuation failed, the District Magistrate was forced to take action against their leaders under the Indian Census Act. Fortunately, this did the trick and there were no repercussions in the state. However, the executive officer of the Municipal Board became a casualty. The Local-Self-Government Minister, U.P hailed from Bareilly and the teachers complained to him about the executive officer. He was relieved of his duties. Orders of his posting took some time and the replacement took quite some time.

9.13 The primary school teachers posed some problems in the rural areas as well. The affected districts were Lucknow, Varanasi, Uttarkashi Bijnor, Fatehpur and Ballia. However, they were persuaded to work The main contention of the teachers was satisfaction of their outstanding demands by the State Government In Varanasi, some teachers also complained that they had not been given honorarium for work in 1971. It was found that their complaint was correct, but the honorarium had been withheld for bad work

9 14 Municipal Board Authorities were also concerned about their own work and, therefore, were not keen to involve their entire staff in census. At some places, I found that none of the municipal employees had been appointed. This was discovered by me during my inspections, while looking into their problems in locating enumeration staff. Compared to the participation of staff from other government offices, involvement of municipal staff was more than satisfactory.

9 15 The real problem was faced in getting hands from various government offices, specially in KAVAL towns and Meerut. The Registrar General, India had written to all the Ministries. The Ministries had obliged by issuing instructions to all heads of departments and heads of offices. I also wrote demi-officially to all concerned. My Deputy Directors and, I, myself met many of these Central Government Heads of offices They were also sympathetic but I must say that participation of Central Government staff was very inadequate While lists were received from various Central offices, the men were not available. The lists were also revised often under the influence of their staff In Kanpur, my Deputy Director, in sheer frustration, issued a notice under the Indian Census Act to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Mr. Sethi. He was furious. I went and saw him myself. He did not go through the usual etiquette and offered himself for arrest. I had to summon all my diplomatic skills to pacify him. He had been specially sent to Kanpur and in the few months he had been incharge had succeeded in instilling some element of discipline. He felt that deployment of his staff in census would put the clock back. He had about two years to retire and had his wife gainfully employed in Delhi. He was willing to resign and reside with his wife. I am glad to say that he was sufficiently mollified to offer me and my Deputy Director a cup of tea. He agreed to relieve staff if his boss in Delhi gave permission. The Registrar General, India also pitched in. However, there was no success and we got no volunteers from the office of the Provident Fund Commissioner, Kanpur.

9.16 The position of the State Government offices was no better. In spite of strict instructions from the State Government and also concession in regular office hours, the availability of staff was not up to the mark. There were formal protest from the consolidation and sales tax authorities. While there were employees who were not willing to leave their seats from the office, some employees just vanished. They had neither reported to the charge officer nor were they present in their own offices. One report was that such employees had notified their officer that Census would continue till March, 1981 and they would report for duty only after. When all efforts to get sufficient number of Government employees failed, it was decided to deploy civil defence volunteers. I held meetings in all KAVAL towns with the Civil Defence Authorities and area wardens. Enthusiastic cooperation was forthcoming in the meetings. However, not many volunteers came forward for training and fewer actually worked during enumeration.

9.17 Finally, it was decided to deploy unemployed graduates. The Registrar General, India kindly agreed to appoint, in advance, the tabulation staff in these towns. The regular staff in my office was also pressed into service in Lucknow. In Kanpur, even this did not relieve the position completely and, therefore, a lot of unemployed graduates were pressed into service. The details are given in Appendix-XXIV Some of these unemployed graduates worked with a great zeal. One such enumerator handled over 30 blocks during houselisting in Kanpur.

There were a large number of enumerators who had done more than 10 blocks in housclisting. At the time of enumeration, the number of blocks had to be reduced The city census officers were advised to entrust not more than 3 blocks to a whole-time enumerator Since nfusion of unemployed graduates was made as a last resort in January, 1981, they could not be handled as well as they could have been. At the next census, it would be necessary to start with unemployed graduates well intime. Since they would be working whole-time, they would cover a much larger area and thus get a larger sum as remuneration. Since the number of enumerators would be much less, the government could also think of paying them higher rates or in the alternative, they could be compensated by giving them lump sum T.A. A smaller work force would also be easier to handle.

CHAPTER X

HOUSELISTING OPERATIONS

Back Ground

It had been decided to conduct houselisting operations simultaneously through out the country. The period tentatively fixed was February, 1980. However, owing to reasons beyond our control, the operations had to be staggered in several States. The initial postponement was due to mid-term Lok Sabha election in January, 1980. It was decided to conduct the houselisting in April-May, 1980, However, the operations had to be postponed again because of Assembly election in May and were finally held in September-October, 1980. In snow-bound areas, however, the houselisting was conducted in June, 1980. In retrospect, the postponement of houselisting operation from April to September-October proved to be unwise. Firstly, it left us hardly four months for preparations for the final count. Secondly, since houselisting basically provides a frame for enumeration, there is no time reference therefor. While it would be advisable to conduct these operations in a limited time span through out the country, there is a lot of flexibility in handling houselisting operations. We could have allowed some more time and let the operations be completed by June.

Economic Census

10 02 The other important feature of the houselisting operations in the 1981 Census was the canvassing of an Enterprise List alongwith the House List. Central Statistical Organisation had conducted an economic census in 1977 with a view to remove data gaps in the unorganised sector of non-agricultural economy covering unregistered manufacturing, trade, transport, and services. As the economic census covered a large number of units-prone to high rates of mobility, mortality and variation in out-put and turn over, it was to be repeated every five years. However, since the countrywide houselisting operations were to be conducted in 1980 and the population count in 1981, it was not considered feasible to organise the second Economic Census in 1982. *Secondly, the Enterprise List was* basically the Establishment Schedule which had been canvassed in earlier census alongwith the Houselist. It was, therefore, decided to organise the second Economic Census alongwith the houselisting operations in 1980. The only difference was that in the previous censuses, the operations were conducted entirely under the leadership of the Registrar General, India, *but now, the technical supervision for Enterprise List would be forthcoming from the Director General, Central Statistical Organisation.*

10.03 The above decision brought forth active involvement of the State Statistical Organisations. The Director, Economic Intelligence and Statistics, Uttar Pradesh and his officers at the state headquarters, Divisional Deputy Directors and the District Statistics Officers/District Economic Officers down to the Assistant Development Officers (Statistics) in the development blocks were all actively involved. The involvement of this organisation, as I mentioned earlier, was extremely useful; in fact, critical to the success of 1981 Census. While the canvassing of the Enterprise List did not make any change in the content of the houselisting operations, it did provide an extra honorarium of Rs. 15.00 to the enumerators.

Preparatory Steps

10.04 As per original schedule, it was planned to convene a state level conference of District/City Census Officers in the 3rd week of October, 1979. In view of the burden of drought relief and election work it was felt that a state level meetings would not be advisable. Therefore, divisional meetings were held from October, 26 to November, 13, 1979. These meetings proved very useful. Since visits to all the districts in the state were time taking and unduly strenuous, I resorted to divisional meetings on a regular basis. In the initial rounds of these meetings my attention was confined to preparatory steps for the houselisting operations, namely ;

(i) Appointment and briefing of Charge Officers about the 1981 Census Schedule and tasks ahead.

(ii) Preparation of tahsil, town and ward maps.

(iii) Ascertaining of Nyaya Panchayat boundaries.

(iv) Identification of Urban Agglomerations.

(v) Allotment of code numbers to villages, tahsils/towns.

(vi) Preparation of town/village registers.

(vii) Carvation of Enumerator Blocks and allotment of code numbers thereto.

(viii) Identification of personnel for appointment as Enumerators and Supervisors.

(ix) Preparation of charge registers.

10.05 Since the tahsil in Uttar Pradesh is quite big, having on an average four development blocks, it was decided to actively involve the Block Development Officers. A sub-committee of Block Development Officer/Naib Tahsildar and Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools was constituted to plan the census operation in the development block. Every effort was made to complete the preparatory steps before the mid-term election to the Lok Sabha. The District Officers were advised to keep census as an item on agenda for their monthly meetings. At my request the Divisional Commissioners also agreed to include census as an item in their divisional meetings. The Regional Offices were also located at the divisional headquarters (with the exception of Faizabad) so as to get the support of the Divisional Commissioners.

Regional Offices

10.06 Only nine Regional Offices were sanctioned during houselisting. I had requested the Registrar General, India to sanction three more Regional Offices to cover all divisions. However, that was not possible. Thereafter, eleven more offices were sanctioned from October, 1980. This was based on the norm of one Regional Tabulation Office for five million population. In a state like Uttar Pradesh, one must have the active assistance of Regional Officers. The preparatory steps are equally important. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the Regional Officers are put in position, more or less, simultaneously with the Director of Census Operations. Early sanction of these posts is also necessary for allowing sufficient time to man them. Getting suitable and willings officers on deputation is a very time taking process., We had to send officials from the Directorate in unmanned divisions. Such supervisory effort from the headquarters can only have a limited success.

Carvation of Enumeration Blocks

10.07 In regard to preparatory steps, preparation of maps, identification of urban agglomeration, preparation of village lists have already been discussed in earlier chapters. Here I would like to discuss the problems in carvation of enumerator blocks. Detailed instructions were sent to districts in this regard *vide* Circular No 8, dated November 19, 1979. The enumerator's block for census purpose is the basic unit of operation. The size of the enumerator's block for houselisting was prescribed to be twice the size of blocks for enumeration *i.e.* a population of 750 for rural areas and 600 for urban areas. In order to minimise work on recarvation after houselisting, it was decided to carve out enumerator blocks of the ideal size and entrust two such blocks to an enumerator for houselisting. Recarvation for enumeration was required in about 5—10 per cent of the blocks only. This percentage though not large could have been smaller. The percentage of big blocks was much higher in urban areas largely because population estimates were very tentative and the job was considerably more demanding.

10.08 Instructions required that the identity of the village and sample registration scheme blocks must be maintained while carving out the blocks. (An enumerator block had to be carved out even for an uninhabited village.) In one or two districts I was shocked to find that villages had been clubbed to bring the population near the ideal size. By and large, the SRS blocks' identity was ignored although all relevant papers had been supplied. We had to take great pains to set the matter right. (The Deputy Directors were made personally responsible for this work).

10.09 A deviation of ± 15 per cent was allowed from the prescribed size to give flexibility in fixing well defined boundaries. However, one came across a large number of blocks which were either too small or too big without well-defined boundaries. This specially happened in our bigger towns. The main reason being lack of up-to-date and correct town maps as well as lack of familiarity with the area. To facilitate carvation of the enumerator blocks in bigger towns, instructions were issued for using the unit of mohallas. The identity of mohallas had remained in tact in the face of changing ward boundaries. They were advised to carve out atleast one block for every mohalla. While an effort was made to enforce this decision, it appeared that the municipal authorities did not have sufficient motivation to improve upon their earlier slip-shod work.

10.10 After the completion of the carvation of blocks charge registers were to be prepared in order to define supervisor circles and enumerator blocks and to give the names of supervisors and enumerators. In larger urban areas, this work was also not upto the mark. The block boundaries were not properly defined. Teams of officials were also sent from the headquarters during the months of June-July to review and streamline the work.

Training of Trainers

10.11 The first State level conference of the District/City Census Officers, Additional Districts/City Census

Officers and Charge Officers of Nagarmahapalikas was held from 28th to 30th of January, 1981 in Tilak Hall, Secretariat Building, Lucknow. The conference was inaugurated by the then Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Shri D.K. Bhattacharya. The Registrar General, India, was also kind enough to participate in the conference. He thanked the Chief Secretary for the help given by the State Government in organising 1981 Census and gave an illuminating introduction to what lay ahead. Deputy Registrar General (C & T) Shri K. K. Chakarvorty and Shri Natrajan of the Central Statistical Organisation also assisted us through out the conference. The Reg strar General, India, rightly emphasised the need to go through the instruction booklets word by word. This we proceeded to do on the 28th and 29th The reading of the instructions on filling of the enterprise list turned out to be a little difficult because the impression was very dim. At my request the Reg strar General, India was kind enough to get it reprinted. In the morning of the 30th, all the officers were taken for practical training in the Lucknow Municipal Corporation area. They were divided into 15 teams. It was insisted that each officer drew a notional map, prepared a lay-out sketch and did house numbering before filling up a few pages of the houselisting and the enterprise list. I alongwith Shri Chakarvorty Deputy Registrar General, went round all the selected blocks and kept the officers on their toes. We got back in the afternoon to Tilak Hall for removal of difficulties and doubts. The Chief Secretary was kind enough to give more time at the end of the conference. He invited comments from the officers in regard to operational difficulties. He was good enough to assure that any difficulty brought to his notice would be looked into. This greatly helped in building up the morale of the district level officers.

10.12 Some of the officers were doubtful of the need for verbatim reading of instructions while it was being done. Many of them were also not very keen on a rigorous practical work out. Many of them had been associated in some capacity or the other, with 1961/1971 Census being government servants of long standing and felt that they could handle anything. I am glad to say that all these notions were disproved and in the afternoon session of the 30th officers were convinced of the efficacy of the training method.

10.13 Since more than six months had elapsed since the first conference of District/City Census Officers it was decided to hold a refresher training for them in Tilak Hall on July 30 and 31st, 1980. Some of the District Census Officers/City Census Officers ad also changed in the meanwhile. This conference was kindly inaugurated by the then chief Secretary Shri R.B. Saxena. The first day was spent in going through the instructions while the second day was devoted to practical training.

Training of Field Workers

10.14 District Census Officers/City Census Officers were required to organise three days training camps for charge officers/ additional/assistant charge officers of their district/towns. They were also asked to give a round of refresher training at the tahsil level. Detailed instructions were sent to districts *vide* Circular No. 11, dated December 7, 1979 for the training of field staff and officers The greatest emphasis was laid on verbatim reading of instruction booklets in the first round of training and intensive practical work out in subsequent rounds. Roll up boards of houselisting schedules were prepared and distributed as training aids. Because of the limitation of size the printed words could not be very large and I found that they could not be read by trainees in the back rows. I also found that people could conveniently look at the printed schedules in the instruction booklets and follow the trainer. With a view to minimise movement and induce a proper class atmosphere the charge officers were instructed to keep the training, class size to 40-50 only For practical training, it was made obligatory for every trainee to go round the chosen training block and prepare the national map and lay out sketch with numbering of houses before filling up schedules.

10 15 In the urban areas, the charge officers were required to draw up their training programme ward wise, while in the rural areas, the development block was made the focus for training. The Block Development Officer was required to arrange atleast three locations with 3-4 Nyaya Panchayats attached to each location. The number of enumerators in a development block ranged from 150 to 200 with 30—40 supervisors. It was also advised that a training class for supervisors should be organised first and then the supervisors would join their respective enumerators. Three rounds of training were prescribed for the field workers. The first round was of two days and the second and third rounds of one day each. Supervisors would have four rounds. The special/forest charges and smaller urban charges were attached to tahsils for training.

10.16 For the first time in 1981 Census, it was decided to give TA/DA to trainees. In order to avoid preparation of thousands of T.A bills, special orders were issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for

providing a training allowance of Rs. 4.00 per day in the hills and Rs. 3.00 per day in the plain. This provision made the field-workers quite happy.

10.17 In most of the districts, first and second rounds of training had been conducted before the postponement of houselisting to September-October. Since a lot of time had elapsed, it was decided to implement the field training schedule again. Another important reason was the decision to appoint one enumerator per block. Since only four months were left for organising enumeration after the houselisting operations, the Registrar General, India kindly agreed to the deployment of the full strength of field workers from the houselisting stage.

10.18 The first round of training for enumerators was organised from August 15 to 31st, the second round from September 16 to 24th with the houselisting commencing from September 25th. The refresher training of charge officers was conducted in the first half of August in which officers from the Directorate also participated. For ensuring proper planning of field training the District Census Officers/City Census Officers were required to bring copies of their training programmes in prescribed proforma in the State level conference. Charge Officers were also required to keep an attendance register. The training was generally good and often the absence was either due to non-receipt of information or urgent official work. However, it was generally found that the attendance register was not being used to ensure additional classes for absentees. It was mostly found that field workers who were absent in the first round were called for the second and third round. Since these people had not been given the basic training they could not comprehend what was happening in the 2nd and 3rd rounds Special instructions had to be issued to identify such absentees and hold special classes for them.

10.19 By and large, it was found that the intimation of the training programme had not been given well in advance. The Charge Officers had also been instructed to distribute instruction booklets before the commencement of the training programme. However, this did not generally happen. In most of the places the instruction booklets were distributed in the first round of training, with the result, most of the first day was lost.

10.20 Law and order problems and floods hit the smooth running of operations. Months of August and September are rainy months. Considering these odds and the vastness of the State, the conduct of training for houselisting was satisfactory. In Etawah and Jaunpur training had to be postponed due to floods while in Moradabad and Aligarh due to serious law and order situation. In the KAVAL towns, training schedule was tardy owing to the sheer problems of management and getting the field workers.

10.21 Some of the lapses have already been mentioned. At several places, it was noticed by me that all the field workers for a development block had been called together for training. In fact in one tahsil, I found that enumerators and supervisors for the entire tahsil had been called. The entire tahsil compound was flooded with lekhpals, village level workers; panchayat sewaks and primary school teachers. They had no place to sit and there were not enough people in the tahsil to put some order in the proceedings. It was also noticed that the instruction booklets were not read verbatim or that the first round of training had been limited only to reading of instructions. There were also complaints from field workers that a charge/additional charge officers had not reported at the place of training. I also found in some places the Naib Tahsildar and the Block Development Officer taking a back seat with the census clerk conducting the training.

10.22 The shortcomings noticed during the training were immediately communicated to all districts. In fact, I also sent a telegraphic instruction to District Census Officers/City Census Officers as given below :—

"ALL INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE READ VERBATIM AND EXPLAINED ON THE FIRST DAY OF TRAINING(.) **RIGOROUS PRACTICAL TRAINING(.)** TRAINEES MUST PREPARE NOTIONAL MAPS AND LAYOUT SKETCH (.) THERE SHOULD BE A TRAINING BLOCK FOR EVERY TEN TRAINEES (.) **IT COULD BE A HALF SIZED(.)"**

10.23 The Deputy Directors and officers at the headquarters were continuously on the move. In order to ensure proper filling up of the schedules, instructions were also issued that the enumerator should be required to fill some houselist and enterprise list forms and they should be checked by the supervisors and assistant charge officers and then alone the enumerator was to fill the schedules for the entire block.

House Numbering and Houselisting

10.24 In 1966, a decision was taken to enforce a permanent house numbering scheme. An effort was made by the State Government to enforce this scheme in urban areas without much avail. According to the

instructions, an enumerator had to prepare a layout sketch in which all structures were to be located and then numbered in an intelligible order. In urban areas and staff colonies the building numbers affixed by the local authorities could be adopted if they were satisfactory. In practice, it was found that this exception for urban areas created a lot of difficulties for the enumerators In some districts, the District Census Officers wisely took the decision that census building numbers should be given every where. The difficulty arose mainly because of two reasons, one, that the building numbers given by the local authorities were not always in sequence and they were cumbersome. The second important reason was that there were a lot of structures authorised/unauthorised, which bore no numbers. While the instructions took care of such situations, the instructions devoted a lot of space to house numbering exceptions in urban areas. They went in detail about various situations that the enumerator might come across. It would be better to ignore these exceptions and apply house numbering procedure uniformly

10.25 Anticipating that enumerators in urban areas might object to the use of 'Geru' for house numbering, we arranged black wax crayons for municipal corporations and municipal boards. The teachers of Bareilly Municipal Board wanted a helper for house numbering. They continued to press this demand even after the wax crayons were supplied. The District Magistrate had to resort to strong action against their leaders. The teachers gave anxious moments in almost all the KAVAL towns. As mentioned earlier, they were persuaded to work in Agra, Kanpur and Allahabad. In Varanasi and Lucknow they did not work at all in the houselisting.

10.26 Non-synchronous houselisting operations were conducted from June 3 to 24, 1980 in snow bound areas of Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh districts. Elsewhere the houselisting operations were conducted from September 25 till October 15. Non-synchronous operations were completed on schedule in June. However, normal operations dragged on in Moradabad and Aligarh because of communal tension and serious law and order problem and in the KAVAL towns and Meerut because of problems of management. In Kanpur the City Census Officer was taken on deputation and posted as Deputy Director, Census for Municipal Corporation area so that he could devote himself full time to this work. As Up Nagar Adhikari, he was so busy with his normal duties that he could not do full justice to his job as City Census Officer. In large towns an officer of the rank of Assistant Director/Deputy Director of Census Operations would have to be provided to oversee census operations. An additional post of Deputy Chief Executive Officer should also be provided for City Census Officer's work.

10.27 While the various concepts and procedures were well explained in the instruction booklets, during the field visits it was revealed that some field workers were still not very clear. I had also drafted a manual for enumerators and another for supervisors, to take care of anticipated problems. Some common errors detected by us were:

(i) Incorrect recording of village code numbers and enumer tor block numbers.

(ii) Incorrect understanding of building and census house definition

(iii) One houselist canvassed for two blocks or 20 entries against 10 on one page of the houselist.

(iv) Leaving blank space or page in between.

(v) Houselists filled separately for different hamlets in a block in rural areas.

(vi) Improper understanding of enterprise outside a census house in Col. 7 of the houselist.

(vii) Confusion about the understanding of an enterprise itself.

(viii) Incorrect totals.

(ix) Enterprise indicated in the houselist not brought on the enterprise list.

(x) Use of training material for actual houselisting.

10.28 The Registrar General, India had issued instructions for preparation of abridged houselist at the charge level, after the houselisting operations were over. The abridged houselists were to be prepared after the houselisting block had been split, wherever necessary into smaller units in accordance with the enumeration block size. Since the time at our disposal was only four months, it was decided to get the abridged houselists prepared by the enumerators themselves while preparing the duplicate houselist. This work was done conveniently without any extra time. The only problem later was the preparation of abridged houselist again wherever houselisting blocks were too big and they had to be split into smaller units. This work was limited to less than 10 per cent of the blocks. While splitting blocks I had laid stress on carving out compact units. This presented some problems specially in large towns. The city census officers insisted on just splitting the previous abridged houselist into required number of units. It was actually done also in a number of

cases. In retrospect I feel that this should have been allowed. It should only have been ensured that house numbers were continuous. It would have saved time and bother both Indeed, Registrar, General, India's Circular No 10 also advised the same

Movement of Records

10 29 Detailed instructions regarding handling and despatch of houselisting records after field operations were sent to districts vide Circular No 18 dated January 5, 1980

10 30 The following calendar was set for collection and transmission of houselisting records from field to my office .—

(i) Handing over of records by Enumerators to Supervisors—October 15, 1980

(ii) Receipt of records in charge office alongwith Supervisor's abstract.—October 16-17, 1980.

(iii) Despatch of records alongwith Charge Abstract to District/City Census Officer—October 21-22, 1980.

(iv) Despatch of records along with District/City Abstract to the Directorate—October 25, 1980

10 31 While sending instructions it was made clear that Enumerators would have to prepare three bundles 'Ka' 'Kha' and 'Ga' for each enumerator block, containing the following records :—

Bundle	'Ka'	(i) National Map	—1 Copy
		(ii) Layout Sketch	—1 Copy
		(iii) Houselist	—1 Copy
Bundle	'Kha'	(i) Houselist	—1 Copy
		(ii) Houselist abstract	—1 Copy
Bundle	'Ga'	(i) Enterprise list	–
		(ii) Enterprise list Abstract	

10 32 Besides, unused forms etc. were to be kept separately in bundle

10 33 These bundles were sent by the enumerator alongwith his abstract to the supervisor. In turn supervisors, after the rough checking of records, sent these three bundles of records to Charge Officer. In the Charge Office, charge abstract was prepared 'Ka' bundle alongwith the unused forms were retained in the Charge for being used in the enumeration. 'Kha' bundle had to be sent to the District Offices while 'Ga' bundle was sent directly to District Statistics Office for further processing In subsequent step, 'Kha' bundles were sent to the Directorate by the District Census Offices for further processing. The inventories and labels used in sending records were got printed at the Directorate and sent to the districts

Generation and Release of Houselisting Totals

10 34 Soon after the completion of houselisting operations, it was intended to generate houselisting totals. On receipt of Registrar General's Circular No. 12, my Circular No 17 dated January 5, 1980 was issued to all the District Officers and Administrators of Nagar Mahapalikas, containing the detailed instructions regarding the abstraction of houselisting data. For this purpose, separate houselist abstracts for supervisor circles, charges and districts originally based on enumerator's houselist abstract were introduced For the district, there were separate houselist abstracts—one for rural charges and the other for urban charges. Separate abstract was got prepared for KAVAL towns The required number of copies of the above abstracts were got printed centrally at the Directorate and supplied to the districts according to their need

10.35 Great emphasis was laid on preparation of abstracts at all levels, because these were going to be the basic control figures for enumeration frame. Moreover, the total number of handicapped was also to be determined from the houselist.

A Comparison with 1971 Population

10 36 All the District Officers and Administrators were addressed vide Letter No. 1102/DCO-UP/49-79 dated June 23, 1980 to compare the houselist population of each village /town with 1971 population to sort out any abnormal fluctuations. They were requested to investigate wide fluctuations and find out reasons therefor. The preliminary investigations into the abnormal variations helped us to identify organisational deficiencies, and unidentified population specially in big urban centres.

Provisional Population Figures

10 37 The statement showing the district-wise crude totals of population as recorded at the houselisting operations (derived at on the basis of District Abstracts) along with the population of 1971 Census is given at Appendix XXV.

10 38 The figures could be finally sent to the Office of the Registrar General, India only on February 7, 1981 a bit late because of the following problem stations wherefrom figures could be intimated a bit late inspite of best efforts

1 Agra M. C.
2 Lucknow M.C
3 Varanasi M C.
4 Lakhimpur M.B
5 Moradabad M B and
6 All ubran areas of Meerut District

10 39 As per crude totals houselisting population came to be 114, 705, 556 for Uttar Pradesh. Against this the final processing of houselists threw up a population of 115, 215, 732.

Publicity

10.40 Publicity played an important role right from the initial stage of Houselisting. As mentioned earlier, houselisting in this State could take place only during September-October, 1980. The Registrar General, India had already initiated the campaign in India as a whole through Doordarshan, All India Radio and Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, New Delhi right in early 1979. This made the agencies active. They followed up by inviting us for recording talks, interviews and press notes for this State. The first radio broadcast on 'Why Census' was made by me on 9-7-1979. In this broadcast all the phases of Census were elaborated with special emphasis on houselisting which was on coming. Thereafter, an intensive programme of radio and T.V. broadcasts was invitiated right from July, 1980. The advertisements in this States in different newspapers started well before September, 1980. Besides, a huge programme of training of enumeration staff running in to lacs covering different echlons of official agencies and disperssed in all nooks and corners of the states by itself lent a lot of publicity of the operation.

CHAPTER XI

ENUMERATION

Enumeration in non-synchronous areas of Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Pithoragarh districts was conducted as per original schedule with sun-rise of October 1, as the reference time. In rest of the State, calendar of operations had to be revised because of postponement of houselisting operations to September-October, 1980. The revised calendar was circulated *vide* Circular No. 26.

Re-carvation of Blocks

11.02 Houselisting blocks were carved out on the basis of 1971 Population with a mark-up of 20 per cent in rural areas and 30 per cent in urban areas. Since the rate of growth turned out to be much larger than expected and unidentified chunks of population came to knowledge during the houselisting operations, a review of the block-size became imperative. It was only in the urban areas that a sizeable precentage of the blocks was found oversize. In some urban areas, as many as 50 per cent blocks were oversize. This was understandable because the urban rate of growth was of the order of 60 per cent and in a number of local bodies, the population more than doubled. To minimise the task, it was decided to split only such blocks as exceeded 900 population in urban areas and 1,200 in rural areas . It was also decided to give newly carved out blocks code numbers at the end of the serial in large charges. This was done to obviate complete rewrite of the charge registers and change of houselisting block numbers. In smaller urban areas, the Charge Officers prefered to rewrite the charge registers. Detailed instructions on the subject were sent *vide* Circular No. 32 dated October 6, 1980. A supplement to Circular No. 32 was also issued after a review of the position in the field.

11.03 In any case, new charge registers had to be prepared for enumeration. It really took a lot of effort and taxed our patience. Mostly the Charge Officers prepared only one copy and had to be forced to prepare two further copies for use at the Regional Office and the headquarters at Lucknow. In a number of cases, these registers had to be copied out at the Regional Tabulation Offices. In many urban charges, the details of block boundaries *etc.* were either found missing or inadequate. The charge officers were also required to prepare proper notional maps and lay out sketches for split-up blocks. This work was not done satisfactorily in several charges putting the enumerators to a lot of difficulties in identifying block boundaries.

Abridged Houselist

11.04 As mentioned earlier, at the time of houselisting, the abridged houselist was prepared by the houselisting enumerator alongwith the duplicate copy of the houselist. It is an important document providing a frame for enumeration and later surveys. Detailed instructions were sent to the districts *vide* Circular No. 20 dated February 15, 1980.

11.05 The abridged houselists were duly prepared by the enumerators after houselisting. However, they had to be prepared afresh wherever the houselisting block had to be split up. During field inspections, it was found that in many cases, the Charge Officers had simply split the abridged houselist to save the bother of doing the work again. In some cases, the Charge Officers had the foresight to give proper serial number and the serial number of the household in the fresh block/blocks. In many cases this was not done. In some cases, it was also found that the building numbers were also started from one. Wherever these defects were identified, the Charge Officers were warned to set the matter right. The Registrar General, India was kind enough to obtain a sanction of Rs. 10.00 for a population of 6,000 to be paid for preparation of abridged houselist. For this a sum of Rs. 1,96,580 was allotted to this state.

Selection of 20 per cent Sample of Enumeration Blocks

11.06 An important feature of the 1981 Census was that for the first time, some questions in the individual slip, were canvassed on a sample basis. For operational reasons it was decided to adopt an area sample instead of an individual sample. It was decided to adopt a 20 per cent sample of enumeration blocks for canvassing six questions on migration and fertility, in addition to 16 questions canvassed universally. The universal individual slip was printed in black ink while the individual slip having six additional questions on its back to be canvassed in sample blocks was printed in blue ink.

11.07 Detailed instructions regarding selection of the sample were sent to the districts *vide* Circular No. 33 dated October 8, 1980 in persuance of Registrar General, India's Circular No. 14. Briefly, the district was divided in three operational tiers :-

1. Each city charge
2. Non-city charges
3. Each rural charge/tahsil.

11.08 Starting with the random number, every 5th block was picked linear-systematically. For this purpose, blocks in a rural charge (tahsil) were classified into population sizes: 1-299, 300-499, 500-749 and 750 and above. To facilitate picking up of the sample a pseudo number was allotted to populated blocks starting from the 1st block in the lowest population range. In urban areas, it was assumed that all blocks are of an identical size. Therefore, they were not split into various size groups. I think that this exception may be given up because in urban areas, with all the precautions that one takes, it is not possible to have blocks of uniform size. Sensitive areas (Military and Para-military) were excluded for sampling. However, other special charges were included in their respective rural/urban charges. The Regional Deputy Directors and District Census Officers were repeatedly warned to be careful in picking up the sample. Since the work was quite easy and the District Statistics/Economics Officer was associated as Additional District/City Census Officer, it was felt that the work would be flawless. However, this turned out to be a false surmise. Some of the mistakes committed are given below :

(i) Random numbers were not correctly indicated.

(ii) Forest charges were not included in the tahsil.

(iii) Uninhabited blocks were not excluded. We also came across some uninhabited blocks in urban areas at the time of enumeration.

(iv) Blocks were not put in proper size groups.

(v) Pseudo numbers in rural charges were not allotted in proper sequence. Some blocks were left un-numbered.

(vi) Fresh blocks were either not shown or just put in the end, in the larger size groups.

(vii) In urban agglomeration with a core city, other constituents and out-growths were ignored.

(viii) In a number of non-city urban tier cases, urban units were not arranged in order of population.

(ix) Special charges were not included or were wrongly grouped in rural/urban charge.

(x) Sampling in rural charges was done on the basis of enumeration block numbers instead of the pseudo serial number.

11.09 Teams of officials were sent to districts from Regional Offices as well as the Headquarters. In many cases, the district officials were called to Lucknow to correct the mistakes. I was, however, not satisfied with the end result and it was later revealed at the time of tabulation and coding that mistakes still persisted.

Training.

11.10 The training for enumeration was conducted according to the following programme :

(a) Non-synchronous Enumeration.		
(i) Despatch of training material		July, 1980.
(ii) State level training of officers.		July, 9-11, 1980.
(iii) Training of field workers (two rounds).		August, 1980
(iv) 3rd round of training of field workers.		1st week of September, 1980.
(b) Main Operation.		
(i) Despatch of training material.		October, 1980
(ii) Training of R.D.Ds. and officers of the Directorate		October, 20-24, 1980
(iii) Training of District/City Census Officers at the state level (in two groups)		October 30 to November 5, 1980.
(iv) Training of charge officers/ additional/assistant charge officers		November 10—30, 1980
(v) Training of Enumerators/ Supervisors First round	(one day)	December 1—12, 1980
Second round	(three days)	December 15, 1980 to January 15, 1981 January
Third round	(one day)	16—31, 1981 February
Fourth round	(one day)	1—8, 1981

State Level Training of Officers.

11.11 The first training of Officers at the headquarters, Officers of Economic Intelligence and Statistics Department and the District Census Officers, Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh was conducted from July 9 to 11, 1980 in Jawahar Bhawan, Lucknow with the courtesy of the State Government. Some of the officers of the office of the Registrar General, India also participated.

11.12 Full-fledged training seminar for District/City Census Officers was organised at Nainital from October 30 to November 5, 1980 in two batches. At the time of houselisting operations, it was felt that training of officers for all the districts became too cumbersome and it was desirable to have a smaller group. Officers from the Census Directorate, Director of Economic Intelligence and Statistics Deptt. and Regional Dy. Directors also participated. The Registrar General, India was also kind to send some officers down from Delhi.

Training at District Level

11.13 Detailed instructions regarding training of charge officers and field workers were sent vide Circular No. 34 dated December 10,1980. The programme for training of charge officers had been drawn up in consultation with the Regional Dy. Directors and intimated in the above circular. This envisaged two days' training—a day and a half devoted to reading of instructions and the remaining time for practical training. However, during the course of Nainital conference it was felt that two days would be insufficient for the basic training and, therefore, it was decided to extend it to three days. The programme for training was accordingly finalised in the conference itself.

11.14 Based on the experience of training for houselisting it was decided to organise the training of field workers in four rounds. First round of one day was introduced to take care of the following :

(i) Adequate notice to the trainees so that the following rounds of training could be run satisfactorily and on schedule.

(ii) Distribution of training material.

(iii) Introduction to the broad components of enumeration *i.e.* updating of notional maps and lay out sketch, familiarisation with the enumerator block and its boundaries, reference period, reference date and time, persons eligible for enumeration, revisional round, the order of filling up various schedules and preparation of working sheets, enumerators abstracts etc.

(iv) Instructions to enumerators to go round their blocks and prepare a notional map and lay out sketch and bring them to the second round of training.

11.15 It was emphasised upon the charge officers that the training was the critical input and they were to take all possible precautions to see that the training was conducted properly and exhaustively. The following points were particularly stressed :

(i) Verbatim reading of the instructions booklet in the second round.

(ii) Verbatim reading of supervisor's manual and *pragarna* manual in the 3rd and 4th rounds.

(iii) Training by charge/additional charge officer only.

(iv) Timely supply of training material.

(v) Timely intimation of training programme.

(vi) Training class according to prescribed size.

(vii) Location of training classes in 3 or 4 convenient places for a group of 3-4 Nyaya Panchayats.

(viii) Attendance of trainees and additional classes for absentees before next round.

(ix) Training for reserve strength.

(x) Exhaustive practical training. Each trainee was provided 25 Household Schedule Forms and 100 Individual Slips. The trainees were to fill five Household Schedule Forms and 25 Individual Slips in the second round after theoretical training. 10 Household Schedule Forms and 50 Individual Slips were to be filled in the enumerator block before the 3rd round to be checked in the 3rd round of training; remaining five Household Schedule Forms and 25 Individual Slips were to be filled and brought in the last round of training for checking.

(xi) Separate training of supervisors before second round. In fact they were advised to hold this training with the first round by detaining the supervisors for two days more.

(xii) Effective supervision of training classes by higher officers. They were advised to ensure presence of District Magistrate also in some strategic classes.

11.16 As mentioned above, a *pragarna* manual (Appendix-XXVI) was prepared enlisting important points in respect of every question. Charts for economic questions and questions on migration were also prepared and appended to this manual. This was to be used as a ready reckoner. A supervisor manual (Appendix-XXVII) was also printed. A list of questions to be addressed to the respondent was also developed to assist the enumerator in eliciting proper replies.

11.17 Inspite of the precautions taken in charting out the training programme, problems did arise. By and large, people adhered to the training class size. Reports about large classes were received only from some places. Absenteeism was, however,

greater problem. This was noticed even in the training of charge officers. The worst case was of Muzaffarnagar, where only 60 out of 90 attended on the first day. The number, was further reduced to 45 on the second day. The District Census Officer was also found missing. Distribution of training materials was delayed in some places. Presence of charge officers of forest charges was also not up to the mark. The main problem, however, was in big urban centres. Lucknow was mainly hit by the non-co-operation of primary school teachers. Field workers drawn from State/Central Government Offices were hard to discipline almost every where. These officials were sometimes not relieved by the Heads of Offices. Lists were frequently revised and in some cases, officials who were relieved did not report for training. In almost all the KAVAL towns and Meerut city, regular training classes were held after the second round (basic) was over to cover the absentees and new recruits.

11.18 The enumerators and supervisors were given a training allowance of Rs. 4.00 per day in hill districts and Rs. 3.00 per day elsewhere. However, representations were received from hill districts that in many areas, the trainees had to cover large distances. It was agreed to allow them their normal TA/DA. Enumerators and supervisors were provided with badges, to identify them as authorised field workers for enumeration. My thanks are due to Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan for getting them printed for us. The artpulls are given at Appendix-XXVIII.

Commencement of Enumeration

11.19 The enumeration started on the 9th of February with the enumeration of his Excellency, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. The District Census Officers were required to confirm by telegram that enumeration had started on the 9th of February. Special care was taken in Moradabad, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura, Gorakhpur and the five KAVAL towns. All the District Census Officers were required to send progress reports on the 15th, 20th and 25th of February and the 1st of March telegraphically.

Intensive Supervision and Complete Coverage

11.20 To ensure intensive supervision the following precautions were taken :

(i) In rural charges, each Nyaya Panchayat was put under the direct control of additional/assistant charge officers *i.e.* B.D.Os, Naib Tahsildars, A.D.Os and S.D.Is

(ii) In urban charges, depending on the size of wards one or more were put under the control of assistant/additional charge officers *i.e.* Officers of Municipal Board and Inspectors of the Statistics Department.

(iii) Detailed tour programme was to be prepared before hand for each supervisor. He was to cover one block per day and all the blocks every week. Thus, he was to spend five days going round the blocks. On the 6th day, he was to convene a meeting of all the enumerators at a check point fixed in each supervisor's circle. Enumerators could also contact the supervisors on the check point whenever necessary.

(iv) The charge officers/additional charge officers were required to convene a meeting of all the supervisors atleast twice during the enumeration period. Transport was arranged for District/City Census Officers and the Statistics/Economics Officers. The charge officers were required to be constantly on the move.

(v) The District Officers were requested to review the progress of enumeration every week.

(vi) All the Regional Deputy Directors were also required to be constantly on the move.

(vii) Checking of varying percentages household records was prescribed from Deputy Directors down to supervisors.

11.21 During field visits it was found that the formal tour arrangement turned out to be quite useful. It was, however, found that supervisors did not perform their duties meticulously. They did not check the work of enumerator as required. They had put their signatures as a formality without checking the schedules.

11.22 During the training classes, it was emphasised at great length that complete coverage had to be ensured and the quality of work to be beyond reproach. Timely completion of enumeration was also stressed. With this end in view, the following instructions were given:—

(i) Trainees were told to use *Pragana* Manual as a Bible and keep it with them always.

(ii) The field workers were instructed to avoid controversies and follow the instructions scrupulously.

(iii) Economic questions were handled with utmost care. Answers to these questions were to be recorded after thorough enquiry so

that a proper employment profile was available about the respondents.

(iv) The work was not allowed to fall in arrears.

(v) The filling up of the Part II of the household schedule was to be completed at the end of every day.

(vi) The field workers were asked to clear the doubts whenever they arose.

(vii) Regional Deputy Directors and District Census Officers were asked to take particular attention to smaller towns and special charges where the charge officers were not well equipped.

(viii) Supervisory officials were also to identify reluctance in work of charge officers and field workers and to concentrate their efforts with them.

11.23 The publicity for the operations was undertaken at the national level. I must say that it was done extremely well. There was an excellent awareness every where. The cinema slides and publicity material was made available to us and was distributed to all the districts well in time. Messages were regularly issued requesting the unenumerated households to immediately contact the concerned District/City Census Officer or Charge Officer. This evoked a very good response.

11.24 Instructions were also given to charge officers for announcing on-set of enumeration in each block through beat of drums *etc.*

11.25 The All India Radio and T.V. organisations were very co-operative and gave us sufficient time to give talks on Radio and T.V. The Deputy Directors of Census Operations, Commissioners of Divisions and District Magistrates also gave talks on regional radio stations.

11.26 It was a measure of the effectiveness of publicity that we were flooded with complaints from individuals and organistions. All the complaints were immediately looked into. It was found that the complaints were not often correct and had been given either through misinformation, misapprehensions or some motivation. In many cases, it turned out that enumeration was done with the help of some other member of the household without the knowledge of the head of the household.

11.27 In order to ensure complete coverage, all the District Magistrates and Administrators were addressed by D. O. letter No. PC-DCO-UP/46/80, dated February 10, 1981. They were told to check with prominent public figures, officials and people who came across during the formal course of business, to see if they had been enumerated. They were also requested to assign officers to go around the designated localities to find whether the people had been enumerated The Registrar General, India himself was regularly emphasising this point and kept us on the run really.

Public Complaints

11.28 On the whole, the enumeration progressed satisfactorily. A number of representations were received from the public. I would only mention broad categories of such representations. In the first category, I would place complaints from individuals regarding non-enumeration. There were some genuine cases but generally, it was found that enumeration of the household had been done with the help of a close relative or a neighbour. The Principal Census Officers had been requested to monitor such representations scrupulously.

11.29 In the second category, I would place a limited number of representations received regarding non-enumeration in certain areas. These complaints were largely mis-apprehensions based on misinformation. During the houselisting we did come across areas which had been left out of the plan of enumerator's blocks. All such areas were duly accounted for in the revised blocks for enumeration.

11.30 In the third category, I would place representations regarding enumeration of caste. It would be useful to mention here that at one point of time, the Government was considering the enumeration of caste Since the decision was taking time, the Registrar General, India in order to ensure the printing of schedule on time, altered the question No 10 from Schedule Caste/Tribe to caste/tribe. This gave rise to the misunderstanding that the caste was to be enumerated in all cases. Representations were received from some sections that the enumerators have refused to note down their caste in the individual slip. The enumerator had acted rightly because it was made clear in the training for enumeration that caste/tribe was to be mentioned only where individual being enumerated belongs to notified SC/ST. However, these instructions did not register uniformly with all the enumerators. During editing of schedules in the Regional Tabulation Officer, we came across a large number of individual slips where caste had been returned.

11.31 There were also representations from some sections of the community who wanted themselves to be enumerated as S.C. There were three types of cases. The first type arose because such sections of community were using some synonyms of the S.C. notified in the State. Although the District Census Officers had been instructed to prepare lists of such synonyms pertaining to their districts and circulate them to enumerators/supervisors, this problem did arise at some places. The enumerators were also instructed to confront the respondent with the synonyms mentioned in the instructions or where he was doubtful with the list of S.C/Tribe. The enumerator was to record the respondent as S.C./Tribe in question No. 9 only if the respondent pointed out one of the castes/tribes notified. There were some sections of the community who wanted themselves to be included in the list of scheduled castes. Most of these claims were not maintainable. In any case, the instructions provided for returning only such castes as were notified in the State. Third type of cases related to castes/tribes notified for other regions of the country. These respondents insisted that they should be returned as S.C./S.T. as the caste may or may not be notified for the State.

11.32 In the fourth category, I would place representations regarding mother tongue. The number in this category was the largest and concerned only Urdu. Representations were received from individuals and institutions that Urdu was not being recorded as mother tongue. This problem was anticipated and consequently, a lot of stress had been given in the training classes at all levels on this question. Enquiries into such representations revealed that they were mostly based on misapprehension and in some cases, because of anxiety for getting a second language status for Urdu in the State. In Farrukhabad tahsil, it was found that pamphlets had been distributed with a facsimile of individual slip urging muslims to return their mother tongue as Urdu with Persian and Arabic as second languages. In many cases, it was found that Persian and Arabic were recorded as second language even for infants. On the other hand, there was a complaint from the President of Vyapar Manch, Yahiya Ganj, Lucknow, alleging that the enumerators were recording Urdu as mother tongue in all the cases. On enquiry this complaint was surprisingly found to be true. Care was taken to look into all such representations with despatch. Instructions were sent to District Officers to be vigilant. The Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, was also kind enough to issue instructions to all District Officers and Administrators on this topic as follows:

> "During the ongoing population census some apprehension has been expressed that Urdu is not being recorded as mother tongue in some cases. The instructions are quite specific. The language as returned including dialects should be entered as such. Any false returns should be severely dealt with. Please suitably direct all charge officers and ensure intensive supervision."

11.33 There were also representations regarding religion. The instructions to enumerators provided for recording whatever religion was reported. Still a complaint was received regarding refusal to record 'Bahai' as a religion in village Simramau of Kakori block, District Lucknow. In some areas, Muslim community also took exception to recording of the religion as 'Muslim' with an abbreviation 'Mu'. They contended that their religion should be recorded as 'Islam'. Problem in recording Islam in Hindi was that the abbreviation would have been confused with the Christian community. However, this contention is correct and the instructions may have to be modified for the next census. Some Christians also wanted to be returned as catholics or protestants *etc.* The instructions took care of this problem also.

Canvassing of Different Questions

11.34 In the foregoing paragraphs, some of the problems in canvassing questions 6 to 10 in the Individual Slip have, incidently, been discussed. It would be, therefore, advisable to discuss other questions as well. At the out-set, I would like to mention that pad and book numbers were not correctly shown in quite a number of cases. Duplicate numbers were found frequently. Location codes were also not correctly shown in some pads. In some cases, the code was found as having 6 or 4 elements instead of 5. In some other cases, there was inconsistency in the enumerator block and village code numbers as well.

11.35 No problem was encountered in regard to answers to questions 1 to 5. In regard to question 6 on mother tongue, there is nothing to add to what has already been mentioned. In regard to question 7, on subsidiary languages, it may be mentioned that in a number of cases, mother tongue was repeated as one of the languages. In regard to question 11 on literacy it was found, in some cases that literacy was equated with school-going. It is not necessary that a school-going child should be literate.

Economic Question

Question —14-A

11.36 In this question the population of the country had to be divided into two broad categories of workers or non-workers. In case of non-workers, it was also to be indicated as to how the respondent had passed his time during the year preceding the date of enumera-

tion. No problems were really encountered in answering this question. It was, however, noticed that in some cases the classification of a non-worker as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O had not been done.

Question—14-B

11.37 Through this question the workers were sub-divided into full time workers and marginal workers. A full time worker was defined as one who had worked for the major part of the preceding year *i.e.* six months (183 days) or more. There was no difficulty in computing the working period and canvassing the question properly However, it was noticed that in case of non-workers, as defined in 14-A, question 14-B was also in the negative while according to instructions in such cases 14-B and 15-A, 15-B were not to be canvassed at all.

Question—15-A

11.38 In this question the main activity of all the workers was to be ascertained. Above the line, the main activity of the full time workers was to be categorised C/AL/HHI/OW. Below the line, the main activity of the marginal workers was to be categorised as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O. The implication of this question was properly understood by the enumerators However, it was apparent from answers to sub-questions (i) to (iv) that some enumerators had not grasped the difference between HHI/OW. It was also found that an answer below the line was put in some cases where the respondent had been categorised as non-worker in question 14-A. In regard to sub-question (ii) and (iii), it was found that enumerators were not very clear about their relationship Sub-question (ii) related to the description of work while question (iii) on the nature of industry/trade or service related to the activity of the establishment. It was found in some cases that answers to both the sub-question were the same. It would probably have been better to switch the position of these questions.

Question—15-B

11.39 This question envisaged recording of secondary work of full-time workers above the line. and categorisation of work of marginal workers below the line. The impact of this question was generally understood by the enumerators. In regard to answers to sub-questions (i) to (iv) of question—15-B mistakes similar to 15-A were encountered It was also noticed in some cases that answers to sub-questions in 15-A and 15-B were the same. This would show that in these cases, the difference between questions 15-A and 15-B was not properly understood.

Question—16

11.40 This question was to be addressed to the respondents who were non-workers or marginal workers. However, in many cases it was found that this had been answered in cases of full time workers also.

11.41 By and large, it was gratifying to note that these questions were understood quite satisfactorily by the enumeration agencies. Some enthusiastic people drafted poems to explain economic questions in Hindi. Two samples are reproduced in Appendix XXIX.

Individual Slip (Sample)

11.42 Through sample individual slip, questions on migration and fertility were canvassed. Generally no problems were encountered in canvassing these questions. Some times enumerators were found to be not very clear when PL is to be written against questions 1 and 2. In cases other than PL, it was to be ascertained if the place of birth or last residence was a rural area or an urban area Enumerators in many cases had a little difficulty in categorising unknown places

11.43 Against question 6 it was to be ascertained if any child was born alive during the last one year. Sometimes it was difficult to place children just over a year

Enumeration of the Houseless

11.44 Detailed instructions on the subject were sent to Principal Census Officers *vide* Circular No. 37 dated December 10, 1980. The enumerators were required at the time of houselisting itself to indicate location of houseless households in the remarks column of the houselist, but the information was really not utilised at the time of enumeration. During the training classes for enumeration the enumerators and supervisors were asked to do this identification again while preparing the revised notional maps and layout sketch. As in previous census, the enumeration of houseless was done in the night of February 28 and March 1, 1981. During the period of enumeration itself, the charge officers were required to confirm the location of houseless population by 25th February and make necessary arrangements for petromaxes, police escorts, extra enumerators where necessary *etc.* I myself took a round of Lucknow City and found that the corporation staff had taken this aspect of the work quite seriously. The Government of Uttar Pradesh was kind enough to issue orders for the suspension of night cinema shows on 28th of February. This was quite useful.

Enumeration of Pilgrims Special

11 45 No special buses, trains were due in the State during the period of enumeration and hence we were not required to make any arrangements.

Enumeration in Fairs and Exhibitions

11.46 Following fairs overlapped with the period of enumeration *i e* 9th to 28th February :

District	Charge	Fair/ Exhibition	Duration	Estimated population to be covered
1. Allahabad	(a) Tahsil Karchhana	Magh Mela	January 14 to March 4, 1981	3,000
	(b) Jhusi T A	,,	,,	5,000
	(c) Allahabad Cantt	,,	,,	200,000
2 Jalaun	Jalaun	Rameshwar Mela	February 9 to March 3, 1981	2,000
3. Hardoi	Hardoi M B	Ram Leela Exhibition	January to February 28, 1981	100

11.47 For the enumeration of those residing in these Melas/Exhibition for the whole enumeration period following instructions were issued:

(i) For such an area a separate enumerator block should be formed

(ii) Only those persons should be enumerated who are likely to reside for the full period of enumeration.

(iii) Only universal individual slip should be canvassed.

(iv) If mela continues from February 1 to 28 and thereafter, the enumeration should be done on the last three days *i.e.* February 26, 27, 28, 1981 Houseless should be counted on 28th night as usual.

Non-synchronous Enumeration

11.48 As mentioned earlier, this enumeration had been done from September 11 to 30th, 1980 with sunrise of October 1, 1980 as the time of reference.

11.49 During the 1961 Census non-synchronous enumeration had been done only in 21 villages of Tahsil Dharchula in District Pithoragarh During the 1971 Census 21 more villages were added to non-synchronous area, 15 in Munsiari Tahsil, District Pithoragarh and 6 in Tahsil Almora in District Almora. The District Census Officers of Uttarkashi Chamoli, Almora and Pithoragarh were requested to re examine the position. As a result, the area increased to 79 villages and 2 urban areas of Badrinath and Kedarnath Later on I felt that some more villages should have been included in the list The details of villages and towns covered non-synchronously are shown in Appendix-XXX The enumeration in these areas was conducted in accordance with usual procedure. Since there is a migration of population during winter, it was necessary to avoid double counting of persons at the time of enumeration. Instructions were, therefore, issued to issue cards to persons who were enumerated. During the non-synchronous enumeration, enumerators were also asked to verbally advise such persons not to get enumerated again, in February, 1981. The only problem encountered was the problem of terrain. In a number of these villages, there was no Government functionary to be appointed as enumerator. There was no other responsible educated person who could be entrusted with this responsibility. In many cases, teachers from far off villages had to be appointed as enumerators. In several cases, an enumerator would take several days to reach his village and was reluctant to visit the area again for the revisiona round.

Enumeration in Special Charges

11 50 Special establishments and areas were carved out as special charges for administrative convenience This generally related to railway establishments, industrial establishments, police establishments, jails and military/para military establishments.

Movement of Records

11.51 The retrieval of all the records logically put together is extremely important. In order to realise the fruits of enumeration, speedy retrieval becomes critical since the post enumeration check has to be launched within two weeks of the conclusion of enumeration. Detailed instructions were issued *vide* our Circular No. 40 dated 26th December, 1980. Broadly speaking, the revisional round closed on the 5th March. Records were to move from enumerators to supervisors on the 6th March, from supervisors to additional charge officers on the 7th, from additional charge officers and charge officers of urban units to tahsil by March 9, and to the respective R.T O by March 11. However, records from some

charges could not reach R T.O.s even by the end of the month The relevant records had, therefore, to be extracted from the tahsils for the purpose of post enumeration check. One can only say that much extra care would have to be exercised. It may also be mentioned that enumerator's abstract and in some cases, records for the whole block were not traceable. Number of pads and books did not match with the inventory at times. Since the volume of records was huge and the time for its proper checking limited, because of the impending post enumeration check, rectification of these discrepancies at the time of receipt was really not possible.

11.52 Unused forms were not required to be sent to R.T.Os along with census records. Later on, it was quite a problem to retrieve these unused forms for disposal. It would be advisable to get them simultaneously. The charge officers were advised to send records in wooden boxes of $4' \times 3' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ size. These boxes turned out to be very big and cumbersome to handle. It would be better to use gunny bags or jute cloth for bundling. For 20 per cent area sample cloth-lined envelopes were provided. They were quite costly and did not last. Later on cloth bags were provided for the rest of the blocks at much less cost.

Communication of Provisional Results

11.53 As per Registrar General's Circular No. 23 dated July 10, 1980 and its subsequent supplement, instructions were issued to Census Officers *vide* our Circular No. 39 dated 26th of December, 1980. The communication of provisional results was programmed as follows:—

(i) Submission of enumerator's abstract and all other records by enumerators to supervisors. —6th March

(ii) Submission of all records by the supervisors pertaining to his circle to the charge officer. —7th March

(iii) Preparation of charge abstracts for provisional results by the charge officers and communication of charge figures to District /City Census Officers and Census Directorate in standard message form. 9th March

(iv) Preparation of District/City abstracts for provisional results by District/City Census Officers and communication thereof to Census Directorate and Registrar General, India in standard message form. 10th March

(v) Preparation of provisional totals for cities/U.As having a population of one million and above by District Census Officer and communication thereof to Census Directorate and Registrar General, India in standard message form. 10th March

(vi) Preparation of State abstract and communication thereof to Registrar General, India in standard message form. 12th March

11.54 In order to meet this schedule, the enumerators were required to prepare working sheets daily and update them during the revisional round. They were to prepare enumerator abstract immediately after the completion of revisional round. The supervisors were required to do cent per cent checking of these abstracts and hand over records and abstracts to the charge officer on the 7th of March. The charge officers were asked to arrange transport so that records from block development headquarters *etc.* could reach the tahsil post haste. The charge officers were required to prepare a charge abstract in which they were supposed to fill in figures from the enumerator's abstracts. This meant some work.

11.55 Immediately after the totals were struck the charge officers were to communicate only the population and literacy figures to the District Census Officer as well as to me by the quickest possible means. The District Census Officers/City Census Officers in their turn were requested to post the charge-wise figures in the prescribed form by March 10, 1981 and communicate the same to Registrar General, India and me through express telegrams/ wireless/telephone/special massenger. For Cities/ U.As having population of 1 million and over, the information was to be sent to Directorate Registrar General, India separately in the standard message form The address and telephone numbers of Office of the Registrar General and the Directorate were sent to the Districts to facilitate their communication.

11.56 The Post and Telegraph Department had been requested to ensure top priority to telephones and telegrams carrying census results. Arrangements were also made for immediate transfer of messages. The office was kept open round the clock from March 8 to 11 ofr receipt the messages The followings statement shows the date and time when provisional results for various districts were received :

Variation between Provisional Population and Final Population

11.57 Statement giving the provisional and final population for each district is given below:—

Statement showing Provisional Population and Final Population as per 1981 Census

State/District	Provisional Population	Final Population	Difference	Per cent Variation
1	2	3	4	5
UTTAR PRADESH	110,885,874	110,856,013	—29,861	—0 03
1 Uttarkashi	190,571	190,948	+377	+0 20
2 Chamoli	364,287	364,346	+59	+0.02
3 Tehri-Garhwal	493,245	497,710	+4,465	+0.91
4 Dehra Dun	757,259	761,668	+4,409	+0.58
5 Garhwal	624,259	637,877	+13,618	+2.18
6 Pithoragarh	479,600	489,267	+9,667	+2.02
7 Almora	772,994	757,373	—15,621	—2.02
8 Nainital	1,133,111	1,136,523	+3,412	+0.30
9 Saharanpur	2,673,653	2,673,561	—92	N
10 Muzaffarnagar	2,288,410	2,274,487	—13,923	—0.61
11 Bijnor	1,925,637	1,939,261	+13,624	+0.71
12 Meerut	2,766,496	2,767,246	+750	+0.03
13 Ghaziabad	1,866,778	1,843,130	+23,648	—1.27
14 Bulandshahr	2,349,530	2,358,270	+8,740	+0.37
15 Moradabad	3,151,044	3,149,406	+1,638	—0.05
16 Rampur	1,177,022	1,178,621	+1,599	+0.14
17 Budaun	1,964,094	1,971,946	+7,852	+0.40
18 Bareilly	2,264,770	2,273,030	+8,260	+0.36
19 Pilibhit	1,006,336	1,008,312	+1,976	+0.20
20 Shahjahanpur	1,648,659	1,647,664	—995	—0.06
21 Aligarh	2,565,450	2,574,925	+9,475	+0.37
22 Mathura	1,543,568	1,560,447	+16,879	+1.09
23 Agra	2,852,474	2,852,942	+468	+0.02
24 Etah	1,837,575	1,858,692	+21,117	+1.15
25 Mainpuri	1,724,057	1,726,202	+2,145	+0.12
26 Farrukhabad	2,002,513	1,949,137	—53,376	—2.67
27 Etawah	1,748,737	1,742,651	—6,086	—0.35
28 Kanpur	3,790,549	3,742,223	—48,326	—1.2
29 Fatehpur	1,572,770	1,572,421	—349	—0.02
30 Allahabad	3,780,665	3,797,033	+16,368	+0.43
31 Jalaun	987,432	986,238	—1,194	—0.12
32 Jhansi	1,133,002	1,137,031	—4,029	+0.36
33 Lalitpur	587,290	577,648	+9,642	—1.64
34 Hamirpur	1,194,114	1,194,168	+54	N
35 Banda	1,536,349	1,533,990	—2,359	—0.15
36 Kheri	1,962,826	1,952,680	—10,146	—0.52
37 Sitapur	2,338,101	2,337,284	—817	—0.03
38 Hardoi	2,293,994	2,274,929	—19,065	—0.83
39 Unnao	1,826,463	1,822,591	—3,872	—0.21
40 Lucknow	2,017,172	2,014,574	—2,598	—0.13
41 Rae Bareli	1,888,181	1,886,940	—1,241	—0.07
42 Bahraich	2,221,154	2,216,245	—4,909	—0.02
43 Gonda	2,838,305	2,834,562	—3,743	—0.13
44 Bara Banki	2,012,576	1,992,074	—20,502	—1.02
45 Faizabad	2,369,626	2,382,515	—12,889	—0.54
46 Sultanpur	2,037,783	2,042,778	+4,995	+0.25
47 Pratapgarh	1,807,252	1,801,049	—6,203	—0.34
48 Basti	3,576,783	3,578,069	+1,286	+0.04

1	2	3	4	5
49 Gorakhpur	3,795,735	3,795,701	—34	N
50 Deoria	3,487,350	3,496,564	+9,214	+0.26
51 Azamgarh	3,532,876	3,544,130	+11,254	+0.32
52 Jaunpur	2,527,012	2,526,734	—278	—0.01
53 Ballia	1,926,267	1,945,376	+19,109	+0.99
54 Ghazipur	1,941,516	1,944,669	+3,153	+0.16
55 Varanasi	3,696,768	3,701,006	+4,238	+0.11
56 Mirzapur	2,033,834	2,039,149	+5,315	+0.26

Release of Provisional Totals

11.59 Soon after the completion of 1981 Census,] the Registrar General, India released the provisional totals for the country on March 20th, 1981. Thereafter on March 23rd, 1981, the Director of Census Operations released these figures for their respective States and Union Territories through Paper I. If contained basic information for population by sex, sex ratio and percentage of literates for the state and each district. 3,000 copies in English and 750 in Hindi were printed. The Supplement of Paper I was released on August 20, 1981. It contained the following tables ;

(i) Rural / Urban composition of population for each district.

(ii) Population of all the towns of the state.

(iii) Distribution of main workers in rural/urban areas of each district.

(iv) Distribution of main workers by four categories of work.

(v) Union Primary Census Abstract.

(vi) District Primary Census Abstract.

(vii) Table giving the disabled population by type of disability in the rural and urban areas of each district.

11.60 The information for the Supplement was compiled from the Charge Abstracts, whereas Paper I was based on figures directly received from the district. There was as such some minor difference between the two figures. 3,000 copies of the Supplement were got printed. It was priced Rs. 20.20.

CHAPTER XII

DIRECTIVES ISSUED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

The successful completion of census operations depends on total involvement of the State Government machinery as also active cooperations of various Central Government Offices specially in big urban areas for making available the required field workers. I must put it on record that I got every possible attention from the State Government right upto the Chief Secretary for which I am extremely grateful

12.02 The census formally started with the notification from the Ministry of Home Affairs under Section 3 of the Census Act, dated 28th April, 1979. The State Government issued notifications under Sections 4, 6, 7 and 12 on September 5, 1979 and under Section 8 on October 31, 1980. These notifications took care of the legal formalities under the Census Act

12.03 The Registrar General, India wrote to all Ministries and important Heads of Departments for extending their co-operation to the census operations. Various heads of departments issued circulars to their regional and other subordinate offices in pursuance thereof. I also followed up with demi-official letters It may be mentioned that the heads of Central Government Offices in Uttar Pradesh were quite helpful but they were not able to persuade their employees in sufficient numbers to work as enumerators and supervisors in bigger urban areas.

12 04 The Chief Secretary wrote to all Divisional Commissioners, District Magistrates, Heads of Departments as early as February 8, 1978 to extend all necessary help for the preparations of 1981 Census. This was followed up by another letter of September 27, 1979 requesting various Heads of Offices to make available their employees for houselisting and also give concession in regular office hours. An important directive freezing jurisdictional changes from October 1 was issued in June, 1979.

12.05 The State Government also issued several circulars in regard to C.R. entries for census work, defering transfers from July, 1980 to April, 1981, making available State Government vehicles to District Census Officers and Regional Deputy Directors and importance of census operations *etc.* The State Government also declared expenditure on travelling allowance and contingencies incurred by local bodies as proper charge on the municipal funds. The Education Department was more than helpful and they issued Several reirculars to Basic Shiksha Adhikaries for extending their fullest co-operation. In several cases senior officers of the Directorate of Education, personally intervened to see that teachers co-operated. The Agriculture Production Commissioner directed all Block Development Officers to fulfill their duties as additional charge officers. The Revenue Department also gave exemption to Revenue Officers from their winter touring. These letters and circulars are given in Appendix XXXI.

12.06 In the end I would like to reiterate my gratitude to the Chief Secretaries of the U.P. Government. They frequently held meetings at my request to review the progress of census operations and impress upon all concerned the importance of time schedule, completeness and accuracy in census and the need for their fullest co-operation.

CHAPTER XIII

CENSUS CIRCULARS

A sequence of circulars ensues before every Census through which the Registrar General, India conveys instructions and guidelines to the Directors of Census Operations in states and union territories to organise and conduct the work on uniform lines. The Directors then, in their turn, issue circulars to the defferent echelons under them. For the 1981 Census, the sequence of census circulars started right from Feb., 1978 by the Registrar General, India in his unique lucid instractive and exhaustive style. The present Registrar General, India had already set out the points to be borne in mind in issuing there circulars by quoting (Reproduced below) the observations of his predecessor (Sri A. Chandra Sekher) in the Administration Report—1971 Enumeration-Mysore (Now Karnataka) published by him (Sri Padmanabha) when he was the Director of Census Operations Karnataka for the 1971 Census.

"I have read with interest various Census Circulars by some of the Directors of Census Operations issued to the District Officers in their respective states and found them well written and instructive.

I, however, found that some of these were very long and contained more than one or even two important subject matters. For example, there was a circular which ran into 25 cyclostyled pages and covered (i) formation of enumerator's blocks, (ii) preparation of general village/town register and (iii) appointment of enumerators. You would readily appreciate that each one of these topics perhaps deserves to be the subject matter of separate circular though each stage may lead on to action to be taken in the next stage. Each of our circulars may confine itself to the specific action to be taken in a particular stage. As you are aware the District Officers, hard-pressed as they are for time owing to their preoccupations, are prone to be averse to applying their mind to unduly long omnibus cyclostyled communications and therefore, our circulars, if they fall in the above category are likely to escape urgent attention of the District Officers. In view of the foregoing, I would commend the following points to be borne in mind in issuing Census Circulars in future :

(i) A Census Circular should be lucid but just long enough to convey the central idea and guidance for its implementation.

(ii) It should, as far as possible, contain only one important subject matter.

(iii) It should have three distinct main parts.

(a) Introduction of the subject matter.

(b) Treatment of the subject matter, and

(c) Action to be taken for its implementation.

I hope, if we follow such a pattern, our circulars would be received more enthusiastically and help the District Officers in their implementation. I would not, however, like to cramp your style. You are the best judge to decide on the most effective way of guiding the operations in your state."

13.02 The guidelines are, no doubt, most educative and hence adoptable whole heartedly. I myself kept these points in mind while issuing my circulars on various subjects. I issued 42 circulars in all.

13.03 Besides these circulars, I liberally issued letters also some of them repetitive. This proved fruitful on three counts, firstly to provide clarifications, secondly, to stress important steps or points and thirdly, to maintain a continuous dialogue with the cutting edge of the census hierarchy. The circulars were addressed invariably to the Principal Census Officers Initially, circulars were got cyclostyled in required number. But considering the large number required, (generally 5,500 copies) circulars were got printed for use down the line.

13.04 Particular mention of relevant circulars has been made in the respective chapters of this report. The subject and date of issue of various circulars are given below. The originals are contained in relevant files. Five sets have also been bound for future use as permanent record and kept in Planning and Co-ordination Section and the Library.

SUMMARY OF CIRCULARS ON ENUMERATION ISSUED

Circular No	Subject	Date of issue
	By the Registrar General, India	
1	Classification of Rural and Urban Units-1981 Census	5-2-1979
2	Organisation of Census of India 1981-general instructions	June, 1979
3	Appointment of Census Officers-Issue of notifications	June, 1979

Circular No.	Subject	Date of issue
5	Location code	16-7-1979
6	Classification of Rural and Urban Units-1981 Census-Circular No 1-Clarifications thereon	11-9-1979
7	Formation of Urban Agglomerations	22-9-1979
9	Location Code-amendment to Circular No. 5	11-12-1979
10	Formation of Enumeration Blocks and preparation of the Abridged Houselist	20-12-1979
11	Preparation of the Abridged Houselist-amendment to circular No. 10	27-2-1980
12	Houselisting Operations-Handling and processing of forms	5-3-1980
13	Houselisting operations-handling and processing of forms-further instructions regarding Supplement to Census Circular No. 12	2-4-1980
14	Instructions for selection of 20% sample of enumeration blocks	15-4-1980
15	Delineation of Standard Urban Areas-1981 Census	21-4-80
16	Management of records relating to Individual Slip and Household Schedules at various levels	9-5-1980
21	Instructions to enumerators for filling up the Household schedule and Individual Slip-Clarification	3-7-1980
22	Reporting of Provisional results and commencement of PEC/CES	5-7-1980
23	Provisional Population Totals	10-7-1980
24	Instructions for selection of 20% sample of enumeration blocks-clarification	11-7-1980
26	Instructions for selection of 20% sample of enumeration blocks-clarification regarding treatment of urban agglomerations	20-9-1980
31	Provisional Population Totals Supplement to Paper 1 of 1981	23-2-1981

Circular No.	Subject	Date of Issue
	By the Director of Census operations U P	
1	Preparation for 1981 Census	August 10, 1979
2	Appointment of Principal Census Officers and District/City Census Officers etc.	September 11, 1979
3	Collection of information regarding Village/Town Directory	October 12, 1979
4	Delineation of Charges and Appointment of Charge Officers	September 24, 1979
5	Clerical Assistance at District/Tahsil level	September 28, 1979
6	Location Code Number	November 3, 1979
7	Urban Agglomeration	November 6, 1979
8	Delineation of Enumerator Blocks	November 19, 1979
9	Appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors	November 26, 1979
10	Preparation of Charge Registers	November 26, 1979
11	Training of Officers and lower level for Houselisting	December 7, 1979
12	Training Material	December 10, 1979
13	Forms and Schedules for Houselisting	December 10, 1979
14	Village and Town Directory	December 6, 1979
15	Arrangement for stationery for Census work in Districts and Municipal Corporations	December 7, 1979
16	House Numbering and Houselisting	January 4, 1980
17	Release of Houselisting Totals	January 5, 1980
18	Movement of Houselisting Records	Janurary 5, 1980
19	Calendar for Enumeration	February 12, 1980
20	Abridged Houselist	February 15, 1980
21	Recarvation of Enumerator Blocks and Supervisor Circles	Did not issue.
22	Additional provision of Rs 100 00 in respect of allotment of Budget to District level for 1981 Census	February 12, 1980
23	Additional provision of fund for petrol etc. to District Census Officers at District level for 1981 Census	February 14, 1980
24	Honorarium for 1981 Census	February 29, 1980
25	Revised Calendar for Houselisting	March 22, 1980
26	Revised Calendar for Enumeration	March 31, 1980
27	Clerical assistance to Districts/Tahsils/ and Urban Local Bodies in connection with 1981 Census work	April 2, 1980
28	Additional Clerical assistance to District/Tahsils/Urban Local Bodies in connection with 1981 Census work	May 2, 1980
29	Enumeration in non-synchronous areas	May 21, 1980
30	Corrigendum to Circular 29	July 5, 1980
31	Corrigendum to Circular 14	July 5, 1980
32	Reconstitution of Enumerator Block and Supervisor Circles	October 6, 1980
33	Selection of 20 per cent Sample Blocks for Enumeration	October 8, 1980
34	Training of Officers and lower level for Enumeration	October 10, 1980
35	Training material for Enumeration	October 28, 1980
36	Schedules and Forms for Enumeration	December 6, 1980
37	Enumeration of Houseless and Nomads	December 10, 1980
38	Honorarium for Enumeration	December 23, 1980
39	Release of Provisional Totals	December 26, 1980
40	Movement of Enumeration Records	December 26, 1980
41	Distribution of Census Medals for meritorious work	January 12, 1981
42	Publicity for 1981 Census	January 13, 1981

CHAPTER XIV

PUBLICITY MEASURES

A conference of Secretaries and Directors of Information of the States was held in New Delhi on December 3 & 4, 1980 under the aegis of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. During this conference, the Registrar General, India took the opportunity to bring home the requirements of Census publicity. It was impressed upon that the efforts of the publicity media of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting would have to be augmented by State publicity media. The conference accepted this plea by Registrar General, India and recommended that State publicity media should render publicity support to the Census Operations.

Third Directors Conference—Discussion on Publicity

14.02 At the third all India conference of the Directors of Census Operations held at New Delhi during November 15—18, 1980 detailed discussions were held on various publicity measures. Apart from the conventional publicity measures *i.e.* Film, A.I.R., T.V. and posters *etc*, it was felt that local efforts would also be useful. The Registrar General, India sent a detailed communication on publicity measures vide his D.O. No. 14011/1/80-AD.II dated November 27, 1980 spelling out the different measures which would be useful for Census publicity.

14.03 In pursuance of the above communication from the Registrar General, India my Circular No. 42 (Publicity of 1981 Census) dated January 13, 1981 issued to Principal Census Officers.

Various Measures of Publicity

14.04 Following measures were adopted for Census publicity :

(*a*) *Publicity through Posters and Folders*

14.05 The Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity brought out posters, folders and pamphletes in English, Hindi and Urdu besides other regional languages. The following number of posters were sent to this state :

Hindi	180,000
Urdu	65,700
English	10,000

The distribution of these posters was done as per statement shown at Appendix—XXXII.

14.06 Copies of a beautiful folder entitled, 'Twelfth Census of India' were also supplied by the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

14.07 These posters and folders alongwith handbills were sent to districts for display in public offices, schools, colleges, libraries, railway stations and other public places. Instructions were issued to the districts for their exhibition in prominent places to catch the attention of the public.

(*b*) *Cinema Slides and Films*

14.08 It has been the practice to release a documentary film regarding Census at the time of Census Operations. This time too steps were taken to circulate films through Commercial Circuit (Cinema) as well as field publicity media of the Central as also the State Government. The film 'To meet your need' was screened from November, 1980 to February, 1981 all over the state.

14.09 The 35 m.m. films were mostly utilised on commercial circuit, while 16 m.m. films were entirely utilised for field publicity.

14.10 For this state 58 prints of 16 m.m. films were required. 543 Cinema slides were received from the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Government of India, through Office of the Registrar General for this state. The distribution amongst the district was indicated by themselves. However, the despatch of these slides to districts from the state headquarters was made by us.

14.11 As per instructions from the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, the slides were required to be withdrawn from the Cinemas positively by 5th March, 1981 for being disposed off locally.

(*c*) *Publicity through All India Radio*

14.12 In Census publicity All India Radio plays a very important and effective role. Initially the Registrar General, India took up the matter with the Director General, All India Radio, New Delhi, at

his end and requested him to include decennial Census of India 1981 in the programme of the All India Radio *viz* :

(i) Rural Forum Programme

(ii) Women's Programme

(iii) Children Programme

(iv) Industrial Labourers Programme

14.13 It was also sought to broadcast talks given by different personalities in this connection. Here I would like to record my sense of gratitude to Shri M. S. Batra, Station Director, All India Radio, Lucknow who accommodated us as and when we approached him. During houselisting only I went on All India Radio four times. My Regional Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors also broadcast talks from Regional All India Radio Stations. We also provided material and scripts to the All India Radio for use in different programmes.

14.14 The matter of two talks given by me on All India Radio is included in this report as Appendix-XXXIII.

(*d*) *Publicity on T. V.*

14.15 The utility of this medium was limited as it had a restricted coverage.

(*e*) *Publicity through Press*

14.16 This medium was used mainly through the field publicity organisation. A press note (reproduced as Appendix XXXIV) was released through P. I. B. on 9-2-1981 *i.e.* starting day of Enumeration. Before the conclusion of the enumeration the following press released was also issued by me through P. I. B.

जनगणना 1981 के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक परिवार की गणना 9 फरवरी से शुरू कर दी गयी है। यह 28 फरवरी तक पूरी की जायेगी। 28 फरवरी—1 मार्च की अर्द्धरात्रि मे बेघर परिवारो की गणना की जायेगी। इस बीच किसी भी समय प्रगणक परिवारो से सपर्क स्थापित कर प्रपत्र भरेगे। हो सकता है कि किसी कारणवश किसी परिवार विशेष की जनगणना होने से रह जाय। इसलिए सब नागरिको से आग्रह है कि यदि 25 फरवरी, 1981 तक उनकी जनगणना न हो तो वे अपने जिले के जिला/नगर जनगणना अधिकारी या चार्ज अधिकारी (तहसीलदार ग्रामीण क्षेत्र/एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर नगरीय क्षेत्र) को तुरन्त सूचना दे। प्रत्येक जिले मे जिला जनगणना अधिकारी कलेक्ट्रेट मे स्थित हैं तथा लखनऊ, कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, आगरा तथा वाराणसी नगरमहापालिकाओ मे नगर जनगणना अधिकारी नगरमहापालिकाओ मे स्थित हैं।

My Regional Deputy Directors and District Census Officers though in a very few cases, also put the press to a restricted use for census publicity by issuing statements and granting interviews.

(*f*) *Publicity through messages from VIPs.*

14.17 Most important among the messages and instructions from the VIPs was the one from Honourable Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi addressed to all the Chief Ministers. This was widel, circulated. The above communication is reproduced as Appendix XXXV. The text of messages from the Chief Minister and Chief Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh which were broadcast by them from All India Radio, Lucknow are reproduced as Appendix XXXVI.

(*g*) *Other Publicity Measures*

(*i*) *Publicity by Students*

14.18 The Director, Education, Uttar Pradesh, was requested to issue instructions for giving an introduction to Census to the students in primary/basic schools during January, February, 1981 to generate awareness in specially rural masses. I am grateful to the Director, Education for issuing necessary instructions on the subject *vide* his letter No. Shivir/32029/170/80-81 dated January 16, 1981.

(*ii*) *Drum Beating*

14.19 Instructions were issued to make extensive use of the most effective publicity measures, though conventional, for rural masses. It was to be used only during the period of enumeration. Circumstances permitting taped messages were also used at some places. However, for convenience a common message was suggested as follows;

"आगामी जनगणना का कार्य फरवरी 9 से मार्च 5, 1981 के बीच हो रहा है। इसमे प्रगणक प्रत्येक परिवार के सबध मे परिवार का विवरण भरेगा एव उसके सदस्यो के बारे मे कई मुद्दों पर जानकारी करेगा। कृपया सभी से निवेदन है कि प्रगणक को पूर्ण सहयोग देकर सही-सही नि:संकोच उत्तर दे। यह एक राष्ट्रीय कार्य है। इसमें किसी प्रकार की बाधा दंडनीय है।"

(*iii*) *Publicity through Village/Block level workers*

14.20 A request was also made to all the Secretaries and Heads of the Departments of the State Government *vide* my D. O. No. PC-123/DCO-UP/4-79 dated January 13, 1981 that they may kindly issue instructions to the employees of their organisation to cooperate in the conduct of Census and make a publicity of it in their respective jurisdiction durdg their tour and field work.

CHAPTER XV

POST-ENUMERATION CHECK AND CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY

Post Enumeration Check and Census Evaluation Study have been important surveys conducted immediately after census.

15.02 The Post Enumeration Check Survey was conducted to find out as to (i) how accurately has every individual been enumerated in the census (coverage error) and (ii) how precisely have the particulars of individual been recorded in the census (content error). The aim of Census Evaluation Study was to quantify the extent of omission of children at the younger ages and the ascertainment of the correctness of age-reporting of children in the census with the help of births recorded in Sample Registration Scheme.

Post Enumeration Check

15.03 Three schedules called Post Enumeration Check Form-I, Post Enumeration Check Form-II and Post Enumeration Check Form-III were canvassed, first two for the coverage error and the last one for the content error. Form-I was to be canvassed in 500 sample blocks in the State out of a total 4,000 blocks selected throughout the country. Form-II was canvassed in a 10 per cent sub-sample of census households in each block while Form-III was canvassed in the same 10 per cent households in a sub-sample of 50 blocks in the State in which Form-II was canvassed. The specimen of schedules canvassed are enclosed as Appendix XXXVII. The sample was selected by the office of Registrar General, India and communicated to us after the enumeration period.

15.04 The study was carried out through the fixed pay staff in Supervisor's grade appointed at Regional Tabulation Offices for this purpose except in Varanasi Division where the assistance of local Statistical Officers was taken. This had to be done owing to non-availability of regular staff for this work. Two Deputy Directors and one Assistant Director at the Headquarters were trained for this work in June, 1980 at New Delhi. Subsequently, the Officers at the Headquarters and Investigators/Tabulation Officers working in the Regional Offices were trained in Post Enumeration Check/Census Evaluation Study by the officers of the Office of the Registrar General, India, at Bhopal in December, 1980. Deputy Directors, incharge at Regional Offices were also trained well in advance at Lucknow.

15.05 The Regional Tabulation Office was the focal point for co-ordinating and directing the Post Enumeration Check work. The staff selected for Post Enumeration Check work was trained by the Regional Deputy Directors. The Officers from State Headquarters also participated in these training classes for guidance. In Varanasi Division, however, the training was personally given by the Deputy Director (Vital Statistics) who was also incharge of Post Enumeration Check and Census Evaluation Study at the State Headquarters.

The Calendar of Operations for Post Enumeration Check

15.06 The Calendar is placed at Appendix XXXVIII. For various reasons, we could not abide by it. The important reason was that fixed pay staff for Post Enumeration Check/Census Evaluation Study work could not be deployed in time. The Employment Exchanges took time in forwarding names; then very large number of names were sent. Because of their involvement in training for enumeration, Regional Deputy Directors took time to interview these people and issue appointment orders. Procurement of office space also came in the way. The frame for selection of the sample was also received with some delay from Regional Tabulation Offices. Delayed receipt of records in the Regional Tabulation Offices were also responsible. Although very strict instructions had been issued to all charge officers, records from all the charge officers were not received on time. With the result, the abridged houselist and population record could not be isolated in time for selection of households for canvassing Form-II. The Regional Deputy Director at Varanasi fell ill in the end of January. This not only dislocated the enumeration work but also Post Enumeration Check. Since the fixed pay staff had not been in position by that time, the District Statistical Organisation had to be roped in later. This particularly delayed Post Enumeration Check in Varanasi Division.

15.07 Instructions for coding and editing of the Post Enumeration Check schedules were also received with delay, and hence this work at the Regional Tabulation Offices was delayed. The quality of work was not up to the mark which necessitated intensive editing at the Headquarters.

Census Evaluation Study

15.03 The Census Evaluation Study schedules were canvassed in Sample Registration Scheme units 50 in Rural areas and 25 in Urban areas of the state. Since the Sample Registration Scheme, sample was selected in 1967 on the basis of 1961 Census, the population in these units had become quite large, and hence the sample comprised of as many as 160 census blocks. This study was carried out by the same staff as the Post Enumeration Check. It was however some what delayed owing to administrative reasons already mentioned. Another important factor was the time required in copying of the Form-10 for selected blocks. Majority of the Sample Registration Scheme Computors had been promoted as Statistical Assistant in the Regional Tabulation Offices. We had, therefore, a large number of newly promoted Computors in the Vital Statistics Section. They were, therefore, not well versed with the Sample Registration Scheme. This resulted in inaccuracies in the copying and compilation work done in the Vital Statistics Section.

15.09 The most difficult position was faced by the enumerators when they came to know the names of the head of households in Sample Registration Scheme did not correspond to those found in census record. The heads of households had been reported differently in two surveys *i.e.* Sample Registration Scheme and Census.

15.10 There were some procedural difficulties also. The names of newly-born children were deleted in case of visitors also. Now in Sample Registration Scheme we treat a family as visitor for first six months and they are treated as usual residents only after 1st of January or July as the case may be. As such there were many cases where the birth or death had been reported as a case of visitor although they were now usual residents. We, therefore, had to treat all such cases as matched. But this took some extra time.

15.11 Another important omission was that we did not enquire the residential status at the time of birth or the place of birth. In case a child was born after 1-1-1976 elsewhere, but the family had immigrated permanently in the unit thereafter, it became a case of usual resident but could not be matched. Most of such cases were reported unmatched or missed in Sample Registration Scheme although this was not the true picture.

15.12 One helpful factor was that Sample Registration Scheme enumerators were well-versed with the residents of units and were very helpful in achieving the reconciliation ultimately. It was the part-time enumerator who generally informed us the immigrated cases and pointed out the drawback in the form However, in cases, where enumerators were also new great difficulty was experienced.

CHAPTER XVI

GENERAL: ADMINISTRATIVE, ACCOUNTS, STORES AND STATIONERY AND REGIONAL TABULATION OFFICES ETC.

ACCOUNTS

Budget

Expenditure on census was debitable to the major head "265-A other Administrative Services A-1 Census." For financial years 1978-79 to 1981-82 grant number was 51 (Census). There were five sub-heads under the aforesaid major head *viz.* "A1(1) Superintendence", "A1(2) Enumeration", "A1(3) Abstraction and Compilation", "A1(4) Publication" and "A1(7) Computerisation of 1981 Census Data".

16.02 Sub-head "A1(1) Superintendence" covered all expenditure on the administrative staff and officers of the Headquarters. Sub-head "A1(2) Enumeration" covered reimbursement of expenditure initially incurred by the State Government on account of clerical assistance to districts, tahsils and local bodies in connection with 1981 Census. Sub-head "A1(3) Abstraction and Compilation" covered expenditure on technical staff posted at Headquarters and Regional Tabulation Offices. Sub-head "A1(4) Publication" covered expenditure on printing of Census publications, various forms and schedules. All the expenditure under the above sub-heads was classified as "Non-plan". Sub-head "A1(7) Computerisation of 1981 Census Data" covered expenditure on Direct Data Entry System. Provision of funds under this sub-head was made in the budget for the year 1981-82 only. The expenditure under this sub-head was classified as "Plan".

Yearly Budget

16 03 The information is given in Appendix XXXIX.

Accounts Rules

16.04 Consequent upon the introduction of departmentalised system of accounting in all Central Government Offices, *w e.f.* October, 1976, the accounts were maintained by the Pay and Accounts Officers (Census), Ministry of Home Affairs, A G.C.W. & M. Building, New Delhi.

Internal Audit

16.05 Consequent upon the posting of Junior Accounts Officer in this Directorate an Internal Audit Wing was consituted at the Headquarters to ensure proper maintenance of accounts in the Regional Tabulation Offices. The Junior Accounts Officer went to Regional Tabulation Offices and carried out inspections. These inspections were very useful. It was possible to set right many short-comings in time.

Accounting Procedure of Clerical Assistance to Districts, Tahsils and Local Bodies

16.06 During the 1971 Census, provision of funds for the expenditure on account of clerical assistance to districts, tahsils and urban local bodies was made in the census budget and the Director of Census Operations allocated funds to each district. The expenditure was debited directly to the census budget of Government of India. During the 1981 Census, there was a change in this pattern. Expenditure on clerical assistnce was initially incurred by the State Government which was reimbursable later on by the Government of India. District Officers were required to send figures of monthly expenditure in the prescribed proforma duly verified by the Accountant General U.P. (I), Allahabad for the purpose. It was decided by the Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Finance that since the expenditure on account of clerical assistance incurred by the State Government was classified by the Accountant General U.P. (I), Allahabad, the latter should claim reimbursement from the Pay and Accounts Officer (Census), New Delhi directly and the question of State Government presenting bills for setting their claims of reimbursement did not arise.

16.07 The accounts for expenditure incurred by the State Government on clerical assistance in regard to 1981 Census were maintained by the Accountant General U.P. (I), P&S Compilation Section, Allahabad. The State head of account for incurring expenditure was "265-Other Administrative Services, Gha-Census'. For 1979-80 the grant number was 21, for 1980-81 was 20; and for 1981-82 the number was 28.

16 08 Initially District Officers were authorised to appoint Clerical staff in connection with 1981 Census for Municipal Corporations also. It was suggested to them that experienced hands of the

Collectorate should be deployed for census work so that it could be carried out efficiently. Some City Census Officers complained that the District Officers did not give the requisite number of staff nor did they give experienced hands. Keeping in view the above fact, the Administrators of Nagar Mahapalikas were authorised to appoint census staff for Nagar Mahapalika concerned instead of District Officers. The expenditure was initially incurred by the Mahapalikas reimbursable to them later on by the Government of India.

Special allowance to officials of 19 Tahsils for census work

16.09 Reference were received from various districts for additional hands in the tahsil headquarters which comprised of more than 1,000 villages. Such tahsils were nineteen as given in para 4.14 of Chapter IV. The Registrar General, India, did not agree to provide full-time additional clerical assistance to these tahsils, but allowed the payment of special allowance@Rs 25.00 P.M. to one of the tahsil clerks for attending to census work in addition to his normal duties.

Honorarium to official of 165 Municipal Boards for attending to work connected with 1981 Census

16.10 No clerical assistance was provided to Municipal Boards having population of less than one lakh on the basis of 1971 Census. There were 165 such Municipal Boards as given in Appendix-XL. These Municipal Boards demanded clerical assistance to enable them to carry out the Census Operations according to the time schedules It was not possible to provide full-time clerical assistance to these Municipal Boards. But honorarium @Rs 25.00 P.M in the form of incentive to one official in each of these Municipal Boards was allowed for attending to census work According to the scale of clerical assistance laid down in Registrar General's letter No. 1/34/79. Ad I dated 26th June, 1979, six Municipal Boards (para 4.14 of Chapter IV) having more than one lakh population on the basis of 30 per cent increase in population of 1971 Census were also provided clerical assistance of one Upper Division Clerk each.

Monthly and Quarterly Returns of Expenditure

16.11 The Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance carry out a monthly review of the flow of expenditure under each grant To facilitate this, we are required to submit consolidated monthly expenditure statement to the Registrar General, India in the first week of every month We are also required to send quarterly returns regarding actual expenditure incurred on pay and allowance. Accordingly, standard statements were prescribed by me for the Regional Offices.

Delegation of Financial Powers

16.12 Powers of Head of Office under rule 14 of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules 1978 were conferred on me by the Registrar General, India *vide* his letter No.15/1/79-Ad.I dated 15th May, 1979. Powers of "Heads of Departments" as laid down in Schedule V of the aforesaid Rules in regard to contingent expenditure were also delegated to me upto the end of December, 1982 by the Registrar General, India *vide* his letter No. 15/2/79-Ad.I dated 30th October, 1979. Originally, power to incur contingent expenditure in regard to the purchase and repairs of furniture, hiring of furniture was restricted to Rs.2,000.00 per annum recurring in each case and Rs. 10,000.00 non-recurring in each case. The position was reviewed by the Registrar General, India when setting up of the Regional Tabulation Offices was taken up and the limits were withdrawn.

16.13 According to the Delegation of Financial Powers, the powers delegated to the Director of Census Operations are as under:

(i) Powers to create temporary posts on fixed consolidated salary in connection with 1981 Census Operations for the period ending 28th February, 1982.

(ii) Powers to incur contingent expenditure upto the limits of powers of Head of Department in respect of items mentioned at Sls. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 (i), 10, 11, 12, 13 (i), (ii), 14, 15, 16, 21 (b) (c), 23 and 24 in the Annexure to Schedule V of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules 1978 subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in Col. 4 of the Annexure of said rule for the period ending December, 1982.

(iii) Powers to sanction the grant of recurring and non-recurring honoraria upto a limit of Rs.100.00 in each case to Government officials other than those in his own office and to non-officials for work done in connection with Census Operations.

(iv) Powers of the Head of Office in respect of Census Offices established in U.P. in connection with 1981 Census.

(v) Controlling Officer for sanctioning his own as well as his Establishment's Travelling Allowance.

(vi) Powers for the drawal of "On Account' Contingent Advance upto Rs. 1,500 00 at a time.

16.14 Touring resulted in frequent absences from the Headquarters. Hence, Shri H.O.K. Lavania, Deputy Director of Census Operations, (Administration) was authorised by me to incur certain contingent emergent expenditure. Consequent upon the posting of Shri N.L Gupta as Joint Director, he was authorised to incur contingent and other emergent expenditure on my behalf. He was also authorised to act as Controlling Officer of T.A. in respect of non-gazetted staff at the Headquarters.

16.15 Initially 9 Regional Offices were established in the State. Later on five more offices were established. All the Regional Deputy/Assistant Directors Incharge of these Regional Offices were declared "Heads of Offices".

16.16 The Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Home Affairs did not agree to the proposal of vesting cheque drawing powers with the Regional Deputy/Assistant Directors. This created a lot of difficulty and avoidable delay in making prompt payment of bills relating to salaries, travelling expenses and office contingencies. Regional Deputy/Assistant Directors were required to send their bills to this office for pre-check and arranging payment. Payments were made by this office through bank drafts (except the Regional Tabulation Offices, Lucknow Region and Faizabad Region (II) located at Lucknow).

16.17 By virtue of "Head of Office" following financial powers automatically stood delegated to the Regional Deputy/Assistant Directors :—

(i) Powers to incur contingent expenditure upto Rs.100.00 per annum in each case for recurring expenditure and Rs. 500.00 in each case for non-recurring expenditure subject to the conditions specified in the Annexure-V of the Delegation of Financial Powers, Rules 1978 and Rule 18(4)(5)(6) thereof.

(ii) Controlling Officer for the T.A., Medical, L.T.C. bills of the non-gazetted staff working under them.

(iii) Powers to purchase stationery and stores locally upto Rs.1,000 00 per annum.

(iv) Powers for printing and binding charges done through private agencies upto Rs. 1,000.00 per annum subject to the condition that the job must be emergent and unforeseen and this limit includes the cost of paper also.

Permanent Advance

16.18 Permanent advance of this office was Rs. 200.00 upto 5th February, 1981. It was sanctioned by the Registrar General, India during the year 1959-60 *vide* his letter No. 8/2/59-RG dated 6th April, 1959. This was totally insufficient in 1981 even for day to day office needs. The requirement for movement of Census materials and forms to districts and Regional Offices was very heavy. Thankfully the permanent advance of Rs. 200.00 was enhanced to Rs. 18,000.00. Out of this amount, Rs.13,000.00 were distributed as permanent advance to 13 Regional Tabulation Offices.

Indent for Stationery and Stores

16.19 Indents for the supply of stationery were placed with the Deputy Controller of Stationery, Calcutta but there was no response. The matter was taken up by the Registrar General, India with the Chief Controller of Stationery. The Chief Controller of Stationery was kind enough to issue instructions to the Regional Stationery Depots for keeping the demands of stationery of Census Organisation as a special case on priority basis. It helped but not entirely.

16.20 The norms of supply of stationery to the District Census Officers/Charge Officers were prescribed by the Registrar General, India as under :—

Sl. No.	Articles of Stationery	Gazetted Officer/Charge Officer	Clerks (UDC/LDC)
1	2	3	4
1.	Writing paper	110 Sheets	—
2.	Ruled paper	Nil	30 Sheets
3.	Typing paper	Nil	17 reams pe typewriter
4.	Pencil (Ordinary)	Nil.	5 each
5.	Pencil (Red/Blue)	4	Nil
6.	Tag (100 per bundle)	1 bundle each	4 bundles each
7.	Pins (144 per packet)	2 packets each	4 packets each Clerk during casework 2 packets each for others
8	Carbon paper	Nil	1 ream
9	Typewriter Ribbon	Nil	6 Nos.

16.21 The above scale of supply of stationery was prescribed for a period of 12 calendar months. Since the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U.P. was unable to arrange the supply of these articles of stationery, the District Census Officers were permitted to make local purchase as per rules of the State Government. The year-wise figures of expenditure on local purchase during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as under :—

1979-80	Rs 23,801.33
1980-81	Rs. 47,729 29
1981-82	Rs. 55,930 00

Training Allowance to Enumerators and Supervisors

16.22 The Government of India agreed to meet the expenditure that might be incurred on T.A. and D.A. of the staff appointed as Enumerators and Supervisors for attending training, performing other duties and filling up of schedules in respect of 1981 Census as admissible under the State Government rules or Local Bodies as the case may be. This concession was allowed by the Government of India for the first time in connection with 1981 Census work. Payment of the claims of Enumerators and Supervisors was to be made by the District Officers out of Census budget and not by the departmental authorities of the Enumerators and Supervisors. Since a huge number of T A. claims on account of training was expected, it was apprehended that the meagre staff of the District Census Offices would not be in a position to handle the additional burden effectively and efficiently Therefore, State Government decided to sanction training allowance in lieu of T.A. and D.A. to Enumerators and Supervisors. Training allowance for 4 days in regard to Houselisting Operations and 6 days in regard to Population Count Operations, @Rs. 4.00 per day to eight hill districts and @Rs. 3.00 per day for the remaining districts, was allowed.

Payments of Honorarium to Enumeration Staff in connection with 1981 Census

16 23 Government of India in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, India, revised the procedure for payment of honorarium to the Census functionaries for the Houselisting and Population Count Operations. According to the revised procedure, funds, in advance were placed by the Government of India at the disposal of State Government to meet the required expenditure. This advance payment to State Government was to be treated as the deposit credited to the State deposit head of account "848-Other deposits-Miscellaneous deposits-Deposits for payment of honorarium to Enumerators in connection with 1981 Census". Advance payment was made to the Accountant General, U.P.(I), Allahabad on behalf of State Government by debiting the budget head "265-A Other Administrative Services-A1 Census A1(2) Enumeration-A1(2)(4) Honorarium to Enumerators".

16.24 The Accountant General, U.P.(I) was required to furnish certified statement of expenditure to the Pay and Accounts Officer (Census), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi Any unspent balance lying in the deposit head out of above advance payment was to be refunded by the Accountant General, U.P. (I) to the Pay and Accounts Officer (Census) before the close of the account of the concerned financial year. The Accountant General took a lot of time to acknowledge receipt of the deposit and then to authorise Treasury Officers to honour withdrawals on this account. The payment was specially delayed for Houselisting

16 25 The Census Charge Officers were to be authorised to function as Drawing and Disbursing Officers for the drawal and disbursement of honorarium payable to Enumerators and Supervisors. All the Census Charge Officers were not gazetted officers in their concerned departments and many of them were not even Government Officers. As such the proposal of authorising them to act as Drawing and Disbursing Officer was not viable for the State Government from the point of view of proper accounting of expenditure. Therefore, the Tahsil Census Charge Officers (Tahsildars) who are gazetted officers and Drawing and Disbursing Officers in their own right were authorised to function as Drawing and Disbursing Officers for the drawal and disbursement of honorarium payable to Enumerators and Supervisors of various Census charges under their territorial jurisdiction. Since the number of Tahsil Charge Officers declared Drawing and Disbursing Officers was considerably high a lot of practical difficulties were experienced at the time of making payment of honorarium of Houselisting Operations to Enumerators and Supervisors. With a view to make the payment of honorarium expeditiously the honorarium on account of population count was drawn and disbursed by the respective District Census Officers. The rate of honorarium payable to Census functionaries was as under :—

Details of Census Functionaries	Rate
A Housenumbering/Houselisting Operations	
1. Enumerator	Rs. 20 00
2. Supervisor	Rs. 20.00
B. Population Count	
1. Enumerator	Rs. 70 00
2. Supervisor	Rs. 70.00
Sample Block	
3 Enumerator	Rs 20 00
Canvassing of D.H.T.P. Schedule	
4 Enumerator	Rs 10 00
C. Charge Officer/Additional/Assistant Charge Officer	Rs. 200 00 for both the phases of Census Operations
D. Additional District Census Officer/ Additional City Census Officer/Sub-Divisional Census Officer	Rs. 300.00 for both the phases of Census Operations.
E District Census Officer/City Census Officer	Rs 500.00 for both the phases of Census Operations.

16 26 The following amount had been incurred on account of payment of honorarium to different Census functionaries:

1979-80	440.00
1980-81	2,16,76,723.00
1981-82	1,21,877.00
Total	2,17,99,040 00

16.27 The district-wise detailed figures of expenditure on account of payment of honorarium are given in Appendix XLI.

16.28 The total expenditure incurred under "A1(2) Enumeration" on account of Clerical Assistance to district, tahsil and local bodies during the above mentioned 3 years *viz.* 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 come to Rs. 3,41,87,402. If the total amount is distributed over the entire population of the State the cost of enumeration come to round 31 paise per head. The detailed figures of expenditure are given in Appendix XLII.

Census Medals

16.29 It has been the tradition to recognise good work performed during Census Operations, by award of Silver and Bronze medals. In this census also as many as 2,417 Medals—1,357 Silver and 1,060 Bronze, were allocated for this State by the Registrar General, India which were received through the Government of India, Mint, Bombay.

16.30 The norms to be followed in awarding medals were indicated by the Office of the Registrar General through their letter No. G-20017/2/79-Ad. II dated March 9, 1981.

16.31 From our side circular No. 41 dated January 12, 1981 was issued on the subject. This indicated the details of norms of selection and categories of officers who were to make the initial assessment and ultimate selection.

16.32 In the selection of District Census Officers/ City Census Officers and Additional District Census Officers/City Census Officers for the award of medals the following points were kept in view :

(i) Release of Provisional results on time.

(ii) The despatch of Census Records from district on time.

(iii) Direction and control of training at various levels.

(iv) Quality of work done.

(v) General organisation and management of Census work.

16.33 The medals along with the associated certificate were finally distributed as follows :—

Categories of recipients	No of Medals	
	Silver	Bronze
Regional Deputy Directors	12	..
Principal Census Officers	4	
District Census Officers/City Census Officers	7	..
Additional District Census Officers/ City Census Officers	3	1
Charge Officers	117	61
Supervisors	122	61
Enumerators	1,048	937
Others including Directorate Staff	44	
	1,357	1,060

16.34 District-wise distribution of medals was according to their population.

Award of Commendation Certificate by the State Government

16.35 Awarding of Census medals and connected certificate has necessarily to be limited in number. Having felt that Census work required wider recognition, the Registrar General, India wrote to the State Government that it would be desirable to develop system of recognising good work, quite apart from that performed by those selected for award of medals. He suggested that the State Government may consider the issue of commendation certificate with an entry in the annual confidential rolls to all those who perform work of quality in the Census. Accepting the suggestion the State Government issued instructions to all the District Officers/Administrators *vide* their letter No. 1096/Teen-15 (2)/78-Sa. Pra. Anu. dated February 27, 1981 on the subject. Instructions were thereby issued that for commendable performance in Census suitable entries would be made in character rolls as also commendation certificates would be granted. For granting such certificates the procedures of selection of such persons were also indicated.

16.36 In all 7,590 certificates in number were got printed by this Directorate which cost Rs. 2,809.25 (Rs. 2,409.25 on paper and Rs. 400.00 as printing cost). It was originally planned that cost would be borne by the State Government but as per a decision taken later on, cost was borne by the Census Directorate.

16.54 The Regional Deputy Directors were, of course declared Heads of Offices but they could not be declared Drawing and Disbursing Officers. The pay of every region was, therefore, drawn at Headquarters and remitted through bank draft Inspite of the fact that Regional Deputy Directors were directed to send the salary bills in advance, some times it could not be possible to disburse the pay in time. It would, therefore, be worthwhile if this problem could be tackled more suitably in future. With the growth of population, there will be more Regional Offices in the next decade and consequently the problems mentioned above will multiply

Accommodation for Regional Tabulation Offices

16.55 As per requirement, in all, 209,394 sq ft. space was needed for housing the different Regional Tabulation Offices as detailed below :

Sl No.	Regional Tabulation Office	Space Required (Sq. ft)	
		For Staff	For Racks (Record)
1	Dehra Dun	4,180	224
2	Naintal	4,004	210
3	Meerut	20,020	1,036
4	Moradabad	10,384	532
5	Bareilly	11,704	616
6	Agra	18,876	980
7	Allahabad	21,384	1,148
8	Jhansi	9,064	476
9	Lucknow	21,296	1,106
10	Faizabad	22,924	1,190
11	Gorakhpur	25,168	1,316
12	Varanasi	20,548	1,064
13	Kanpur	9,440	504
	Total	198,992	10,402

16 56 The details of buildings taken on hire by different Regional Tabulation Offices alongwith their area, rent, the authorities which granted rent reasonability certificate are given in the statement placed at Appendix XLIV.

16.57. An experiment was made this time to purchase tables of lesser dimensions. For all the Regional Tabulation Offices, tables of the size of $2^1/_2 \times 1^1/_2$ and for coding staff of the asize $2^1/_2 \times 1^1/_2$ were approved for purchase. This resulted not only in economy in the cost but also space *i.e.* only 20 sq. ft space was required instead of 44 sq. ft. per person.

16.58. The hiring of building posed serious problems though. Hiring of accommodation upto the rental value of Rs. 1,000.00 per month is within the competence of Director of Census Operations, and beyond this amount permission of the Registrar General, India is required Before an accommodation is hired either by Director Census or by Registrar General, India the certificate of reasonability of rent from C P.W.D. is necessary. Our experience has been that this is very time taking and causes unnecessary harassement. To ease this situation, the Registrar General, India was kind enough to permit the hiring of buildings on the basis of District Magistrate's certificate, of course with his prior permission. Before that we had to give up so many buildings because of delay in granting reasonability certificate as the buildings were rented out in the meantime to some one else. The C.P.W.D. also generally granted reasonability certificate much below the market rate. Later they refused to give certificate because buildings were already hired on the basis of District Magistrate's certificate. At many places, C P.W.D had no office The whole issue needs reconsideration at higher level Since buildings are to be taken for comparatively shorter period, the reasonability certificate should also be admissible from Rent Control Authority.

16.59. Besides, other problems also came in the way. Landlords were scared because of large movements of staff and records. Big buildings with required space were eldom available. They were also situated at far off places from the central point of the city.

16.60. Because of non-availability of proper accommodation the Faizabad Regional Tabulation Office at Bara Banki had to be split up into two, the other being set up at Lucknow. Allahabad had three buildings situated at three corners on the outskirts of the town. Varanasi problem was accentuated because of Regional Deputy Director's sudden illness. In Gorakhpur, we were lucky to acquire a big building on the outskirts of the City—the Delegacy Hostel of the University. This building previously belonged to the Government Polytechnic, Gorakhpur I am grateful to Shri Suresh Chandra the then Secretary, Technical Education, for going out of his way in making it available to us. In Agra, we were again lucky to hire a three star hotel building, Hotel Kiran International, giving hotel comfort alongwith the sobering effect of Sikandara.

Furniture for Regional Tabulation Offices

16.61 The office of the Registrar General, India sent their guidelines for the procurement of furniture for Regional Tabulation Offices vide their letter No. D-14013/15/80-Ad. III dated August, 12, 1980. Accordingly, furniture could have either been purchased or hired We were advised to hire the furniture if the cost thereof was less than 50 percent of the total

expenditure to be incurred towards the outright purchase. Since hiring turned out to be much more expensive and furniture was not available on hire at most places, we had to purchase the furniture for Regional Tabulation Offices. The Regional Tabulation Offices were advised to acquire it as cheaply as possible in view of its short term use.

16.62 The expenditure towards the purchase was to be incurred by the Director of Census Operations in the state under the powers of the Head of the Department as per the delegation of financial powers rules 1973 as delegated *vide* Office of the Registrar General letter No 15/2/79-Ad I dated October 30, 1979

16.63 The furniture procured alongwith its total cost for each Regional Tabulation Office is indicated in Appendix XLV.

16 64 Regarding disposal, the Director of Education, U.P was asked if he would utilize the furniture in the schools. They welcomed this and accordingly, the Regional Tabulation Offices disposed of their furniture in this way. Unserviceable furniture was auctioned However, the good quality furniture including officers tables and chairs and racks etc. was brought at the Headquarters at Lucknow for being used here.

Telephone

16.65 When I joined there were six telephones at the Headquarters :—

48073—Main Office (Director).

46379—Capitol Building.

47357—52, Ghasiari Mandi.

81317—C-22, Mahanagar.

81017—B-25, Mahanagar.

84562—Deputy Director I/C (Residence).

16.66 The Telephone 81017 was temporary and was subsequently surrendered in June, 1979 Telephone 84562 was shifted to my residence with a new number 31551. On the joining of Joint Director, telephone 81317 was shifted with a new number 34037 to his residence Telephone 47357 was shifted to Govinda Bhavan. With the on rush of census need for 5 more telephones was felt. Accordingly Rs. 25,000.00 were deposited as early as in October, 1979 (for two) and in December, 1980 (for three) under the OYT scheme Their installation, however, took quite some time The first telephone of this lot (number 84037) could be installed only at the end of 1981 and the rest four (31991, 34664, 34593 and 34295) by April/May, 1982.

16 67 At the time of writing this report ten telephone connections as follows were at the Headquarters :—

	Telephone	Place of installation
1	48073	Director (Office)
2	31551	Director (Residence)
3	47202	Joint Director & Deputy Director (C)
4	34037	Joint Director (Residence)
5	31991	Deputy Director (V S.)
6	34593	Deputy Director(D.P.)
7	34664	Deputy Director (DCH & S S) 6, Park Road
8	84037	C-22, Mahanagar.
9	34295	Proposed to be shifted to Prem Bazar
10	46379	Proposed to be shifted to Wazir Hasan Building

16 68 The expenditure incurred on account of telephone charges at Headquarters was as follows:

1979-80	Rs 33,698 60
1980-81	Rs 64,899 05
1981-82	Rs 52,352 31

16 69 All the Regional Tabulation Officers were also sanctioned one office telephone. The Registrar General, India personally took up the matter with the Director General, Post and Telegraphs who in turn issued instructions to subordinate offices *vide* letter No 144/11/80-Pha dated June—, 1980 that temporary telephone connections for the census office be provided most expeditiously as and when demand is received. However, installation of telephone in Regional Offices took much time and effort We were mostly given temporary connections.

Typewriters

16.70 There were 21 (6 Hindi and 15 English) typewriters at the Headquarters. These machines were quite insufficient to cope with the requirement of the Regional Tabulation Offices. Appreciating the need, during September, 1979 to February, 1981, fifty one (20 Hindi and 31 English) typewriters were sent by the Office of the Registrar General, India. This supply fed the Regional Tabulation Offices. These machines were procured from Remington and Halda and supplied by the Director General, Supplies and Disposal, Government of India, through the Office of the Registrar General, India as below :

September, 1979	4(English) Remington
January, 1980	27(English) Remington
May/June, 1980	15(Hindi) Remington
February, 1981	5(Hindi) Halda

16 71 One Hindi and one English typewriters were supplied to each Regional Tabulation Office by the Directorate

16 72 The expenditure incurred on account of typewriters was as under :—

1979-80	Rs. 500.00
1980-81	Rs 4,532.25
1981-82	Rs 8,242.25

CHAPTER XVII

CONCLUSION

17.01 As I reach the end of my Administration Report, I am also nearing the tenure in this organisation. This makes me a trifle sad. The job has given me an opportunity not only to work through a complete operation but also to establish lasting associations with colleagues in the Directorate, other fellow Directors and the Officers of the Office of the Registrar General, India. Over the months and years in the organisation, there developed feelings of belonging to a census family. One of the reasons, of course, is a tenural appointment, the other and the more important reason is the basic operational thesis of census. Throughout the operations, there has to be a great degree of co-operation and co-ordination with district collectors, administrators in Nagar Mahapalikas, other local authorities, heads of departments and the Secretaries. One has to mobilise and operate through a vast bureaucratic structure over which one has no direct control. The only way is to use personal relationships and build them up where they do not exist already. This is becoming increasingly important because one finds that State Government Officers are so involved in a plethora of tasks that they find it difficult to give continuous attention to a job like census. There was a time when endorsement to an official letter would get the job done effectively. Now personalised D. O. letters do not evoke that kind of response. Even one personal visit is not enough. I felt that I had to register my personal presence in the District and Nagar Mahapalikas continuously. In a state like Uttar Pradesh, this was the biggest problem.

17.02 I also fondly look back upon the census conferences. They were really instrumental in developing the brotherhood. As secretary to government or head of department, one gets frequent opportunities to attend all India meeting in Delhi. But one does not really get to know one's counterparts in other states certainly not all of them. In census, one really does. These associations would be a life-long gain.

17.03 Census is a decennial process and no routines are set for it to move smoothly. It is also a time bound process where no delays can be accommodated. While maintenance of a nucleus during the inter-censal period is a big help in basic planning for census, the important task of mobilisation still remains. As long as the Director of Census is not in position, even the preliminary task of up-dating of maps and preparation of the census frame hardly gets under-way. The Registrar General, India had initiated this process in early, 78. However, when I joined this organisation in April, 1979 hardly any head-way had been made.

17.04 In preceding chapters, I have discussed the various facets of the operation and honestly recorded my impressions. I have made some suggestions which would require a decision at the Registrar General's level and many more, which may be considered at the Director's level. I sincerely hope that they will be useful. A brief recapitulation is being given in Appendix XLVI.

17.05 Having done my humble job in the conduct of 1981 Census in the biggest state of the country, I certainly look back at the prospect with happy satisfaction. However, this could not have been possible without the blessings of my superiors in this organisation and the State Government, as also the active cooperation of my colleagues and friends all around. First and foremost, I must record my grateful thanks to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India not so much for the ready instructions and the advice he gave but for the constant courtesy and patience he always extended and the understanding he had for even our minor worries or unreasonable requests which were certainly many. He was an epitome of patience and an ideal census personality. He was always unruffled and cheerful. Although, I threw a lot of problems in his lap but there never was a frown. It was he, who was instrumental in developing the proper attitude and team spirit in all of us like a true captain. I am equally obliged to Shri V. P. Pandey, Deputy Registrar General (I) and Shri K. K. Chakarvorty, Deputy Registrar General (C & T). When I used to bother so often, they solved my problems frequently on phone. I am also thankful to Dr. Holla, Joint Registrar General (VS), Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (SS), Dr. B. K. Roy Deputy Registrar General (Map) for their cooperation and assistance. I am also thankful to S/Shri O. P. Sharma, M. L. Gulati, K. C. Seth, S. Rajgopalan, Tirath Das, all Deputy Directors, and L. K. Prasad Assistant Director in the Office of the Registrar

General for their ready co-operation in administrative and census matters.

17.06 The operations entirely depend upon the support of the State Government. I can unhesitatingly say that not in a single instance, I felt any difficulty and I am deeply grateful to Shri D. Bhattacharya, Shri R. B. Saxena and Shri Tribhuwan Prasad, ex-Chief Secretaries to Uttar Pradesh Government for their continuous guidance, co-operation and personal interest taken by them. I am specially grateful to Shri G. K. Arora, Secretary, Education, Uttar Pradesh Government, for his ready and understanding help in ironing out problems in regard to education department staff. I am also grateful to S/Shri S. K. Modwel, M. C. Joshi, and B. K. Chaturvedi, Secretaries to General Administration Department, dealing with census, S/Shri Roshan Lal and A. K. Rastogi, Secretaries to Urban Development Department, S/Shri Anand Sarup and J. L. Bajaj, Secretaries to Planning Department and S/Shri K. D. Agarwal and N.C. Saxena, Secretaries to Revenue Deptt., Uttar Pradesh Government, for their ready cooperation. I would also like to specially thank S/Shri D. P. Octania and Anand Swaroop., Directors Economic Intelligence and Statistics, Uttar Pradesh for their whole-hearted co-operation.

17.07 The success of the census is particularly due to unstinting enthusiasm of the District Collectors, the Administrators of Nagar Mahapalikas, District and City Census Officers and Charge Officers. Despite the already heavy tasks of office, during the 1981 Census they had to battle a severe drought followed by severe floods and in many areas severe law and order problems. They also had to organise Lok Sabha elections in January, 1980 and Assembly elections in June, 1980. However, one and all, they plunged into the census stream and did not complain. To them we owe our thanks.

17.08 Thanks are also due to the vast army of Enumerators and Supervisors who shouldered their task readily and not for the monetary gain. We owe special words of thanks to the citizens of the state for making the operations successful.

17.09 In the end, it is my pleasant duty to record my personal thanks to all my colleagues in my office. I can recall the hectic days full of anxiety and strain which would some time lead me to desperation. However, they stood by me and bore the brunt of the task without complaint. Without their help, I could not have accomplished this mammoth task. It is to them that the major credit should go for accomplishing the 1981 Census.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

(*Vide* Chapter I)

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE *GAZETTE* OF INDIA PART III SECTION 1)

No. 11/47/79-Ad I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Office of the Registrar General, India

2/A, Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110011,
the 14th May, 1979

NOTIFICATION

The President is pleased to appoint Shri Ravindra Gupta, an officer belonging to the Uttar Pradesh Cadre of the Indian Administrative Service, as Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow with effect from the forenoon of 24th April, 1979, until further orders.

2. The headquarters of Shri Gupta will be at Lucknow.

Sd/-
(V.P. Pandey)
Deputy Registrar General, India

APPENDIX II

(*Vide* Chapter I)

No. AE/1085/DCO-UP

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Office of the Director of Census Operations, U.P.
(Administrative Section)

6, Park Road,
Lucknow.
Dated : April 24, 1979

CIRCULAR

Shri Ravindra Gupta, IAS has taken over as Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh in the forenoon of 24th April, 1979. All Demi-official communications meant for the Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh may be addressed to him on the address given above His office Telephone Number is 48073 and his residential Telephone Number is 42559. The residential address of the Director is B-2, Butler Palace Colony, Lucknow.

Sd/-
(S S S. Jaiswal)
Deputy Director

No. AE/1085/DCO-UP/of date

APPENDIX III

(*Vide* Chapter I)

Notification regarding the taking of the 1981 Census. (Published on page 1113 of Part II-Section-3 Sub-section (ii) of the *Gazette* of India dated New Delhi, Saturday, April *28 1979*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Office of the Registrar General, India

2/A, Mansingh Road,
New Delhi-110011
the 11th April, 1979

S O. 1377–In exercise of the powers conferred by section of the Census Act 1948 (37 of 1948), the Central Government hereby declare that a Census of the population of India shall be taken during the year 1981. The reference date for the Census shall be sunrise on 1st March, 1981 [F. No.9/11/79-OD(CEN)]

(P. Padmanabha)
Registrar General, India

APPENDIX IV

(Chapter I)

STAFF POSITION AS ON 24-4-1979

Sl. No.	Designation	Pay Scale	No. of posts sanctioned	No. of posts filled
1	2	3	4	5
1	Director	—	1	1
2	Dy. Director	1100—1600	3	2
3	Assistant Director	700—1300	6	2
4	Investigator	550— 900	7	6
5	Sr. Geographer	650— 960	1	1
6	T.O /S.T.A.	550— 900	16	14
7	Statistical Assistant	425— 700	32	32
8	Printing Inspector	425— 700	1	1
9	Proof Reader	330— 480	2	2
10	Computor	330— 560	106	104
11	Assistant Compiler	260— 400	191	141
12	Geographer	550— 900	1	1
13	*Senior D/Man**	425— 700	2	3
14	Artist	425— 700	2	1
15	D/Man	330— 560	11	10
16	Head Assistant	550— 750	1	1
17	Assistant	425— 700	2	2

Sl. No.	Designation	Pay Scale	No. of posts sanctioned	No. of posts filled
1	2	3	4	5
18	Senior Stenographer	425— 700	1	1
19	Accountant	425— 640	1	1
20	Junior Stenographer	330— 560	3	1
21	Upper Division Clerk	330— 560	13	13
22	Lower Division Clerk	260— 400	19	16
23	Map Assistant	330— 480	2	2
24	F.P.M O.	260— 430	1	1
25	H.P.M.O.	260— 400	2	—
26	Hindi Translator	425— 700	1	1
27	Class IV	196— 232	52	45
28	Jr. Gest. Operator	210— 270	1	1
29	Driver	260— 350	2	2
30	Head Clerk	425— 700	3	3
			486	411

*1 Senior D/Man working against the post of Artist.

APPENDIX V

(*Vide* Chapter II)

1981 CENSUS

IMMEDIATE

No. 2/8/79-SS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Office of the Registrar General, India

Kotah House Annexe
2/A, Mansingh Road
New Delhi-110011
February 5, 1978

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 —Circular No. 1

Subject : Classification of Rural and Urban Units—1981 Census

The next decennial census will be the twelfth of the series and the fourth since Independence. One of the foremost and important task that requires your personal attention for the 1981 Census is the procedure that you have to follow for demarcation as early as possible of places as rural and urban.

2. It has been the tradition of the Indian Census to present census data for rural and urban areas separately. In fact in all the censuses throughout the world this classification of census data into rural and urban units is generally recognised and data presented accordingly. But the distinction between rural and urban is not yet amenable to a single definition which would be applicable to all countries. We have given considerable thought to the definition or criteria to be applied for demarcation of an area as urban. One view laid equal emphasis on aspects other than demographic for classification of an area as urban. Accordingly, we considered whether in addition to the usual demographic characteristics the level of infrastructural facilities in an area should also be a determinant factor for classifying an area as urban. On the other hand, a diametrically opposite view was that keeping in mind the practical problems of demarcation of rural and urban areas in the comparatively short time available before the actual census operations, it might be worthwhile to simplify even the definition adopted in 1971 Census. In respect of the first suggestion, it was appreciated that the level of infra-structural development or availability of amenities should be an important consideration for an area to be recognised as urban. But at the same time it was felt that in view of the complexity of the Indian situation and regional variations in the level of infrastructural facilities it would be rather difficult to apply this test uniformally all over the country, particularly in the short time available for the demarcation of urban areas before the actual census taking. As regards the other suggestion, *viz.*, simplifying the present criteria, the consensus was that though, as a general rule, it might be useful and convenient to have a simple test by size only, it would not be desirable to introduce a totally new concept of criteria other than that used in the previous censuses for demarcation of urban areas because it would then be difficult to make any meaningful comparison and analysis.

3. The definition of an urban at the 1971 Census was as follows:—

(A) All places with a Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or Notified Town Area Committee *etc.*

(B) All other places which satisfied the following criteria:

I. A minimum population of 5,000

II. At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

III. a density of population of at least 400 per Sq Km. (1,000 per Sq. mile).

The Directors were also given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases to include, in consultation with the States Governments, some places that had other distinct urban characterstics and to exclude certain areas which could not be considered as urban.

4. It is proposed to retain the same criteria at the 1981 Census. This will ensure comparability with previous censuses and provide the basis for analysis of trends of urbanisation in the country.

5. The above criteria had worked more or less satisfactorily and brought some uniformity of concept for the country as a whole. However, their utility was somewhat undermined as they were not strictly applied in some states for one reason or the other, resulting in lack of uniformity. For example, in state some settlements were shown as villages although they were having a population of more than 20,000 with a density of more than 400 persons per sq km. and more than 75 per cent of the male working force engaged in non-agricultural occupation. These settlements fulfilled all the criteria for being treated as urban and yet these were not classified as towns. In some cases certain places were left out despite having local authorities which corresponded municipalities, such as sanitary boards *etc.*, as covered by 3 (a) above On the other hand, in some states only those places were considered as urban which were having a notified town area committee or similar statutory body, *i.e.*, just applying 3(a) and ignoring 3(b) altogether.

You should consider all the criteria in 3 (b) above, where 3 (a). is not applicable, without the exclusion of one or the other of the three conditions laid down therein. As against this, there are cases in some states where places with such meagre populations as 35 and 96 were treated as towns. The 'discretion' clause was also applied in few states in a manner which resulted in less of uniform applicability of the definition, as stress was laid by different states on one or the other of the criteria laid down in the definition.

6. In some states some places have a statutory body like town area committee, municipal corporation or a similar statutory body though not satisfying the demographic test of population, density and occupation. *It may be emphasised that for the purpose of* comparability with the 1971 census data irrespective of their demographic characteristics, all places which have been notified under the laws relating to the establishment of local authorities and have local bodies like municipal corporations, municipalities, municipal committees, municipal boards or municipal towns, city municipalities, municipal town committees, cantonment boards, notified areas, notified area committees, *town committees town areas, town boards, town municipalities and sanitary boards, etc., must be included in the list of towns.* There may be other types of local authority which approximately correspond to the above mentioned local bodies but the terms may vary among the States. In such cases, a specific reference may be made to this office for a decision whether such a place should be treated as urban or not.

7. It may be emphasised that *it is not only necessary to apply the criteria laid down strictly but also to interpret it in a uniform manner for the purpose of comparability both in letter and spirit.* Again, irrespective of what the treatment was in 1971, if a place satisfied the three conditions mentioned in the second criterion simultaneously, then such a place must be treated as urban. There is no discretion in this matter and even if this results in new places having to be included which were over-looked in 1971, these must be classified as urban areas. The detailed data of area and population from which the density can be derived and the composition of the working force for each rural and urban unit provided at the 1971 Census will make it easier for you to apply the criteria laid down above and determine the urban status more accurately.

8. The third criterion giving 'discretionary' powers to the Directors must be restricted in its application. You may, however, include such places that have other distinct urban characteristics and amenities, such as newly founded industrial areas and large housing settlements like Pochampad Project, Left Flank Colony of Adilabad district, and Upper Sileru Project Site Camp of Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh, places of tourist interest like Khajuraho of Chhatarpur district in Madhya Pradesh, pilgrimage centres like Badrinathpuri of Chamoli district in Uttar Pradesh and railway colonies like Muthugounden Pudur Railway Colony of Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu. These have been recently served with all civic amenities, though they do not satisfy the criteria laid down for classification as urban. But before treating these areas as urban, *each such case should be specifically referred to this office* with full particulars and justification in support of the proposal to enable us to take a suitable decision in the matter.

9. Likewise, you may also consider the cases of places which otherwise satisfy the criteria for treatment as urban units but which, in your view, should not be so classified because of special circumstances. As in the previous case such cases should also be specifically referred to this office for a decision in the matter.

10. Normally, all places which are district Headquarters should be classifiable as urban on the basis of criteria indicated here. However, there may be some district Headquarters which cannot be classified as urban since they may not satisfy the criteria. The criteria being referred to here specifically related to the demographic criteria of population size and proportion of workers. Because it may be generally desirable to classify all district headquarters places as urban we would now have to take a view regarding such places which are district headquarters but not classifiable under the criteria referred to. You are requested to review the status of all district headquarters places and refer to this office the cases of those district headquarters which cannot be classified as urban under these criteria. Since this is in fact a special case, details of such places will also have to be indicated preferably separately in the enclosed proforma No 1. With regard to such places the fact that these are not urban but are district headquarters places must be brought out clearly.

11. It is recognised that if these criteria are applied strictly, there would possibly be a spurt in the urban population in 1981 Census since many areas which were not treated as urban during 1971 Census will be classified as urban The actual decadal increase in urban population would be less than what is likely to be reflected by 1981 Census In a fly leaf or analytical note this difference between the actual increase and apparent increase in the urban population can then be brought out. But what is important is that uniform application of the definitions must be ensured.

12. You may examine the cases of all rural units having a population of 4,000 or thereabout in 1971 Census and which may be expected to cross 5,000 population mark by 1981 and those units which had more than 5,000 population in 1971 Census but were not treated as urban. For such cases the composition of the working force, the density of population and other factors should be examined to see whether these qualify to be categorised as urban. In the General Census report or the Administration report of your state your predecessor might have already given some guidance in this matter. All such places in respect of which town area committee or the like have been notified after 1971 Census must also be listed. Similarly, jurisdictional changes in towns and villages after 1971 Census should also be taken into account and listed Notifications issued to this effect from time to time may also be kept on record At the same time, you may also carry out an exercise to see if there are any areas recognised as urban in the 1971 Census which do not deserve to continue as such either due to reduction in the population size or due to changes in composition of the working population or other factors. This work must also be completed as early as possible.

13 I expect that your office might have already done some exercise in this regard You may kindly finalise your proposals and furnish the requisite particulars in the two enclosed proforma as early as possible, but before June, 1979 in any case, so as to give this office sufficient time for finalisation of the urban frame at all India level

The receipt of this circular may kindly be acknowledged.

Sd/-
(P Padmanabha)
Registrar, General, India

All Directors of Census Operations, (Two copies with two proforma each and for the file of the Director).
Copy to :—

1. Personal Section of R.G (5 copies)
2. Census Cell (5 copies)
3. Census Division (5 copies)
4. D.P Division (5 copies)
5. Demography Division (5 copies)
6. Map Division (2 copies)
7. V.S. Division (2 copies)
8. Language Division at Calcutta (2 copies)

PROFORMA I

Statement showing the districtwise list of villages which qualify the empirical tests prescribed for treating a unit as independent town for 1981 Census

Name of State . . . .

Sl. No	Dis-trict	Tehsil/ Taluk/ Thana/ Anchal/ P : S / Block.	Loca-tion Code (Vill-age)	Name of Village	1971 Area		1971 Population			Total male work-ing Popu-lation	Non-agri-cultu-ral male work-ing popu-lation (cate-gories III to IX	Density per sq. km	% of Non-agricult-ural male work-ing popu-lation to total male workers	Other special charac-teristics, amen-ities, etc if any.	Re-marks
					Acres	sq	P	M	F						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Compiled By..... . . ..

Checked By..... ... ...

PROFORMA II

Statement showing towns of 1981 Census with reference to the towns of 1971 Census

Name of State..... . . . .

District/Tehsil/ P S /Block etc	Towns of 1971 Census which continue in 1981 Census		New towns added in 1981 Census		Towns of 1971 declassified in 1981	
	Towns with the same jurisdiction as that of 1971	Towns with addition of area (Jurisdictional change)	Satisfying the criteria	On the basis of special criteria	Not satisfying the criteria	Merged (Partly or wholly with other town)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4	4	4	4	4	4
	etc	*etc*	*etc*	*etc*	*etc*	*etc.*

Compiled By.... ....

Checked By..... .....

APPENDIX VI

Vide Chapter II)

1981 CENSUS

IMMEDIATE

D O. No. 9/22/79-CD (CEN)
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

P. PADMANABHA

The Registrar General, India
2/A, Mansingh Road,
New Delhi—110011
June 19, 1979.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—Circular No 2

Subject : Organisation of Census of India 1981—general instructions.

My dear,

I trust by now you have settled down and have familiarised yourself by and large with the work. I am now writing in some detail so that we may all be aware of the organisational task ahead of us and the framework is which we would have to operate. As and when specific issues are decided, detailed circulars will be issued from this office and I would like to emphasise that these circulars or instructions must be gone into in great detail since, in the census, it would scarcely be possible to catch up later if time is lost.

The census seeks to create an inventory of the country's manpower resources and demographic characteristics at a given point of time. As has been the tradition of the India census, this opportunity is taken to collect particulars of housing and other characteristics also, including that on economic unit such as enterprises. The Indian census has the distinction of being among the few unbroken series for over the last hundred years and we can look back with pride on the fact that we are now involved in continuing this tradition. Even though the census is taken once in ten years, is a part of a continuing statistical system and the data it provides is of basic importance, which I need not emphasise here.

The population census and the houselisting operations which generate housing data are major administrative exercises with strong statistical content and involve a considerable investment in terms of time and money. It is essential, therefore, that the objectives of the census are completely met in terms of total overage, accuracy and timeliness. This is where all of us have a special responsibility. In this connection, one of the major intentions of the 1981 census would be to provide data for small areas for local planning purposes. We have agreed that an important objective of this census would be to provide specific tabulations and aggregations for small areas such as the village itself, the city block, etc., which would mean that in terms of accuracy, the operations have to be beyond question. It is also surveys and other statistical programmes also. The data generated and the forms which would ultimately be available would, therefore, be of abiding interest and utility.

In order to give you an idea of the organisation of our own hierarchy, I am enclosing two organisational charts which explain the organisation of my office and that in the States. Unlike a couple of decades ago, we have the advantage of having among our colleagues in this department today well qualified statisticians, demographers and sociologists who together constitute a pool of expertise which our predecessors did not have to the same extent I would suggest that you should constantly consult the Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors and others at the appropriate level in your office and generally involve all of them in major decisions through staff meetings because, as you will find later, the Census operations can only be conducted with the total involvement of all your staff, specially in the training programmes and in the supervision of the operations themselves. I am sure you will draw the best out of our colleagues so that you are able to get all the assistance you require from them

At this point, I must mention that the Director of Census Operations in the State is almost the sole driving force for the successful conduct of the Census since you would have to energize the State hierarchies which are not under your administrative control and through them you will have to get a mammoth task completed. We cannot and should not under estim ate both the responsibilities and the difficulties that this situation entails. Obviously, the success of the census would depend on your ability to carry along senior officers and others in your state with you and get things done through a system of personal intervention and contact which I am confident you will do. It is essential that attention is paid to every single detail in the preparations of the Census leaving nothing to chance. In fact, you would have to not merely issue clear cut circulars and instructions but also set up an efficient progress reporting system for yourself.

In the census it has been the tradition to operate through the State departments. The basic and essential functionary is the enumerator who is, by and large, a primary school teacher, and in urban areas municipal staff. Usually 5 enumerators have a supervisor who would be generally of the rank of a Revenue Inspector or the equivalent level while for each taluk/Police Station/development Block or similar area there would be a charge superintendent who would be the Tehsildar or Mamlatdar/BDO *etc*. At the district level, the usual practice is to appoint the officer who is equivalent to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner as the District Census Officer. The Collector or the Deputy Commissioner would, of course, be the Census Officer for the district while for the areas which are municipal corporations, the Municipal commissioners would function as such. This is broadly the system, but I would suggest that you study in great detail the administrative reports of your predecessor which will mention any variations that may exist in your State.

We propose to continue to operate in a similar manner and the census will be taken in the classic manner by household visits by enumerators who will collect particulars of every individual in the prescribed forms.

Obviously, in a system such as this, it would be essential for you to keep the awareness of the census constantly alive and, to put it frankly, to keep the pressure on always. This can only be done through circulars and by intensive touring when you should meet the Collectors/Deputy Commissioners, attend their district co-ordination meetings and talk about the census. Sometimes, after we have had our first Director's conference, I would suggest, you should request the State Government to call a conference of Collectors/Deputy Commissioners for a full discussion on census operations. Alternatively, you may request the Chief Secretary for specific allocation of time at the next Collector's Conference.

We are not making any basic change in the system of census taking so far as the 1981 Census is concerned. The basic phases of the Census would be :

A. House listing operations in mid—1980.

B. The actual census enumeration commencing from about mid-February, 1981 to 1 March, 1981 followed by a revisional round till about 3rd of March, 1981.

C. The post-enumeration check which would follow the actual census.

D. The tabulation of the data.

I shall be writing in detail on these various aspects but I may mention that prior to houselisting operations or the enumeration, there is another major task relating to choosing of enumerators and training them and distributing the material. This involves a tremendous degree of planning and I would suggest you should commence thinking on these aspects right now.

You would have seen the formats which have been canvassed in the second pretest and these would have given you some idea of the content of the questionnaires. At the houselisting operations, we would be canvassing the houselist itself and probably the economic census schedule also. The latter is being discussed with the Central Statistical Organisation and Planning Commission and I shall be writing to you later on this. The houselist itself has been considerably modified in relation to the formats of the previous census and is a basic document because it is on the basis of the houselist that you will have to carve out the enumeration Blocks for the census itself. On this also separate instructions will follow.

The forms which will be canvassed in the actual census would be the individual slip and the household form with an associated population record and enumerators abstract. The individual slip is of course, the basic census document on which the entire statistical edifice is built. I would like you to study this carefully along with the instructions because we intend discussing this at our conference soon.

The house hold form is a complete departure from the previous formats, and is based on our thinking that essential housing data and other socio-economic data is more meaningful in relation to the household than in relation to the structure or the individual. We have also deliberately introduced certain questions in the household form relating to language spoken in the household which is an innovation. These forms also, I would suggest, should be studied with their instructions in great detail.

Another feature of the 1981 Census will be that, for the first time, we are canvassing questions on a sample basis as you would have noticed. The questions relating to place of birth and migration and fertility are being canvassed on a sample basis all over the country. For operational reasons and taking into consideration the level of our enumerators, the workload and the need to keep our control systems easy, we have decided to adopt area sampling. This would mean that a 20% sample of the enumeration blocks will ultimately be selected in which this slip will be canvassed.

There should be no confusion about the universal and the sample slip. The universal slip will be canvassed and filled up for every person all over the country. The sample slip will be filled up for every person in the sample blocks in addition to the universal slip so far as that particular person is concerned.

I must share with you our initial thinking regarding the tabulation system. In order to ensure that data are not merely tabulated quickly but that the tabulation permits cross-tabulation as well as easy retrieval stations with direct data entry devices are being established where we will be able to put the data from the individual slip or the household forms directly on to tape. Our forms and our tabulation system would ultimately depend on the establishment of the direct data entry systems. Therefore, the tabulation plan and how we intend going about it is something I shall write to you about only later. To the extent that this will influence the establishment of regional tabulation offices, we hope to be able to cut down the large offices which we had to establish last time for tabulation purposes.

The immediate tasks which call for your attention would be the following:

A. The finalisation of the lists of villages for which instructions have been issued earlier.

B. Finalisation of the lists of towns and cities for which also instructions have been issued.

C. Issue of notifications appointing the census officers at various levels on which I shall be writing to you shortly. However, you may like to see the ones issued last time, which are in your office.

D. The preparation of village directory and town directory, instructions on which will follow shortly

We have written to the State Government separately requesting that all jurisdictional changes be completed by first of October this year and copies of these letters have also been forwarded to your office. I would suggest that you should also take this up with the State Government and meet the Chief Secretary and the concerned Secretaries of the Government to ensure that there are no jurisdictional changes after October this year.

As I mentioned earlier and as you would have noticed many aspects would call for detailed circulars and instructions at various points of time. I would suggest that in order to ensure that nothing is lost sight of, a personal circular file should be developed and maintained for your use and preferably for each of the senior officers under you. Personally I found this always useful and I would suggest your doing the same.

Now that the pretest in your State is coming to a close, I would be happy if you could study the instructions which were issued along with the forms so that you have a complete background regarding the operations and its technical content.

I have repeatedly mentioned how the census operations would call for meticulous attention to detail and constant follow up. At every point of time and with regard to every single aspect the entire organisation has to be keyed up and kept at a complete state of readiness. There are various phases which just cannot

be avoided or overlooked. For this I would suggest that you should draw up a census calender indicating the various dates by which each of the preparatory-measures would be completed and for this purpose you may find the previous census calender, which was prepared for the 1971 Census, of some guidance. I would like you to prepare the census calender of your state and forward it to me as soon as possible.

I hope to write to you in detail on each individual aspect of these operations but do trust that this letter gives you a general background. As I mentioned earlier, it would certainly be useful for you to go through the administrative report of your predecessor and to glance through the volumes already brought out which will give you an idea of not merely the nature of the work but also its importance. We have already taken action regarding publicity for the 1981 Census but I would certainly not prevent you from giving talks to local institutions, *etc.*, regarding the census. However, except for general issues regarding the operations, I would suggest that press interview as such should be very carefully handled.

There is one aspect which I think will bear emphasis and this is that the success of the census enormously depends on the efficiency of the enumeration agency and this in turn depends on the manner in which we have been able to train them for the job. Training is of vital importance and should be intense and clear. However, these aspects can only be achieved if we ourselves are clear in our minds as to what we want to get done and what we mean by every word in our instructions. You will notice that when training classes commence, the enumerators and others have some specific doubts and at no stage should we be unable to answer them. Obviously, we can only do this if we train ourselves well and, therefore, I would like to repeatedly emphasise the need for all of us being fully familiar with the formats and the instructions. At the appropriate time, it would be desirable that you handle the training of the district census officers and as many groups of charge superintendents as possible and a few of the training classes for the functional levels while your officers and other must, of course, get completely involved in the training at the functional level to the maximum extent.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/.
(P. Padmanabha)

Encl : Organisational charts.

जनगणना तुरन्त

APPENDIX VII
(*vide* CHAPTER II)

जनगणना परिपत्र संख्या–1

अ.शा.पत्र सं.पी.सी./373 डी.सी.ओ-यूपी/19–79

भारत सरकार

गृह मंत्रालय

निदेशक, जनगणना परिचालन, उत्तर प्रदेश
(नियोजन एवं समन्वय अनुभाग)
6—पार्क रोड,
लखनऊ–226001

दिनांक : अगस्त 10, 1979

जैसा कि आपको विदित है कि भारत की अगली दस वार्षिक जनगणना फरवरी/मार्च 1981 में होगी जिसकी सदर्भ तिथि 1 मार्च, 1981 का सूर्योदय काल होगी । 1981 की जनगणना के लिए अधिसूचना जारी की जा चुकी है ।

जनगणना का महत्व . जनगणना एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का कार्य है जिसे प्रत्येक दस वर्ष के अन्तराल के बाद किया जाता है। इसके द्वारा एक निश्चित समय मे देश और देशवासियो से सबन्धित महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त की जाती है। जिनसे जनसख्या की प्रवृत्ति एव अन्य विशेषताओ का भी पता चलता है।

जनगणना का तात्पर्य देश के निवासियो की मात्र गिनती करना नहीं होता अपितु इसके द्वारा उनके विषय मे अन्य बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण आकड़े एकत्र किये जाते हैं। जिनकी उपयोगिता विद्वानो, समाज शास्त्रियो, राजनीतिज्ञो, नियोजको, चुनाव प्राधिकारियो को होती ही है साथ ही प्रभावी एव कुशल प्रशासन के लिए इनकी समान उपयोगिता होती है। आज प्रत्येक विकासशील देश में चाहे उसका आकार या राजनैतिक स्थिति किसी भी प्रकार की हो, निश्चित एव सुस्पष्ट उद्देश्य के लिए जनगणना की जाती है ।

जनगणना अधिनियम : जनगणना अधिनियम (सन् 1948 की संख्या 37) के अन्तर्गत जनगणना कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार का विषय है इसकी धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार जनगणना किये जाने के आशय की घोषणा राजकीय गजट में अधिसूचना जारी करके करती है और 4(1) के अन्तर्गत पूरे देश के लिए जनगणना कमिश्नर तथा राज्य के लिए जनगणना निदेशक की नियुक्ति करती है।

अधिनियम धारा 4(2) के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार जनगणना अधिकारियो की नियुक्ति करती है और इसकी उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत इन अधिकारो को भी अन्य अधिकारी को दे सकती है।

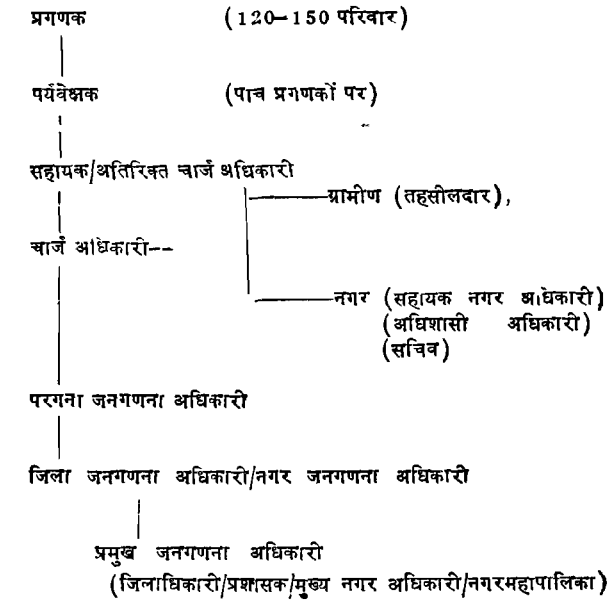
जनगणना अधिनियम जनगणना कार्य हेतु नियुक्त किये गये सभी अधिकारियो/कर्मचारियो के कर्त्तव्यो एव उत्तरदायित्वो का विवेचन करता है साथ ही समस्त नागरिको के इस कार्य में अपना पूर्ण सहयोग देने का कानूनी उत्तरदायित्व बताता है। जनगणना विषयक पूछे गये सभी प्रश्नो के सही-सही उत्तर देना देशवासियो का कर्त्तव्य है। उनको बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट या सशय के उत्तर देने चाहिये क्योकि उनके द्वारा दी गयी सभी सूचनायें गोपनीय हैं। कोई भी व्यक्ति जनगणना के सबंध मे एकत्र की गई सूचनाओं की जाच नहीं कर सकता और न ही इन सूचनाओ का उपयोग साक्ष्य के रूप में किया जा सकता है। आपकी सूचना के लिये जनगणना अधिनियम की प्रति संलग्न है ।

वास्तविक जनगणना कार्य शुरू किये जाने से पूर्व आपको इसके लिये कई महत्वपूर्ण तैयारिया कर लेनी हैं ताकि आप जनगणना से संबंधित सभी कार्यों को निश्चित समयानुसार सम्पादित कर सकें। भारत में जनगणना की एक शानदार परम्परा रही है। संसार भर मे इतने बड़े पैमाने पर इतनी विशाल योजना को निर्धारित समय में सम्पन्न करने का श्रेय एकमात्र भारत को है और इस प्रकार के कार्य में विश्व में उसे शीर्ष स्थान प्राप्त है ।

अगली जनगणना के विषय में आपके द्वारा किये जाने वाले विभिन्न कार्यों एवं तत्संबंधी की जाने वाली प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं की रूप रेखा का परिचय निम्नानुसार है। विभिन्न कार्यों के सफलतापूर्वक सम्पन्न करने हेतु विस्तृत निर्देश आपके पास समय-समय पर भेजे जाते रहेंगे ।

जिला स्तर पर जनगणना उत्क्रम: : प्रत्येक जिले मे जिलाधिकारी प्रमुख जनगणना अधिकारी कहलायेगा । जनगणना के उद्देश्य से प्रदेश के पांच महानगर कानपुर, आगरा, वाराणसी, इलाहाबाद तथा लखनऊ, इन जिलों के जिला अधिकारियो के अधिकार क्षेत्रो से बाहर होगे । इन नगरो के प्रशासको/मुख्य नगर अधिकारियो को इन महानगरो की सीमाओ में वहीं अधिकार प्राप्त होगे जो प्रमुख जनगणना अधिकारी के रूप मे जिला स्तर पर जिलाधिकारी को प्राप्त होते हैं। इन प्रशासको/मुख्य नगर अधिकारियो को भी मुख्य जनगणना अधिकारी कहा जायेगा । जिले में परगनाधिकारी के पद के समकक्ष किसी अधिकारी को जिला जनगणना

अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जायेगा । इसी प्रकार महानगरों में किसी उप-नगर अधिकारी को नगर जनगणना अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जायेगा । पूरा जनगणना उत्क्रम निम्न प्रकार होगा :--



विभिन्न स्तरों पर जनगणना के कार्य को सम्पन्न करने के लिए जनगणना अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए आवश्यक अधिसूचना राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी की जा रही है।

जनगणना चरण : जनगणना कार्य दो चरणों--मकान सूची भरना और प्रगणना मे किया जायेगा ।

मकान सूची भरना : मकान सूची भरने का कार्य फरवरी, 1980 में किया जाएगा । मकान सूची भरने के दो उद्देश्य हैं—पहला यह कि हम उन मकानो का ठीक पता लगा ले जिनमे जनगणना की अवधि मे परिवार तथा व्यक्ति रहते हो या जिनके रहने की सभावना पायी जाती हो । इसके लिये प्रत्येक मकान के उपयोग का प्रयोजन आवासीय, गैर-आवासीय या आशिक आवासीय अथवा खाली होने की सूचना एकत्र की जाती है। दूसरा उद्देश्य देश मे आवासीय सुविधाओ तथा उनके प्रकार के आकड़े एकत्र करने का है।

सामान्य प्रक्रिया यह रहती है कि मकान सूची भरने से पूर्व, प्रगणक अपने ब्लाक मे आकर उसका नजरी मानचित्र बनायेगा जिसमे उसे प्रत्येक भवन, जनगणना मकान की स्थिति दिखाते हुए महत्वपूर्ण भू-चिन्हो-मंदिर, मस्जिद, स्कूल, पार्क तथा प्रमुख गलियों की भी स्थिति दिखानी होगी । तदुपरान्त प्रत्येक भवन, जनगणना मकान परिवार को सुनिश्चित नम्बर दिया जाता है जिससे उसकी पहचान में कोई बाधा न हो।

मकान सूची भरने के साथ-साथ आर्थिक गणना की भी अनुसूची भरे जाने का निश्चय किया गया है।

इस कार्य को प्रारम्भ करने के पूर्व आपको कई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य तथा ग्राम्य एवं नगरीय इकाइयो का वर्गीकरण, चार्जों का परिसीमन विभिन्न स्तर पर जनगणना अधिकारियो/कर्मचारियो की नियुक्ति तहसील/नगर/वार्ड के नक्शे बनाना, लोकेशन कोड, प्रगणक ब्लाको का सीमाकन तथा जनगणना कार्य के लिये नियुक्त कर्मचारियो का प्रशिक्षण इत्यादि पूरे करने हैं। इन कार्यों को समयानुसार सम्पादित करने के लिए एक कार्य-क्रम तैयार किया गया है जिसकी प्रति सलग्न है।

प्रगणना—परिवार अनुसूची और व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरना : प्रगणना के दौरान व्यक्तिगत पर्ची के साथ ही परिवार अनुसूची भी भरी जायेगी। जनगणना की अवधि 10 फरवरी से 28 फरवरी, 1981 होगी तथा सन्दर्भ तिथि 1 मार्च, 1981 का सूर्योदय काल होगा। इसका पुनरीक्षण कार्य 1 मार्च, 1981 से 3 मार्च, 1981 तक इस आशय से किया जायेगा कि प्रगणक के ब्लाक मे प्रथम दिन जाने से लेकर 1 मार्च के सूर्योदय से पूर्व यदि कोई जन्म अथवा मृत्यु हुई है तो उसको भी सम्मिलित किया जा सके। ऐसे व्यक्ति जो बिना घर बार के हैं और जिनके रहने का स्थान निश्चित नही है उनकी गणना 28 फरवरी, 1981 की रात्रि में की जायेगी । प्रगणक को प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए परिवार अनुसूची भरनी है। इसमें दो भाग है प्रथम भाग परिवार के विवरण के बारे मे और दूसरा भाग जनसख्या रिकार्ड के बारे मे है। जनसंख्या रिकार्ड फार्म भरने के पश्चात् जनसख्या रिकार्ड सार भरा जायेगा जो प्राथमिक जनगणना सार के लिए आधार सामग्री होगा । प्रत्येक ब्लाक का एक प्रगणक सार भी बनाया जायेगा जो अद्यतनीकृत जनसख्या के आकडो के प्रसारण में उपयोगी रहेगा ।

व्यक्तिगत पर्ची : व्यक्तिगत पर्ची द्वारा जनगणना के लिए आधारभूत आकड़े एकत्र किये जाते हैं । व्यक्तिगत पर्ची दो तरह की हैं--सर्वव्यापी एवं न्यादर्श/सर्वव्यापी पर्ची सभी ब्लाको में भरी जायेगी एवं न्यादर्श पर्ची, जिसमे प्रवजन एव जननक्षमता से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्र की जानी है, केवल चुने हुए ब्लाकों मे सर्वव्यापी पर्ची के साथ भरी जायेगी । प्रगणना से संबंधित विस्तृत कार्य-क्रम बाद में भेजा जायेगा।

ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों का वर्गीकरण : ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण जनगणना का आवश्यक कार्य है। इन स्तरों पर जनगणना आकड़ो का प्रकाशन जनगणना की परम्परा रही है और ऐसा प्रत्येक देश में किया जाता है। नगरीय क्षेत्र किसे माना जाये ? इसके लिये प्रत्येक जनगणना के समय निश्चित मापदण्डो को ध्यान मे रख कर नगरीय क्षेत्रो की परिभाषा कर दी जाती है और इस परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रो को नगरीय क्षेत्र माना जाता है। 1981 की जनगणना के आकड़ों का स्वरूप तुलनात्मक बना रहे इसके लिये निश्चय किया गया है कि 1971 की जनगणना के समय नगरीय क्षेत्रो की परिभाषा को 1981 की जनगणना के लिए भी मान्य माना जाये।

1971 की जनगणना के लिये नगरीय इकाइयों की सूची प्रत्येक जनपद को पत्र सख्या पी०सी०-76/डी०सी०ओ०यू० पी०-3-78, दिनांक मार्च 18, 1979 द्वारा भेजी जा चुकी है। जनपदो से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर 1981 की जनगणना के लिये नगरीय इकाइयो को अतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

प्रशासनिक इकाइयों की क्षेत्रीय सीमाओं में परिवर्तन : प्रशासन की सुविधा एव नागरिको के हित को ध्यान में रखकर सरकारी अधिसूचनाओ द्वारा समय-समय पर जिले/तहसील/नगर/कस्बा आदि के क्षेत्राधिकारो में परिवर्तन किये जाते हैं। जनगणना के लिए क्षेत्राधिकारो का सुनिश्चय किया जाना आवश्यक है जिससे कोई भी क्षेत्र जनगणना मे छूटने नहीं पाये और न ही किसी क्षेत्र मे दो बार जनगणना की सम्भावना रहे।

इस निदेशालय के पत्र सख्या पी०सी०-76/डी०सी०ओ०यू०पी०-1976, दिनाक फरवरी 22, 1978 द्वारा पिछले वर्ष के आरम्भ मे 1971 की जनगणना के पश्चात् क्षेत्रीय सीमाओ मे जो परिवर्तन हुये थे उनका विवरण प्रत्येक जिले से प्राप्त किया गया था । उसके आधार पर प्रत्येक तहसील के ग्रामो की सूची को अद्यतन कर लिया गया । इन सीमा परिवर्तनो की पुष्टि एव अद्यतन करने के लिए निदेशालय के पत्र सख्या पी० सी-103/डी० सी० ओ० यू० पी०-1976 दिनाक मार्च 28, 1979 द्वारा सीमा परिवर्तना के विवरण भेजे गये हैं।

प्रशासनिक इकाइयो की वर्तमान सीमाओ मे 1981 की जनगणना के दौरान 1 अक्टूबर, 1979 से 30 जून, 1981 तक कोई परिवर्तन न किये जाने विषयक निर्देश उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सामान्य प्रशासन

अनुभाग के पत्र सख्या 2866/तीन-15(2)-78 सा०प्र० अनु० दिनांक जून 25, 1979 द्वारा जारी किये जा चुके हैं। इस अवधि तक हुए सभी परिवर्तनो को ध्यान मे रख कर इकाइयो के वर्तमान क्षेत्राधिकार का निश्चय किया जाना आवश्यक है । यदि कोई अन्य सीमा परिवर्तन किसी जनपद मे हुए है और जिनकी सूचना इस निदेशालय को न भेजी गई हो तो उसको अविलम्ब भेजने की व्यवस्था करे ।

तहसील/नगर/ग्रामो/जनपद/कस्बा/वार्ड के मानचित्र : जनगणना कार्य का सचालन सही एव व्यवस्थित ढग से करने के लिये ग्रामीण एव नगरीय क्षेत्रो के मानचित्र अत्यन्त आवश्यक हैं । मानचित्र की सहायता से क्षेत्र वितरण मे यह आशका नही रहती है कि किसी क्षेत्र का कोई भाग जनगणना से छूट गया है। तहसील मानचित्र मे सुपरवाइजर सर्किल एव प्रगणक ब्लाक अकित किये जाते हैं उसी प्रकार शहरी क्षेत्रो के मानचित्र जिसमे समस्त वार्डों की सीमाये, मुख्य सडके, सार्वजनिक स्थान आदि दर्शाये जाते है तथा अलग-अलग वार्डों के मानचित्र जिनमे प्रगणक ब्लाको को दर्शाया जाता है, जनगणना कार्य के सचालन के लिए सहायक सिद्ध होते है। तहसील एव नगर मानचित्र नवीनतम प्रशासनिक सीमाओ के अनुसार बनाये जाते हैं। नगरीय क्षेत्रो के मानचित्र एव पुनर्गठित वार्डों के मानचित्रो को भेजने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश शासन ने समस्त नगर निकायो को पत्र सख्या 4008टी/9-1-79, दिनाक 10 फरवरी, 1970 द्वारा निर्देश दिये थे। सबधित नगर निकायो, जिला जनगणना अधिकारियो/जिलाधिकारियो को निदेशालय द्वारा एक अनुस्मारक पत्र सख्या एम०-134/डी०सी०ओ०यू०पी०/3-75, दिनाक 18/25 जुलाई, 1979 को भेजा गया है और वाछित मानचित्र 10-9-79 तक भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

जहा तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो के मानचित्रो (तहसील मानचित्र) का प्रश्न है, उनमें मार्च, 1978 तक के लिए प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनों को सबधित तहसीलदारो के सहयोग से अकित कर लिया गया है। मार्च, 1978 के बाद हुए प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनो की सूचना भी एकत्र की जा रही है जिससे तहसील मानचित्रो को अतिम रूप दिया जा सके।

प्रगणक ब्लाकों का सीमांकन एवं चार्ज रजिस्टर बनाना : मकान सूची भरने के समय प्रत्येक गाँव अथवा नगर क्षेत्र को एक या एक से अधिक प्रगणक ब्लाक के रूप में माना जायेगा । इसी तरह जनगणना करने (व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरने) के लिये भी प्रगणक ब्लाक बनाये जायेगे। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र मे एक ब्लाक मे लगभग 150-200 परिवार तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 125-150 परिवार होंगे । यदि ग्राम गैर आबाद है तब भी एक ब्लाक माना जायेगा ।

ब्लाक निर्माण के बाद उनके सुपरवाइजर सर्किल बनाये जायेंगे। सामान्यता 5 प्रगणकों के कार्य के लिए एक सुपरवाइजर की आवश्यकता होगी। प्रगणक ब्लाकों का सीमांकन करने के पश्चात् इन ब्लाकों एवं सुपरवाइजर सर्किलों के विवरण अंकित करने के लिये प्रत्येक चार्ज क्षेत्र के लिये रजिस्टर बनाये जाते हैं जिन्हें चार्ज रजिस्टर कहते हैं। प्रत्येक को अभिज्ञापित करने तथा परस्पर व्याप्ति दूर करने के लिये एक लोकेशन कोड बनाया गया है। हर ब्लाक का कोड नबर भी इस रजिस्टर में लिखा जायेगा । लोकेशन कोड के विषय में पृथक् से विस्तृत निर्देश भेजे जायेंगे।

प्रशिक्षण : पर्यवेक्षको और प्रगणको की नियुक्ति के बाद जनगणना कार्यों के सुचारू रूप से होने के लिए प्रशिक्षण की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। यह कार्य एक कक्षा के रूप मे किया जायेगा जिसे ब्लैक बोर्ड पर समझाकर विधिवत् पूरा किया जायेगा। जिला जनगणना अधिकारियो का प्रशिक्षण राज्य मुख्यालय मे किया जायेगा। जिला स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण जिला जनगणना अधिकारी देगे, जिसमे चार्ज अधिकारी, अतिरिक्त चार्ज अधिकारी भाग लेंगे। प्रशासनिक सुविधानुसार सुपरवाइजर एवं प्रगणको के प्रशिक्षण का आयोजन किया जाय। यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि जनगणना की सफलता बहुत हद तक प्रशिक्षण पर निर्भर करती है। प्रशिक्षण कम से कम तीन चक्रो में होना चाहिये । इसलिए प्रशिक्षार्थी जनगणना में प्रयोग की जाने वाली अनुसूचियो को स्वय भरें।

असमकालिक प्रगणना कार्य प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के जिलो मे कुछ ऐसे स्थान हैं जिनके जनगणना अवधि मे हिमाच्छादित होने के कारण इस समय कार्य नही किया जा सकता है क्योकि ऐसे क्षेत्रो से लोग नीचे कम ठडे स्थानो मे चले जाते हैं। ऐसे क्षेत्रो मे इस कार्य को करने के लिए सुविधाजनक समय का निर्धारण करना होगा और इन क्षेत्रो का पूर्ण विवरण पहले तैयार कर लेना होगा। इस सबध मे निदेशालय के पत्र सख्या पी० सी० 235/डी० सी० ओ० यू० पी०/19-79 दिनाक 15 जून, 1979 द्वारा पर्वतीय जिलो से अपेक्षित सूचना चाही गई है । ऐसे क्षेत्रो मे मकान सूची भरने का कार्य अप्रैल, 1980 एव प्रगणना का कार्य सितम्बर-अक्तूबर 1980 में करने का विचार है।

प्रगणनोत्तर जांच जनगणना के दौरान एकत्र की गई सूचनाओ की सत्यता के लिये यह जाच चुने हुए ब्लाको मे की जायेगी। 1961 और 1971 की जनगणना के समय इस प्रकार की जाच की गई थी।

ग्राम तथा नगर निदर्शनी जनगणना के परम्परागत दस्तावेजो मे जिला जनगणना हस्तपुस्तिका का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इसमें ग्राम तथा नगर निदर्शनी एवं ग्राम/नगरवार प्राथमिक जनगणना सारपत्र सम्मिलित हैं। इनमे से ग्राम तथा नगर निदर्शनी का सकलन प्रत्येक जनगणना मे प्रगणना के पहले ही कर लिया जाता है। इन दस्तावेजो मे ग्राम/नगर की जिला मुख्यालय से दूरी, इन स्थानों तक पहुचने के साधन तथा इनके निवासियो को प्राप्त सामाजिक सुविधाओ इत्यादि का विवरण होता है। 1981 की जनगणना मे भी इनको प्रकाशित किया जायेगा। इनके सकलन मे प्रयुक्त सामग्री हेतु आपको सबधित प्रपत्र शीघ्र भेजे जायेंगे जिनमे वाछित सूचना का सकलन करके इन निदेशालय को जनवरी, 1980 के अत तक अवश्य भिजवाने की व्यवस्था करें।

जनगणना के लिए जनपदों में लिपिकों की नियुक्ति . पिछली जनगणनाओ की भाति 1981 जनगणना के लिये भी जनपदो में विभिन्न स्तरों पर जनगणना कार्य को सुचारु रूप से सम्पन्न करने के लिए कुछ लिपिकों एवं चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियो के पद 1-8-79 से 31-5-81 तक सृजित किये गये हैं। प्रत्येक जिला मुख्यालय में एक वरिष्ठ लिपिक, एक कनिष्ठ लिपिक एवं एक चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी तथा प्रत्येक तहसील कार्यालय के लिये एक कनिष्ठ लिपिक एवं उन नगरों में जिनकी आबादी एक लाख से अधिक है प्रत्येक में एक वरिष्ठ लिपिक एवं कुछ कनिष्ठ लिपिकों के पद की व्यवस्था की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश शासन से इस संबंध में शीघ्र ही आदेश प्रसारित किये जा रहे हैं। आप से अनुरोध है कि जनगणना के कार्य के लिए वरिष्ठ एवं अनुभवी कर्मचारियों को लगायें।

क्षेत्रीय जनगणना उपनिदेशक : जनगणना कार्य त्वरित गति से संपन्न करने के लिये क्षेत्रीय जनगणना उपनिदेशकों की नियुक्ति की जाती है जो निदेशक एवं जिला जनगणना अधिकारियों के बीच संपर्क अधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करते है। इनके अक्तूबर 1979 से कार्य भार संभाल लेने की संभावना है।

जनगणना विषयक निर्देशों को कार्य की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं के समय इस कार्य हेतु नियुक्त अधिकारियो, कर्मचारियो को प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से समझाना होगा। अतः सभी निर्देश आसानी से सुलभ रहे इसके लिये यह सुझाव है कि इनको एक गार्ड फाइल में रखना श्रेयस्कर होगा । सभी प्रकार की गार्ड फाइल चार्ज अधिकारी के स्तर तक बनायी जाय । आपके जिले में जनगणना विषयक होने वाली स्टाफ मीटिंग में भी इस पर विचार करना आवश्यक होगा जिससे आपके अधीनस्थ इस कार्य से संबधित सभी अधिकारियों को इनका उचित एवं पूर्ण ज्ञान रहेगा।

यह कहना अतिशयोक्ति न होगी कि जनगणना कार्यों की सफलता विभिन्न कार्यों को समयानुसार संपादित करने पर ही निर्भर है । जनगणना निदेशालय आपसे इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कार्य में पूर्ण सहयोग की अपेक्षा करता है।

कृपया इस परिपत्र की प्राप्ति स्वीकृति भेजने का कष्ट करें।

रवीन्द्र गुप्त

श्री.....

जिलाधिकारी/प्रशासक

संख्या पी० सी० 373 (1) डी० सी० ओ०-यू० पी०-1-9-79, तद्दिनांक

प्रतिलिपि संलग्नक सहित निम्नलिखित को प्रेषित :—

1—मुख्य सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ।

2—समस्त मंडलायुक्त ।

3—समस्त विभागों के सचिव तथा विभागाध्यक्ष।

4—समस्त जिला जनगणना अधिकारी/नगर जनगणना अधिकारी।

5—भारत के महापंजीकार, नई दिल्ली।

6—समस्त जनगणना निदेशक ।

7—इस निदेशालय के समस्त उपनिदेशक/सहायक निदेशक।

रवीन्द्र गुप्त,
निदेशक।

THE CENSUS ACT, 1948

Act No. 37 OF 1948

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of census [3rd *September,* 1948]

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the taking of census in [1]*** India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent

1 (1) This Act may be called the Census Act, 1948.

[2][(2) It extends to the whole of India[3]***]

Rule of construction respecting enactments not extending to Jammu and Kashmir

[4][2 Any reference in this Act to the Indian Penal Code or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be construed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State.]

Central Government to take census

3. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official *Gazette*, declare its intention of taking a census in the whole or any part of the territories to which this Act extends whenever it may consider it necessary or desirable so to do, and thereupon the census shall be taken.

Appointment of Census Staff

4. (1) The Central Government may appoint a Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the census throughout the area in which the census is intended to be taken, and Directors of Census Operations to superviser the taking of the census within the several States.

(2) The State Government may appoint persons as census officers to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area and such persons, when so appointed, shall be bound to serve accordingly.

(3) A declaration in writing, signed by any authority authorised by the State Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(4) The State Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit, the power of appointing census-officers conferred by sub-section (2).

45 of 1860

Status of census authorities as public servants

5. The Census Commissioner, all Directors of Census Operations and all Census-officers shall bedeemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Discharge of duties of census-officers in certain cases

6. (1) Where the District Magistrate on such authority a the State Government may appoint in this behalf, by a written order so direct:—

(*a*) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to the naval, military or air force, or of any vessel of war, of India,

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbourmaster) having charge or control of a vessel,

(*c*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*d*) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration depot or club,

(*e*) every manager or officer or a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment, and

(f) every occupant of immovable property wherein at the time of the taking of the census persons are living,

shall perform such of the duties of a census-officers in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house, or are present on or in such immovable property or are employed under him as may be specified in the order.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as may be, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

---

1. The words "the Provinces and Acceeding States" were *rep.* by the A O. 1950.
2. *Subs. ibid.*, for the former sub-section.
3. The words "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir". *omitted* by Act 22 of 1959, S. 2 .
4. *Ins* by s. 3, *ibid.* The original s 2 was *omitted* by Act 36 of 1957, s. 2, and sch.
5. *Subs.* for the words "Superintendents of Census Operations by Sec. 3 of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1974. (Act. no 56 of 1974).

Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance

7. The District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may by written order which shall have effect throughout the extent of his district or of such local area as the case may be, call upon—

(*a*) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders and farmers and assignees of land revenue, or their agents,

(*b*) all members of the district, municipal, panchayat and other local authorities and officers and servants of such authorities, and

45 of 1860

(*c*) all officers and members of staff of any factory, firm or establishment, to give such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or in the premises of factories, firms and other establishments, or within the areas for which such local authorities are established, as the case may be, and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within in the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Asking of question and obligation to answer

8 (1) A census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the official *Gazette*, he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such questions to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household , and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to permit access and fixing of numbers

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow as census-officers such access there to as they may require for the purposes of the census and as having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable and shall allow them to paint, on, or affix to, the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule

10 (1) Subject to such orders if any as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a census-officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part there of or any such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be, at the time of the taking the census.

(2) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be, shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as the census officer may direct

Penalties

11. (1) (*a*) Any census-officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder, or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(*b*) any census-officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false returns or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purposes of, a census return, or

(*c*) any sorter, compiler or other member of the census staff who removes, secretes, damages or destroys any census document or deals with any census document in a manner likely to falsify or impair the tabulations or census results, or

(*d*) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to or refuses to answer to the best of this knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer, or

(*e*) any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place who refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 9 to allow, or

(*f*) any person who removes, obliterates, alters, or damages any letters marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census, or

(*g*) any person who, having been required under section 10 to fill up a schedule, knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of that section, or makes any false returns thereunder, or

(*h*) any person who trespasses into a census office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (*b*) or (*c*) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Sanction required for prosecution

12. No prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the State Government or of any authority authorized in this behalf by the State Government.

Operation of other laws not barred

13. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act :

1. The words "or in a Part B State, A Magistrate corresponding to a Magistrate of the second class" *ins.* by Act 51 of 1950, S. 4 *omitted by* the Adaption of Laws (No. 3) Order, 1956.

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in section 12.

Jurisdiction

14. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class [1]**** shall try, whether under this Act or under any other law, any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence

15. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 10, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking census in Municipalities

16. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority, in consultation with the Director of Census Operations or with such other authority as the State Government may authorize in this behalf, shall, at the time appointed for the taking of any census cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorized by or under this Act.

Grant of statistical abstracts

17. The Census Commissioner or any Director of Census Operations or such person as the State Government may authorize in this behalf may, if he so thinks fit the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, such statistical information as can be derived from the census returns for[2] [India or any State], as the case may be, being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

Power to make rules

18. (1) The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may make rules providing for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons.

---

1. *Subs.* for the words "Superintendents of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of the Repealing and Amending Act , 1974 (Act no. 56 of 1974).
2. *Subs.* by the A.O. 1950, for "the Provinces of India or the Province".



Enumeration of H.E. the Governor of Uttar Pradesh



Enumeration of Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh



Training of Charge Officers of Faizabad Division



Training of Charge Officers of Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika



All India Conference of Directors : Hon. Home Minister Sri Zail Singh with the Registrar General, India, Dy. Registrar General, India and Director of Census, U.P.



Training of D.C.Os. —A point being discussed : Shri K.K. Chakravorty D.R.G., Shri P. Padmanabha R.G.I. and Shri R. Gupta Director.



Scrutiny of Schedules filled by D.C.Os at the State level training



Scrutiny of Schedules filled by D.C.Os at the State level training



Training of District Census Officers —Inauguration by Chief Secretary to U.P. Government, Shri D.K. Bhattacharya



Training of District Census Officers—Inauguration by Chief Secretary to U.P. Government, Shri D.K. Bhattacharya



Enumeration in Lucknow



Enumeration in Lucknow



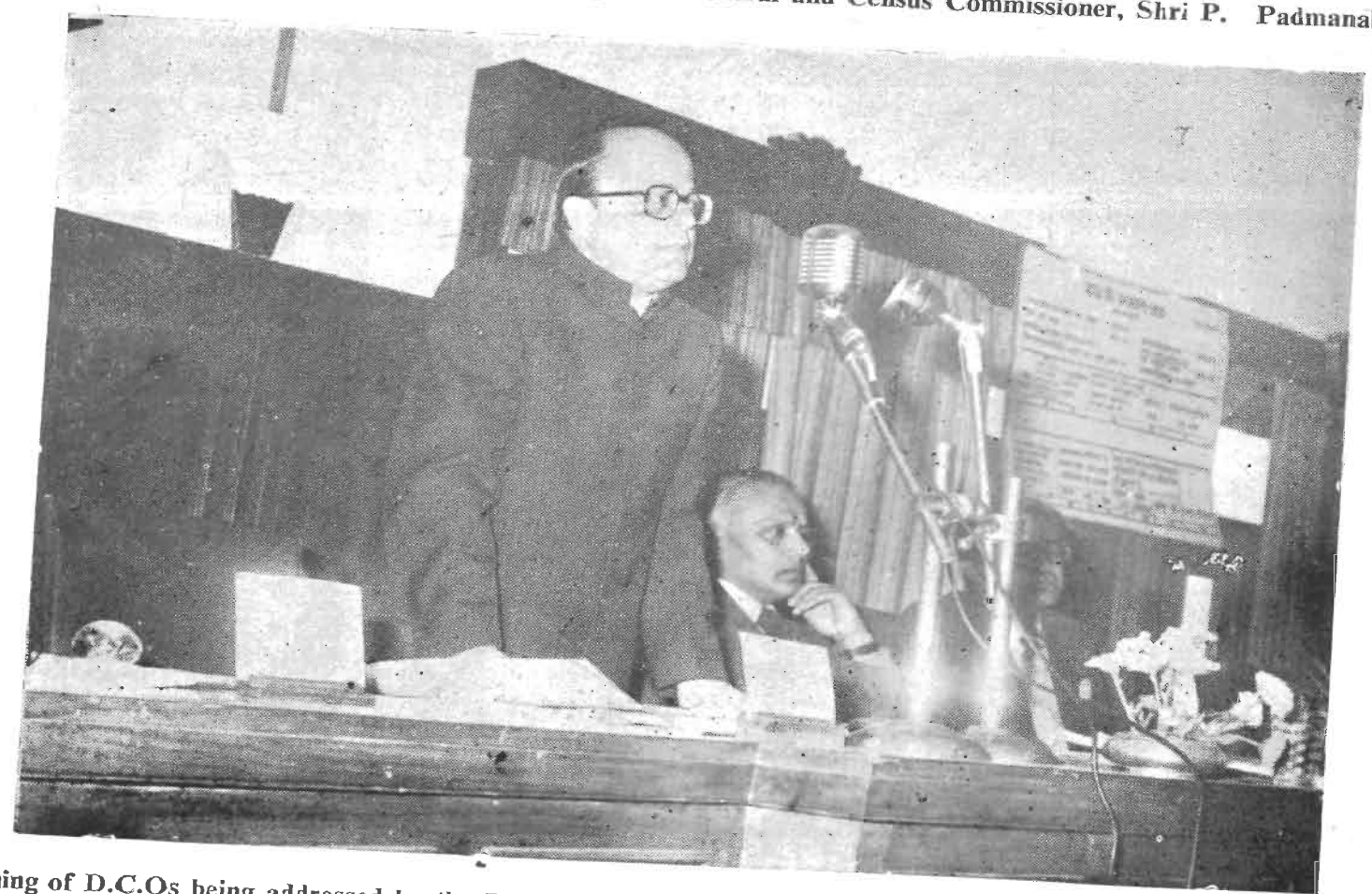
Training of D.C.Os : A View



Training of D.C.Os : A View



Training of D.C.Os being addressed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Shri P. Padmanabha



Training of D.C.Os being addressed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Shri P. Padmanabha

DCOUP/82—16

CONFIDENTIAL

POPULATION RECORD

APPENDIX VI

CENSUS 1931 (PILOT)

Location Code . . ..

Name of village or town . ...

Household No. ....

If the head belongs to S.C. or S.T. ... ...

Sl. No	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital Status				Lite-rate	Illite-rate	S.C.	S.T.	Worked any time at all during last year (Item 12 of Individual Slip)								
			M	F		NM	M	W	S					Yes	No	H	ST	D	B	R	I	O
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Serial No.	If Yes in column 15 whether worked major part of last year/ any season (Item 13-A of Individual Slip)													Whether Yes or No. in 13A, any other work / any work, any time last year (Item 13-B of Individual Slip)						If No in column 16 or 29 Seeking work (Item 13C of Individual Slip)	If Yes in Column 15 worked at least one day in last week (Item 14 A Individual Slip)						
	Yes	C	AL	HH I	OW	NO	H	ST	D	B	R	I	O	Yes	C	AL	HH I	OW	NO	Yes	No	Yes	C	AL	HHI	OW	NO
(1)	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Signature of Enumerator . .. .

Signature of Supervisor . . . .

Date.. . . .

Date ....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

(First pretest)

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Name of District.... . . ..Code No ..... Name of Village/Town . ...Code No ... .

Name of Tehsil/Thana . .. . Name or Number of Ward/Mohalla/..... . .. .

Anchal/Island..... ....Code No..... ... ... Enumerator's Block..... .. .... Code No... .....

Page No. of House List	Number of Census Houses						Number of Households		Total population		
	Occupied residential Census Houses			Vacant Census Houses	Census Houses put to other uses	Total of columns 4, 5 and 6	Total Households including Institutional Households	Institutional Households	Males	Females	Total
	Wholly residential	Partly residential	Total								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Checked and found correct.

Signature of Enumerator .. ..t..... ... . Signature of Supervisor . . ..

Date .... Date ....

Appendix I
(*Vide* Chapter II)

जिले का नाम _____ कोड सं० _____

Name of District _____ Code No. _____

ग्राम/शहर का नाम _____ कोड सं० _____

Name of Village/Town _____ Code No. _____

भारत की जनगणना 1981 (प्रथम पूर्व-परीक्षण)
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 (FIRST PRE-TEST)

मकान सूची
HOUSE LIST

क्रम संख्या	भवन संख्या (म्युनिसिपल या स्थानीय प्राधिकरण या जनगणना संख्या)	जनगणना मकान संख्या	जनगणना मकान का प्रमुख निर्माण सामान			प्रयोजन जिसके लिए जनगणना मकान प्रयोग में लाया जाता है।	मकान में सुविधाएं			मकान में सुविधाएं (केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों में)	क्या यह मकान पूर्णत या आंशत: प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है		परिवार संख्या	परिवार के कर्ता का नाम
			दीवार	छत	फर्श		बिजली	पीने के पानी की आपूर्ति			यदि हां तो बताएं	यदि पारिवारिक गतिविधि है तो प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची को देखें और उसकी क्रम संख्या नोट करें (कालम 1 से)		
							उपलब्ध 1 उपलब्ध नहीं 2	उपलब्ध 1 उपलब्ध नहीं 2	साधन कुआ 1 नल 2 हैण्ड पम्प/ ट्यूबवैल 3 नदी/नहर 4 तालाब 5 अन्य 6	शौचालय उपलब्ध 1 उपलब्ध नहीं 2				
Sl. No.	Building No (municipal or local authority Census No)	Census house No.	Predominant Construction material of census house			Purpose for which Census house is used	Facilities in the house			Facilities in the house (Urban areas only)	Is this house used wholly or partly as an establishment		Household No	Name of the head of household
			Wall	Roof	Floor		Electricity Available 1 Not Available 2	Drinking water supply Available 1 Not Available 2	Well 1 Tap 2 Hand Pump/ Tube well 3 River/ Canal 4 Tank 5 Other 6	Toilet Available 1 Not Available 2	If yes, describe	If household activity go to Estt. Sch. and note its serial No. (from col. 1)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

गणक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Enumerator _____

भारत की जनगणना 1981 (प्रथम पूर्व-परीक्षण)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 (FIRST PRE-TEST)

मकान सूची
HOUSE LIST

तालुक/तहसील/पुलिस स्टेशन/विकास खण्ड/ई. ओ. आर्म

Name of Tehsil/

कोड सं०/Code No.

प्रगणक के ब्लाक का नाम या संख्या

Name or No. of Enumerator's block

कोड सं०/Code No.

प्रयोजन जिसके लिए जनगणना मकान प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। Purpose for which Census house is used	मकान में सुविधाएं Facilities in the house: बिजली Electricity: उपलब्ध 1 Available 1; उपलब्ध नहीं 2 Not Available 2	पीने के पानी की आपूर्ति Drinking water supply: उपलब्ध 1 Available 1; उपलब्ध नहीं 2 Not Available 2; साधन: कुआ 1 Well, नल 2 Tap, हैण्ड पम्प/ट्यूबवैल 3 Hand Pump/Tube well, नदी/नहर 4 River/Canal, तालाब 5 Tank, अन्य 6 Other	मकान में सुविधाएं (केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों में) Facilities in the house (Urban areas only): शौचालय Toilet: उपलब्ध 1 Available, उपलब्ध नहीं 2 Not Available	क्या यह मकान पूर्णत या भागत: प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है Is this house used wholly or partly as an establishment: यदि हां तो बताएं If yes, describe	यदि पारिवारिक गतिविधि है तो प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची को देखें और उसकी क्रम संख्या नोट करें (कालम 1 से) If household activity go to Estt. Sch. and note its serial No. (from col. 1)	यदि पूर्णत: या भागत: रहने के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। IF USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS A RESIDENCE: परिवार संख्या Household No	परिवार के कर्ता का नाम Name of the head of household	यदि अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के हैं, उस जाति/जनजाति का नाम लिखें। If S.C. or S.T. write name of caste/tribe	क्या परिवार में कोई शारीरिक तौर पर विकलांग व्यक्ति है? यदि हां प्रत्येक वर्ग के लिए कोष्ठों में संख्या लिखें Is there a physically handicapped person in the house hold? If so indicate no within brackets for each Category: पूर्णत अन्धा 1 Totally blind, पूर्णत गूंगा 2 Totally dumb, पूर्णत विकलांग 3 Totally disabled	जनगणना परिवार के पास रहने के कमरों की संख्या No of living rooms in the occupation of census house-hold	क्या परिवार अपने या किसी अन्य के मकान में रहता है? अपने 1 Owned, अन्य 2 Not Owned: Does the house-hold live in owned or not owned house	प्रगणक के जाते के दिन परिवार में रह रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या पु० म० यो० No. of persons normally residing in Census house-hold on day of visit of the enumerator: M, F, T	क्या परिवार कास्तकारी करता है: अपनी स्वय की 1 (केराये पर 2) अपनी या किराये की 3 कास्तकारी नहीं करता है 4: Does the household cultivate land? Owned 1, Rented 2, Owned and rented 3, Does not cultivate 4	परिवार में विवाहित दम्पतियों की सं० (परिवार में सामान्यत: रह रहे दोनो दम्पतियों) No. of married couples in the household (both spouses usually living in the household)	टिप्पणियां Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर/Signature of Supervisor .....

तारीख/Date.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Household Establishment Schedule

FIRST PRETEST

(For household type activity only)

Name of District..... .....Code No... .... Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Police Station/Dev. Block/Island... .....Code No... .....

Name of Village/Town. ... .Code No... . ... Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet/Enumerator's block No .....Code No.....

Sl. No.	Line No. in House List	Census house No.	Name of the establishment head of household	Average No. of persons working daily last week/ last season		Type of fuel/ power used	Description of the products, processing, servicing done or goods brought and/or sold	In case of manufacturing Seasonal—1 Perennial—2 In case of trade: Wholesale—3 Retail—4	Financial assistance Government—1 Bank credit—2 Coop. Societies—3 Private—4 Others—5 Not available—6
				Total	hired				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Signature of Enumerator.....Date..... ..... Signature of Supervisor.....Date.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

(First Pretest)

ENUMERATOR'S COMPILATION SHEET

(To be compiled from Population Record Form)

Location No . ...

Name of village/town . .....

Enumerator's block No ....

Type of household { Normal households / Institutional households / Houseless households

(Figures in bracket are the appropriate column number in the Population Record)

Sl. No.	Household No. (from right hand top)	Males																	
		Total (4)	S.C. (8)	S T. (9)	Literates (10)	Illiterates (11)	Worked any time at all during last year ?		Was this your main work last year/Season ?					Seeking work?		Worked at least one day in last week			
									Yes				No			Yes			
							Yes (12 to 15)	No (16)	C (17)	AL (18)	HHI (19)	OW (20)	(21)	Yes (22)	No (23)	C (24)	AL (25)	HHI (26)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	

	Males									Females											
Sl. No	Worked at least one day in last week		Total (5)	SC. (29)	S.T. (30)	Literates (31)	Illiterates (32)	Worked any time at all during last year?		Was this your main work last year/season?					Seeking work		Worked at least one day in last week				
										Yes				No	Yes	No	Yes				No
	Yes OW (27)	No (28)						Yes (33 to 36)	No (37)	C (38)	AL (39)	HHI (40)	OW 41	(42)	(43)	(44)	C (45)	AL (46)	HHI (47)	OW (48)	(49)
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

106

Signature of Enumerartor . . .. Signature of Supervisor ....

लोकेशन कोड/Location Code _____

ग्राम या नगर का नाम/Name of Village or Town _____

गोपनीय

CONFIDENTIAL

भारत की जनगणना 1981
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

जनगणना

POPULATION

पुरुष MALE

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	नाम प्रश्न-1 Name Q.1	कर्ता से संबंध प्रश्न 2 Relationship to head Q. 2	लिंग प्र० 3 Sex Q. 3		आयु प्र० 4 Ages Q 4	वैवाहिक स्थिति प्रश्न 5 Marital status Q. 5	अ०जा० प्र० 9 S C. Q. 9	अ०ज०जा० प्र 9 S T. Q 9	साक्षर प्र०10 Literate Q. 10	निरक्षर प्र०10 Illiterate Q. 10	क्या गत वर्ष किसी भी समय कोई काम किया ? प्रश्न 12 Worked any time at all during last year ? Q. 12					यदि प्रश्न 12 में हां तो क्या गत वर्ष/मौसम में यही आपका मुख्य काम था? (प्रश्न 13ए) If yes in Q. 12, was this your main work last year/season ? (Q. 13 A) .					क्या काम खोज रहे थे? (प्र० 1 (कालम 16 या नहीं को जांच क Seeking work (Q. 13C No in Col 16o	
			पुरुष M	महिला F							हां Yes				नहीं No	हां Yes				नहीं No	
											का० C	खे०म० A.L.	पा०उ० HHI	अन्य OW		का० C	खे०म० AL	पा०उ० HHI	अन्य OW		हां Yes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

कालम 2, 3, 6 और 7 के सिवाय अन्य कालमों का जोड़/
Total of all columns except cols. 2, 3, 6 and 7

प्रगणक के हस्ताक्षर/Signature of Enumerator _____

तारीख/Date _____

*व्यक्तिगत पर्ची से भरना है/*To be filled in from individual sl

1DCOUP/82—19.

(प्रथम पूर्व परीक्षण)

(FIRST PRE-TEST)

रिकार्ड*

RECORD*

प्रगणक की ब्लाक संख्या/Enumerator's block No.

परिवार की संख्या/Household No. _____

पुरुष / MALE — महिला FEMALE

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	यदि प्रश्न 12 में हां तो क्या गत सप्ताह कम से कम एक दिन काम किया ? (प्रश्न 14 ए) If yes in Q 12, worked at least one day in last week ? (Q 14 A)					अ०जा० प्र० 9 SC Q 9	अ०ज०जा० प्र० 9 S.T Q. 9	साक्षर प्र० 10 Literate Q. 10	निरक्षर प्र० 10 Illiterate Q 10	गत वर्ष किसी भी समय कोई काम किया ? प्रश्न 12 Worked any time at all during last year ? Q 12					यदि प्रश्न 12 में हां तो क्या गत वर्ष/मौसम में यही आपका मुख्य काम था ? (प्रश्न 13 ए) If yes in Q. 12, was this your main work last year/season ? (Q. 13A)					क्या काम खोज रहे थे ? (प्र० 13 स) कालम 37 या 42 में नहीं की जांच करें) Seeking Work ? (Q. 13 C) Check No in Col. 37 or 42		यदि प्रश्न 12 में हां तो क्या गत सप्ताह में कम से कम एक दिन काम किया? प्रश्न 14 If yes in Q 12, worked at least one day in last week ? (Q 14 A)				
	हां Yes				नहीं No					हां Yes				नहीं No.	हां Yes				नहीं No.	हां Yes				नहीं No				
	का० C	खे०म० AL	पा०उ० HHI	अन्य OW						का० C	खे०म० AL	पा०उ० HHI	अन्य OW		का० C	खे०म० AL	पा०उ० HHI	अन्य OW		हां Yes	नहीं No	का० C	खे०म० AL	पा०उ० HHI	अन्य OW	
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49

पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर/Signature of Supervisor _____

तारीख/Date _____

भारत की जनगणना 1981 (प्रथम पूर्व-परीक्षण)
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 (First Pre-Test)

प्रगणक का सार

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

(प्रगणक की दैनिक संकलन-शीट से संकलित किया जाना है)

(To be compiled from enumerator's daily compilation sheet)

स्थान कोड/Location code... .. आबाद निवासीय मकानों की संख्या/No. of occupied residential houses.. ..

प्रगणक की ब्लाक संख्या/Enumerator's Block No.. . ..... ग्राम या शहर का नाम/Name of village or town.....

संस्थागत परिवारों की संख्या/No of Institutional Households.. . .. . प्रगणक का नाम/Name of enumerator .....

परिवारों की कुल संख्या/Total No. of Households..... ....

संख्या No	विवरण Particulars	जोड़ Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female
1	2	3	4	5
1	जनसंख्या (कालम 3 और 22) (मद संख्या 10 और 11 में दिखाई गई जनसंख्या को मिलाकर) Population (Columns 3 & 22) (Inclusive of population given against item 10 and 11)			
2	अनुसूचित जाति/(कालम 4 और 23)/Scheduled caste/(Cols 4 & 23)			
3	अनुसूचित जनजाति/(कालम 5 और 24)/Scheduled tribe/(Cols. 5 & 24)			
4	साक्षर/(कालम 6 और 25)/Literate/(Cols. 6 & 25)			
5	निरक्षर/(कालम 7 और 26)/Illiterate/(Cols. 7 & 26)			
6	क्या गत वर्ष किसी भी समय कोई काम किया/Worked any time at all during last year ?			
	हाँ Yes (कालम 8 और 27) (Cols. 8 & 27)			
	नहीं No (कालम 9 और 28) (Cols. 9 & 28)			
7	क्या गत वर्ष मौसम में यह आपका मुख्य काम था ?/Was this your main work last year/season ?			
	हाँ Yes का० C (कालम 10 और 29) (Cols. 10 & 29)			
	खे०म० A.L. (कालम 11 और 30) (Cols. 11 & 30)			
	पा०उ० H.H.I. (कालम 12 और 31) (Cols. 12 & 31)			
	अन्य OW (कालम 13 और 32) (Cols. 13 & 32)			
	नहीं No (कालम 14 और 33) (Cols. 14 & 33)			

कृ० पृ० उ०
P. T. O.

DCOUP—82/20

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	विवरण Particulars	जोड Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female
1	2	3	4	5
8	क्या आप खोज रहे थे ?/Seeking work ?			
	हाँ Yes (कालम 15 और 34) (Cols. 15 & 34)			
	नहीं No (कालम 16 और 35) (Cols. 16 & 35)			
9	क्या गत सप्ताह में कम से कम एक दिन काम किया ?/Worked at least one day in last week.			
	हाँ Yes का० C (कालम 17 और 36) (Cols. 17 & 36)			
	खे०म० A.L. (कालम 18 और 37) (Cols. 18 & 37)			
	पा०उ० H.H.I. (कालम 19 और 38) (Cols. 19 & 38)			
	अन्य O.W. (कालम 20 और 39) (Cols. 20 & 39)			
	नही No (कालम 21 और 40) (Cols. 21 & 40)			
10	बेघर जनसख्या (केवल बेघर परिवारो के सम्बन्ध मे प्रगणक की सकलन शीट के कालम 3 और 22 से ली जानी है) Houseless population (To be extracted from cols. 3 & 22 of enumerator's compilation sheets in respect of houseless households only)			
11	सस्थागत जनसख्या (केवल सस्थागत जनसख्या के लिए प्रगणक की सकलन शीट के कालम 3 और 22 से ली जानी है) Institutional population (To be extracted from cols. 3 & 22 of enumerator's compilation sheet in respect of Institutional households only)			

प्रगणक के हस्ताक्षर/Signature of Enumerator... ...पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर/Signature of Supervisor.....

तारीख/Date..... तारीख/Date.....

Census of India—1981 DEGREE HOLDERS & TECHNICAL PERSONNEL SURVEY

Location code ... . .

Pretest—Confidential (Please see instructions overleaf)

1. Name .. . . 2 Date of Birth . .. .

3 Designation & Address.. . ...
. . ..

4. Sex* : Male/Female 5. Schedule Caste/Tribe* : Yes/No 6. Home State ... .

7. Qualifications :— (from the first degree/diploma onwards only)

Degree/ Diploma	Main Subject	Div./ Class	Year of Passing	Course Durn.	Name of University

8 Specialisations ....

9. Last Visit Abroad if any : (i) Country :..... .... (ii) Purpose .....

(iii) Duration of Stay .... (iv) Year of Return .. . .

10*. Present Employment Status · Employee/Self Employed/Student/Trainee/Apprentice Retired/Unemployed trying for job/Unemployed not trying for job

11. Employment	Name of Organisation	Date of		Nature of Duty	Total Salary (Rs. p m.)	
		Joining	Leaving		at entry	last drawn
Present						
Previous						
First						

12. If Unemployed now total duration in months · ....

13. Date & Place.. .. . . 14 Signature . . ..

*ENCIRCLE appropriate answers in items 4, 5 & 10. for example : Sex : Male/Female

INSTRUCTIONS

1. You may fill up this questionnaire if you pocesses a degree in Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Technology or Medicine or a Diploma in Engineering/ Technology.
2. If you are employed or self-employed please give your office address.
3. Visits abroad for study/training employment only needed. Exclude visits for other purposes.
4. Different employment should relate to different organisations served, not the different jobs held in same organisations.
5. Please classified the nature of duties as follows item No. 11) : —

   (i) Teaching, (ii) Research, (iii) Teaching-cum-Research, (iv) Construction, (v) Production, (vi) Administrative, (vii) Clerical, (viii) Professional work, (ix) Farming, (x) Journalism, (xi) Sales or (xii) Others (Specify).
6. Total salary in item No. 11 should include salary and all allowances as rupees per month.
7. Please give details specialisation (not more than three) in item No. 8, if applicable to you.

FIRST FOLD

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

Postage will be paid by Addressee

NEW DELHI G P O
PERMIT NO 218

No Posta necessary if posted in India

MANPOWER DIVISION,
CSIR COMPLEX,
LIBRARY ROAD, PUSA,
NEW DELHI—12.
Pin 110012.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Universal) — CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No. .. ...

Slip No. . ..

Location Code ( ) Sl. No. of Household [ ]

1 Name .....

2 Relationship to head .....

3 Male (1)/Female (2) .....

4 Age .....

5 Marital status .....

6 Mother tongue .....

7 Two other languages known .....

8 Religion .....

9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2) .....

10 Name of caste/tribe .....

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) .....

12 Educational attainment .....

13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No (2) .....

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes / No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) .....

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) / No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) .....

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service .....

(iv) Class of worker .....

15B 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No / 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW) .....

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service .....

(iv) Class of worker .....

16 If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* .....

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration .....

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage .....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year .....

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE Book No. CONFIDENTIAL

Part II Household Particulars Form No.

Location Code Serial number of household (Col. 7 of abridged houselist) Type of household, whether Institutional or houseless*

1. Name of head of household
2. Religion of the head of household
3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1)/If scheduled tribe write (2)
4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household
5. Language mainly spoken in the household
6. Does the household live in owned house? Yes (1)/No (2)
7. If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration? Yes (1)/No (2)
8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household.

(a) WALL: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1) | Mud (2) | Unburnt bricks (3) | Wood (4) | Burnt bricks (5) | G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6) | Stone (7) | Cement concrete (8) | Ekra (9) | Others (0)

(b) ROOF: Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1) | Tiles, slate or shingle (2) | Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3) | Asbestos cement sheets (4) | Brick, stone and lime (5) | Stone (6) | Concrete R.B.C., R.C.C. (7) | Others (8)

(c) FLOOR: Mud (1) | Wood/planks (2) | Bamboo or logs (3) | Brick, stone and lime (4) | Cement (5) | Mosaic tiles (6) | Others (7)

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD

(a) Drinking water supply (i) Source: Well (1) | Tap (2) | Hand pump/tube well (3) | River/canal (4) | Tank (5) | Others (6)

(ii) Within premises (1)/Outside premises (2)

(b) Electricity Yes (1)/No (2) (c) Toilet (for Urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2)

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household
11. Number of married couples usually living in the household
12. Does the household cultivate land? Yes (1)/No (2) 13. If 'Yes' in 12, ownership: Owned (1) | Rented (2) | Owned and rented (3)
14. If Rented, enter local name of tenancy
15. Total population of the household (Total of Col. 2 of part II Population ...)

*For institutional write 'I', for houseless write 'O'.

** Consult list supplied to you. If not belonging to S.C./S.T., put cross (×) in the box.

MALE

Serial No	Name	Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)	Sex		Age	Marital status	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14A	
			Male	Female			Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	(a)	X X X			X	X	(a)	(a)				

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Recc.d

CONFIDENTIAL

	M A L E										F E M A L E											
Serial No.	Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work		Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14 A		Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work	
	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No	Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									(a)	(b)												

Checked and found correct

Supervisor..... .....

(a) Enter total of col. 14 to 21

Signature of the enumerator

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1 **Record location code** on each schedule and form, etc.

2 **Do not** leave any household or person uncovered in your block.

3 **Do not** forget to enter columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record before starting individual enumeration.

4 **Do not** forget to make repeated enquiries about young children, newly born babies and visitors not enumerated elsewhere.

5 **Enter serial number of mother if present in the household against her son and daughter aged 10 years and below.**

6 **While making entries for names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, check names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes with list supplied to you by your supervisor.**

7 **Write legibly.**

8 **Do not do overwriting.**

9 **Do not hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have doubt on any matter.**

10 **Do not allow your work of filling up of entries in the Population Record to accumulate. It should be completed for enumeration done at the end of each day's work.**

11 **Do not misplace or lose any of your forms or papers while performing duties as census enumerator.**

12 **During revisional round, fill in fresh slips for newly born babies and update the Population Record.**

13 **Cover households which have shifted to your block after your first visit but before sunrise of 1st March, 1991, if not enumerated already in some other block.**

14 **In case of any death in your block before sunrise of 1st March, 1991, cancel slip of that person if enumerated by you and make necessary corrections in the Population Record also.**

15 **While picking for information in columns 8 to 35 in the Population Record, make sure that columns 8 to 21 refer to males and columns 22 to 35 to females.**

16 **Check totals of columns in the Population Record before posting in working sheets for enumerator's abstract.**

Part II Contd.

Abstract of Population Record

TOTAL OF COLUMN 1

MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS
1	2	3
(1) Total of column 4	(18) Total of column 5	(35) Population
(2) Total of entries in column 8	(19) Total of entries in column 22	(36) Scheduled Castes
(3) Total of entries in column 9	(20) Total of entries in column 23	(37) Scheduled Tribes
(4) Total of column 10	(21) Total of column 24	(38) Illiterates
(5) Total of column 11	(22) Total of column 25	(39) Literates
(6) Total of column 12	(23) Total of column 26	(40) All types of workers
(7) Total of column 13	(24) Total of column 27	(41) Pristine Non-workers
(8) Total of column 14	(25) Total of column 28	(42) Main workers
(9) Total of column 15	(26) Total of column 29	(43) Marginal workers
(10) Total of column 16	(27) Total of column 30	MAIN ACTIVITY (44) Cultivators
(11) Total of column 17	(28) Total of column 31	MAIN ACTIVITY (45) Agricultural labourers
(12) Total of column 18	(29) Total of column 32	MAIN ACTIVITY (46) Workers in HHI
(13) Total of column 19	(30) Total of column 33	MAIN ACTIVITY (47) Other workers
(14) Total of columns 16—19 (Workers for main activity)	(31) Total of columns 30 –33 (Workers for main activity)	(48) Total workers for main activity
(15) Serial (1) minus (14) (Non-workers for main activity)	(32) Serial (18) minus (31) (Non-workers for main activity)	(49) Total Non-workers for main activity
(16) Total of column 20	(33) Total of column 34	(50) Job seekers
(17) Total of column 21	(34) Total of column 35	(51) Non-seekers of jobs

Checked and found correct,

Signature of Compiler .. . .

APPENDIX XI

(*Vide* Chapter II)

RADIOGRAM **IMMEDIATE**

TO

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE
SAHARANPUR/MORADABAD/
SITAPUR/HAMIRPUR

FROM

CHIEF SEC LUCKNOW UNCLASS

ORIGINATOR'S NO. G-168/III-15(2)/78 GAD

DATED : LUCKNOW JUNE 8, 1978

REFERENCE G.O. NO. 406/III-15(2)/78 DATED 8TH FEBRUARY 1978 REGARDING COOPERATION TO CENSUS STAFF ( ) REGISTRAR-GENERAL INDIA IS CONDUCTING PILOT STUDIES IN CONNECTION WITH 1981 CENSUS FROM JUNE TWELVE TO TWENTY FIRST ( ) ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE MAY PLEASE BE EXTENDED TO CENSUS FIELD STAFF IN THE CONDUCT OF PILOT STUDY IN YOUR DISTRICT (.)

NOT TO BE SIGNALISED
TIME OF ORIGIN HOURS
ORIGINATOR'S SIGNATURE

Sd/-

(D D. JOSHI)
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

No. G-168/III-15(2)/78 GAD

Copy forwarded to the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2/A, Mansingh Road' Kotah House Annexe, New Delhi-110 011 with reference his letter No. 9/11/78 C.D. (CEN), dated 29 May, 1978·

Copy also to Director, Census, Uttar Pradesh, 6, Park Road, Lucknow, Reference D.O No A 1519/DCO-UP/5-78 dated 6th June 1978. He may please write to the District Magistrates giving details of the Villages/Tahsils/ Towns in which the Pilot Study will be carried out and the help needed with regard to it.

By Order

Sd./-

(D.D. JOSHI)
DEPUTY SECRETARY

Copy forwarded by hand to District Magistrate, Lucknow also for necessary action as indicated in the above Radiogram

By Order

Sd./-
(D.D. JOSHI)
DEPUTY SECRETARY

APPENDIX XII

(*Vide* Chapter II)

RADIOGRAM IMMEDIATE

TO

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE

FAIZABAD

FROM

CHIEF SEC. LUCKNOW UNCLASS

ORIGINATOR'S NO. G-248/III-15(2)78 GAD

DATED : LUCKNOW SEPTEMBER 4, 1979

REFERENCE G.O. NO. 406/III-15(2) 78 DATED 8TH FEBRUARY 1978 REGARDING ASSISTANCE TO CENSUS STAFF (.) REGISTRAR GENERAL INDIA IS CONDUCTING FIRST PRETEST IN CERTAIN RURAL AND URBAN BLCOKS OF YOUR DISTRICT IN CONNECTION WITH 1981 CENSUS FROM SEPTEMBR TWENTY SECOND TO OCTOBER SIXTH (·) OFFICERS AND STAFF OF CENSUS DEPARTMENT MAY REQUIRE SOME ASSISTANCE REGARDING ACCOMMODATION ETC. AT SHORT NOTICE (.) PLEASE EXTEND ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCES (.)

NOT TO BE SIGNALISED

TIME OF ORIGIN HOURS

ORIGINATOR'S SIGNATURE

Sd/-

(CHANDRA HAS SINGH)
JOINT SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT.

No. G-248/III-15(2)/78 GAD

Copy forwarded for information to the Deputy Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, B-25, Mahanagar Extension, Lucknow-226006 with reference to letter No. PC-343/DCO-UP/6-78 Dated September 12' 1978.

Sd/-

(CHANDRA HAS SINGH)
JOINT SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT

भारत की जनगणना 1981

गणना सूची

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम ..... कोड सं० .....
जिले का नाम ..... कोड सं० .....
तहसील/खंड/पुलिस थाना/निरीक्षण मंडल/सिविल तालुका का नाम ..... कोड सं० .....

शहर/नगर का नाम ..... कोड सं० .....
वार्ड/मोहल्ला/सिविल का नाम या नम्बर ..... कोड सं० .....
गणक के खंड का नम्बर .....

क्रम सं०	भवन सं० (नगर पालिका या स्थानीय प्राधिकारी या जनगणना द्वारा दिया गया सं०)	जनगणना भवन नम्बर	क्या भवन का प्रयोग किसी व्यवसाय के लिए है? (यदि पूर्णतः या अंशतः घर-आवासीय है, तो उत्तर सूची भरें।)	परिवार नम्बर	परिवार के मुखिया का नाम	क्या परिवार जनगणना खण्ड के बाहर और पुनः में कोई उद्यम चला रहा है? यदि हां, तो उत्तर सूची भरें।	जनगणना परिवार में सामान्यतः रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या			क्या परिवार में कोई विकलांग व्यक्ति है? यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक की संख्या दें।			अन्य विवरण
							पुरुष	स्त्री	योग	पूर्ण अन्धे	पूर्ण अपाहिज	पूर्ण मूक	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
योग		(9)	× × ×	(10)	× × ×	× ×							× × ×

गणक के हस्ताक्षर ..... तारीख .....

सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर ..... तारीख .....

कार्यालय चार्ज अफसर के हस्ताक्षर ..... तारीख .....

टिप्पणी :-(1) इंडेक्टिपों की गिनती करें और जोड़ दें।

8 से 13 प्रत्येक कालम का योग दें।

भारत की जनगणना 1981

(आर्थिक गणना)

उद्यम सूची

पृष्ठ सं० .....

1 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ..... कोड सं० .....
2 जिला ..... कोड सं० .....
3 तहसील/तालुका/थाना/विकास खंड/सर्कल आदि ..... कोड सं० .....
4 ग्राम/नगर ..... कोड सं० .....
5 वार्ड/मोहल्ला/हैमलेट का नाम या सं० ..... कोड सं० .....
6 प्रगणक खंड सं० ..... कोड सं० .....
7 सामुदायिक विकास खंड ..... कोड सं० .....
8 शामीण/नगरीय ..... कोड सं० .....

इकाई सूची का क्रमांक नम्बर (मकान सूची का कालम 1)	उद्यम का क्रमांक नम्बर (मकान सूची का कालम 3)	उद्यम की क्रम संख्या		उद्यम के कार्यकलाप का विवरण		उद्यम का वर्गीकरण (कृषि-1, गैर-कृषि-2)	मकान का स्वरूप (पक्का-मामी-1, कच्चा-2)	स्वामित्व का प्रकार*	स्वामी का सामाजिक वर्ग अ० जा०-1, अ० ज० जा०-2, अन्य-3)	कार्यकलाप के लिए प्रयुक्त शक्ति (पावर)/ईंधन**	सामान्यतः प्रतिदिन काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या								
											गैर-कृषि उद्यम (कालम 5 में कोड 2)						कृषि उद्यम (कालम 5 में कोड 1)		अन्य विवरण
											कुल व्यक्ति (बिना मजदूरी काम करने वालों के सहित)			मजदूरी पर रखे गये व्यक्ति			कुल व्यक्ति (बिना मजदूरी काम करने वालों के सहित)	मजदूरी पर रखे गये व्यक्ति	
											पुरुष	स्त्री	योग	पुरुष	स्त्री	योग			
1	1(i)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
कोड	X	(क)	(क)	XXX		(ग)	(ख)	(ख)	(ख)	(ख)			(ग) ( )			(ग) ( )		(ग) ( )	XXX

प्रगणक के हस्ताक्षर ..... तारीख .....
पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर ..... तारीख .....

(क) प्रविष्टियों की गिनती करें और उनका योग दें।
(ख) कोड 1 वाली प्रविष्टियों की गिनती करें और उसका ब्योरा दें
(ग) प्रविष्टियों की गिनती करें और उनका योग कोष्ठकों में दें।

*स्वामित्व का प्रकार—निजी-1, सहकारी-2, केन्द्रीय सरकार-3, राज्य सरकार-4, स्थानीय निकाय-5, अन्य-6

**कार्यकलाप के लिए प्रयुक्त—बिना पावर-1, बिजली-2, कोयला/कोक/लकड़ी-3, पेट्रोल/डीजल-4, अन्य (पावर)/ईंधन मैड-5, पशुशक्ति-6, अन्य-7

भारत की जनगणना 1981

व्यक्तिगत पर्ची
(ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए)

गणनाकार
खंड सं० .....
पर्ची सं० .....

लोकेशन कोड ..... परिवार की पर्ची सं० .....

1 नाम

2 परिवार के मुखिया से सम्बंध

3 पुरुष (1) स्त्री (2)

4 आयु

5 वैवाहिक स्थिति

6 मातृ-भाषा

7 वे अन्य भाषाएँ जिनका ज्ञान है

8 धर्म

9 क्या अ० जा० (1) अथवा अ० ज० जा० (2) के सदस्य हैं

10 जाति/जनजाति का नाम

11 साक्षर (1)/निरक्षर (2)

12 कहाँ तक शिक्षा पाई है

13 स्कूल/कालेज जाते हैं ? हाँ (1)/नहीं (2)

14क क्या गत वर्ष किसी भी समय काम किया ? हाँ / नहीं (गृ०/वि०/आ०/रि०/भि०/स०/अन्य)

14ख यदि 14क में 'हाँ' तो क्या गत वर्ष के अधिकांश समय काम किया ? हाँ (1)/नहीं (2)

15क गत वर्ष में मुख्य काम : 14ख में 'हाँ' (का०/खे०म०/पा०उ०/अ०का०) / 14ख में 'नहीं' (गृ०/वि०/आ०/रि०/भि०/स०/अन्य)

यदि 15क में पा०उ०/अ० का०

(i) प्रतिष्ठान का नाम

(ii) व्यक्ति के काम का विवरण

(iii) उद्योग, व्यापार या सेवा का स्वरूप

(iv) काम करने वाले का वर्ग

15ख 14ख 'हाँ'-गत वर्ष किसी भी समय अन्य कोई काम किया ? हाँ (का०/खे०म०/पा०उ०/अ०का०), नहीं / 14ख 'नहीं'-गत वर्ष किसी भी समय जो काम किया हो ? (का०/खे०म०/पा०उ०/अ०का०)

यदि 15ख में पा०उ०/अ०का०

(i) प्रतिष्ठान का नाम

(ii) व्यक्ति के काम का विवरण

(iii) उद्योग व्यापार या सेवा का स्वरूप

(iv) काम करने वाले का वर्ग

16 यदि 14क या 14ख में 'नहीं' तो काम की खोज में है/काम करने के इच्छुक हैं ? हाँ (1)/नहीं (2)

भारत की जनगणना 1981 — व्यक्तिगत पर्ची — गोपनीय

(केवल सैम्पल क्षेत्रों के लिए)

1 जन्म-स्थान

(क) जन्म का स्थान ----------

(ख) ग्रामीण (1) नगरीय (2) ----------

(ग) जिला ----------

(घ) राज्य/विज ----------

2 पूर्व निवास स्थान

(क) इसके पूर्व का निवास स्थान ----------

(ख) ग्रामीण (1) नगरीय (2) ----------

(ग) जिला ----------

(घ) राज्य/विज ----------

3 पूर्व निवास छोड़ने का कारण

(कोड) ----------

4 गणना के ग्राम या नगर में निवास की

अवधि ----------

5 उन सभी महिलाओं के लिए जो विवाहित हैं या थीं

(क) विवाह के समय आयु ----------

(ख) इस समय जीवित बच्चों की संख्या

पुरुष ☐ स्त्री ☐ योग ☐

(ग) जीवित पैदा हुए कुल बच्चों की संख्या

पुरुष ☐ स्त्री ☐ योग ☐

6 केवल उन महिलाओं के लिए जो इस समय विवाहित हैं

गत वर्ष में कोई जीवित बच्चा पैदा हुआ ? ----------

1991 2nd

भारत की जनगणना 1981

परिवार अनुसूची

ब्लॉक नं० . . . . . सेंसस वॉच

कार्य नं० . . .

भाग I परिवार का विवरण

लोकेशन कोड . . . . . परिवार की क्रम सं० (संक्षिप्त मकान सूची का कालम 7) . . . . . परिवार सम्थागत है या बेघर* . . . .

1. परिवार के मुखिया का नाम . . . . . .
2. परिवार के मुखिया का धर्म . . . . . .
3. क्या परिवार का मुखिया अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जनजाति का है ? यदि अ० जा० है तो (1) लिखें यदि अ० ज०जा० है तो (2) लिखें . . . . . ☐
4. परिवार के मुखिया की जाति/जनजाति का नाम . . . . . .
5. परिवार में मुख्यत बोली जाने वाली भाषा . . . . . .
6. क्या परिवार अपने मकान में रहता है ? हाँ (1)/नहीं (2) . . . . . ☐
7. यदि 6 में "नहीं", तो क्या गाँव के ग्राम या नगर में परिवार का अपना कोई मकान या मकान बनाने के लिए भूमि है ? हाँ (1)/नहीं (2) . . . . . ☐
8. परिवार के मकान में लगी प्रमुख सामग्री

(क) दीवार — घास, पत्ते, सरकण्डे, या बाँस (1) | मिट्टी (2) | कच्ची ईंट (3) | लकड़ी (4) | पक्की ईंट (5) | लोहे की जस्ती चादरें या अन्य धातु की चादरें (6) | पत्थर (7) | सीमेंट कंक्रीट (8) | टकरा (9) | अन्य (0) . . . . . ☐

(ख) छत — घास, पत्ते, सरकण्डे, फूस, लकड़ी, मिट्टी, कच्ची ईंट या बाँस (1) | खपरैल, स्लेट या पटरा (2) | लोहे या जस्ते की तार्पीदार या अन्य धातु की चादरें (3) | एस्बेस्टस सीमेंट चादरें (4) | ईंट, पत्थर एवं चूना (5) | पत्थर (6) | कंक्रीट, आर० सी० सी०, आर०सी० सी० (7) | अन्य (8) . . . . . ☐

(ग) फर्श — मिट्टी (1) | पक्की लस्से (2) | बाँस या लट्ठा (3) | ईंट, पत्थर या चूना (4) | सीमेंट (5) | मोजेक/टाइल (6) | अन्य (7) . . . . . ☐

9. परिवार को उपलब्ध सुविधाएं

(क) पीने का पानी (i) साधन — कुआं (1) | नल (2) | हैण्ड पम्प/ट्यूबवेल (3) | नदी/नहर (4) | तालाब (5) | अन्य (6) . . . . . ☐

(ii) मकान के अन्दर (1)/मकान के बाहर (2) . . . . . ☐

(ख) बिजली हाँ (1)/नहीं (2) . . . . . ☐ (ग) शौचालय (केवल नगरीय क्षेत्रों के लिए) हां (1)/नहीं (2) . . . . . ☐

10. परिवार के पास रहने के कमरों की संख्या . . . . . .
11. परिवार में सामान्यत: रहने वाले दम्पतियों की संख्या . . . . . .

12. क्या परिवार खेती करता है ? हाँ (1)/नहीं (2) . . . . . ☐ 13. यदि 12 में "हाँ" तो किसकी भूमि पर — अपनी (1) | किराए की (2) | अपनी और किराए की (3) . . . . . ☐

14. यदि किराए की है तो जोत का स्थानीय नाम लिखें . . . . . .
15. परिवार की कुल जनसंख्या (जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के भाग II के कालम 2 का योग) . . . . . ☐☐☐

---

*अस्थागत के लिए "म०" और बेघर के लिए "0" लिखें।

**आपको दी गई सूची देखें। यदि परिवार का मुखिया अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा० का नहीं है तो बायस में क्रास (×) लगाएं।

पृ ष्ठ

क्रम सं०	नाम	परिवार के मुखिया से सम्बन्ध (परिवार के प्रत्येक सदस्य के बारे में कोष्ठ में माता की क्रम संख्या भी दें)	लिंग		आयु	वैवाहिक स्थिति	यदि अ० ज०/अ० ज० जा० है तो उसका नाम		साक्षरता		14 (क) की प्रविष्टि		अन्य विवरण[3]
			पुरुष	स्त्री			जाति	जनजाति	साक्षर	निरक्षर	हां	नहीं	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
योग	(क)	× × ×			×	×	(क)	(ख)					

व्यक्तिगत पर्ची का देखते हुए जांच की

सत्यापनकर्ता.....

(क) प्रविष्टियों की संख्या की लिखी कर बार योग लिखें

	पुरुष								स्त्री													
	14ख की प्रविष्टि		15क की प्रविष्टि				क्या काम की खोज में है/काम करने के इच्छुक हैं ?		यदि अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा० है तो उसका नाम		साक्षरता		14ख की प्रविष्टि		14क की प्रविष्टि		15ख की प्रविष्टि				क्या काम की खोज में हैं/काम करने के इच्छुक हैं ?	
क्र० सं०	हाँ	नहीं	का०	से० म०	पा० उ०	अ० पा०	हाँ	नहीं	जाति	अनजाति	साक्षर	निरक्षर	हाँ	नहीं	हाँ	नहीं	का०	से० म०	पा० उ०	अ० का०	हाँ	नहीं
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	3.	32	33	34	35
									(क)	(ख)												

आगे की ओर खाली छोड़ें

अनुदेश-1237

(क) प्रविष्टियों की संख्या की गिनती करें और योग लिखें।

APPENDIX XIII—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter II)

महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश

1 प्रत्येक अनुसूची और फार्म आदि पर लोकेशन कोड लिखें।

2. यह ध्यान रहे कि आपके ब्लाक में किसी परिवार या व्यक्ति की गणना छूट न जाए।

3 परिवार की व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरने से पहले जनगणना रिकार्ड के कालम 1 से 7 तक में प्रविष्टि करना न भूलें।

4 बच्चे, नवजात शिशु और आगन्तुक गणना से छूट न जाए, इस बारे में विशेष सावधानी बरतें।

5. यदि परिवार में माता उपस्थित हो तो उसके 10 वर्ष तक आयु के पुत्र/पुत्री के नाम के सामने माता की क्रम संख्या लिखें।

6. सुपरवाइजर द्वारा आपको अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों की एक सूची दी गई है। इन जातियों/जनजातियों के नामों की प्रविष्टि करते समय उक्त सूची से मिलान करना न भूलें।

7 साफ-साफ लिखें।

8 गलत या अस्पष्ट लिखे हुए को काटकर अलग से साफ लिखें।

9 यदि आपको किसी भी मामले में कोई शंका हो तो अपने सुपरवाइजर से पूछने में नहीं झिझकें।

10 जनसंख्या रिकार्ड में प्रविष्टियों के काम को इकट्ठा न होने दें। उक्त कार्य प्रत्येक दिन की गणना के पश्चात् उसी दिन पूरा करना न भूलें।

11 जनगणना प्रगणक के रूप में काम करते समय ध्यान रखें कि कोई भी फार्म या कागज खो न जाए।

12. दुबारा जांच (रिवीजनल राउण्ड) के समय नवजात शिशुओं के लिए नई पर्चियां भरें और जनसंख्या रिकार्ड में आवश्यक प्रविष्टियां करना न भूलें।

13 अपने ब्लाक के उन परिवारों की गिनती भी करें जो आपके प्रथम दौरे के बाद लेकिन 1 मार्च, 1981 के सूर्योदय से पहले आपके ब्लाक में आ गए हों, बशर्ते कि पहले किसी अन्य ब्लाक में इनकी गिनती नहीं हुई हो।

14 यदि आपके ब्लाक में 1 मार्च 1981 के सूर्योदय से पहले किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई हो जिसकी आप गणना कर चुके थे तो उसकी पर्ची रद्द कर दें और जनगणना रिकार्ड में भी आवश्यक सुधार करें।

15 जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के कालम 8 से 35 तक टिक करते समय यह ध्यान रखें कि कालम 8 से 21 पुरुषों के बारे में और कालम 22 से 35 स्त्रियों के बारे में है।

16 "प्रगणक-सार" में प्रविष्टियां करने से पहले जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के कालमों के योग की जांच अवश्य करें।

परिशिष्ट XIV

(देखिये अध्याय III)

परिवर्तित जनगणना कलेण्डर : 1981 जनगणना का प्रथम चरण—मकानसूचीकरण

अप्रैल-मई 1980

1 जनगणना के बचे हुए कार्य को पूर्ण करना	अप्रैल/मई 1980
2. प्रगणक ब्लाकों एवं सुपरवाइजर सर्किलों की जांच एवं आवश्यक संशोधन	अप्रैल/मई 1980
3. ग्राम एवं नगर निर्देशनी के आकड़ों के संकलन कार्य को सुनिश्चित करना, आकड़ों की जांच एवं भरे हुए प्रपत्रों को निदेशालय भेजना	अप्रैल/मई 1980
4. वार्ड मानचित्रों की जांच एवं आवश्यक संशोधन	अप्रैल/मई 1980
5. प्रशिक्षण सामग्री एवं वास्तविक गणना से संबंधित प्रपत्रों की आपूर्ति को सुनिश्चित करना	अप्रैल/मई 1980

जून-जुलाई 1980

1. प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों के लिये नियुक्ति पत्रों की आवश्यकता एवं आपूर्ति	जून 15, 1980
2. प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों की नियुक्ति	जून 30, 1980
3. नवीन चार्ज रजिस्टरों की तैयारी	जुलाई 15, 1980
4. प्रगणक ब्लाक, सुपरवाइजर सर्किल, एवं इनके लिए नियुक्त प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों की संख्या (आरक्षित सहित) को चार्जवाइज सुनिश्चित करके निदेशालय को इनकी अलग-अलग संख्या बताना	जुलाई, 1980

अगस्त 1980

1. मकानसूचीकरण के कार्य का प्रचार	अगस्त, 1980
2. चार्ज अधिकारियों/अतिरिक्त चार्ज अधिकारियों का रिफ्रेशर प्रशिक्षण	अगस्त 1-14, 1980
3. नवीन प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों के प्रशिक्षण का प्रथम दौर (दो दिन का)	अगस्त 15-31, 1980

सितम्बर-अक्तूबर 1980

1. मकानसूचीकरण के कार्य का प्रचार	सितम्बर/अक्टूबर 1980
2. प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों के प्रशिक्षण का द्वितीय दौर (एक दिन का)	सितम्बर 1-12, 1980
3. प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों के प्रशिक्षण का तृतीय एवं अन्तिम दौर (एक दिन का) एवं उनको वास्तविक गणना के प्रपत्र देना	सितम्बर 13-24, 1980
4. मकान सूचीकरण का कार्य	
(क) प्रगणक ब्लाक का नजरी नक्शा एवं खाका बनाना तथा भवनों एवं जनगणना मकानों पर नम्बर डालना	सितम्बर 25, 1980 से अक्टूबर 10, 1980 तक
(ख) मकानसूची एवं उद्यम सूची भरना	
5. प्रगणक द्वारा मकानसूची सार एवं उद्यमसूची सार तैयार करना तथा मकान सूची की द्वितीय प्रति बनाना	अक्टूबर 11-13, 1980
6. भरे हुए अभिलेखों की सुपरवाइजर से जांच कराना	अक्टूबर 14, 1980
7. भरे हुए अभिलेखों (मकानसूची की द्वितीय प्रति, नजरी नक्शा एवं खाका को छोड़कर) को सुपरवाइजर को सौंपना	अक्टूबर 15, 1980
8. सुपरवाइजर सार तैयार करना एवं भरे हुए अभिलेखों की चार्ज कार्यालय में प्राप्ति	अक्टूबर 16-17, 1980
9. चार्ज का सार तैयार करना एवं भरे हुए अभिलेखों को जिला/नगर जनगणना कार्यालय एवं जिला संख्या अधिकारी के कार्यालय में भेजना	अक्टूबर 21-22, 1980
10. जिला/नगर का संकेतित सार तैयार करना एवं भरे हुए अभिलेखों को क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशक जनगणना के कार्यालय को भेजना	अक्टूबर 25, 1980
11. संक्षिप्त मकानसूची में ब्लाक के परिचय विवरण भरते हुए इसके केवल भाग 2 में प्रविष्ट करना एवं सुपरवाइजर द्वारा इसकी जांच	अक्टूबर 21-25, 1980
12. प्रगणक द्वारा संक्षिप्त मकानसूची की द्वितीय प्रति, नजरी नक्शे एवं खाके को सुपरवाइजर को सौंपना	अक्टूबर 27, 1980
13. सुपरवाइजर द्वारा संक्षिप्त मकानसूची, मकान सूची की द्वितीय प्रति, नजरी नक्शे एवं खाके का चार्ज कार्यालय में जमा करना	अक्टूबर 28, 1980

नवम्बर 1980

1. मकानसूचीकरण के कार्यहेतु प्रगणकों/सुपरवाइजरों को मानदेय देने के लिये सूचियां तैयार करना एवं उनको निदेशालय भेजना	
2. प्रगणना 1981 के लिये तैयार करना	नवम्बर, 1980

परिशिष्ट XIV--क्रमशः

(देखिये अध्याय III)

असमकालिक क्षेत्रों (पर्वतीय जिलों के हिमाच्छादित क्षेत्रों) में मकान सूचीकरण के लिए परिवर्तित कलेंडर

अप्रैल 1980

1 असमकालिक क्षेत्रो में बचे हुए जनगणना कार्यों को पूर्ण करना	अप्रैल 1980
2 प्रशिक्षण एव वास्तविक गणना से सम्बन्धित प्रपत्रों की आपूर्ति को सुनिश्चित करना	अप्रैल 1980

मई 1980

1 नवीन प्रगणको एवं सुपरवाइजरो के प्रशिक्षण का प्रथम दौर (2 दिन का)	मई 1-15, 1980
2 सभी प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरो के प्रशिक्षण का द्वितीय दौर (एक दिन का)	मई 1-16, 1980
3 प्रगणकों एव सुपरवाइजरो के प्रशिक्षण का अन्तिम दौर (एक दिन का) एव उनको वास्तविक गणना के प्रपत्र देना	मई 20-31, 1980

जून 1980

1 मकानसूचीकरण का कार्य	
(क) प्रगणक ब्लाक का नजरी नक्शा एव खाका बनाना तथा भवनों एव जनगणना मकानों पर नम्बर डालना	जून 1, 1980 से जून 15, 1980 तक
(ख) मकान सूची एव उद्यम सूची भरना	
2 प्रगणक द्वारा मकानसूची सार एव उद्यम सूची सार तैयार करना तथा मकानसूची की द्वितीय प्रति बनाना	जून 16-17, 1980
3 भरे हुए अभिलेखो की सुपरवाइजर से जाच कराना	जून 18, 1980
4 भरे हुए अभिलेखो (मकानसूची की द्वितीय प्रति, नजरी नक्शे एव खाके को छोड़कर) को सुपरवाइजर को सौपना	जून 19, 1980
5 सुपरवाइजर सार तैयार करना एव भरे हुए अभिलेखो को चार्ज कार्यालय मे प्राप्ति	जून 20,1980
6 प्रगणक द्वारा सक्षिप्त मकानसूची मे ब्लाक के परिचय विवरण भरते हुए इसके केवल भाग 2 मे प्रविष्टि करना एव सुपरवाइजर द्वारा इसकी जाच	जून 21-22, 1980
7 प्रगणक द्वारा सक्षिप्त मकानसूची, मकानसूची की द्वितीय प्रति, नजरी नक्शे एव खाके को सुपरवाइजर को सौपना	जून 23, 1980
8 सुपरवाइजर द्वारा सक्षिप्त मकानसूचो को द्वितीय प्रति, नजरी नक्शे एव खाके को चार्ज कार्यालय में जमा करना।	जून 24, 980

---

*चार्ज अधिकारी द्वारा इन अभिलेखो को जिले मे चार्ज के अन्य क्षेत्रों के अभिलेखो के साथ अक्टूबर 21-22, 1980 को भेजा जायेगा ।

परिशिष्ट XIV—क्रमशः

(देखिये अध्याय III)

परिवर्तित जनगणना कवेण्डर : 1981 जनगणना का द्वितीय चरण—प्रगणना

अक्तूबर-नवम्बर, 1980

(i) प्रशिक्षण सामग्री को जिले/नगर में भेजना	अक्तूबर 30, 1980
(ii) प्रगणना के लिये क्षेत्रीय जनगणना उप-निदेशक एवं निदेशालय के अधिकारियो का प्रशिक्षण।	अक्तूबर 22-24, 1980
(iii) प्रगणना के लिये जिला/नगर जनगणना अधिकारियों के प्रथम समूह का प्रशिक्षण (राज्य स्तर पर गोष्ठी का आयोजन दो समूहों मे)	अक्तूबर 30 से नवम्बर 1, 1980
(iv) प्रगणना के लिये जिला/नगर जनगणना अधिकारियों के दूसरे समूह का प्रशिक्षण।	नवम्बर 3-5, 1980
(v) चार्ज अधिकारी एवं अतिरिक्त/सहायक चार्ज अधिकारियों का प्रशिक्षण	नवम्बर 10-30, 1980
(vi) सक्षिप्त मकान सूची की जाच	नवम्बर 15, 1980
(vii) चार्ज रजिस्टर में मकान सूचीकरण से प्राप्त आकडो को भरना एवं उनकी जाच	नवम्बर 15, 1980
(viii) प्रगणना के लिए न्यादर्श व्यक्तिगत पर्चा भरने हेतु प्रगणक ब्लाकों का चुनाव एव इसका रजिस्टर तैयार करना	नवम्बर 30, 1980
(ix) मद (vii) मे चुने गये प्रगणक ब्लाको की जाच	नवम्बर 30, 1980
(x) प्रगणकों एव सुपरवाइजरों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप देना	नवम्बर 30, 1980

दिसम्बर, 1980

(i) प्रगणना 1981 मे प्रयुक्त किये जाने वाले प्रपत्रों को जिले/नगर में भेजना	दिसम्बर 15, 1980
(ii) प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों के प्रशिक्षण (तीन दौर में) का प्रथम दौर	दिसम्बर 1-31, 1980

जनवरी, 1981

(i) प्रगणको एवं सुपरवाइजरों के प्रशिक्षण का द्वितीय दौर	जनवरी 1-31, 1981
(ii) प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों के प्रशिक्षण के दौरान संक्षिप्त मकान सूची की जाच तथा नजरी नक्शे व खाके की तैयारी	जनवरी 1-31, 1981
(iii) प्रगणना 1981 हेतु सभी क्षेत्रों से सहयोग के लिये रेडियो, टी०वी० एवं समाचार पत्रो द्वारा प्रसारण	जनवरी 31, 1981
(iv) विशेष स्थलो जैसे- स्पेशल ट्रेन, मेला इत्यादि स्थानों पर प्रगणना की व्यवस्था करना	जनवरी 31, 1981

फरवरी-मार्च, 1981

(i) प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों के प्रशिक्षण का अन्तिम दौर/नजरी नक्शे एवं खाके को अतिम रूप देना प्रगणना के लिये सभी प्रपत्रो को प्रगणको को देना	फरवरी 1-7, 1981
(ii) प्रगणना	फरवरी 9-28, 1981 (संदर्भ तिथि मार्च 1, 1981 का सूर्योदय)
(iii) गृह विहीन जनसख्या की प्रगणना	फरवरी 28, 1981 की रात्रि
(iv) रिवीजनल राउण्ड	मार्च 1-5, 1981
(v) अन्त कालिक जनसख्या आकडो का संकलन एव प्रसारण (चार्ज स्तर एव जिला/नगर स्तर पर)	मार्च 6, 1981
(vi) अन्त कालिक जनसंख्या आकडों का जनगणना निदेशालय व भारत के महापजीकार के कार्यालय में भेजना।	मार्च 8, 1981
(vii) प्रगणना के दौरान जनगणना कार्य का अधिकारियों द्वारा निरीक्षण।	फरवरी 10 से मार्च 5, 1981 तक
(viii) प्रगणना अभिलेखो की वापसी	मार्च 15, 1981
(ix) मानदेय के लिये जनगणना कार्य करने वाले सभी स्तर के अधिकारियों की अलग-अलग सूची तैयार करना एवं जनगणना निदेशालय भेजना।	मार्च 15, 1981
(x) पोस्ट इन्यूमरेशन चेक	मार्च 15-31, 1981

अप्रैल 1981

(i) जनगणना पदको के वितरण हेतु सूची तैयार करके जनगणना निदेशालय भेजना	अप्रैल 30, 1981

परिशिष्ट XIV—समाप्त
(देखिये अध्याय III)

असमकालिक क्षेत्रों (पर्वतीय जिलों के हिमाच्छादित क्षेत्रों) में प्रगणना के लिये जनगणना कलेण्डर

जुलाई-अगस्त 1980

1 प्रशिक्षण सामग्री एवं अनुदेश पुस्तिकाएं भेजना	जुलाई 1980 का अन्तिम सप्ताह
2 जिला जनगणना अधिकारियों, चार्ज अधिकारियों इत्यादि का प्रशिक्षण ।	
3 प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों का प्रशिक्षण (दो दौर) एवं संक्षिप्त मकान सूची की जांच तथा नजरी नक्शे व खाके की तैयारी ।	अगस्त, 1980
4 प्रगणना के दौरान प्रयुक्त किये जाने वाले प्रपत्रों को भेजना ।	अगस्त 31, 1980

सितम्बर-अक्तूबर 1980

1 प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों के प्रशिक्षण का तृतीय दौर तथा नजरी नक्शे व खाके को अन्तिम रूप देना व उनको वास्तविक गणना के लिये प्रपत्र देना	सितम्बर 1980 का प्रथम सप्ताह
2 प्रगणना	सितम्बर 11-30, 1980 (सदर्भ तिथि अक्तूबर 1 1980 का सूर्योदय)
3 गृह विहीन जनसंख्या की प्रगणना	सितम्बर 30, 1980 की रात्रि
4 रिवीजनल राउण्ड	अक्तूबर 1-5, 1980
5 प्रगणना अभिलेखों की वापसी	अक्तूबर 7, 1980

*चार्ज अधिकारी द्वारा इन अभिलेखों को जिले में चार्ज के अन्य क्षेत्रों के अभिलेखों के साथ मार्च 15,1981 को भेजा जायेगा।

APPENDIX XV

(*Vide* Chapter IV)

Position of staff for the quarter ending 31-3-1980 :

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post in each grade	Number of Posts	Persons in position against the sanctioned post
1	2	3	4
	Class II (Non Gazetted)		
1	Office Superintendent	1	1
2	Investigator	7	7
3	Senior Geographer	1	1
	Class-III		
1	Head Assistant	1	1
2	Assistant	2	2
3	Accountant	1	1
4	Senior Stenographer	1	1
5	Junior Stenographer	3	2
6	Head Clerk	3	2
7	Upper Division Clerk	13	12
8	Lower Division Clerk	19	14
9	Tabulation Officer	15	14
10	Statistical Assistant	32	28
11	Hindi Translator	1	1
12	Printing Inspector	1	1
13	Computor	105	104
14	Proof Reader	2	2
15	Assistant Compiler	186	146
16	Geographer	1	1
17	Senior Draughtsman	2	3 (One working against the post of artist)
18	Draughtsman	10	9
19	Map Assistant	2	2
20	Artist	2	1
21	Hand Press Machine Operator	1	1
22	Ferro Print Machine Operator	1	1
23	Driver	2	2
	Class-IV		
1	Junior Gestetner Operator	1	1
2	Daftari	5	5
3	Peons	35	34
4	Chowkidar	8	8
5	Farrash	2	2
6	Mali	1	1
7	Sweeper	1	1

APPENDIX XVI

(*Vide* Chapter IV)

Position of staff for the quarter ending 31-3-1981 (Including Regional Offices):

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post in each grade	No. of Posts	Persons in position against the sanctioned posts
1	2	3	4
	Class II (Non-Gazetted)		
1	Office Superintendent	1	1
2	Investigator	20	19
3	Senior Geographer	1	1
4	Junior Accounts Officer	1	—
	Class III		
1	Head Assistant	1	1
2	Senior Accountant	1	1
3	Confidential Assistant	1	1
4	Assistant	3	3
5	Accountant	2	2
6	Senior Stenographer	2	2
7	Junior Stenographer	16	16
8	Head Clerk	23	19
9	Upper Division Clerk	33	18
10	Lower Division Clerk	77	60
11	Tabulation Officer	15	16*
12	Statistical Assistant	103	95
13	Hindi Translator	1	1
14	Printing Inspector	1	1
15	Computor	105	105
16	Proof Reader	2	2
17	Assistant Compiler	184	61
18	Geographer	1	1
19	Senior Draughtsman	3	3
20	Draughtsman	12	9
21	Map Assistant	2	2
22	Artist	1	1
23	Hand Press Machine Operator	1	1
24	Ferro Print Machine Operator	1	1
25	Driver	2	2
26	Supervisor	269	6
27	Checker	873	140
28	Coder	332	302
29.	Tabulator	3,823	—
	Class IV		
1	Junior Gestetner Operator	1	1
2	Daftari	5	3
3	Peons	48	35
4	Chowkidar	22	14
5	Farrash	15	9
6	Mali	1	1
7	Sweeper	1	1

*One Tabulation Officer in lieu of Investigator

APPENDIX XVII

(*Vide* Chapter V)

Details of tours undertaken by the Director during the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 :

Date		Place(s) Visited	Mode of Travel
From	To		
1		2	3
5-5-79	5-5-79	Unnao, Kanpur	By Road
9-5-79	15-5-79	Delhi, Madras, Delhi, Moradabad, Meerut, Rampur, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur	By Air/ Road
18-5-79	25-5-79	Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Sultanpur	By Road
3-6-79	5-6-79	Varanasi and Allahabad	By Road
7-6-79	10-6-79	Mathura, Delhi and Meerut	By Rail/ Road
11-6-79	30-6-79	Shahjahanpur, Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Kausani, Gopeshwar Mana, Pauri, Narendranagar, Dehradun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut	By Road
4-7-79	7-7-79	New Delhi	By Air
18-7-79	21-7-79	Hardoi, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Agra, Etah and Budaun	By Road
5-8-79	7-8-79	Bara Banki, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Gonda and Bahraich	By Road
11-8-79	14-8-79	Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda and Hamirpur	By Road
23-8-79	30-8-79	New Delhi	By Air
19-9-79	23-9-79	New Delhi	By Road
27-9-79	3-10-79	Rampur, Simla, Bijnor	By Road
6-10-79	7-10-79	Kanpur	By Road
26-10-79	29-10-79	Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Varanasi	By Road
30-10-79	1-11-79	Badaun	By Road
5-11-79	13-11-79	Kanpur, Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, Dehra Dun, Nainital and Bareilly	By Road
22-11-79	24-11-79	Patna	By Air
2-12-79	4-12-79	New Delhi	By Air
4-12-79	5-12-79	Pratapgarh and Allahabad	By Road
8-12-79	16-12-79	Agra, Jaipur, New Delhi and Meerut	By Road
19-12-79	20-12-79	Farrukhabad	By Road
28-12-79	30-12-79	Kanpur	By Road
14-1-80	21-1-80	New Delhi, Bangalore, Mysore	By Air
4-2-80	9-2-80	Jalaun, Fatehpur and Allahabad	By Road
13-2-80	14-2-80	Gorakhpur	By Rail/ Road
14-2-80	16-2-80	Kanpur, Bulandshahr	-do-
18-2-80	18-2-80	Bara Banki	By Road
19-2-80	23-2-80	Kanpur, Varanasi	By Air By Rail
24-2-80	27-2-80	Hapur, Meerut, New Delhi, Moradabad and Rampur	By Rail
5-3-80	7-3-80	New Delhi	By Rail
17-3-80	21-3-80	Varanasi, Allahabad and Kanpur	By Rail/ Road
29-3-80	9-4-80	Moradabad, Meerut, New Delhi, Jaipur and Agra	By Road
18-4-80	21-4-80	Bareilly and Meerut	By Road
24-4-80	24-4-80	Faizabad	By Road
27-4-80	29-4-80	New Delhi	By Air
4-5-80	5-5-80	Varanasi	By Road
8-5-80	8-5-80	Kanpur	-do-
9-5-80	9-5-80	Bareilly	-do-
10-5-80	18-5-80	Narendranagar, Bar Kot, Syana Chatti, Yamnotri, Uttar Kashi, Harsil, Gangotri	-do-
26-5-80	28-5-80	New Delhi	By Air
31-5-80	12-6-80	Rampur, Dehra Dun, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Kedarnath, Gopeshwar, Badrinath, Karnaprayag, Berinag, Munsiary, Nainital and Bareilly	By Road
23-6-80	27-6-80	Varanasi,	By Rail
		Kanpur	By Air/ Road
		Gorakhpur	By Air

APPENDIX XVII—*Concld.*

(*Vide* Chapter V)

Date		Place(s) Visited	Mode of Travel
From	To		
1		2	3
29-6-80	5-7-80	Sitapur, Bareilly, Meerut, New Delhi, Moradabad and Shahjahanpur	By Road
7-7-80	8-7-80	Allahabad	By Road
14-7-80	14-7-80	Faizabad	-do-
17-7-80	19-7-80	Jhansi, Agra, Etawah, Kanpur	-do-
27-7-80	29-7-80	Varanasi	By Rail
3-8-80	7-8-80	Agra, Mathura, New Delhi, Allahabad	By Rail/ Road
8-8-80	8-8-80	Kanpur	By Road
10-8-80	12-8-80	Varanasi	By Rail
3-9-80	6-9-80	Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Faizabad	By Road
10-9-80	15-9-80	Bareilly, New Delhi	-do-
22-9-80	27-9-80	Jaunpur, Varanasi, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh Allahabad, Fatehpur	-do-
30-9-80	4-10-80	Hamirpur, Etawah, Mainpuri, Aligarh, Etah, Fatehgarh and Kanpur	By Road
6-10-80	11-10-80	Agra, New Delhi, Varanasi, Allahabad	By Rail/ Air
17-10-80	22-10-80	Etah, Aligarh, New Delhi	By Road
29-10-80	6-11-80	Moradabad, Bareilly, Nainital	By Road
11-11-80	19-11-80	Bareilly, Bijnor, Meerut, New Delhi	By Road/ Air
23-11-80	25-11-80	Varanasi	By Rail/ Road
26-11-80	27-11-80	Kanpur	By Road
3-12-80	4-12-80	New Delhi	By Air
6-12-80	9-12-80	Kanpur	By Road
10-12-80	12-12-80	Sitapur, Kheri, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur	By Road
18-12-80	21-12-80	Aligarh, Moradabad, Bareilly	By Road
26-12-80	26-12-80	Kanpur	By Road
27-12-80	31-12-80	Mirzapur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Pratapgarh and Rae-Bareli	By Road
2-1-81	6-1-81	Rampur, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, New Delhi, Bulandshahr, Naraura and Budaun	By Road
13-1-81	17-1-81	Sultanpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Ballia Ghazipur, Deoria, Basti, Gonda, Faizabad	By Road
21-1-81	23-1-81	Varanasi	By Air
24-1-81	24-1-81	Kanpur	By Road
28-1-81	3-2-81	Unnao, Jhansi, Etawah, Agra, Mathura, Aligarh, Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Hardoi	By Road
6-2-81	7-2-81	Allahabad, Fatehpur, Kanpur	By Road
10-2-81	13-2-81	Jaunpur, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Bahraich Bara Banki	By Road
17-2-81	21-2-81	Kanpur, Agra, Mathura, Aligarh, Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Sitapur.	By Road
22-2-81	23-2-81	Kanpur	By Road
24-2-81	26-2-81	Kanpur	By Road
7-3-81	8-3-81	Jaunpur, Varanasi	By Road
24-3-81	27-3-81	Varanasi	By Road
28-3-81	1-4-81	New, Delhi, Moradabad, Bareilly, Meerut	By Road

APPENDIX XVIII

(*Vide* Chapter VI)

(Training materials Sent for Houselisting Operations)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Appointment Letters		Instructions for filling up				National Map	Enumerator's Manual	Supervisor's manual	House-list Forms	House-list Abstract Forms	Enterprise list Forms,	Enterprise list Abstract.	Instructions for filling up Abridged House list	Abridged House list	Remark
				House list		Enterprise list											
		Enumerator	Supervisor	Eng.	Hindi	Eng.	Hindi										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Uttarkashi	1800	400	35	1550	360	1550	3600	1200	250	1800	1800	1500	1500	1150	1150	
2	Chamoli.	1800	400	35	1800	360	2800	3600	1200	250	2800	1800	4000	2000	1200	1200	
3	Tehri-Garhwal	2000	600	35	1900	360	2450	4000	1400	300	2800	2400	2000	1500	1400	1700	
4	Garhwal.	2700	740	35	3200	360	3700	5400	1800	350	4000	3200	2850	2850	1800	4800	
5	Dehradun	2150	430	35	3200	360	4700	4300	3000	600	4500	420	3520	3450	2880	3380	
6	Pithorgarh	1100	240	35	1590	360	1470	1270	1200	250	3260	3590	3550	3470	1200	1700	
7	Almora	4870	1740	35	3420	360	4640	4040	3500	500	7260	2720	4040	4980	2500	2880	
8	Nainital	2500	500	35	3990	360	6790	6590	4000	800	11060	2490	4690	4590	4000	4400	
9	Saharanpur	4900	1000	25	6000	360	8400	8030	5500	1000	10760	5390	7890	7790	5500	5000	
10	Muzaffarnagar	3150	630	20	4500	300	6945	4615	4500	900	13780	4520	4810	4615	4500	6500	
11	Meerut	4210	800	40	7790	500	11605	6105	12000	2400	19160	5890	6220	6105	6000	6000	
12	Ghaziabad	4200	900	30	4870	400	5670	4200	4950	940	7480	3670	3870	3770	4200	3700	
13	Bulandshahr	4000	2240	20	5040	300	7445	4645	4900	990	13860	7970	4750	5395	4500	3800	
14	Bijnor	2410	490	15	3970	300	5070	5570	8000	1600	7980	5470	6170	5670	4000	4000	
15	Moradabad	5630	1230	30	8400	450	11392	12382	7970	1175	19800	11345	11124	11292	8020	7970	
16	Rampur	3800	800	20	2500	400	3390	3480	2500	500	4880	2370	2850	2780	2500	250	
17	Budaun	3000	625	20	3820	350	6135	4355	3820	620	8480	3820	4050	6935	3800	3800	
18	Bareilly	4630	1010	30	5500	450	9085	8985	4000	1800	10000	7540	7600	8385	4870	4870	
19	Pilibhit	1530	310	20	2518	300	2055	2877	2000	400	5070	1877	2128	1983	2000	2000	
20	Shahjahanpur	3215	635	20	2400	350	2485	4585	4500	900	9000	2250	2420	2335	3500	3500	
21	Aligarh	4160	1360	25	5100	350	8120	5640	5100	1050	11040	4960	5200	5080	5100	5000	
22	Mathura	2960	650	30	4350	350	5300	3750	6500	700	11800	4450	4650	5050	7000	7000	
23	Agra	3380	700	40	4640	450	7280	7760	4500	900	9240	6380	4800	4520	4500	4500	
24	Etah	2900	640	20	3500	300	5600	3600	3500	700	9500	3500	3700	3600	3500	3500	
25	Mainpuri	2780	560	25	3750	300	5795	5435	3700	700	8980	3520	3710	3615	3600	3600	
	AGRA M.C.	1700	340	35	1450	..	2580	2430	1450	300	4175	1450	1510	1480	1450	1450	
26	Farrukhabad	2450	670	25	4150	350	6185	6075	4000	800	7880	3870	4260	4215	4070	4000	
27	Etawah	2840	580	25	4500	300	5015	4845	3000	800	8420	2930	3100	3015	3000	3400	
28	Kanpur	4250	850	30	5100	500	7730	1345	5000	1618	9880	5320	6580	7450	5000	5000	
29	Fatehpur	2880	575	15	4430	350	4845	1645	3200	640	6320	4230	4560	2845	3200	4400	
30	Allahabad	4650	990	20	6330	500	7680	4680	5000	1150	13620	4530	4830	4680	5500	4500	

APPENDIX XVIII—*Concld.*

(*Vide* Chapter VI)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	KANPUR M.C.	3000	600	40	4040	500	6000	3000	4000	800	7400	3990	4930	6100	4000	4000	
	ALLAHABAD M.C.	2500	500	40	2090	.	2820	1620	2200	400	3760	1590	1690	1650	2050	2000	
31	Jalaun	1700	390	25	1970	300	3150	2777	2000	400	4300	2200	3430	3350	2000	2000	
32	Jhansi	1880	380	35	2510	450	3955	3835	2500	500	6590	2510	2600	2605	2500	2500	
33	Lalitpur	3210	670	25	2800	300	4560	2860	3000	600	7300	2800	2920	2860	3000	3000	
34	Hamirpur	2360	780	25	3000	300	4805	4585	3000	600	7660	2850	3100	2995	3000	3000	
35	Banda	2200	490	25	3700	300	5890	5640	3800	760	9150	3600	3780	3690	3800	3000	
36	Kheri	2500	500	25	4150	300	6080	7730	3600	730	7400	3650	3810	5530		3500	
37	Sitapur	3650	750	20	5030	400	6820	6990	4000	1000	10700	4330	6810	9020	4400	4200	
38	Hardoi	3450	750	15	5500	350	6540	5710	4000	40	10240	6810	6790	6700	4000	5000	
39	Unnao	7000	1400	15	4595	350	6095	3170	8200	1500	7980	7030	9370	9500	4000	4000	
40	Lucknow	1970	410	20	2400	500	2630	1200	2000	800	6240	2000	3175	2205	2000	1800	
41	Rae Bareli	500	130	15	4100	300	6175	5775	4000	800	9400	3850	4000	3925	4000	3450	
	LUCKNOW M.C.	1240	240	40	2300	500	3430	2330	2200	440	4800	2300	2330	2330	2200	2200	
42	Bahraich	3150	630	15	5210	300	6380	4270	8400	1680	8440	4200	4340	4270		4200	
43	Gonda	5700	1255	15	6700	300	7785	6785	6700	1200	11810	6900	6870	6785	6700	6600	
44	Bara Banki	3550	650	25	6000	300	7640	5590	5000	11000	11570	9150	9330	8640	5400	4000	
45	Faizabad	3780	790	20	5840	350	7870	7860	5200	800	13580	5345	5350	5270	2600	5200	
46	Sultanpur	3780	850	15	4700	300	6870	6970	3300	700	10700	4600	4740	4670	4700		
47	Pratapgarh	2900	600	25	4400	350	5640	3530	3500	670	6505	3895	3725	2410	3550	4000	
48	Basti	8400	1700	20	9050	350	12000	12120	8340	1670	20540	7760	7960	7860	8000	8000	
49	Gorakhpur	6450	1400	30	9703	400	12708	7503	7700	1540	23860	12540	5300	7645	7700	7700	
50	Deoria	5800	1180	20	9100	300	12245	8145	8100	1620	16400	8050	8335	8050	8100	8100	
51	Azamgarh	5700	1150	15	7280	300	11075	15585	7890	1400	14120	10150	13625	14900	7000	7420	
52	Jaunpur	4030	810	20	4506	300	7131	3641	4500	.	10320	4506	4676	5591	4500	4500	
53	Ballia	2800	560	15	5050	300	5720	7070	4200	1000	9550	5000	5140	5070	5100	5000	
54	Ghazipur	6600	1350	15	5500	300	8580	7580	5500	1100	7560	4390	5160	5080	10000	5500	
55	Varanasi	4360	900	35	6000	400	9115	5755	6000	1200	11230	5820	6050	5935	6000	6000	
56	Mirzapur	3080	620	20	7100	350	7185	7185	5000	1000	10560	4840	5010	4925	5000	5000	
	VARANASI M.C	1200	240	40	3300	500	3300	1880	2200	400	3760	2040	2040	2040	2006	2200	

APPEN

(*Vide* Chap

Actual Material supplied

Name of District	House-list	Houselist Abstract	Enterprise List	Enterprise Abstract	Blank National Map	Abridged House-list	Abridged list Part-II	Abridged list Part-III	House-list Abstract of Supervisor's Circle	House-list Abstract of Charge Officer	Consolidated House list abstract of Distt./City Census Officer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Uttarkashi	20,650	3,080	2,600	3,250	5,150	1,600	1,600	1,600	260	130	10
2 Chamoli	36,600	5,700	2,600	7,900	8,800	1,650	1,650	1,650	460	240	10
3 Tehri-Garhwal	50,500	7,300	3,000	10,150	10,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	480	90	10
4 Garhwal	66,400	10,700	20,000	9,350	17,200	4,400	4,400	4,400	560	230	10
5 Dehra Dun	50,300	5,100	9,100	3,350	6,400	8,300	5,000	5,000	620	220	10
6 Pithoragarh	52,700	5,600	5,800	3,150	7,600	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,140	220	10
7 Almora	69,000	12,200	11,000	5,600	11,200	2,100	4,200	2,500	990	200	10
8 Nainital	88,000	6,600	7,100	3,300	6,600	8,800	4,400	4,400	830	350	10
9 Saharanpur	1,43,000	15,200	21,300	6,700	12,400	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,690	350	10
10 Muzaffarnagar	99,000	9,000	16,500	5,000	8,000	4,500	4,500	6,500	1,500	250	10
11 Meerut	1,25,000	10,500	34,000	9,500	14,000	8,000	10,000	6,800	1,930	400	10
12 Ghaziabad	76,000	7,200	12,000	6,500	12,500	6,700	4,625	4,650	1,460	300	10
13 Bulandshahr	1,03,000	7,000	13,400	4,000	8,000	4,800	3,800	3,800	1,460	300	10
14 Bijnor	74,000	4,600	5,000	9,000	11,000	4,500	4,600	4,000	1,210	260	10
15 Moradabad	1,24,450	12,000	16,000	8,000	9,000	19,100	9,200	8,100	2,070	390	10
16 Rampur	47,000	5,400	8,000	4,500	5,400	2,500	3,810	2,500	760	200	10
17 Budaun	1,01,700	7,500	18,300	7,000	9,200	4,500	4,500	4,500	1,290	310	10
18 Bareilly	1,66,370	12,000	33,600	7,500	9,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	1,710	470	10
19 Pilibhit	1,20,000	5,000	14,000	2,500	5,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	650	125	10
20 Shahjahanpur	88,000	13,000	15,000	9,000	8,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,180	200	10
21 Aligarh	1,24,200	8,000	12,000	8,800	10,200	7,800	4,200	4,200	1,760	330	10
22 Mathura	74,500	4,500	6,000	3,350	6,300	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,500	300	10
23 Agra	94,000	9,000	15,000	10,000	9,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	1,440	330	10
24 Etah	88,000	6,000	7,525	3,500	7,625	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,160	280	10
25 Mainpuri	76,000	6,000	8,500	4,000	7,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,250	180	10
AGRA M.C.	34,000	3,620	7,200	2,610	3,600	1,450	1,450	1,450	450	60	10
26 Farrukhabad	81,900	8,500	15,100	6,000	8,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,400	220	10
27 Etawah	77,400	8,600	5,060	6,060	11,430	3,400	3,400	3,400	1,170	180	10
28 Kanpur	96,000	7,000	7,500	4,000	10,510	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,580	300	10
29 Fatehpur	75,650	6,000	6,300	3,500	5,000	3,200	3,200	3,200	850	110	10
30 Allahabad	1,46,000	13,000	14,000	9,000	16,000	5,000	4,500	4,500	820	300	10
KANPUR M.C.	66,000	7,000	12,000	4,500	8,000	5,500	4,000	4,000	1,420	210	10
ALLAHABAD M.C.	27,000	3,000	5,900	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,270	60	10
31 Jalaun	64,000	4,500	5,000	3,000	5,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	920	160	10
32 Jhansi	48,000	4,500	6,000	4,500	6,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	800	320	10
33 Lalitpur	68,000	3,000	4,700	1,500	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	390	120	10
34 Hamirpur	72,500	3,500	5,200	2,000	6,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	990	210	10
35 Banda	34,500	5,000	6,000	3,000	6,000	3,800	3,800	3,800	1,400	170	10
36 Kheri	81,800	6,000	8,600	5,000	9,000	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,250	180	10
37 Sitapur	92,000	8,000	8,200	4,000	8,000	4,200	4,200	4,200	1,740	170	10
38 Hardoi	94,600	7,000	8,000	4,000	11,100	4,240	4,240	4,240	1,450	250	10
39 Unnao	82,400	5,000	8,500	4,000	6,700	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,440	250	10
40 Lucknow	44,000	4,250	4,000	5,000	6,125	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,140	290	10
41 Rae Bareli	80,000	9,000	7,500	6,500	8,300	3,450	3,450	3,450	1,400	130	10
LUCKNOW M.C.	41,100	4,000	8,000	3,000	4,000	2,230	2,200	2,200	900	230	10

DIX XVIII

ter IV)

for Housclisting Operations

Summary of records of enumerator's block		List of Supervisor's record		Label of Supervisor's bundle		List of Charge records		Label of Charge records	
Black	Green	Black	Green	Black	Green	Black	Green	Black	Green
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2,650	140	720	50	720	50	240	90	100	50
5,770	190	1,280	100	1,280	100	240	210	100	110
7,250	180	1,380	60	1,380	60	180	150	390	70
12,620	410	1,580	180	1,500	180	150	390	70	140
3,380	2,020	950	900	950	900	210	540	60	210
8,170	210	3,330	100	3,330	100	360	210	130	90
11,530	260	2,860	130	2,860	130	210	270	80	100
8,080	1,690	1,860	620	1,860	620	360	570	150	281
23,680	6,980	7,360	2,760	7,360	2,760	360	1,380	160	430
9,050	2,740	3,380	1,130	3,380	1,130	120	540	80	270
18,700	4,600	3,630	2,150	4,130	2,650	450	1,300	390	710
9,000	1,850	3,540	830	3,540	830	150	540	90	260
9,000	1,850	3,540	830	3,540	830	120	660	80	330
12,480	2,630	2,600	1,020	2,600	1,020	120	570	100	290
14,730	4,770	4,280	1,930	4,280	1,930	180	815	120	300
5,320	1,830	1,530	750	1,530	750	150	330	100	140
10,650	1,640	3,190	680	3,740	680	150	660	100	330
10,410	3,780	3,580	1,550	3,580	1,550	180	750	110	360
3,910	900	1,590	370	1,590	370	120	180	70	90
10,260	1,910	2,780	760	2,780	760	120	390	80	180
9,500	2,450	4,160	1,130	4,160	1,130	180	660	120	310
8,200	1,120	3,810	520	3,810	520	120	570	80	290
8,200	1,120	3,810	520	3,810	520	210	720	140	300
8,500	1,400	2,830	640	2,830	640	120	600	80	290
7,700	1,000	3,300	440	3,300	440	150	330	100	170
.	4,890	..	1,560	..	1,560		200	..	90
8,700	1,550	3,490	700	3,490	700	120	450	80	220
8,000	1,400	2,900	620	2,900	620	120	360	80	280
10,970	1,000	3,980	470	3,980	470	180	480	120	240
9,400	700	2,750	340	2,750	340	150	180	60	90
1,800	850	8,030	430	8,030	430	270	480	170	240
..	10,060	..	4,270	..	4,270	.	350	..	150
..	3,300	..	3,820	..	3,820	.	180	..	80
5,000	950	1,530	490	1,530	490	120	300	80	15
4,240	1,850	1,550	840	1,550	840	270	510	100	25
3,090	350	1,020	150	1,020	150	90	120	60	6
5,680	1,050	2,510	460	2,510	460	180	360	120	180
7,500	880	3,040	420	3,040	420	150	300	100	150
9,690	750	3,400	440	3,400	490	210	276	100	140
11,830	1,300	4,680	530	4,680	530	150	300	100	150
11,090	1,200	4,020	840	3,820	740	470	570	80	270
8,600	1,000	3,830	480	3,830	480	120	540	80	270
4,590	1,050	2,000	330	2,000	330	90	300	60	150
9,430	600	4,080	260	4,080	260	120	210	80	110
.	6,500	..	2,400	..	2,400	.	210	.	90

APPEN
(*Vide*

Actual Material supplied

Name of District	House-list	House-list Abstract	Enter-prise List	Enter-prise Abstract	Blank National Map	Abridged House-list	Abridged House list Part-II	House list Part-III	House-list Abstract of Super-visor's Circle	House-list Abstract of Charge Officer	Consolidated House-list abstract of Distt./City Census Officer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
42 Bahraich	98,100	8,400	16,800	5,200	9,400	4,200	6,200	4,200	1,220	130	10
43 Gonda	1,43,700	11,000	12,000	12,500	10,000	5,500	5,500	5,500	2,320	200	10
44 Bara Banki	89,000	12,300	12,200	9,000	14,550	7,000	19,000	15,000	1,770	330	30
45 Faizabad	1,20,500	9,390	12,500	7,000	11,580	5,200	5,200	5,200	1,380	150	10
46 Sultanpur	1,00,700	8,000	10,500	4,000	8,000	4,600	4,100	4,100	1,340	90	10
47 Pratapgarh	97,250	7,500	7,800	4,000	9,250	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,190	120	10
48 Basti	1,68,000	24,000	26,300	18,000	26,000	10,800	10,000	10,000	2,560	190	10
49 Gorakhpur	1,64,000	15,000	16,500	7,500	20,000	7,700	7,700	7,700	2,750	310	10
50 Deoria	1,76,000	14,000	12,500	7,000	18,000	12,100	12,100	12,100	2,300	230	10
51 Azamgarh	1,78,000	22,100	18,000	9,030	17,200	7,000	7,000	7,000	2,770	350	10
52 Jaunpur	1,18,000	10,500	23,600	7,850	12,500	6,300	4,500	4,500	1,690	140	10
53 Ballia	84,000	8,000	8,400	4,000	8,000	8,700	5,000	5,000	1,440	140	10
54 Gazipur	94,000	11,000	12,500	6,000	14,000	5,500	5,560	5,500	1,340	150	10
55 Varanasi	1,27,000	13,000	29,000	6,500	16,000	6,500	6,000	6,000	2,040	300	10
56 Mirzapur	84,000	14,000	29,600	11,100	11,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,160	190	10
VARANASI M.C.	32,000	3,500	6,500	2,500	5,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	550	60	1

DIX XVIII—*Concld.*

Chapter IV)

for Houselisting Operations

Summary of records of enumerator's block		List of Supervisor's record		Label of Supervisor's bundle		List of Charge records		Label of Charge records	
Black	Green	Black	Green	Black	Green	Black	Green	Black	Green
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
11,940	820	3,280	370	3,280	370	180	150	190	80
15,900	1,360	6,380	570	6,380	570	180	330	90	170
11,420	1,020	4,570	450	4,570	450	120	420	80	210
14,230	1,350	3,680	460	3,680	460	120	270	80	140
12,460	430	3,840	170	3,840	170	120	120	80	60
11,080	260	3,570	110	3,570	110	340	210	60	110
30,080	960	7,230	390	7,230	390	210	300	30	150
23,130	2,290	7,340	900	7,340	900	300	480	110	190
19,920	1,040	6,470	430	6,470	430	120	480	80	240
26,370	1,320	6,200	630	6,300	600	180	820	170	380
26,720	1,060	4,650	420	9,300	420	150	210	00	110
13,370	1,130	3,880	460	3,880	460	190	270	85	140
15,050	800	3,690	330	3,690	330	120	270	80	140
18,800	1,750	5,360	770	5,360	770	150	810	90	330
14,420	1,660	5,790	690	5,790	690	240	450	100	220
..	4,110	..	1,640	..	1,640	..	200	..	90

APPENDIX XIX

(*Vide* Chapter-VI)

(Training Materials Sent for Enumeration)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Instruction Booklet	Individual Slip		Household Schedule		Working Sheet	Enumerator's Abstract	Enumerator's Manual	Supervisor's Diary	Enumerator's Abstract (English)
			Pad of 25 Slips	Pad of 50 Slips	Pad of 10 Schedules	Pad of 25 Schedules					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Uttarkashi	840	60	1,480	60	740	800	800	740	50	460
2	Chamoli	1,400	120	2,540	120	1,270	1,390	1,390	1,270	220	460
3	Tehri-Garhwal	1,480	60	2,820	60	1,410	1,470	1,470	1,410	230	460
4	Garhwal	1,750	120	3,240	120	1,620	1,740	1,740	1,620	270	460
5	Dehra Dun	1,850	90	5,880	1,090	2,140	2,090	2,090	1,740	300	460
6	Pithoragarh	1,400	110	2,600	110	1,300	1,410	1,410	1,300	205	460
7	Almora	3,200	100	6,120	100	3,060	2,160	2,160	3,060	480	460
8	Nainital	2,600	150	4,920	150	2,460	2,610	2,610	2,460	400	460
9	Saharanpur	5,520	4,450	11,640	150	5,370	5,520	5,520	5,370	950	450
10	Muzaffarnagar	4,830	3,600	10,320	120	4,710	4,830	4,830	4,710	700	400
11	Meerut	6,090	5,100	12,800	190	5,900	6,090	6,090	5,900	870	450
12	Ghaziabad	4,130	2,930	8,800	130	4,000	4,130	4,130	4,000	800	450
13	Bulandshahr	4,860	3,550	10,320	150	4,710	4,860	4,860	4,200	700	400
14	Bijnor	4,520	120	8,260	120	4,130	4,250	4,250	4,130	640	350
15	Moradabad	6,800	180	13,240	180	6,620	6,800	6,800	6,020	1,000	400
16	Rampur	2,480	90	4,780	90	2,390	2,480	2,480	2,390	600	400
17	Budaun	4,190	150	8,080	150	4,040	4,190	4,190	4,040	310	300
18	Bareilly	5,360	160	10,380	160	5,190	5,360	5,360	5,190	790	500
19	Pilibhit	2,300	60	4,480	60	2,240	2,300	2,300	2,240	350	300
20	Shahjahanpur	3,910	100	7,620	100	3,810	3,910	3,910	3,810	295	350
21	Aligarh	5,710	150	11,120	150	5,560	5,710	5,710	5,560	930	450
22	Mathura	3,630	130	7,000	130	4,000	3,630	3,630	3,500	880	400
23	Agra	4,540	150	8,780	150	4,390	4,540	4,540	4,390	760	500
24	Etah	4,200	130	8,140	130	4,070	4,200	4,200	4,070	655	400
25	Mainpuri	3,750	100	7,300	100	3,650	3,750	3,750	3650	610	350
	Agra M.C.	1,475	75	2,800	75	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	300	500
26	Farrukhabad	4,890	100	6,440	100	4,790	4,890	4,890	4,790	760	350
27	Etawah	3,820	100	4,970	100	3,720	3,820	3,820	3,720	620	300
28	Kanpur	4,830	150	6,240	150	4,680	4,830	4,830	4,680	780	450
29	Fatehpur	3,440	60	4,540	60	3,380	3,460	3,460	3,380	600	350
30	Allahabad	6,460	150	8,390	150	6,310	6,460	6,460	6,310	975	450
	Kanpur M C.	4,380	100	8,560	100	4,280	4,820	4,820	4,280	800	500
	Allahabad M.C.	1,655	75	2,110	75	2,100	1,580	1,580	1,580	300	500
31	Jalaun	2,130	80	4,100	80	2,050	2,130	2,130	2,050	340	300
32	Jhansi	2,960	150	5,620	150	2,810	2,960	2,960	2,810	470	450
33	Lalitpur	1,410	60	2,700	60	1,350	1,410	1,410	1,350	210	300
34	Hamirpur	2,780	100	5,360	100	2,680	2,150	2,150	2,680	525	300
35	Banda	3,610	90	7,040	90	3,520	3,610	3,610	3,520	650	350
36	Kheri	4,030	100	7,860	100	3,930	4,030	4,030	3,930	660	350
37	Sitapur	5,370	100	10,540	100	5,270	5,370	5,370	5,270	885	350
38	Hardoi	4,800	120	9,360	120	3,105	4,800	4,800	4,680	755	300

APPENDIX XIX—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter VI)

(Training Materials sent for Enumeration)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Instruction Booklet	Individual Slip		Household Schedule		Working Sheet	Enumerator's Abstract	Enumerator's Manual	Supervisor's Diary	Enumerator's Abstract (English)
			Pad of 25 Slips	Pad of 50 Slips	Pad of 10 Schedules	Pad of 25 Schedules					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
39	Unnao	4,300	120	8,360	120	4,180	6,300	6,300	4,180	760	300
40	Lucknow	2,660	120	5,080	120	2,540	2,660	2,660	2,540	450	500
41	Rae Bareli	4,470	80	8,780	80	4,390	4,470	4,470	4,390	740	350
	Lucknow M.C.	3,010	100	5,820	100	2,910	4,010	4,010	2,910	500	500
42	Bahraich	4,420	4,480	15,765	80	4,340	4,420	4,420	4,340	730	350
43	Gonda	7,380	120	19,370	120	7,260	7,380	7,380	7,280	1,220	350
44	Bara Banki	3,870	120	17,500	120	3,750	3,870	3,870	3,750	880	450
45	Faizabad	4,460	90	8,740	90	4,370	4,460	4,460	4,370	715	450
46	Sultanpur	4,300	70	8,460	70	4,230	4,300	4,300	4,230	715	400
47	Pratapgarh	4,250	60	8,380	60	4,190	4,250	4,250	4,190	715	400
48	Basti	8,160	150	21,360	150	8,010	8,160	8,160	8,010	1,960	400
49	Gorakhpur	8,320	160	21,730	160	8,160	8,320	8,320	8,160	1,650	500
50	Deoria	7,710	150	20,080	150	7,560	7,710	7,710	9,560	1,410	350
51	Azamgarh	7,160	160	19,680	160	7,000	7,160	7,160	9,000	1,700	350
52	Jaunpur	5,410	90	10,690	90	5,320	5,410	5,410	5,320	885	350
53	Ballia	4,850	90	9,510	90	4,760	4,850	4,850	4,760	880	350
54	Ghazipur	4,590	90	9,000	90	4,500	4,590	4,590	4,500	740	350
55	Varanasi	6,220	2,030	11,200	150	6,070	6,220	6,220	6,070	1,045	500
56	Mirzapur	5,940	120	15,530	120	5,820	5,940	5,940	5,820	1,075	450
	Varanasi M.C.	1,805	75	4,460	75	1,730	1,805	1,805	1,730	500	500

APPENDIX

(*Vide* Chapter

Actual Material supplied

	District	National Map	Individual Slip-Black	Individual Slip-Blue	Household Schedules	Working Sheet	Enumerator's Abstract	H D T P Cards	Statement of D H T.P. Cards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Uttarkashi	1,800	169,000	43,000	43,000	3,300	900	2,005	315
2	Chamoli	3,800	335,000	84,000	84,000	7,000	1,900	3,620	420
3	Tehri-Garhwal	4,800	455,000	114,000	114,000	8,700	2,400	4,060	530
4	Garhwal	8,400	633,000	159,000	159,000	15,200	4,200	6,765	920
5	Dehra Dun	4,000	751,000	166,000	196,750	6,300	850	7,275	380
6	Pithoragarh	7,400	676,500	120,000	128,250	12,200	4,700	4,730	590
7	Almora	7,600	941,500	252,500	235,625	17,100	3,800	6,135	830
8	Naimital	6,000	1,136,500	278,500	284,875	27,500	3,000	8,535	660
9	Saharanpur	9,800	2,351,000	588,000	588,000	31,200	4,900	15,425	1,080
10	Muzaffarnagar	7,600	2,062,000	516,000	516,000	24,000	3,800	11,950	790
11	Meerut	9,200	2,662,000	566,000	666,000	29,200	4,600	19,630	1,000
12	Ghaziabad	6,400	1,838,000	365,000	465,000	20,400	3,200	13,670	710
13	Bulandshahr	8 600	2,399,000	500,000	550,000	25,100	7,800	10,035	830
14	Bijnor	9,600	1,705,000	427,000	427,000	26,000	4,800	11,850	1,050
15	Moradabad	12,500	2,779,000	695,000	695,000	34,000	6,250	20,140	1,370
16	Rampur	4,600	1,031,000	258,000	258,000	12,500	2,300	7,835	500
17	Budaun	7,900	1,883,000	471,000	471,000	25,000	3,950	9,860	870
18	Bareilly	9,100	2,037,000	509,000	509,000	28,800	4,550	15,735	1,000
19	Pilibhit	3,100	861,000	216,000	216,000	9,800	1,550	4,525	340
20	Shahjahanpur	7,800	1,474,000	368,000	368,000	24,700	3,900	10,515	860
21	Aligarh	8,500	2,513,500	626,500	604,000	31,000	5,250	13,255	1,940
22	Mathura	6,000	1,477,000	370,000	370,000	20,900	2,950	10,570	640
23	Agra	6,600	1,964,000	491,000	491,000	27,000	7,300	10,960	1,730
24	Etah	7,100	1,798,000	450,000	450,000	25,600	3,550	8,950	780
25	Mainpuri	6,200	1,634,000	414,000	414,000	22,400	3,100	7,555	680
	AGRA M.C	2,200	678,000	170,000	170,000	7,900	1,100	9,720	240
26	Farrukhabad	7,300	1,782,000	461,000	446,000	23,000	4,650	9,590	800
27	Etawah	6,700	1,657,000	422,500	490,000	21,200	3,350	8,840	740
28	Kanpur	8,400	3,180,500	579,000	527,000	26,500	4,200	9,340	720
29	Fatehpur	6,500	1,763,000	366,000	366,000	20,500	3,250	6,520	710
30	Allahabad	13,400	2,799,000	700,000	700,000	42,600	6,700	12,315	1,470
	KANPUR M.C.	8,000	1,971,000	217,500	239,275	21,500	5,250	28,885	710
	ALLAHABAD M.C	2,400	688,000	141,000	141,000	7,700	1,200	10,710	270
31	Jalaun	4,200	931,000	233,000	233,000	13,200	3,000	5,710	460
32	Jhansi	4,300	996,000	249,000	249,000	13,700	3,000	8,430	470
33	Lalitpur	2,400	453,000	125,000	125,000	7,700	2,000	2,935	270
34	Hamirpur	4,800	1,131,000	283,000	283,000	15,200	3,000	6,665	530
35	Banda	600	1,353,000	339,000	339,000	19,000	3,500	6,940	650
36	Kheri	9,100	1,903,500	210,000	37,500	22,400	3,550	7,270	780
37	Sitapur	8,400	2,343,500	636,500	573,875	28,700	6,200	9,720	900
38	Hardoi	8,200	457,050	596,500	574,000	27,900	5,100	1,150	1,000
39	Unnao	6,800	1,849,400	405,000	455,000	28,100	3,400	7,885	750
40	Lucknow	4,300	1,162,000	316,500	674,000	12,400	19,200	4,560	510
41	Rae Bareli	14,000	1,929,000	432,500	425,500	22,000	3,450	6,135	760
	LUCKNOW M C	4,400	981,500	290,000	200,000	14,000	2,200	24,800	490
42	Bahraich	8,000	2,248,000	569,000	555,125	28,500	7,000	8,090	880
43	Gonda	11,000	4,043,000	1,198,000	659,000	35,000	5,500	11,390	1,230
44	Bara Banki	12,000	2,712,000	548,000	471,750	32,000	5,000	9,155	1,870
45	Faizabad	10,000	4,210,000	1,056,500	552,000	37,600	6,500	10,360	1,010
46	Sultanpur	8,300	4,090,000	942,500	470,000	26,200	4,150	7,355	910
47	Pratapgarh	7,200	2,916,000	734,000	407,000	22,700	3,600	5,925	790
48	Basti	19,800	3,504,000	876,500	854,000	45,000	9,900	15,835	2,180

XIX
VI)
for Enumeration

Appendix I	Appendix II	Appendix III	Appendix IV	Label	Manila Envelope	Folder	Individual Slip-Black English	Individual Slip-Blue English	Working Sheet English
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,000	400	150	60	90	160	600	14,000	4,00	200
4,000	600	240	90	180	330	1,000	14,000	4,00	200
4,000	600	240	60	240	420	1,100	14,000	4,000	200
8,000	700	420	90	390	780	1,250	14,000	4,000	200
6,000	800	240	90	180	340	1,350	19,000	5,000	20
3,000	500	300	90	270	470	1,050	14,000	4,000	200
7,000	1,000	390	90	360	660	2,400	19,000	5,000	200
5,000	800	420	170	300	550	1,810	14,000	4,000	200
10,750	1,900	510	120	480	860	4,120	10,000	4,000	200
9,400	1,400	390	90	390	830	3,650	10,000	3,000	100
10,000	1,750	480	120	450	840	4,600	15,000	5,000	200
8,000	1,600	360	90	360	640	3,130	14,000	4,000	100
9,400	1,400	390	90	390	730	3,680	10,000	3,000	100
8,300	1,300	480	90	480	720	3,120	10,000	3,000	100
12,000	2,000	600	120	660	1,170	5,200	12,000	5,000	200
4,800	1200	240	60	240	430	2,000	11,000	3,000	100
8,100	650	420	90	390	690	3,170	10,000	3,000	100
10,400	1,600	480	120	450	830	4,020	15,000	5,000	200
4,500	700	240	60	240	400	2,730	12,000	3,000	100
7,650	600	390	60	390	700	2,770	12,000	4,000	100
11,100	1,900	420	90	450	860	4,310	14,000	5,000	200
7,000	1,800	330	90	300	520	3,380	12,000	3,000	100
8,800	1,550	360	90	300	610	3,420	15,000	5,000	200
8,150	1,350	360	60	330	620	3,180	10,000	2 000	100
7,300	1,250	330	60	300	570	2,840	10,000	2,000	100
2,900	600	150	30	180	130	1,210	20,000	5,000	300
9,600	1,450	360	60	360	650	3,725	10,000	3,000	100
7,450	1,250	330	60	330	630	2,900	10,000	3,000	100
9,400	1,600	520	90	390	670	3,650	15,000	5,000	100
6,800	1,400	300	30	330	570	2,600	10,000	3,000	100
10,650	1,950	450	90	630	130	4,900	15,000	5,000	200
8,600	1,600	300	60	360	650	3,230	35,000	5,000	500
3,200	600	150	30	150	270	1,350	30,000	5,000	3,000
4,100	700	300	60	210	360	1,600	10,000	3,000	100
5,650	950	330	90	210	380	2,210	15,000	5,000	200
2,700	450	210	30	120	210	1,090	10,000	3,000	100
5,400	1,050	300	60	240	400	2,150	10,000	3,000	100
7,050	1,300	330	60	300	510	2,720	10,000	2,000	100
8,000	1,350	360	60	360	690	3,040	10,000	3,000	100
10,550	1,800	390	60	420	770	4,060	14,000	4,000	150
9,400	1,550	420	90	390	750	3,630	10,000	3,000	100
8,400	1,550	360	90	330	620	3,240	10,000	3,000	100
5,100	900	240	90	180	350	1,970	15,000	5,000	200
8,800	1,500	330	60	300	640	3,370	10,000	2,000	100
6,000	1,000	240	60	180	370	2,220	30,000	5,000	500
4,700	1,500	360	60	370	670	3,210	10,000	3,000	100
14,550	2,450	420	60	470	850	5,560	10,000	3,000	100
8,000	1,800	360	60	390	720	3,740	10,000	2,000	100
8,750	1,450	450	60	480	900	3,370	12,000	2,000	100
8,500	1,450	360	30	420	770	3,250	10,000	3,000	100
8,400	1,450	330	30	360	650	3,220	12,000	3,000	100
16,050	3,550	840	60	840	1,700	6,140	10,000	3,000	100

APPENDIX

(*Vide* Chapter

Actual Material supplied

Sl. No.	District	Notional Map	Individual Slip-Black	Individual Slip-Blue	Household Schedules	Working Sheet	Enumerator's Abstract	D H.T.P. Cards	Statement of D.H.T.P. Cards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
49	Gorakhpur	18,300	3,726,000	869,000	869,000	36,900	10,150	17,375	1,790
50	Deoria	17,800	3,218,000	805,000	805,000	40,400	8,900	12,290	1,470
51	Azamgarh	16,900	3,269,000	818,000	818,000	38,400	8,450	14,895	1,860
52	Jaunpur	12,800	2,495,000	574,000	574,000	29,400	6,650	10,445	1,190
53	Ballia	10,000	1,818,000	605,000	455,000	26,900	6,000	8,140	1,000
54	Ghazipur	10,200	1,813,000	464,000	439,000	27,600	7,100	8,800	1,110
55	Varanasi	13,200	2,596,000	704,000	649,000	35,800	10,600	13,075	1,450
56	Mirzapur	19,300	2,383,000	736,000	550,250	28,000	12,150	12,460	1,130
	' VARANASI M.C.	2,800	688,000	167,000	167,000	7,200	1,400	12,075	300

XIX—*Concld.*
VI)

for Enumeration

Appendix I	Appendix II	Appendix III	Appendix IV	Label	Manila Envelope	Folder	Individual Slip-Black English	Individual Slip-Blue English	Working Sheet English
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16,350	2,900	720	90	780	1,440	6,280	12,000	5,000	300
15,150	2,450	750	60	690	1,310	5,920	10,000	3,000	100
14,000	2,650	750	90	810	1,440	5,380	10,000	3,000	100
10,650	1,800	480	60	540	1,020	4,100	10,000	2,000	100
9,550	1,800	450	60	450	700	3,640	10,000	2,000	100
9,000	1,500	450	60	510	800	3,450	10,000	2,000	100
12,150	2,100	630	120	630	1,080	4,670	15,000	5,000	200
11,650	2,000	480	60	510	930	4,460	10,000	3,000	100
3,500	600	150	30	150	260	1,330	30,000	5,000	500

APPENDIX XX

(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

List of 704 Towns

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No	Name	Code No	Name		Code No
1	2	3	4	5		6
Uttarkashi	1	Puraula	1	Uttarkashi	M.	I
		Rajgarhi	2	Barkot	T A	II
		Dunda	3	Bhatwari	T A	III
		Bhatwari	4			
Chamoli	2	Joshimath	1	Chamoli		
		Karnaprayag	2	Gopeshwar	N.A	I
		Chamoli	3	Joshimath	N.A.	II
		Ukhimath	4	Karnaprayag	N.A.	III
				Gauchar	T.A.	IV
				Nandprayag	N.A	V
				Badrinathpuri	N.A.	VI
				Kedarnath	N A.	VII
Tehri-Garhwal	3	Tehri	1	Tehri	M.B.	I
		Pratapnagar	2	Narendranagar	M.B.	II
		Devaprayag	3	Devaprayag	N A.	III
				Muni-ki-Reti	N.A.	IV
				Kirtinagar	N.A.	V
Dehra Dun	4	Chakrata	1	Dehra Dun	M.B.	I
		Dehra Dun	2	FRI and College Area	O G.I.(B)	I(A)
				Dehra Dun Cantt		II
				Mussoorie	M.B.	III
				Rishikesh	M B	IV
				Clement Town Cantt		V
				Vikasnagar	M.B.	VI
				Chakrata Cantt.		VII
				Raipur	C.T.	VIII
				Majra	C.T.	IX
				Landour Cantt		X
				Virbhadra	N.A.	XI
Garhwal		Pauri		Kalagarh	N.A.	I
		Lansdowne		Kotdwara	M.B.	II
		Kotdwara		Pauri	M.B.	III
				Lansdowne Cantt		IV
				Srinagar	M.B.	V
				Dogadda	M.B.	VI
				Rudraprayag	T.A.	VII
				Bah Bazar	C.T.	VIII
Pithoragarh		Munsiari	1	Pithoragarh	M.B.	I
		Dharchula	2	Dharchula	T.A.	II
		Didihat	3	Lohaghat	N.A	III
		Pithoragarh	4	Didihat	T A.	IV
		Champawat	5	Champawat	T.A	V
Almora		Bageshwar	1	Almora	M.B.	I
		Ranikhet	2	Almora Cantt.		II
		Almora	3	Ranikhet Cantt		III
				Bageshwar	M.B.	IV
				Dwarahat	N.A.	V

APPENDIX XX—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No	Name	Code No.	Name		Code No
1	2	3	4	5		6
Naınital	8	Naınital	1	Haldwanı-*cum*-		
		Haldwanı	2	Kathgodam	M.B	I
		Kashipur	3	Kashipur	M.B.	II
		Kıchha	4	Rudrapur	M B.	III
		Sıtarganj	5	Naınital	M B	IV
		Khatıma	6	Naınital Cantt.		V
				Ramnagar	M B	VI
				Jəspur	M B.	VII
				Kichha	T A	VIII
				Tanakpur	M.B.	IX
				Khatıma	T A	X
				Sultanpur	T.A.	XI
				Bhowalı	N.A.	XII
				Lalkuan	T.A	XIII
				Sıtarganj	T A	XIV
				Bazpur	T A.	XV
				Kaladhungı	T.A	XVI
				Gadarpur	T A	XVII
				Bhimtal	T A	XVIII
Saharanpur		Saharanpur	1	Saharanpur	M.B	I
		Nakur	2	Hardwaı	M B	II
		Deoband	3	Gurukul Kangrı		II(A)
		Roorkee	4	Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya		II(B)
				Roorkee	M B.	III
				Roorkee Cantt.		IV
				Deoband	M.B	V
				Gangoh	M.B	VI
				Manglaur	M.B.	VII
				B.H.E.L. Ranipur	N A	VIII
				Nakur	T.A	IX
				Behat	T A	X
				Nanauta	T.A.	XI
				Landhaura	T.A	XII
				Ambehata	T.A.	XIII
				Titron	N.A	XIV
				Sarsawan	T.A	XV
				Chilkana Sultanpur	T.A.	XVI
				Jhabrera	T.A	XVII
				Rampur Manıharan	T A	XVIII
Muzaffarnagar	10	Kaırana	1	Mùzaffarnagar	M.B	I
		Muzaffarnagar	2	Shamlı	M.B	II
		Budhana	3	Kairana	M.B	III
		Jansath	4	Khatauli	M.B	IV
				Kandhla	M.B.	V
				Thana Bhawan	T.A.	VI
				Miranpur	T.A.	VII
				Charthawal	T.A	VIII
				Jalalabad	T.A.	IX
				Budhana	T.A.	X
				Purqazı	T A.	XI
				Bhokarhedı	T.A.	XII
				Bisəulı	T.A	XIII
				Jansath	T.A	XIV
				Jhinjhana	T.A.	XV
				Shahpur	T.A.	XVI
				Garhi Pukhta	T A.	XVII
				Un	T.A	XVIII

APPENDIX XX—*Contd*

(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No.	Name	Code No	Name		Code No.
1	2	3	4	5		6
Bijnor	11	Najibabad	1	Bijnor	M.B	I
		Bijnor	2	Najibabad	M.B.	II
		Nagina	3	Nagina	M B	III
		Dhampur	4	Chandpur	M.B	IV
				Kiratpur	M B	V
				Sherkot	M.B	VI
				Seohara	M.B	VII
				Dhampur	M.B.	VIII
				Nehtaur	M.B.	IX
				Afzalgarh	M.B.	X
				Sahaspur	T.A.	XI
				Mandawar	T.A.	XII
				Haldaur	T.A	XIII
				Warhapur	T A.	XIV
				Jhalu	T A.	XV
				Sahanpur	T A	XVI
				Noorpur	T.A	XVII
				Tajpur	C.T	XVIII
				Jalalabad	T.A	XIX
Meerut	12	Baghpat	1	Meerut	M.B	I
		Sardhana	2	Meerut Cantt		II
		Mawana	3	Kharkhodata	T A	III
		Meerut	4	Baraut	M.B	IV
				Mawana	M.B	V
				Sardhana	M.B	VI
				Khekada	T.A.	VII
				Kanker Khera	T.A.	VIII
				Baghpat	N.A.	IX
				Chhapraul	T.A	X
				Parikshitgarh	T.A	XI
				Kithaur	T.A.	XI
				Tikri	T.A.	XIII
				Hastinapur	N.A	XIV
				Lawar	T A	XV
				Phalauda	T A.	XVI
				Karnawal	T A	XVII
				Sewalkhas	T A	XVIII
				Doghat	T.A.	XIX
				Daurala	T.A.	XX
				Shahjahanpur	C.T	XXI
				Bahsuma	T.A	XXII
				Aminagar Sarai	T.A.	XXIII
				Abdullahpur	T A	XXIV
				Baksarkheda	T.A	XXV
				Agarwal Mandi	T.A.	XXVI
Ghaziabad	13	Ghaziabad	1	Ghaziabad	M.B.	I
		Dadri	2	Razapur	O G	I(A)
				Kamla Nehru and Shastri Nagar		
		Hapur	3	Ghaziabad Rly Colony	C T	II
		Garhmukteshwar	4	Hapur	M.B.	III
				Modinagar	M.B	IV
				Pilkhua	M.B.	V
				Muradnagar	M.B.	VI
				Dadri	M.B.	VII
				Garhmukteshwar	N A.	VIII
				Niwadi	T A.	IX
				Ordnance Factory Muradnagar		X

APPENDIX XX—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name		Code No.
1	2	3	4	5		6
Ghaziabad				Loni	T.A.	XI
				Begumabad		
				Budhana		XII
				Faridnagar	T.A.	XIII
				Patala	T.A.	XIV
				Babugarh	T.A.	XV
Bulandshahr	14	Sikandrabad	1	Bulandshahr	M.B.	I
		Bulandshahr	2	Khurja	M.B.	II
		Khurja	3	Sikandrabad	M.B.	III
		Anupshahr	4	Jahangirabad	M.B.	IV
				Gulaothi	T.A.	V
				Debai	M.B.	VI
				Shikarpur	T.A.	VII
				Siana	T.A.	VIII
				Jewar	T.A.	IX
				Anupshahr	M.B.	X
				Rabupura	T.A.	XI
				Aurangabad	T.A.	XII
				Khanpur	T.A.	XIII
				Bugrasi	T.A.	XIV
				Jahangirpur	T.A.	XV
				Dankaur	T.A.	XVI
				Pahasu	T.A.	XVII
				Bhawan-Bahadurnagar	T.A.	XVIII
				Kakod	T.A.	XIX
				Bilaspur	T.A.	XX
				Narora	T.A.	XXI
				Chhatari	T.A.	XXII
Moradabad	15	Hasanpur	1	Moradabad	M.B.	I
		Sambhal	2	Moradabad Rly.		
		Amroha	3	Settlement	N.A.	II
		Thakurdwara	4	Sambhal	M.B.	III
		Moradabad	5	Amroha	M.B.	IV
		Bilari	6	Chandausi	M.B.	V
				Hasanpur	M.B.	VI
				Bachhraon	M.B.	VII
				Kanth	T.A.	VIII
				Bilari	M.B.	IX
				Sirsi	N.A.	X
				Bahjoi	M.B.	XI
				Thakurdwara	M.B.	XII
				Kundarki	T.A.	XIII
				Naugawan Sadat	N.A.	XIV
				Bhojpur Dharampur	T.A.	XV
				Naraul	T.A.	XVI
				Umri Kalan	T.A.	XVII
				Ujhari	T.A.	XVIII
				Dhanaura	M.B.	XIX
				Rustamnagar Sahaspur		XX
				Joya	T.A.	XXI
Rampur	16	Suar	1	Rampur	M.B.	I
		Bilaspur	2	Tanda	T.A.	II
		Rampur	3	Shahabad	T.A.	III
		Shahabad	4	Bilaspur	T.A.	IV
		Milak	5	Milak	T.A.	V
				Suar	M.B.	VI
				Kemri	T.A.	VII
				Maswasi	T.A.	VIII

APPENDIX XX—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name		Code No.
1	2	3	4	5		6
Budaun	17	Gunnaur	1	Budaun	M.B.	I
		Bisauli	2	Sahaswan	M.B.	II
		Sahaswan	3	Ujhani	M B.	III
		Budaun	4	Kakrala	M B.	IV
		Dataganj	5	Bisauli	T A.	V
				Islamnagar	T A	VI
				Bilsi	M.B	VII
				Allahpur	T A	VIII
				Gunnaur	T A.	IX
				Dataganj	T.A.	X
				Wazirganj	T.A.	XI
				Saidpur	T.A.	XII
				Kunwargaon	T.A.	XIII
				Gularia	T A.	XIV
				Rudayan	T A.	XV
				Sakhanu	T A	XVI
				Babrala	T.A.	XVII
				Usehat	T A.	XVIII
				Mundia	T A.	XIX
				Gawan	T.A.	XX
				Faizganj	T.A.	XXI
				Kachhla	T A.	XXII
Bareilly	18	Baheri	1	Bareilly	M.B.	I
		Bareilly	2	Northern Rly Colony		I(A)
		Aonla	3	Bareilly Cantt.		II
		Nawabganj	4	Izatnagar Rly. Settlement	N.A.	III
		Faridpur	5	Aonla	M B.	IV
				Baheri	M.B.	V
				Faridpur	M.B.	VI
				Nawabganj	T.A.	VII
				Thiriya Nizamat Khan	T.A.	VIII
				Clutterbuckganj	T A	IX
				Richha	T A.	X
				Dhaura Tanda	T A.	XI
				Shishgarh	T A.	XII
				Sirauli	T.A.	XIII
				Shahi	T A.	XIV
				Bisharatganj	T A.	XV
				Rithaura	T.A.	XVI
				Senthal	T A.	XVII
				Shergarh	T A.	XVIII
				Fatehganj Purbi	T A.	XIX
				Mirganj	T A	XX
				Fatehganj Pashchimi	T.A.	XXI
Pilibhit	19	Pilibhit	1	Pilibhit	M B.	I
		Bisalpur	2	Bisalpur	M.B.	II
		Puranpur	3	Puranpur	M B	III
				Neoria Husainpur	T.A.	IV
				Bilsanda	T A.	V
				Gularia	T A.	VI

APPENDIX XX—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter IV)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name		Code No
1	2	3	4	5		6
Shahjahanpur	20	Powayan	1	Shahjahanpur	M.B.	I
		Tilhar	2	Shahjahanpur Cantt.		II
		Shahjahanpur				
		Jalalabad	3	Tilhar	M.B.	III
			4	Jalalabad	M.B.	IV
				Katra	T.A.	V
				Powayan	T.A.	VI
				Rly. Settlement		
				Rosa	N A.	VII
				Kant	T A.	VIII
				Khudaganj	T.A.	IX
				Allahganj	T.A.	X
				Khutar	T.A.	XI
Aligarh	21	Khair	1	Aligarh	M.B.	I
		Koil	2	Hathras	M.B.	II
		Iglas	3	Atrauli	M.B.	III
		Hathras	4	Sikandra Rao	M.B.	IV
		Atrauli	5	Khair	T.A.	V
		Sikandra Rao	6	Jalali	T.A.	VI
				Sasni	T.A.	VII
				Purdilnagar	T.A.	VIII
				Mendu	T.A.	IX
				Qasimpur Power		
				House Colony		X
				Vijaigarh	T.A.	XI
				Jatari	T.A.	XII
				Kauriaganj	T.A.	XIII
				Pilkhana	T.A.	XIV
				Chharra		
				(Rafatpur)	T.A.	XV
				Mursan	T.A.	XVI
				Harduagan	T.A.	XVII
				Beswan	T.A.	XVIII
				Iglas	T.A.	XIX
				Hasayan	T.A.	XX
Mathura	22	Chhata	1	Mathura	M.B.	I
		Mathura	2	Mathura Cantt.		II
		Mat	3	Vrindaban	M.B.	III
		Sadabad	4	Kosikalan	M.B.	IV
				Chhata	T.A.	V
				Govardhan	T.A.	VI
				Sadabad	T.A.	VII
				Raya	T.A.	VIII
				Chaumunha	T.A.	IX
				Nandgaon	T.A.	X
				Barsana	T.A.	XI
				Baldeo	T.A.	XII
				Sahpau	T.A.	XIII
				Sonkh	T A.	XIV
				Mahaban	T.A.	XV
				Farah	T.A.	XVI
				Radhakund	T.A.	XVII
				Baina	T.A.	XVIII
				Gokul	T.A.	XIX

APPENDIX XX—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name		Code No.
1	2	3	4	5		6
Agra	23	Kiraoli	1	Agra	M.C.	I
		Kheragarh	2	Agra Cantt.		II
		Agra	3	Dayalbagh	T.A.	III
		Etmadpur	4	Swamibagh	T.A.	IV
		Firozabad	5	Firozabad	M.B.	V
		Fatehabad	6	Fatehpur Sikri	M.B.	VI
		Bah	7	Achhnera	M.B.	VII
				Tundla	T.A.	VIII
				Tundla Rly. Colony		IX
				Shamshabad	M.B.	X
				Etmadpur	T.A.	XI
				Fatehabad	T.A.	XII
				Bah	T.A.	XIII
				Jagnet	T.A.	XIV
				Pinhat	T.A.	XV
				Sukhmalpur Nizamabad		XVI
				Datauji		XVII
				Kheragarh	T.A.	XVIII
Etah	24	Kasganj	1	Kasganj	M.B.	I
		Jalesar	2	Etah	M.B.	II
		Etah	3	Jalesar	M.B.	III
		Aliganj	4	Ganj Dundwara	M.B.	IV
				Soron	M.B.	V
				Marehra	M.B.	VI
				Sahawar	T.A.	VII
				Aliganj	M.B.	VIII
				Jaithara	T.A.	IX
				Bilram	T.A.	X
				Raja-ka-Rampur	T.A.	XI
				Patiyali	T.A.	XII
				Awagarh	T.A.	XIII
				Nidhauli Kalan	T.A.	XIV
				Amanpur	T A.	XV
				Bhargain	T.A.	XVI
				Mohanpur	T.A.	XVII
				Sakit	T.A.	XVI
				Sidhpura	T.A.	XIX
Mainpuri	25	Jasrana	1	Mainpuri	M.B.	I
		Shikohabad	2	Shikohabad	M.B.	II
		Karhal	3	Sirsaganj	M.B.	III
		Mainpuri	4	Bhongaon	T.A.	IV
		Bhongaon	5	Kuraoli	T.A.	V
				Karha	T.A.	VI
				Bewar	T.A.	VII
				Jasrana	T.A.	VIII
				Kusmara	T.A.	IX
				Kishni	T.A.	X
				Pharha	T.A.	XI

APPENDIX XX—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name		Code No.
1	2	3	4	5		6
Farrukhabad	26	Kaimganj	1	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	M.B.	I
		Farrukhabad	2	Fatehgarh Cantt.		II
		Chhibramau	3	Kannauj	M.B.	III
		Kannauj	4	Chhibramau	M.B.	IV
				Kaimganj	M.B.	V
				Shamshabad	T.A.	VI
				Gursahaiganj	T.A.	VII
				Talgram	T.A.	VIII
				Kamalganj	T.A.	IX
				Sikanderpur	T.A.	X
				Tirwaganj	T.A.	XI
				Kampil	T.A.	XII
Etawah	27	Etawah	1	Etawah	M.B.	I
		Bharthana	2	Auraiya	M.B.	II
		Bidhuna	3	Bharthana	M.B.	III
		Auraiya	4	Jaswantnagar	M.B.	IV
				Dibiyapur	T.A.	V
				Phaphund	T.A.	VI
				Babarpur Ajitmal	T.A.	VII
				Bidhuna	T.A.	VIII
				Ekdil	T.A.	IX
				Lakhna	T.A.	X
				Achhalda	T.A.	XI
				Atasu	T.A.	XII
Kanpur	28	Bilhaur	1	Kanpur	M.C.	I
		Derapur	2	Rawatpur Station Yard		I(A)
		Akbarpur	3	Central Rly. Colony		I(B)
		Kanpur	4	Kanpur Cantt.		II
		Bhognipur	5	Armapur Estate		III
		Ghatampur	6	Northern Rly. Colony		IV
				Chakeri		V
				I.I.T., Kanpur		VI
				Ghatampur	M.B.	VII
				Akbarpur	T.A.	VIII
				Bilhaur	M.B.	IX
				Pukhrayan	T.A.	X
				Rura	T.A.	XI
				Sikandra	T.A.	XII
				Amraudha	T.A.	XIII
				Jhinjhak	T.A.	XIV
				Bithoor	T.A.	XV
				Shivrajpur	T.A.	XVI
				Shiwali	T.A.	XVII
Fatehpur	29	Bindki	1	Fatehpur	M.B.	I
		Fatehpur	2	Bindki	M.B.	II
		Khaga	3	Kora Jahanabad	T.A.	III
				Khaga	T.A.	IV
				Bahuwa	T.A.	V
				Kishanpur	T.A.	VI

APPENDIX XX—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name		Code No.
1	2	3	4	5		6
Allahabad	30	Sirathu	1	Allahabad	M.C.	I
		Manjhanpur	2	Subedarganj		
		Chail	3	Rly. Colony		I(A)
		Soraon	4	Allahabad Cantt.		II
		Phulpur	5	Phulpur	T.A.	III
		Handia	6	Mauaima	T.A.	IV
		Karchhana	7	Bharwari	T.A.	V
		Meja	8	Bharatganj	T.A.	VI
				Sirsa	T.A.	VII
				Sarai Aquil	T.A.	VIII
				Karari	T.A.	IX
				Sirathu	T.A.	X
				Nindura	T.A.	XI
				Ajhuwa	T.A.	XII
				Chail	T.A	XIII
				Jhusi	T.A.	XIV
				Handia	T.A.	XV
				Shankargarh	T.A.	XVI
				Manjhanpur	T.A.	XVII
Jalaun	31	Jalaun	1	Orai	M.B.	I
		Konch	2	Konch	M.B.	II
		Orai	3	Kalpi	M.B.	III
		Kalpi	4	Jalaun	M.B.	IV
				Rampura	T.A.	V
				Umri	T.A.	VI
				Kotra	T.A.	VII
				Madhogarh	T.A.	VIII
				Kadaura	T.A.	IX
				Nadigaon	T.A.	X
Jhansi	32	Moth	1	Jhansi	M.B.	I
		Garautha	2	Jhansi Cantt.		II
		Mauranipur	3	Jhansi Rly. Settlement	N.A.	III
		Jhansi	4	Mauranipur	M.B	IV
				Babina Cantt.		V
				Samthar	M.B.	VI
				Barwasagar	M.B.	VII
				Gursarai	T.A.	VIII
				Chirgaon	M.B.	IX
				Ranipur	T.A.	X
				Moth	T.A.	XI
				Kathera	T.A.	XII
				Irich	T.A.	XIII
				Tondi Fatehpur	T.A.	XIV
				Hansarigird		XV
				Baragaon	T.A.	XVI
Lalitpur	33	Talbehat	1	Lalitpur	M.B.	I
		Lalitpur	2	Talbehat	T.A.	II
		Mahroni	3	Pali	T.A.	III
				Mahroni	T.A.	IV

APPENDIX XX—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name		Code No.
1	2	3	4	5		6
Hamirpur	34	Hamirpur	1	Mahoba	M.B.	I
		Rath	2	Rath	M B.	II
		Kulpahar	3	Charkhari	M B	III
		Charkhari	4	Hamirpur	M B	IV
		Maudaha	5	Maudaha	M.B.	V
		Mahoba	6	Sumerpur	T A	VI
				Kharela	T.A.	VII
				Kulpahar	T.A	VIII
				Kurara	T A.	IX
				Sarila	T.A.	X
				Gohand	T.A.	XI
				Kabrai	T A	XII
Banda	35	Banda	1	Banda	M B	I
		Baberu	2	Chitrakut Dham	M B	II
		Naraini	3	Atarra	M B	III
		Karwi	4	Bhataundh	T.A.	IV
		Mau	5	Baberu	T.A.	V
				Manikpur Sarhat	T A.	VI
				Bisanda Buzurg	T.A.	VII
				Rajapur	T.A.	VIII
				Oran	T.A	IX
				Naraini	T A.	X
Kheri	36	Nighasan	1	Lakhimpur	M B	I
		Dhaurehra	2	Gola Gokaran Nath	M B.	II
		Lakhimpur	3	Mohammadi	M B	III
		Mohammadi	4	Kheri	T.A.	IV
				Dhaurehra	T.A.	V
				Paliakalan	M B.	VI
				Singahi Bhiraura	T.A	VII
				Oel Dhakwa	T.A.	VIII
				Mailani	T A	IX
Sitapur	37	Misrikh	1	Sitapur	M B.	I
		Sitapur	2	Laharpur	M B	II
		Biswan	3	Biswan	M.B	III
		Sidhauli	4	Khairabad	M B.	IV
		Mahmudabad	5	Mahmudabad	T A.	V
				Misrikh-*cum*-Nimsar	M B.	VI
				Paintepur	T.A.	VII
				Sidhauli	T.A	VIII
				Maholi	T.A.	IX
				Tambaur-*cum*-Ahmadabad	T A.	X

APPENDIX XX—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name		Code No.
1	2	3	4	5		6
Hardoi	38	Shahabad	1	Hardoi	M.B.	I
		Hardoi	2	Shahabad	M.B.	II
		Bilgram	3	Sandila	M.B.	III
		Sandila	4	Mallawan	T.A.	IV
				Pihani	M.B.	V
				Bilgram	M.B	VI
				Sandi	M.B.	VII
				Pali	T.A.	VIII
				Gopamau	T.A	IX
				Kursath	T.A	X
				Madhoganj	T.A.	XI
				Kachhauna Patseni	T.A.	XII
				Beniganj	T.A.	XIII
Unnao	39	Safipur	1	Unnao	M.B.	I
		Hasanganj	2	Purwa	T.A.	II
		Unnao	3	Safipur	T.A.	III
		Purwa	4	Kursath	T.A.	IV
				Bangermau	M.B.	V
				Maurawan	T A.	VI
				Mohan	T A.	VII
				Ugu	T.A.	VIII
				Ganj Muradabad	T.A.	IX
				Bighapur	T.A.	X
				Fatehpur		
				Chaurasi	T.A.	XI
				Nawabganj	T.A.	XII
				Niyotani	T.A.	XIII
				Rasulabad	T A.	XIV
				Hyderabad	T.A.	XV
				Bhagwantnagar	T.A	XVI
				Gangaghat	T.A.	XVII
				Auras	T.A.	XVIII
Lucknow	40	Malihabad	1	Lucknow	M.C	I
		Lucknow	2	Lucknow Cantt.		II
		Mohanlalganj	3	Charbagh		
				Alambagh	N.A.	III
				Malihabad	T.A.	IV
				Kakori	T.A	V
				Nagram	T.A.	VI
				Amethi	T.A.	VII
				Gosainganj	T.A.	VIII
				Mahona	T A.	IX
				Itaunja	T.A.	X
Rae Bareli	41	Maharajganj	1	Rae Bareli	M.B	I
		Rae Bareli	2	Jais	T A	II
		Dalmau	3	Salon	T.A	III
		Salon	4	Lalganj	T A.	IV
				Bachhrawan	T A.	V
				Dalmau	T.A.	VI
				Maharajganj	T.A.	VII
Bahraich	42	Nanpara	1	Bahraich	M.B.	I
		Bahraich	2	Nanpara	N.A.	II
		Kaisarganj	3	Bhinga	N A	III
		Bhinga	4	Jarwal	T.A.	IV
				Ikauna	T.A	V

APPENDIX XX—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No	Name	Code No.	Name		Code No.
1	2	3	4	5		6
Gonda	43	Balrampur	1	Gonda	M B.	I
		Utraula	2	Balrampur	M.B	II
		Gonda	3	Utraula	N.A.	III
		Tarabganj	4	Colonelganj	M B.	IV
				Tulsipur	N.A.	V
				Intai Rampur		VI
				Nawabganj	M B.	VII
				Pachperwa	T.A.	VIII
				Mankapur	T.A.	IX
				Khargupur	T.A.	X
				Katra	T.A.	XI
Bara Banki	44	Fatehpur	1	Nawabganj	M.B.	I
		Nawabganj	2	Military Petrol		
		Ramsanehighat	3	Depot		I(A)
		Haidergarh	4	Banki	T.A.	II
				Rudauli	N.A.	III
				Zaidpur	T.A.	IV
				Fatehpur	T.A.	V
				Daryabad	T.A.	VI
				Ramnagar	T.A.	VII
				Dewa	T.A.	VIII
				Satrikh	T.A.	IX
				Siddhaur	T A.	X
				Tikaitnagar	T.A.	XI
				Haidergarh	T.A.	XII
				Rampur Bhawanipur		XIII
Faizabad	45	Faizabad	1	Faizabad	M.B.	I
		Bikapur	2	Faizabad Cantt.		II
		Akbatpur	3	Tanda	M.B.	III
		Tanda	4	Ayodhya	M.B.	IV
				Jalalapur	T.A.	V
				Akbarpur	M.B.	VI
				Gosainganj	T A.	VII
				Bhadarsa	T.A.	VIII
				Bikapur	T.A.	IX
Sultanpur	46	Musafirkhana	1	Sultanpur	M.B.	I
		Amethi	2	Dostpur	T.A.	II
		Sultanpur	3	Amethi	T.A.	III
		Kadipur	4	Koeripur	T.A.	IV
Pratapgarh	47	Kunda	1	Bela Pratapgarh	M.B.	I
		Pratapgarh	2	Manikpur	T.A.	II
		Patti	3	Pratapgarh City	T.A.	III
				Antu	T.A.	IV
				Kunda	T.A.	V
				Patti	T.A.	VI
				Katra Medniganj	T.A.	VII
Basti	48	Domariyaganj	1	Basti	M.B.	I
		Naugarh	2	Mehdawal	T.A.	II
		Bansi	3	Khalilabad	N.A.	III
		Harraiya	4	Bansi	T.A.	IV
		Basti	5	Tetri Bazar	T.A.	V
		Khalilabad	6	Barhni Bazar	T A.	VI
				Ledwa Mahuwa		VII
				Maghar	N.A.	VIII
				Shohratgarh	T.A.	IX
				Harıharpur	T.A.	X

APPENDIX XX—*contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name		Code No.
1	2	3	4	5		6
Gorakhpur	49	Pharenda	1	Gorakhpur	M.B.	I
		Maharajganj	2	Gorakhpur Fertilizer	N.A.	II
		Gorakhpur	3	Nautanwa	M.B.	III
		Bansgaon	4	Barhalganj	T.A	IV
				Siswa Bazar	T.A.	V
				Pipraich	T.A.	VI
				Mundera Bazar	T.A.	VII
				Pipiganj	T.A.	VIII
				Gola	T.A.	IX
				Nichlaul	T.A.	X
				Anandnagar	T.A.	XI
Deoria	50	Hata	1	Deoria	M.B.	I
		Padrauna	2	Padrauna	M.B.	II
		Deoria	3	Gaura Barhaj	M.B.	III
		Salempur	4	Lar	T.A.	IV
				Rudrapur	T.A.	V
				Kaptanganj	T.A.	VI
				Majhauli Raj	T.A.	VII
				Siwarhi	T.A.	VIII
				Ramkola	T.A.	IX
				Kushinagar	T.A.	X
				Bhatpar Rani	T.A.	XI
				Bhatni Bazar	T.A	XII
				Gauri Bazar	T.A.	XIII
				Rampur Karkhana	T.A.	XIV
				Hata	T.A.	XV
				Salempur	T.A.	XVI
Azamgarh	51	Sagri	1	Maunath Bhanjan	M.B.	I
		Ghosi	2	Azamgarh	M.B.	II
		Azamgarh	3	Mubarakpur	M.B.	III
		Muhammadabad	4	Kopaganj	T.A.	IV
		Phulpur	5	Muhammadabad	T.A.	V
		Lalganj	6	Amila	T.A.	VI
				Amilo		VII
				Katghar	T.A.	VIII
				Adari	T.A.	IX
				Dohrighat	T.A.	X
				Sarai Mir	T.A.	XI
				Khairabad		XII
				Mehnagar	T.A.	XIII
				Atraulia	T.A.	XIV
				Bilariaganj	T.A.	XV
				Nizamabad	T.A.	XVI
				Azmatgarh	T.A.	XVII
				Ghosi	T.A.	XVIII
				Phulpur	T.A.	XIX
				Maharajganj	T.A.	XX
				Jiyanpur	T.A.	XXI
Jaunpur	52	Shahganj	1	Jaunpur	M.B.	I
		Machhlishahr	2	Shahganj	M.B.	II
		Jaunpur	3	Mongra Badshahpur	M.B.	III
		Mariahu	4	Machhlishahr	T.A.	IV
		Kerakat	5	Mariahau	T.A.	V
				Kerakat	T.A.	VI
				Jafarabad	T.A.	VII

APPENDIX XX—*concld.*
(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

District		Tahsil		Town		
Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name		Code No.
	2	3	4	5		6
Ballia	53	Rasra	1	Ballia	M.B.	I
		Bansdih	2	Rasra	N.A.	II
		Ballia	3	Reoti	N.A.	III
				Bansdih	T.A.	IV
				Sahatwar	T.A.	V
				Maniyar	N.A.	VI
				Sikanderpur	N.A.	VII
				Bilthara Road	T.A.	VIII
				Baragaon	T.A.	IX
Ghazipur	54	Saidpur	1	Ghazipur	M.B.	I
		Ghazipur	2	Gahmar	T.A.	II
		Muhammadabad	3	Muhammadabad	N.A.	III
		Zamania	4	Zamania	T.A.	IV
				Saidpur	T.A.	V
				Bahadurganj	T.A.	VI
				Dildarnagar Fatehpur Bazar	T.A.	VII
				Sadat	T.A.	VIII
				Jangipur	T.A.	IX
Varanasi	55	Gyanpur	1	Varanasi	M.C.	I
		Varanasi	2	Varanasi Rly. Colony		I(A)
		Chandauli	3	Kashi Vishwavidyalaya	N.A.	II
		Chakia	4	Varanasi Cantt.		III
				Mughal Sarai	M.B.	IV
				Mughal Sarai Rly. Settlement	N.A.	V
				Bhadohi	M.B.	VI
				Ramnagar	M.B.	VII
				Maruadih Rly. Settlement	N.A.	VIII
				Khamaria	T.A.	IX
				Ghosia Bazar	T.A.	X
				Suriyawan	T.A.	XI
				Gopiganj	T.A.	XII
				Chakia	T.A.	XIII
				Lohta		XIV
				Chandauli	T.A.	XV
				Gyanpur	T.A.	XVI
				Nai Bazar	T.A.	XVII
				Kotwa		XVIII
				Saiyed Raja	T.A.	XIX
				Phulwaria		XX
				Gangapur	T.A.	XXI
Mirzapur	56	Mirzapur	1	Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal	M.B.	I
		Chunar	2	Obra	N.A.	II
		Robertsganj	3	Ahraura	M.B.	III
		Dudhi	4	Renukoot	N.A.	IV
				Chunar	M.B.	V
				Churk-Ghurma	N.A.	VI
				Kachhwa	T.A.	VII
				Robertsganj	M.B.	VIII
				Pipri	N.A.	IX
				Dudhi	T.A.	X
				Ghorowal	T.A.	XI
				Chopan	N.A.	XII

APPENDIX XXI

(*Vide* Chapter VIII)

Vill. ge/Town Register

भाग I

तहसील..... जनपद.....मे राजस्व ग्रामो में सम्मिलित जनगणना ग्रामों के कोड नम्बर

रजिस्टर मे क्रम सख्या (1981 की जनगणना के लिए कोड न०)	ग्राम का अग्रेजी और हिन्दी भाषा मे नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल (एकड़ मे)	1971 की जन-गणना के समय कोड नम्बर	ग्राम मे सम्मिलित मजरो के नाम, यदि हो।	
				अग्रेजी मे	हिन्दी मे
1	2	3	4	5(अ)	5(ब)
	विकास खड.....				
न्याय पचायत :—					
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					

1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार ग्राम की आबादी	प्रगणक ब्लाक संख्या	अभ्युक्ति (विशेष विवरण)
		(1) यदि ग्राम आशिक रूप से किसी नगरीय क्षेत्र में मिलाया गया है तो नागर क्षेत्र का नाम।
		(2) 1971 की जनगणना के बाद यदि ग्राम इस तहसील मे हस्तातरित किया गया हो, तो उस जनपद/तहसील का नाम जिससे हस्तातरित हुआ हो।
6	7	8

रजिस्टर के भाग I के स्तम्भ 2 में ग्रामो के नाम बडे अक्षरो मे अग्रेजी एवं हिन्दी में लिखे जायेगे। विकास खण्ड का नाम बड़े अक्षरो मे पूरे पृष्ठ पर लिखा जायेगा और न्याय पचायत का नाम पृष्ठ के बायीं ओर लिखकर उसे रेखाकित कर दिया जायेगा। इसके बाद ग्रामो के नाम लिखे जायेंगे। यदि किसी ग्राम मे केवल एक मजरा है तो स्तम्भ 5 (अ) व 5 (ब) तथा 6 खाली रहेंगे और इनमे एक डैश (—) लगा दिया जायेगा।

इस भाग के स्तम्भ 8 में निम्नाकित विवरण भी दिये जायेगे :—

(1) यदि किसी विकास खण्ड का क्षेत्राधिकार दूसरी तहसील में अथवा एक न्याय पंचायत का क्षेत्र दूसरे विकास खण्ड मे भी पड़ता हो तो सम्बन्धित विकास खण्ड /न्याय पचायत के सामने तद्विषयक टिप्पणी दी जायेगी।

(2) पिछली जनगणना के पश्चात् हुए क्षेत्राधिकार मे परिवर्तन विषयक अद्यतनीकृत पूर्ण विवरण एव तहसील मे नये शामिल किये गये ग्रामों अथवा नये सृजित ग्रामो के सामने तद्विषयक टिप्पणी।

(3) गैर-आबाद ग्रामो अथवा मजरो का स्पष्टीकरण।

(4) किसी नगरीय क्षेत्र मे आशिक रूप से शामिल किये गये ग्रामों के सामने तद्विषयक टिप्पणी।

(5) राजस्व ग्राम के अतिरिक्त जनगणना ग्राम, जो दो या दो से अधिक ग्रामों के आशिक भाग को लेकर बना हो, का स्पष्ट विवरण।

APPENDIX XXI—*Concld.*
(*Vide* Chapter VIII)
Village/Town Register

भाग II

तहसील ..... जनपद ..... मे राजस्व ग्रामों से बाहर स्थित वन क्षेत्रों के कोड नम्बर

रजिस्टर में क्रम संख्या (1981 की जनगणना के लिए कोड नम्बर)	वन क्षेत्र (फारेस्ट रेज) का अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी मे नाम	क्षेत्रफल (एकड़ में)	1971 की जनगणना के समय कोड नम्बर	स्थायी वन ग्राम और अस्थायी आबादी, क्षेत्रों के नाम जो राजस्व ग्रामो से बाहर स्थित हो	
				अंग्रेजी में	हिन्दी में
1	2	3	4	5(अ)	5(ब)

1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार वन ग्राम की जनसंख्या	प्रगणक ब्लाक संख्या	अभ्युक्ति (विशेष विवरण)
6	7	8

तहसील में स्थित आरक्षित वन क्षेत्रो (फारेस्ट रेन्ज) के विवरण भाग II में भरे जायेंगे। यदि तहसील में आरक्षित वन क्षेत्र नहीं है तो इस भाग में शून्य लिख कर टिप्पणी दी जायेगी।

भाग III

तहसील ..... जनपद ..... के नगर क्षेत्र

रजिस्टर में क्रम संख्या	स्थानीय निकाय अथवा नगरीय क्षेत्र माने गए क्षेत्र का नाम	1981 की जनगणना के लिये कोड नम्बर (रोमन अंको मे)	सम्मिलित किये गए राजस्व ग्राम		यदि आंशिक रूप से सम्मिलित किए गये है तो ग्राम रजिस्टर मे दिया गया कोड नम्बर	अभ्युक्ति (विशेष विवरण)
			पूर्णत:	आंशिक		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

टाउन रजिस्टर

जिले का नाम ..... कोड नम्बर .....
..... नगरीय क्षेत्र का नाम

क्रम संख्या	स्थानीय निकाय का नाम	क्षेत्र फल (वर्ग कि० मी० मे)	वार्ड		वार्ड मे सम्मिलित मोहल्लो के नाम	वार्ड का क्षेत्रफल वर्ग (कि० मी० मे)	वार्ड मे प्रगणक ब्लाक		अभ्युक्ति (विशेष विवरण)
			कोड नं०	नाम			संख्या	विवरण (प्रथम व अन्तिम नम्बर)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

APPENDIX XXII

(*Vide* Chapter IX)

List of District Census Officers City Census Officers

	Name of District/City	Name of D.C.O./C.C. O	Designation
1	Uttarkashi	Shri Virendra Kumar Saxena	Dy. Collector
		Shri P.C. Kukreti	Dy. Collector
		Shri A.S. Naviyal	Dy. Collector
2	Chamoli	Shri Durga Singh Manral	Dy. Collector
3	Tehri-Garhwal	Shri Satyavir Singh Arya	City - Magistrate Narendra Nagar
4	Garhwal	Shri Jamkrit Singh Negi	S.D.O. Pauri
		Shri Ram Mohan Yadav	Dy. Collector
5	Dehra Dun	Shri Bhavan Singh Bhandari	Dy. Collector
6	Pithoragarh	Shri Arun Kumar Chaturvedi	Dy. Collector
		Shri Sabhajeet Shukla	Dy. Collector
7	Almora	Shri Rakesh	Dy. Collector
		Shri U.D. Chaube	S.D.M.
8	Nainital	Shri Jai Krishna Palival	Dy. Collector
9	Saharanpur	Shri N.P. Asthana	Dy. Collector
		Shri Lalit Mohan Pant	S.D.O.
10	Muzaffarnagar	Shri Ala Uddin Siddiqui	Dy. Collector
		Shri A.N. Sinha	Dy. Collector
11	Bijnor	Shri Digpal Singh	A.D.M. (F & R)
12	Meerut	Shri Beni Prasad	Dy. Collector
13	Ghaziabad	Shri Dinesh Chandra Saxena	Dy. Collector
14	Bulandshahr	Shri D.C.D. Bhargava	A.D.M.
15	Moradabad	Shri Nirmal Kumar Jain	A.D.M.
16	Rampur	Shri Mahesh Chandra Saxena	Dy. Collector
		Shri Kedar Nath	Dy. Collector
17.	Budaun	Shri Shivraj Singh Gupta	Dy. Collector
		Shri Subedar Singh	Ex. Magistrate
18.	Bareilly	Shri P.L. Varma	S.D.O.
19.	Pilibhit	Shri K.M. Lal	Dy. Collector
20.	Shahjahanpur	Shri K.R. Gupta	Dy. Collector
		Shri R.C. Bhardwaj	Dy. Collector
21.	Aligarh	Shri S.A. Zafar	Dy. Collector
		Shri V. Rajgopalan	S.D.O.
22.	Mathura	Shri G.P. Varma	S.D.O.
23.	Agra	Shri Kuldip Seth	A.D.M. (F & R)
24.	Etah	Shri Siya Ram Paliwal	Dy. Collector
		Shri D.K. Jain	A.D.M.
25.	Mainpuri	Shri Suresh Singh Saingar	Dy. Collector (Hqrs.)
		Shri C.P. Pande	Dy. Collector
		Shri Mani Ram Singh	Dy. Collector
26.	Farrukhabad	Shri Hazari Lal Gupta	Dy. Collector
27.	Etawah	Shri Madhav Swarup Srivastava	Dy. Collector
28.	Kanpur	Shri Chandra Prakash Saxena	Dy. Collector
29.	Fatehpur	Shri Lakshmi Kant Shukla	Dy. Collector
30.	Allahabad	Shri R.C. Sharma	S.D.O. Meja
31.	Jalaun	Shri Ram Sanehi	A.D.M.
32.	Jhansi	Shri Gyan Singh	A.D.M.
33.	Lalitpur	Shri Raj Bahadur Pathak	S.D.O.
34.	Hamirpur	Shri Dev Saran Pathak	Dy. Collector
		Shri P.N. Singh	District Development Officer
35.	Banda	Shri Satya Deo Bajpai	Dy. Collector
36.	Kheri	Shri Ranjit Singh Pankaj	A.D.M.
37.	Sitapur	Shri Ajab Singh	Dy. Collector
38.	Hardoi	Shri Abdul Qasim Faruqui	A.D.M. (F & R)
		Shri S.S. Rawat	Dy. Collector

APPENDIX XXII—*Concld.*

(*Vide* Chapter IX)

List of District Census Officers

	Name of District/City	Name of D.C.O./C.C.O.	Designation
39	Unnao.	Shri R.N. Chaturvedi	A.D.M. (F & R)
40	Lucknow	Shri Nazmul Hasan Zaidi	A.C.M. (III)
41	Rae Bareli	Shri Har Dutt Dube	Dy. Collector
42	Bahraich	Shri T.P. Pathak	Dy. Collector
		Shri G.P. Misra	S.O.C.
		Shri A.K. Chaturvedi	Dy. Collector
43	Gonda.	Shri Deepak Krishna Varma	A.D.M. (Fin.)
44	Bara Banki	Shri Sudhir Kumar, I.A.S.	Joint Magistrate
45	Faizabad	Shri Jitendra Vishnu	A.D.M.
46	Sultanpur	Shri Udai Pratap Singh	Dy. Collector
47	Pratapgarh	Shri Rama Shanker Sharma	S.D.O.
48	Basti	Shri L.P.N. Singh	Dy. Collector
		Shri S.P. Anjour	Dy. Collector
		Shri S.K. Pande	S.D.O.
		Shri R.Y. Singh	S.D.O.
49	Gorakhpur	Shri Jagdev Singh	Dy. Collector
50	Deoria.	Shri Balbhadra Prasad Shukla	S.O.C.
		Shri V.K. Gupta	Dy. Collector
51	Azamgarh	Shri Komal Ram	S.D.O.
		Shri Jai Shree Prasad	Dy. Collector
52	Jaunpur	Shri Mohd. Ahmed Khan	Dy. Collector
53	Ballia	Shri Munni Lal Dwivedi	Dy. Collector
54	Ghazipur	Shri Pheku Ram	Dy. Collector
55	Varanasi	Shri Ramendra Tripathi	A.C.M. (I)
56	Mirzapur	Shri Girja Shanker Joshi	Dy. Collector
		Shri S.K. Upadhaya	S.D.O.
1	Kanpur M.C.	Shri J.C. Seth	Upnagar Adhikari
2	Allahabad M.C.	Shri Vinod Kumar Tewari	Upnagar Adhikari
3	Varanasi M.C.	Shri Gajendra Singh	Upnagar Adhikari
4	Agra M.C.	Shri R.K. Sharma	Upnagar Adhikari
5	Lucknow M.C.	Shri D.N. Shah	Upnagar Adhikari

APPENDIX XXIII

(*Vide* Chapter IX)

District-wise number of Enumerator and Supervisor

HOUSELISTING

State/District	*Supervisor*				*Enumerator*			
	Total		Reserve		Total		Reserve	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	33,238	94	3,024	22	165,684	919	13,342	161
1 Uttarkashi	111	..	22	.	496	.	44	..
2 Chamoli	199	1	37	..	801	49	94	11
3 Tehri-Garhwal	201	1	21	..	958	3	58	3
4 Garhwal	250	..	27	..	1,105	..	115	..
5 Dehra Dun	267	2	41	..	1,141	31	122	2
6 Pithoragarh	190	3	35	1	820	86	72	5
7 Almora	391	5	23	3	1,760	174	79	13
8 Nainital	414		44		1,907	15	154	17
9 Saharanpur	732	..	80	.	3,663	..	371	..
10 Muzaffar nagar	656	4	71	..	3,203	16	305	4
11 Meerut	791	.	73	..	3,986	..	223	.
12 Bijnor	536		45	.	2,743	..	190	..
13 Ghaziabad	543	23	27	5	2,540	259	81	47
14 Bulandshahr	618	1	62	..	3,248	4	289	2
15 Moradabad	877	.	64	..	4,560	.	264	..
16 Rampur	329	..	30	2	1,644	2	139	8
17 Budaun	560	1	67	4	2,771	6	271	3
18 Bareilly	683	1	75	.	3,433	1	339	1
19 Pilibhit	262		23		1,340	..	130	..
20 Shahjahanpur	508		50		2,624	.	184	
21 Aligarh	760		88	..	3,807	4	367	9
22 Mathura	458	..	..	..	2,254	..	..	..
23 Agra	572	..	46	..	2,950	..	196	..
Agra M.C	218	.	22		1,088	..	109	..
24 Etah	456		46	..	2,252	11	224	2
25 Mainpuri	489		50	..	2,439	..	244	..
26 Farrukhabad	573	..	58	..	2,838	6	279	2
27 Etawah	524	..	58	..	2,820	8	280	4
28 Kanpur	666	..	65	.	3,158	..	320	..
Kanpur M.C.	577		..	..	2,933	.	..	..
29 Fatehpur	599	.	51		2,580	..	240	..
30 Allahabad	812	6	49	2	4,210	88	260	8
Allahabad M C	218	.		.	1,082	..	..	..
31 Jalaun	292	.	37	..	1,398	..	146	..
32 Jhansi	376	1	37	.	1,802	7	141	1
33 Lalitpur	202	.	23	..	978	..	93	..
34 Banda	483	.	58	.	2,293	3	241	1
35 Hamirpur	393	.	49	..	2,037	..	181	..
36 Kheri	585	.	68	.	2,930	1	298	..
37 Sitapur	670	.	70	..	3,335	..	329	..
38 Hardoi	630	..	64	.	3,280	..	316	..
39 Unnao	617	2	46	..	3,076	5	215	..
40 Lucknow	304	4	12	3	1,353	55	57	5
Lucknow M.C.	257	.	..	..	1,187	4	..	..
41 Rae Bareli	605	1	46	1	3,003	..	240	..
42 Bahraich	557	10	75	..	2,878	6	310	..
43 Gonda	777	.	29	..	3,995	..	148	..
44 Bara Banki	691	13	66	..	3,488	14	284	8

APPENDIX XXIII—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter-IX)

District-wise number of Enumerators and Supervisor

HOUSELISTING

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
45 Faizabad	657	1	60	..	3,460		282	..
46 Sultanpur	633	3	59	..	3,268	16	295	2
47 Pratapgarh	571	4	64		2,803	16	250	1
48 Basti	1,111	.	116		5,494	.	548	..
49 Gorakhpur	1,112	..	111	.	5,634	.	563	..
50 Deoria	984	..	98	..	5,218	.	521	..
51 Azamgarh	1,023	5	54	1	5,061	7	198	2
52 Jaunpur	696	..	74	..	3,568		359	.
53 Ballia	736	.	70	.	3,630		331	..
54 Ghazipur	604	2	46	..	3,169	..	280	..
55 Varanasi	826	..	75	..	4,081	22	373	..
Varanasi M C.	126	.	..	..	619	.	..	.
56 Mirzapur	680	..	67		3,295		300	..

APPENDIX XXIII—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter IX)

District-wise number of Enumerators and Supervisors

ENUMERATION

State/District	Supervisor				Enumerator			
	Total		Reserve		Total		Reserve	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	34,039	103	2,784	28	174,559	1,044	11,909	220
1 Uttarkashi	111	..	22	..	496	..	44	..
2 Chamoli	199		37	1	801	48	95	11
3 Tehri-Garhwal	207	1	21	.	972	5	79	..
4 Garhwal	250		26	.	1,146	..	60	..
5 Dehra Dun	267	2	41		1,141	31	122	2
6 Pithoragarh	165	3	30	1	765	81	58	23
7 Almora	422	5	19		1,858	175	54	..
8 Naimital	400		42	..	1,884	15	151	17
9 Saharanpur	755	.	86	.	4,013		350	.
10 Muzaffarnagar	666	4	66		3,412	48	205	16
11 Bijnor	561	..	56	.	3,052	..	234	..
12 Meerut	806	.	73	.	3,981	..	196	..
13 Ghaziabad	569	19	28	5	2,805	283	88	75
14 Bulandshahr	621	1	66		3,353	4	290	2
15 Moradabad	895		84	..	4,636	..	470	..
16 Rampur	332	1	34	3	1,762	3	150	7
17 Budaun	572	2	60	5	2,904	6	290	3
18 Bareilly	692	1	71		3,657	4	270	19
19 Pilibhit	290	.	20	.	1,540	.	130	..
20 Shahjahanpur	546	..	45	.	2,999	.	211	..
21 Aligarh	753	1	67	.	3,843	5	222	9
22 Mathura	479	.	.	.	2,457	..	..	..
23 Agra	586	4	42	3	3,016	8	160	10
Agra M.C.	230		20	..	1,270	.	100	..
24 Etah	451	5	39	4	2,259	4	221	6
25 Mainpuri	505	.	58	..	2,539	.	256	..
26 Farrukhabad	575	.	62	..	3,444	8	298	..
27 Etawah	574	..	50	..	3,016	11	281	2
28 Kanpur	651	..	68	..	3,364	..	365	..
Kanpur M.C.	623	..	..	..	3,325	..	..	..
29 Fatehpur	512	.	54	..	2,757	..	251	..
30 Allahabad	806	5	24	1	4,208	70	74	2
Allahabad M.C.	259	..		..	1,307	...	..	..
31 Jalaun	283	.	35	..	1,506	..	149	..
32 Jhansi	376	1	33	..	1,841	7	138	1
33 Lalitpur	210	..	27	..	1,003	..	96	..
34 Hamirpur	397	..	50	..	2,058	..	196	..
35 Banda	483	..	58	.	2,316	3	242	..
36 Kheri	593	..	67	..	2,963	1	298	..
37 Sitapur	603	..	.	..	3,150	..	..	..
38 Hardoi	636	.	22	..	3,395	..	104	..
39 Unnao	622	.	48	.	3,082	7	170	1
40 Lucknow	342	3	27	3	1,686	81	104	3
Lucknow M.C.	302	6	..	..	1,516	61	..	..
41 Rae Bareli	620	1	47	1	3,099	..	248	..
42 Bahraich	555	10	75	..	3,111	6	310	..

APPENDIX XXIII—*Concld.*

(*Vide* Chapter IX)

District-wise number of Enumerators and Supervisors

ENUMERATION

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
43	Gonda	777		29		3,995		148	.
44	Bara Banki	697	15	60		3,540	15	280	8
45	Faizabad	667		64		3,377	4	248	.
46	Sultanpur	631	3	59		3,284		288	.
47	Pratapgarh	585	3	64		2,897	12	265	1
48	Basti	1,128		113		5,653		520	.
49	Gorakhpur	1,112	.			5,631			
50	Deoria	1,208		108		5,902		418	
51	Azamgarh	1,023	5	54		5,061		198	2
52	Jaunpur	722	..	75		3,772	..	374	.
53	Ballia	736		70		3,630	3	331	..
54	Ghazipur	640	2	58		3,379	.	307	..
55	Varanasi	860		70		5,090	35	360	.
	Varanasi M C.	236	..	9		1,074		47	.
56	Mirzapur	665	.	51		3,566		295	..

APPENDIX XXIV

(*Vide* Chapter IX)

No. AE/11-80/DCO-UP/A—130

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Office of the Director of Census Operations, U P.

25, Nawal Kishore Road,
Hazratganj, Lucknow,
9 January, 1981.

To,

All the Regional Deputy Directors

of Census Operations, U.P.

SUBJECT:—1981 Census—Appointment of Staff on consolidated salary for the work relating to Enumeration in connection with 1981 Census.

Sir,

I have the honour to accord sanction, in exercise of the powers delegated to me *vide* Registrar General, India's letter No. 15/2/79-Ad. I dated 22 September, 1980, to the creation of the under mentioned temporary posts on consolidated salary (inclusive of all allowances for the work relating to the Enumeration in connection with the 1981 Census, in the Regional Census Offices noted below, from 1 February, 1981 to 31 March, 1981.

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Office	No. of Tabulators on consolidated salary of Rs. 280/- per month
1	2	3
1	Dehra dun	25 (Twenty five)
2	Meerut	200 (Two hundred)
3	Moradabad	100 (One hundred)
4	Bareilly	50 (Fifty)
5	Agra	200 (Two hundred)
6	Allahabad	200 (Two hundred)
7	Jhansi	25 (Twenty five)
8	Lucknow	300 (Three hundred)
9	Varanasi	300 (Three hundred)
10	Kanpur	182 (One hundred eighty two)

2. The expenditure involved is Non-Planned is debitable to the Head "265-A, Other Administrative services; A-1—Census; A-1(3) Abstraction and Compilation; A-1(3)(1)-Salaries", under the Census Grant, during the financial year 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(RAVINDRA GUPTA),

Director of Census Operations

APPENDIX XXV

(*Vide* Chapter X)

Statement showing comparative population figures of houselisting 1980 and 1971 Censuses

Sl. No	State/District	Total			Rural			Urban			Remarks
		1980	1971	Growth rate	1980	1971	Growth rate	1980	1971	Growth rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	UTTAR PRADESH	114,705,556	88,341,144	29.84	94,647,540	75,952,548	24.61	20,058,016	12,388,596	61 91	
1	Uttarkashi	191,893	147,805	29 83	179,087	141,785	26 31	12,805	6,020	112 72	
2	Chamoli	362,690	29_,571	23 97	334,630	280,365	19 36	28,060	12,206	129 89	
3	Tehri-Garhwal	525 485	397,385	32 24	504,739	386,862	30 47	20,746	10,523	97 15	
4	Garhwal	635,724	553,023	14.95	577,126	518,181	11.38	58,598	34,847	68 16	
5	Dehradun	729,369	577,306	26.34	385,176	305,529	26 07	344,193	271,777	26.65	
6	Pithoragarh	497,747	415,163	19 89	470,113	403,221	16 59	27,634	11,942	131 40	
7	Almora	782,840	648,622	20 69	743,548	609,510	21 99	39 292	39 112	00 46	
8	Nainital	1,118,901	790,080	41 62	809,434	615,201	31 57	309,467	174,879	76 96	
9	Saharanpur	2,619,894	2,054,834	27.50	1,931,462	1,572,027	22 86	688,432	482,807	42.59	
10	Muzffarnagar	2,349,950	1,802,289	30 39	1,857,557	1,552,474	19 65	492,393	249,815	97.10	
11	Bijnor	1,940,492	1,490,185	30 22	1,462,019	1,220,483	19 79	478,473	269.702	77.41	
12	Meerut	2,817,153	2,214,504	27 21	1,988,455	1,714,717	15 96	828,698	499,787	65 81	
13	Ghaziabad	1,887,003	1,334,355	41.42	1,250,243	1,004,095	24.51	636,760	330,260	92.81	
14	Bulandshahr	2,540,427	1,891,437	34.31	2,088,393	1,628,090	28.27	452,034	263,347	71.65	
15	Moradabad	3,128,474	2,428,971	28.80	2,279,786	1,851,714	23 1`	348,688	577,257	47.02	
16	Rampur	1,186,579	901,209	31.67	863,012	725,164	19 01	323,567	176,045	83.80	
17	Budaun	1,995,541	1,645,967	21.24	1,671,182	1,492,096	12.00	324,359	153,871	110 80	
18	Bareilly	2,249,255	1,779,867	26 37	1,601,778	1,383,369	15.79	647,477	396,498	63 30	
19	Pilibhit	986,741	752,114	31 20	826,403	649,301	27 28	160,338	102,810	55.96	
20	Shahjahanpur	1,643,651	1,286,104	27.80	1,321,472	1,000,082	21 23	322,179	196,022	64 36	
21	Aligarh	2,647,244	2,111,829	25 35	2,040,940	1,734,798	17 65	606,304	377,031	60 81	
22	Mathura	1,584,048	1,290,307	22.77	1,261,706	1,077,512	17.0)	322,342	212,795	51.48	
23	Agra	2,876,471	2,308,638	24.60	1,785,941	1,463,402	22 04	1,090,530	845,236	29 02	
24	Etah	1,907,958	1,570,925	21.45	1,614,580	1,416,712	13 97	293,378	154,213	90 24	
25	Mainpuri	1,779,548	1,445,534	23.11	1,585,567	1,323,512	19 80	193,981	122,022	58.97	
26	Farrukhabad	1,979,923	1,556,930	27 17	1,677,685	1,387,028	20.96	302,238	169,902	77 89	
27	Etawah	1,818,728	1,447,702	25 63	1,555,536	1,306,008	19 11	263,192	141,694	85.75	
28	Kanpur	3,786,006	2,996,232	26 36	2,042,124	1,713,901	19 15	1,743,882	1,282,331	35 99	
29	Fatehpur	1,633,450	1,278,254	27.79	1,484,360	1,206,346	23.05	149 082	71,908	107 32	
30	Allahabad	4,005,391	2,937,278	36.36	3,182,472	2,395,175	32.87	822,919	542,103	51.80	
31	Jalaun	1,019,787	813,490	25 36	818,284	701,666	16 62	201,503	111,824	80 20	
32	Jhansi	1,158,747	870,138	33 17	720,533	590,821	21 95	438,214	279,317	56.89	
33	Lalitpur	588,287	436,920	34 64	510,806	394,940	29 34	77,481	41,980	84.57	
34	Hamirpur	1,228,414	988,215	24.31	1,025,556	800,259	15 20	202,858	97,956	107 09	
35	Banda	1,557,927	1,182,215	31.78	1,375,746	1,084,259	26 88	182,181	97,956	85.98	
36	Kheri	1,848,089	1,486,590	24 32	1,652,328	1,394,247	18 51	195,761	92.343	111.99	
37	Sitapur	2,315,096	1,884,400	22.86	2,081,309	1,742,325	19.46	233,787	142,075	64.55	
38	Hardoi	2,303,137	1,849,519	24.53	2,050,950	1,703,350	20.41	252,187	146,169	72.53	
39	Unnao	1,876,954	1,484,393	26 45	1,657,292	1,446,198	14 60	219,662	38,195	475.11	
40	Lucknow	2,094,661	1,617,846	29.47	968,114	794,376	21 87	1,126,547	823,470	36 80	
41	Rae Bareli	1,980,275	1,510,812	31 07	1,846,273	1,459,409	26.51	134,002	51,403	160 69	
42	Bahraich	2,226,339	1,726,972	28 92	2,072,607	1,624,490	27.59	153,732	102,482	50 01	
43	Gonda	2,979,153	2,302,029	29.41	2,763,800	2,171,913	27 25	215,353	130,116	65.51	
44	Bara Banki	2,038,523	1,635,593	24 64	1,858,735	1,541,380	20.59	179,788	94,213	90 83	
45	Faizabad	2,570,815	1,927,281	33 39	2,310,379	1,743,099	32.54	260,436	184,182	41 40	
46	Sultanpur	2,227,119	1,642,928	35.56	2,156,901	1,610,598	33 92	70,218	32,330	117.19	
47	Pratapgarh	2,024,041	1,422,707	42.27	1,933,339	1,394,798	38 61	90,702	27,909	224.99	

APPENDIX XXV *Concld.*

(*Vide* Chapter X)

Statement showing comparative population figures of houselisting 1980 and 1971 Censuses

Sl No.	State/District	Total			Rural			Urban			Remarks
		1980	1971	Growth rate	1980	1971	Growth rate	1980	1971	Growth rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
48	Basti	3,874,378	2,984,090	29.83	3,697,148	2,908,791	27.10	177,230	75,299	135.37	
49	Gorakhpur	4,012,501	3,038,177	32.07	3,593,453	2,798,019	28.43	419,048	240,153	74.49	
50	Deoria	3,783,679	2,812,350	34.54	3,534,480	2,729,241	29.50	249,199	83,109	199.85	
51	Azamgarh	3,850,632	2,857,484	34.76	3,516,615	2,708,617	29.83	334,017	148,867	124.37	
52	Jaunpur	2,780,167	2,005,434	38.63	2,600,588	1,880,872	38.27	179,579	124,562	44.17	
53	Ballia	2,103,128	1,588,935	32.36	1,915,284	1,516,175	26.32	187,844	72,760	158.17	
54	Ghazipur	2,071,833	1,531,654	35.27	1,909,676	1,462,654	30.56	162,157	69,000	135.01	
55	Varanasi	3,888,449	2,852,459	36 32	2,890,014	2,135,685	35.32	998,435	716,774	39.30	
56	Mirzapur	2,094,849	1,541,088	35.93	1,811,579	1,355,703	33.63	283,270	185,385	52.80	

केवल सरकारी उपयोग के लिए

APPENDIX XXVI

(*VIDE* CHAPTER XI)

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत की जनगणना 1981

प्रगणना मैनुअल

कार्यालय निदेशक जनगणना परिचालन, उत्तर प्रदेश

1 DCOUP/82—29

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

भूमिका

प्रगणना कार्य हेतु आपने "परिवार अनुसूची और व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरने के लिये प्रगणकों को अनुदेश" नामक पुस्तिका का सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन कर लिया होगा, जो नितान्त आवश्यक था। इसमें समाहित मुख्य अनुदेशों पर विशेष प्रकाश डालने के आशय से इस सार-पुस्तिका को तैयार किया गया है। आशा की जाती है कि इस सार-पुस्तिका का गहन अध्ययन प्रगणना के दौरान किये जाने वाले कार्यों के महत्वपूर्ण एवं सूक्ष्म मुद्दों को स्पष्ट करने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा। इस प्रकार यह महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज आपको उत्कृष्ट आकड़े प्रस्तुत करने हेतु सक्षम बनायेगा जिससे कि आपको भी उन पूर्वजों की श्रेणी में रखा जा सके जिनकी कर्त्तव्य परायणता ने भारतीय जनगणना को एक गौरवशाली उत्कृष्ट आकड़े प्रदान करने वाली प्रशासनिक प्रक्रिया की संज्ञा दिलवायी है।

इस कार्य हेतु हम आपकी सफलता की कामना करते है।

रवीन्द्र गुप्त
निदेशक
जनगणना परिचालन
उत्तर प्रदेश

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

जनगणना एक महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय कार्य है, जिसे हम प्रत्येक दस वर्ष के अन्तराल से करते हैं। हमारे देश मे सन् 1872 से इसकी एक गौरवशाली परम्परा रही है। यह नियोजन, प्रशासन व निर्वाचन आदि कार्यों के लिये महत्वपूर्ण आधारभूत आकड़े प्रदान करती है।

2. जनगणना, भारतीय जनगणना अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का अधिनियम 37) के प्राविधानो के अनुसार की जाती है। इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जनगणना अधिकारी (चार्ज अधिकारी, सुपरवाइजर एव प्रगणक इत्यादि) केवल वही प्रश्न पूछ सकता है जिन्हें गजट मे प्रकाशित किया गया हो। किसी नागरिक द्वारा दी गई सूचना गोपनीय होती है। उसे किसी भी कार्यवाही मे उसके पक्ष या विपक्ष मे इस्तेमाल नही किया जा सकता है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपनी जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार प्रश्नो के उत्तर देने के लिये कानूनी रूप से बाध्य है। जनगणना अधिकारी को दिये गये किसी कर्त्तव्य का पालन न करने या उसमे आवश्यक तत्परता न बरतने, जानबूझकर कोई आपत्तिजनक या अनुचित प्रश्न करने या जनगणना कार्य से संबधित कोई सूचना प्रकट करने के लिये दण्ड का भागी होगा। इसी प्रकार यदि कोई व्यक्ति जानबूझकर मिथ्या उत्तर देता है या दिये गये मकान नम्बरो को मिटाता है अथवा किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा जनगणना के कार्यों को सम्पन्न कराने मे बाधा उत्पन्न करता है तो वह दंड का भागी है। अधिनियम के अंतर्गत उस पर एक हजार रुपये तक जुर्माना हो सकता है और कुछ मामलो मे छः मास की सजा भी हो सकती है।

3. जनगणना दो चरणो मे की जाती है। प्रथम चरण मे मकानसूचीकरण तथा द्वितीय चरण मे प्रगणना की जाती है। मकानसूचीकरण का मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी मकानो का सूचीकरण करना है जहा मनुष्य रहते हैं या उनके रहने की सभावना है। इस प्रकार मकानसूचीकरण, प्रगणना के लिये एक ढाचे का काम करती है। प्रगणना कार्य फरवरी/मार्च, 1981 मे किया जायेगा।

4. आप लोगो मे से अधिकाश ने मकानसूचीकरण का कार्य किया होगा और नजरी नक्शे तथा खाका बनाने और भवन, जनगणना मकान, जनगणना परिवार आदि संकल्पनाओ से परिचित होगे। सामान्यतः आप उसी ब्लाक की प्रगणना का कार्य भी करेंगे, जहा आपने मकानसूचीकरण का कार्य सपन्न किया था। फिर भी नीचे के अनुच्छेदो मे तत्काल सदर्भ हेतु विभिन्न संकल्पनाए एव परिभाषाए स्पष्ट की जा रही हैं।

नजरी नक्शा

5. नजरी नक्शा तैयार करने का मुख्य अभिप्राय प्रत्येक प्रगणक ब्लाक की स्थिति को स्पष्ट किया जाना है। इसे किसी पैमाने पर नही बनाया जाता है। इसमे ब्लाक की सीमाओ के भीतर भौगोलिक विवरण व मुख्य भू चिन्ह अकित किये जाते हैं।

खाका

6. यह सभी गलियो, सड़को एव भवनो को प्रदर्शित करते हुए प्रगणक ब्लाक का एक विस्तृत नक्शा होगा। यह भी नजरी नक्शे की भांति किसी पैमाने पर नही बनाया जाता है। नजरी नक्शे मे दिखाए जाने वाले भौगोलिक विवरण यहा भी दिखाये जायेगे। पक्के मकानो को वर्ग एवं कच्चे मकानों को त्रिभुज से दिखाया जाता है। जो मकान पूरी तौर पर गैर आवासीय हैं, उनके लिये इन चिन्हों मे शेडिंग कर दी जाती है। सामान्यतः कच्चे भवन वे होगे, जो अधिक टिकाऊ न हो और उनमें कच्ची ईंटों, बांस, मिट्टी, घास, सरकंडों, पत्तियों इत्यादि का उपयोग हुआ हो या जिनमें पत्थर, पक्की ईंटे आदि ढीली-ढाली बिना गारे-सीमेट की चिनाई के लगी हो।

भवन

7. आम तौर पर एक पूरी इमारत को भवन कहते हैं। कभी-कभी इमारतो मे एक से अधिक सघटक इकाइया होती हैं, जिन्हे भिन्न-भिन्न उपयोगों मे लाया जाता है। कभी-कभी एक पूरी इमारत या उसकी संघटक इकाई को एक से अधिक उपयोग मे भी लाया जा सकता है।

8. अनेक फ्लैटो वाली बहुमजिली इमारत को एक भवन माना जाना चाहिए। परन्तु यदि स्थानीय प्राधिकारियो द्वारा प्रत्येक फ्लैट को स्वतत्र नम्बर दिया गया है तथा इन नबरो को प्रयोग मे ला रहे हैं तो प्रत्येक फ्लैट को अलग भवन मान लीजिये। यदि एक बड़े अहाते मे अनेक सरचनायें हों तो प्रत्येक सरचना को अलग भवन माना जायेगा। लेकिन यदि एक बगले या कोठी, जिसके अहाते मे मुख्य मकान तथा कुछ अन्य सहायक सरचनायें, जैसे गैरेज आदि हो तो ऐसी दशा मे इसे एक भवन की सख्या दी जानी चाहिए। दूसरी ओर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे एक अहाते मे बनी हुई झोपड़ियो के समूह को जिनका प्रयोग रहने, रसोई, बैठक, गोदाम, पशु बाधने आदि के लिये किया जाता हो एक भवन सख्या दी जायेगी। मदिरो, पपघरो और इसी प्रकार की अन्य सरचनाओ को भी अवश्य ध्यान मे रखना चाहिए, क्योकि ये वे स्थान हैं, जहा लोग रह सकते है अथवा उद्यम चलाये जा सकते हैं।

जनगणना मकान

9. जनगणना मकान एक भवन या भवन का वह भाग है जिसका अलग प्रवेश द्वार है। यह द्वार रास्ते या साझे के अहाते, बरामदे या जीने इत्यादि मे हो सकता है। किंतु जनगणना मकान का एक पृथक इकाई के रूप मे उपयोग होना चाहिये या समझा जाना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि यह उपयोग मे आता हो या खाली पड़ा हो। हो सकता है कि यह रहने के काम मे आता हो या गैर-आवासीय उपयोग मे या दोनो ही प्रकार के उपयोग मे आता हो।

10. जनगणना मकान के निर्धारण के लिये पृथक प्रवेश द्वार, एक अलग इकाई होना और उपयोग का एकत्व, तीन मापदड हैं। बहुमजिली इमारत के विभिन्न फ्लैट अलग-अलग जनगणना मकान होगे। एक बगले मे बनी हुई सरचनायें, जिनके पृथक प्रवेश द्वार हो, अलग जनगणना मकान समझी जायेंगी। पृथक प्रवेश द्वार का अर्थ शाब्दिक रूप से नही लगाना चाहिये अन्यथा एक होस्टल का प्रत्येक कमरा एक जनगणना मकान बन जायेगा। यदि झोपड़ियो का एक समूह एक भवन माना जाता है तो पशु शेड तथा वर्क शेड के रूप में उपयोग आने वाली झोपड़ियो को पृथक जनगणना मकान समझा जाना चाहिये।

परिवार

11. परिवार ऐसे व्यक्तियो के समूह को कहते है जो *सामान्यत* एक साथ रहते हो और यदि काम की आवश्यकता उन्हे मजबूर न करे तो एक ही रसोई में खाना खाते हो। असम्बन्धित व्यक्तियो के परिवार को "*सस्थागत परिवार*" कहा जाता है। परिवार एक व्यक्ति का, दो व्यक्तियो का और अनेक व्यक्तियो का हो सकता है।

नम्बर डालने की पद्धति

(क) भवन

12. प्रत्येक भवन को अरबी अको मे नम्बर दिय जायेगे। नगरो मे, जहा स्थानीय अधिकारियो द्वारा एव क्रमानुसार एक संतोषजनक नम्बर दिये गये है, उन्ही को अपनाया जा सकता है। बिना छत की सरचना भवन नही है। भवन नम्बर देने के बाद जो नया भवन मिलता है, उसे साथ वाले पिछले निकटवर्ती भवन का उपनम्बर दिया जाये, यथा 10/1, जिसका तात्पर्य होगा एक नया भवन जो भवन 10 के बाद तथा भवन नम्बर 11 से पहले आता है।

(ख) जनगणना मकान

13 एक भवन में आने वाले जनगणना मकानो को भवन नम्बर के बाद ब्रैकेट में उप नम्बर दिये जाएगे, जैसे 10(1) 10(2), 11(1), 11(2), (11)(3), आदि। यदि एक भवन अपने आप मे जनगणना मकान है तो जनगणना मकान का नम्बर वही होगा जो भवन का नम्बर है।

(ग) परिवार

14 एक जनगणना मकान मे परिवारो की पहचान जनगणना मकान नम्बर के बाद उनमे (क), (ख), (ग), आदि लगाकर होगी। यदि जनगणना मकान नम्बर 10(1) मे दो परिवार हैं तो उन परिवारो के नम्बर 10(1)(क) और 10(1)(ख) होगे। यदि जनगणना मकान मे केवल एक ही परिवार रहता है तो उस परिवार का नम्बर वही होगा जो जनगणना मकान का नम्बर है। इसी प्रकार एक भवन मे यदि एक जनगणना मकान है, जिसमे एक ही परिवार रहता है तो ऐसी दशा में जनगणना मकान एव परिवार नम्बर वही होगा जो भवन का नम्बर है।

प्रगणना

15 सक्षिप्त मकानसूची को अद्यतन करते हुए आपको अपने क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए परिवार अनुसूची और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए एक व्यक्तिगत पर्ची, जिसमे 16 प्रश्न है, भरनी है। यदि आप किसी सैम्पल क्षेत्र के प्रगणक हैं तो आपको व्यक्तिगत पर्ची मे 6 अतिरिक्त प्रश्न भी भरने होगे। जनगणना का सदर्भ काल 1 मार्च, 1981 का सूर्योदय है। प्रगणना कार्य दो चरणो में किया जायेगा।

(क) 9 फरवरी, 1981 से 28 फरवरी, 1981 की अवधि मे गणना कार्य। बेघर (बिना मकानो) परिवारों की गणना 28 फरवरी—1 मार्च, 1981 की रात्रि मे की जायेगी।

(ख) 1 मार्च, 1981 के सूर्योदय काल के सदर्भ मे जानकारी को अद्यतन करने के लिये 1 मार्च, 1981 से 5 मार्च, 1981 तक जाच कार्य (रिवीजनल राउंड)।

16. प्रगणना की कार्यवाही निम्न क्रम मे की जायगी। बाद मे प्रत्येक मुद्दे पर अनुदेशों का सार दिया जा रहा है।

(1) अपने प्रगणना ब्लाक का नजरी नक्शा और खाका अद्यतन करना।

(2) सक्षिप्त मकानसूची को अद्यतन करना।

(3) परिवार अनुसूची भाग 1: परिवार के विवरण भरना।

(4) परिवार अनुसूची भाग 2. जनसंख्या रिकार्ड, कालम 1 से 7 भरना।

(5) परिवार के प्रत्येक सदस्य के लिये व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरना।

(6) परिवार के प्रत्येक सदस्य के लिये व्यक्तिगत पर्ची की प्रविष्टियो के सदर्भ में परिवार अनुसूची के भाग 2: जनसख्या रिकार्ड के 8 से 35 कालम भरना। इसे रोज भरा जायेगा।

(7) डिग्रीधारको और तकनीकी कार्मिको की अनुसूची उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों से भरवाना (केवल सैम्पल क्षेत्रो मे)।

(8) जाच का कार्य (रिवीजनल राउण्ड) करना और रिकार्ड को अद्यतन करना।

(9) प्रगणक सार को तैयार करने के लिये प्रगणक की वर्किंग शीट को भरना। इसे रोज भरा जायेगा।

(10) प्रगणक सार भरना।

(11) सक्षिप्त मकानसूची के भाग 1 को भरना।

(12) डिग्रीधारकों और तकनीकी कार्मिको के लिये प्राप्त/जारी/वापस किये गये फार्मों को दर्शित करने वाला विवरण भरना।

(13) सभी कागजातों को अपने सुपरवाइजर के सुपुर्द करना।

महत्वपूर्ण

(क) परिवार अनुसूची भाग-2 (जनसंख्या रिकार्ड) के कालम 8-35 से सबधित नकल कार्य को गणना कार्य की समाप्ति तक लबित न रहने दें। इसे प्रत्येक दिन कार्य के अत मे पूर्ण कर ले।

(ख) प्रगणक द्वारा किये गये काम के लिये प्रगणक की वर्किंग शीटो को भी प्रतिदिन भरे। पुन. जाच के बाद इसमे कुछ परिवर्तन हो सकते हैं जिन्हे तुरन्त योग के साथ ठीक किया जा सकेगा। यह प्रगणक सार-पत्र को जिसे आपको मार्च 6, 1981 को प्रस्तुत करना है, तैयार करने मे सहायक होगा।

1. प्रगणक ब्लाक का नजरी नक्शा एवं खाका तैयार करना

17. प्रगणना के समय आपको मकानसूचीकरण के समय बनाये गये नजरी नक्शे और खाके अद्यतन कर इनकी स्वच्छ प्रति बनाने की आवश्यकता होगी। कहीं-कहीं बडे ब्लाको का पुनर्गठन कर, नवीन ब्लाको के नजरी नक्शे, खाके, सक्षिप्त मकानसूची इत्यादि पुनर्गठन के अनुसार बनाये गये होगे। प्रगणना के समय प्रगणक को पुनर्गठित ब्लाक के ही अभिलेख अद्यतन के लिये दिये जायेगे। **ऐसे मामलों में मकानसूचीकरण के समय दिये गये भवन नम्बरों के अनुसार ही कार्य करना है।**

18 अद्यतन करने से आशय है कि प्रगणना के समय की ब्लाक की वास्तविक स्थिति के अनुसार इन नक्शो एव खाको मे परिवर्तन करे अर्थात् नये पाये जाने वाले भवनो, नष्ट हो गये भवनो या उनके उपयोग के बदलने की स्थिति को यथावत् नक्शे एव खाके मे दिखाये। इसी स्थिति को ध्यान मे रखकर सक्षिप्त मकानसूची के भाग II एव भाग III भी बाद मे अद्यतन किये जायेगे। नयी सरचनाओ को, जो मकानसूचीकरण के बाद बनी हैं, बटे नम्बर ही दिए जायेगे यथा 10/1, 12/1, 87/1, 87/2, आदि। प्रगणना कार्य समाप्त होने पर नजरी नक्शे व खाके की स्वच्छ प्रति तैयार करे।

2. सक्षिप्त मकानसूची को अद्यतन करना

19 मकानसूचीकरण के बाद सक्षिप्त मकानसूची भाग 2 तैयार की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य प्रगणना के लिये एक ढाचा प्रस्तुत करना था। **परिवार अनुसूची एवं व्यक्तिगत पर्ची को भरते समय इस अद्यतन किया जायेगा।** परिस्थितिया जिनमे सुधार करना आवश्यक है और वे किस प्रकार किये जायेगे नीचे की तालिका मे स्पष्ट किया जा रहा है।

	स्थितिया	शुद्धिया/सुधार
(1)	भाग-2 मे सूचीबद्ध परिवार जनगणना मकान या इसके भाग को खाली छोड़कर बाहर चला गया है।	कालम 5-7 की प्रविष्टियो को काट दे तथा कालम 8 मे "परिवार चला गया" लिख दे।
(2)	भाग-2 मे सूचीबद्ध कोई भवन या जनगणना मकान अब विद्यमान नहीं है।	भवन या जनगणना मकान से सबधित सभी पक्तियों की प्रविष्टियो को काट दे।
(3)	भाग-2 मे सूचीबद्ध एक परिवार बाहर चला गया है और उसके स्थान पर एक नया परिवार उसमे रहने के लिये आ गया है।	कालम 6 मे परिवार के मुखिया का नाम बदल दें और परिवर्तन के कारण को कालम 8 में लिखे।
(4)	भाग-2 मे सूचीबद्ध जनगणना मकान का उपयोग—पूर्णत आवासीय अशत आवासीय, या गैर-आवासीय का स्वरूप बदल गया हो।	कालम 4 में की गयी प्रविष्टियो को काट दे और वर्तमान उपयोग को इसके स्थान पर लिख दे। उन मामलो मे जहा उपयोग अशत या पूर्णत. आवासीय बदल कर गैर-आवासीय हो गया है तो ऐसे परिवार/परिवारो के लिये सबंधित पक्ति/पक्तियो मे कालम 5 से 7 की

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

स्थितियां	शुद्धियां/सुधार
	प्रविष्टियो को काट दे तथा कालम 8 मे तदनुसार "उपयोग बदल गया है और परिवार बाहर चला गया है" अकित कर दें।
	यदि एक गैर-आवासीय मकान अशत. या पूर्णत आवासीय हो गया हो तो आइटम 6 के अनुसार कार्यवाही करें।
(5) भाग-2 मे सूचीबद्ध परिवार का मुखिया बदल गया हो।	पुरानी प्रविष्टि काटकर नये परिवार के मुखिया का नाम लिख दे।
(6) एक नया परिवार एक खाली अथवा गैर आवासीय जनगणना मकान में आ गया है।	भाग-2 में प्रत्येक कालम की प्रविष्टिय, काट दें। भाग-2 के कालम 8 मे नया उपयोग लिखे व भाग-3 की क्रम सख्या का सदर्भ देकर भाग-3 में नई प्रविष्टिया कालम 1 से 8 मे करें।

टिप्पणी : (1) भाग-2 मे किये गये प्रत्येक परिवर्तन के लिये कालम 8 मे कारण अवश्य दें। जहा भाग-3 मे नई प्रविष्टिया भी की जा रही हैं, वहा भाग-2 के कालम 8 में भाग-3 की क्रम सख्या *लिखना न भूले*।

(2) जब भाग-2 मे किसी जनगणना मकान या परिवार से संबधित प्रविष्टिया काट दी जाती हैं तो कालम 1 में क्रम संख्या तथा कालम 7 मे परिवार की क्रमसंख्या नही बदलेगी।

(3) भाग-2 में जहां भी परिवर्तन किया जाये वहां पूर्व प्रविष्टि को काटकर ही नवीन प्रविष्टि लिखें।

20. पूर्व प्रस्तर मे आइटम 6 के अतिरिक्त निम्न मामलों मे भाग-3 भरा जायेगा। भाग-3 के कालम 1 व 7 मे क्रम नबर, भाग-2 के कालम 1 और 7 के अतिम क्रम के आगे से लगातार दिये जायेगे। एक नये गैर-आवासीय मकान के सबध मे भी भाग-3 में प्रविष्टिया की जायेंगी।

स्थितियां	अनुदेश
(1) एक नया भवन जो भाग-2 मे सूचीबद्ध न हो। (बाढ व अतिवृष्टि के कारण यह हो सकता है।)	भवन, जनगणना मकान और परिवार को उचित नम्बर दीजिये तथा विभिन्न कालमो मे प्रविष्टिया कीजिये। पूर्णत. गैर-आवासीय मकानो के सबध मे कालम 5, 6 तथा 7 मे डैश "—" लगाइये।
(2) भाग-2 में सूचीबद्ध किये गये एक भवन मे एक नया जनगणना मकान बन गया हो।	भाग-3 के कालम 2 मे डैश "—" लगाइये और कालम 3 मे जनगणना मकान नबर लिखिये तथा आगे के कालमो मे अन्य प्रविष्टिया कीजिये। यदि पहले भवन मे एक ही जनगणना मकान था तो भाग-2 मे जनगणना मकान का नबर भी ठीक करना होगा।
(3) भाग-2 मे दर्ज आवासीय उपयोग मे आ रहे मकान मे एक नया परिवार आ गया हो।	कालम 2 से 4 मे प्रविष्टिया नही की जायेगी। उनमे आपको डैश "—" लगाना है। कालम 8 मे "नया परिवार" लिखकर कालम 5, 6, 7 मे उचित प्रविष्टिया करे। कृपया नोट करें कि यदि

स्थितियां	अनुदेश
	भाग-2 में पहले इस जनगणना मकान में एक ही परिवार दिखाया गया हो और उसमें एक नया परिवार और आ गया हो तो भाग-2 में परिवार नंबर (कालम 5) भी बदलना होगा।
(4) बेघर परिवार	बेघर परिवारो को (जिनकी 28 फरवरी —1 मार्च 1981 की रात्रि में गणना की जानी है) जनगणना मकानों की प्रविष्टियां करने के बाद सक्षिप्त मकान-सूची के भाग-3 में क्रमानुसार दर्ज किया जायेगा। प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए कालम 2 से 4 मे डैश (—) तथा कालम 5 में शून्य (0) लिखा जायेगा। कालम 7 में परिवार की क्रमसंख्या से पहले शून्य व डैश (0—) लगायें। कालम 8 में इनके लिये "बेघर परिवार" लिखें।

3. **परिवार अनुसूची भरना**

भाग–1 : परिवार का विवरण

21. इस फार्म के ऊपर दायीं ओर बुक नबर और फार्म नम्बर लिखना न भूलें। बुक नंबर आवरण पृष्ठ पर दिया गया होगा। प्रत्येक पुस्तक में फार्म का नंबर क्रमानुसार 1 से प्रारम्भ होगा। **बिन्दीसार खानों में कोई प्रविष्टि न करें।** ऐसी स्थिति में लाइन पर उत्तर लिखें। यदि आपको एक से अधिक प्रगणक ब्लाक दिये गये हों तो प्रत्येक ब्लाक के लिये अलग-अलग पुस्तकों का प्रयोग करें जो आपके चार्ज अधिकारी द्वारा अलग-अलग ही दी गयी होगी।

22. प्रत्येक परिवार के लिये एक फार्म भरें। यदि एक परिवार के लिये अतिरिक्त फार्म की आवश्यकता हो तो उसके शीर्ष पर बड़े अक्षरो में "जारी" लिखे। दूसरे फार्म में भी लोकेशन कोड और परिवार की क्रम-संख्या लिखें। इसके भाग-1 में अन्य प्रविष्टियां नही की जायेगी। पिछले फार्म में नीचे दायीं ओर भी "जारी" लिखें तथा अतिरिक्त फार्म का बुक नम्बर व फार्म नम्बर भी दे।

23. परिवार अनुसूची के भाग-1 को भरते समय कृपया निम्न प्रमुख बातें ध्यान में रखें :—

(1) संक्षिप्त मकानसूची के साथ लोकेशन कोड का सत्यापन करें।

(2) *यदि किसी परिवार की प्रविष्टि संक्षिप्त मकानसूची में नहीं की* गई है तो उसके भाग-2 में समुचित शुद्धियां करना या भाग-3 मे नई प्रविष्टियां करना न भूले।

(3) परिवार के मुखिया/सदस्य से उसके द्वारा दी गई सूचना अर्थात् परिवार के मुखिया का नाम बोलचाल की भाषा आदि पर तर्क न करे बल्कि उसके द्वारा दिये गये उत्तरों को निष्ठापूर्वक लिखें।

(4) संस्थागत परिवारों के मामले में प्रश्न संख्या 2 से 14 लागू नही होगे। यथास्थिति लाइन पर या खाने मे क्रास लगायें।

(5) बेघर परिवारो के मामले में प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 10 लागू नही होगे। कृपया खाने मे क्रास लगाये।

(6) धर्म के मामलो मे यदि कोई धर्म नही बताता है तो ऐसा ही लिखें यदि कोई व्यक्ति अपना धर्म बताने से इन्कार करे तो लिखे "धर्म नही बताया"। यदि कोई ईसाई प्रोटेस्टेण्ट/कैथोलिक दर्ज कराना चाहता है तो वैसा ही दर्ज करें। (प्रश्न 2)

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

(7) कृपया ध्यान दें कि अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्ति या तो हिन्दू या सिख धर्म के ही होते हैं। (प्रश्न 3)

(8) परिवार मे मुख्यतः बोली जाने वाली भाषा लिखते समय परिवार के किसी सदस्य की मातृभाषा के भ्रम में न पड़े। (प्रश्न 5)

(9) बताई गई जाति/जनजाति दी गई सूची के अनुरूप न होने पर प्रश्न 3 के उत्तर को बदलें। उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति की सूची संलग्नक 1 में देखें।

(10) किराया-खरीद मकान को निजी लिखना चाहिए जबकि निःशुल्क आवास को किराये पर लिखना चाहिए। (प्रश्न 6)

(11) यदि पानी नलकूप से निकाला जाता है और परिवारों में उसकी आपूर्ति नलो द्वारा की जाती है तो पानी का श्रोत नल होगा। (प्रश्न 9 क)

(12) (*प्रश्न 9 ख*)—*बिजली के सदर्भ में जनगणना मकान में बिजली* की उपलब्धता को ध्यान मे रखना होगा उसके उपयोग को नही। इसके लिये बिजली की लाइन तथा मकान मे फिटिंग होना आवश्यक है। यदि कोई परिवार विशेष उस उपलब्ध बिजली का प्रयोग नही करता तब भी सुविधा का उपलब्ध होना ही मानेंगे।

न भूले। पैड सख्या आवरण पृष्ठ (कवर पेज) पर दी गयी होगी। प्रत्येक पैड में पर्ची सख्या यथास्थित 1 से 25 या 1 से 50 तक डालनी होगी। इसके बाद दिये गये स्थान पर लोकेशन कोड और परिवार की क्रम सख्या भरे। यदि आप एक से अधिक प्रगणक ब्लाको के प्रगणक हैं तो आप यह सुनिश्चित करे कि प्रत्येक प्रगणक ब्लाक के लिये आपके पास अलग-अलग पैड हैं। जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के कालम 2 मे लिखे गये परिवार के प्रत्येक सदस्य के लिए आप अलग-अलग व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरेंगे। ऐसा करते समय नामों का क्रम बनाए रखे।

28 व्यक्तिगत पर्ची के प्रश्न 1 से 5 एवं जनसख्या रिकार्ड के कालम 2—7 समान हैं और पूर्व दी गयी सूचनाओं को जाच के साथ उपयोग किया जा सकता है। **व्यक्तिगत पर्ची के बिन्दोदार खानों मे कुछ मत लिखिये।** वहा केवल लाइन पर सूचना अकित कीजिए। कुछ मुख्य बाते निम्नाकित हैं —

(1) बतायी गयी मातृभाषा को लाइन पर पूरा लिखें। आप इस चक्कर मे न पडे कि व्यक्ति के धर्म और उसकी मातृभाषा मे कोई सम्बन्ध है या नही। इस सम्बन्ध में पूछताछ प्रत्येक सदस्य के बारे में अलग-अलग की जानी है (प्रश्न 6)।

(2) प्रश्न 7 मे भाषाओ को ज्ञान व अभ्यास के क्रम में लिखें। यह अवश्यक नहीं है कि वह इन भाषाओं को पढ़ने और लिखने की योग्यता रखता हो। यही पर्याप्त होगा कि वह इन भाषाओ को समझने और दूसरो से बोलचाल में प्रयोग करने मे समर्थ है। यह भाषाए मातृभाषा के अतिरिक्त होगी।

(3) यदि कोई ईसाई प्रोटेस्टेण्ट या कैथोलिक दर्ज कराना चाहता है तो वैसा ही दर्ज करें (प्रश्न 8)।

(4) जो व्यक्ति किसी भाषा को समझ सकता है और उसे लिख व पढ़ सकता है वह साक्षर माना जायेगा। पाच साल से कम (प्रश्न 4 मे 0-4) की आयु के बच्चों को निरक्षर मान लें भले ही वे स्कूल जाते हैं। केवल हस्ताक्षर करना ही शिक्षित होने के लिए पर्याप्त योग्यता नहीं है (प्रश्न 11)।

(5) प्रश्न 12 केवल उन्हीं से पूछा जायेगा जो साक्षर हैं। निरक्षर व्यक्तियो के लिए डैश (—) लगाये न कि क्रास (×) का चिन्ह जो 10वी कक्षा तक पढाई के लिए लगाया जा सकता है (प्रश्न 12)।

(6) उत्तरदाता से पता करके उसके द्वारा पास की हुई सबसे ऊंची शैक्षिक योग्यता लिखें न कि जिस कक्षा में वह पढ़ रहा है। जिस व्यक्ति ने सामान्य और तकनीकी दोनों शिक्षायें प्राप्त की हो उसके बारे मे सामान्य और तकनीकी दोनों योग्यताएं लिखें चाहे वह एक ही स्तर की हों जैसे बी०एस०सी० तथा बी०ई० (इंजीनियरिंग)। स्नातकोत्तर के बारे में प्रमुख विषयों को भी लिखे। शैक्षिक योग्यता ठीक-ठीक पूर्ण विवरण सहित लिखे। ऐसे संक्षिप्त अक्षरो का प्रयोग न करे जो प्रचलित न हो (प्रश्न 12)।

(7) सैम्पल ब्लाकों में स्नातकों, तकनीकी डिप्लोमा/डिग्रीधारको तथा औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आई०टी०आई०) के सर्टीफिकेट प्राप्त व्यक्तियो से "डिग्रीधारक और तकनीकी कार्मिक अनुसूची" भरवानी है। आप सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को उक्त अनुसूची लोकेशन कोड नम्बर डाल कर भरने के लिए दें। रिवीजनल राउण्ड में इन अनुसूचियों को उनसे भरवाकर वापस ले लें। सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति के लिए व्यक्तिगत पर्ची के प्रश्न 12 के सामने सही (✓) का निशान लगाये। जब आप भरी हुई अनुसूचियों को एकत्र करें तो आप प्रश्न 12 के सामने की सही (✓) का निशान लगाया है उसे काट दें। ऐसा करने के बाद यह निशान (✓) बन जायेगा जिससे यह पता चले कि आपने भरी हुई अनुसूची वापस ले ली है। जिनसे यह फार्म नही मिलता है उनकी सूची रखिए और उसे डाक से भिजवाना सुनिश्चित करें।

(8) जिन्होंने टाइपिंग, स्टेनोग्राफी या टेलीफोन आपरेटर सर्टीफिकेट किसी आई०टी०आई० से प्राप्त किये हैं केवल वही उक्त अनुसूची भरने के पात्र होगे। सेक्रेटेरियल प्रेक्टिस या सिलाई और कढाई आदि विषय आई०टी०आई० संस्थाओं में सामान्यतः नहीं पढाये जाते हैं। नर्सिंग सेवा में सर्टीफिकेट या डिप्लोमा धारक व्यक्तियों के लिये प्रश्नगत अनुसूची भरनी होगी।

(9) निरक्षर भी (प्रश्न 11 में कोड 2) स्कूल जाने वाले मिल सकते हैं। यह आवश्यक नही है कि स्कूल मान्यताप्राप्त ही हो। (प्रश्न 13)

29 ये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हैं और आप अनुदेशों की पुस्तिका के संबधित पैराग्राफो को बार-बार पढ़ें। यदि आपको कोई शंका हो तो कृपया अपने सुपरवाइजर/चार्ज अधिकारी से स्पष्ट कर लें।

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

30 जिन महत्वपूर्ण बातो को ध्यान मे रखा जाना है वे निम्न है —

आर्थिक प्रश्न

(1) ये प्रश्न सभी व्यक्तियो से पूछे जाये चाहे वह किसी भी आयु के हों, पुरुष हो या स्त्री।	14क 14ख
(2) ये प्रश्न लागो द्वारा गणना की तारीख से पूर्व गत वर्ष किये गये कार्यों के विवरण भरने के लिए है। गत वर्ष मे पिछला फसली चक्र भी सम्मिलित है।	15क 15ख 16

(3) सबसे पहले व्यक्ति के रोजगार/आर्थिक कार्यकलाप के बारे मे पूरी जानकारी करे तभी इन प्रश्नो के उत्तर भरना प्रारम्भ करे।

(4) किसी भी व्यक्ति विशेष द्वारा आमदनी के लिए किये गये कार्यकलाप को "काम" कहते हैं। इस प्रकार का कार्य कलाप शारीरिक या मानसिक या दोनो प्रकार का हो सकता है। काम मे केवल काम करना ही नही अपितु काम का प्रभावी पर्यवेक्षण और निर्देशन भी सम्मिलित है।

(5) एक व्यक्ति जो सामान्यत कार्य करता है लेकिन सदर्भ अवधि के दौरान बीमारी, छुट्टी, निलम्बन, अस्थायी रुकावट, हडताल आदि के कारण काम मे अनुपस्थित रहता है तो उसे कार्यरत समझा जाना चाहिए क्योकि यदि वह इस प्रकार अस्थायी तौर पर अनुपस्थित नही रहता तो काम करता रहता।

(6) प्रशिक्षु (अपरेन्टिस) जैसे प्रशिक्षणाधीन व्यक्ति चाहे उन्हे वजीफा या मजदूरी मिलती हो या नही, काम करने वाले माने जायेगे।

(7) ऐसे व्यक्ति को जिसे कार्य के लिए केवल प्रस्ताव भेज दिया गया है लेकिन वास्तव मे उसने कार्य आरम्भ न किया हो, कार्यरत नही माना जायेगा।

(8) ऐसी वयस्क स्त्री जो घरेलू कार्य मे व्यस्त हो, लेकिन परिवार की आय को बढाने के लिए कोई उत्पादन का कार्य नही करती हो तो उसको काम करने वाली स्त्री नही समझना चाहिए।

(9) ऐसा व्यक्ति जो केवल घरेलू काम करता हो और केवल परिवार के उपभोग के लिए ही कुछ बनाता हो उसको भी काम करने वाला नही समझा जाएगा।

(10) ऐसा व्यक्ति जिसे केवल आय प्राप्त होती हो, जैसे किराया लेने वाला या पेंशन लेने वाला, जिसे इस आय के लिए कोई काम नही करना पडता है, उसे आर्थिक तौर पर सक्रिय तब तक नही माना जायेगा जब तक कि वह व्यक्ति वर्ष के कुछ भाग मे किसी अन्य आर्थिक गतिविधि मे कार्यरत न रहा हो।

(11) किसी पूर्णकालिक सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ता को, जो सामाजिक सेवाओ मे सक्रिय रूप मे व्यस्त हो या पूर्णकालिक राजनैतिक कार्यकर्त्ता जो अपने दल के राजनैतिक कार्यकलापो को अग्रसर करने मे व्यस्त हो, काम करने वाला समझा जायेगा और उसके कार्य के बारे मे तदनुसार जानकारी दर्ज की जायेगी। ऐसे व्यक्तियो में ससद सदस्य, राज्य विधान सभा मण्डलो के सदस्य, स्थानीय निकायो आदि के सदस्य आयेंगे।

(12) पूर्णकालिक विद्यार्थी या गृहिणी यदि परिवार के या बाहरी किसी आर्थिक कार्यकलाप मे योगदान करते हैं तो काम करने वाले माने जायेंगे।

(13) आर्थिक कार्यकलाप चार वर्गों मे विभाजित किये गये है — काश्तकार (का०), खेतिहर मजदूर (खे० म०), पारिवारिक उद्योग (पा० उ०) तथा अन्य कार्य (अ० का०)। व्याख्या के लिये अगले प्रस्तर 35-39 देखें।

(14) अन्य कार्यकलाप (जो आर्थिक नही है) सात वर्गों मे विभाजित किये गये है —

घरेलू कार्य (गृ०), विद्यार्थी (वि०), आश्रित (आ०), रिटायर्ड या किरायाभोगी (रि०), भिखारी (भि०), सस्थागत (स०) तथा अन्य। व्याख्या के लिये प्रस्तर 32 देखें।

(15) गणना (फरवरी 9—28, 1981) के दौरान जेल में पाये जाने वाले सभी दोषसिद्ध अपराधियों को काम न करनेवाले वर्ग मे रखते हुए (स०) (सस्थाओ में रहने वाले) माना जायेगा। यदि कोई व्यक्ति फरवरी 9, 1981 के पश्चात् दोषसिद्ध अपराधी करार किया जाता है और उसकी सजा फरवरी 28, 1981 तक या उसके आगे चलती है तो उसे भी "स०" मे ही रखा जायगा। परन्तु यदि कोई दोष-सिद्ध अपराधी गणना के समय के अन्दर अर्थात् 28 फरवरी, 1981 से पहले छूटने वाला है तो उसकी गणना जेल में "स०" मानकर नही की जायगी क्योकि वह जेल के बाहर निवास पर गणना में आ जायेगा।

(16) जल मे निवासी कैदी या अन्य सस्थाओं में भर्ती व्यक्तियों को (स०) तभी दर्ज करें जबकि वे छ माह या उससे अधिक अवधि से वहाँ हो।

प्रश्न 14 क क्या गत वर्ष किसी भी समय कार्य किया ?

31 प्रश्न 14(क) काम करने वालो (**कामकाजी**) और काम न करने वालो (गैर-कामकाजी) की पहचान कराता है। यह सभी आयु के व्यक्तियो से पूछा जायेगा। मौसमी (seasonal) या सीमान्तिक (marginal) काम करने वाले तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्त्रियो और बच्चो के बारे में गहराई से प्रश्न पूछे जायें।

32 काम न करने वाले व्यक्ति के लिये, जहा प्रश्न 14क के उत्तर में नही होगा वहा उससे यह पता करना न भूलें कि उसने अपना समय कैसे बिताया है। यथावत गृ०/वि०/आ०/रि०/भि०/स० अन्य दर्ज करें। इन सकेताक्षरो की व्याख्या नीचे दी गयी है।

(1) **सकेताक्षर "गृ०"** —का अभिप्राय घरेलू कार्य से है। इसमें वह सभी व्यक्ति सम्मिलित है जो बिना वेतन के घरेलू कार्य में लगे है तथा पिछले वर्ष कोई अन्य कार्य नही किया।

(2) **सकेताक्षर "वि०"** —का अभिप्राय पूर्णकालिक विद्यार्थी तथा स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चो से है। परन्तु, यदि कोई व्यक्ति घरेलू कार्य करते हुए, पत्राचार के माध्यम से अध्ययन कर रहा हो या अशकालिक कक्षाओ में जाकर पढाई कर रहा हो तो उसे विद्यार्थी नही माना जायेगा बल्कि उसके लिये "गृ०" दर्ज किया जाय। परन्तु पुत्रिया, बहनें आदि जो पूर्णकालिक कक्षाओ में पढाई करने के साथ-साथ घर के कार्य में भी मदद करती हैं उन्हें विद्यार्थी ही लिखा जायेगा।

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XI)

(3) **संकेताक्षर "आ"** — इस श्रेणी मे सभी आश्रित, यथा शिशु और स्कूल नही जाने वाले बच्चे या बीमारी-बुढ़ापे के कारण स्थायी तौर पर अपाहिज व्यक्तियो को दर्ज किया जाना है। ऐसे आश्रित जो घरेलू काम करते हो या पढ रहे हों या काम की तलाश मे हों तो उन्हें तद्नुसार "गृ०", "वि०" या अन्य श्रेणियो में दर्ज करें न कि आश्रित मे।

(4) **संकेताक्षर "रि०"** .--का अभिप्राय रिटायर्ड या किरायाभोगी से है। यह सुनिश्चित कर ले कि सेवा निवृत्त व्यक्ति कोई नौकरी या अन्य कार्य जैसे व्यवसाय, व्यापार इत्यादि तो नही कर रहा है। किरायाभोगी वह व्यक्ति है जो कृषि या गैर-कृषि स्वामित्व (रायल्टी) किराया या लाभांश इत्यादि से अपना जीवनयापन करता है अर्थात् जिसे बिना कुछ कार्य किये आय प्राप्त होती है।

(5) **संकेताक्षर "भि०"** .--इस श्रेणी मे भिखारी, घुमक्कड़ या ऐसे व्यक्ति आयेंगे जिनके जीवनयापन के साधन का पता नही है, अर्थात् जो आर्थिक रूप से उत्पादनकारी कार्यकलाप में नही लगे हैं।

(6) **संकेताक्षर "सं०"** .--इस श्रेणी में विभिन्न संस्थाओं में रहने वाले व्यक्ति आते है, जैसे जेल मे रहने वाले सजायाफ्ता अपराधी, ऐसे कैदी जिन पर 6 माह या उससे अधिक समय से मुकदमा चल रहा हो, अथवा पागलखानों या परोपकारी संस्थाओं मे 6 माह से अधिक समय से रहने वाले व्यक्ति चाहे ऐसे व्यक्तियों से संस्थाओ मे बढईगीरी, दरी बुनना, सब्जी उगाना आदि काम करवाया जाता हो।

(7) **संकेताक्षर "अन्य"** :--इस श्रेणी में वे सभी काम न करने वाले व्यक्ति आयेंगे जो ऊपर बताई हुई छः श्रेणियों में से किसी में भी न आते हो। इस श्रेणी मे मुख्यत किसी भी आयु के हृष्ट-पुष्ट/शिक्षित एव अशिक्षित व्यक्ति आयेंगे जो काम की तलाश मे है। परन्तु इस वर्ग मे यह जरूरी नही है कि वे सभी व्यक्ति आयें जो काम की तलाश में है। जैसे एक पूर्णकालिक विद्यार्थी को जो काम की तलाश में है और काम मिलते ही पढाई छोड देगा "अन्य" मे न दिखाकर "वि०" मे दिखाया जायेगा।

प्रश्न 14ख : यदि 14 "क" में "हां" तो क्या गत वर्ष अधिकांश समय कार्य किया ? हां (1) नहीं (2)

33. प्रश्न 14(ख) द्वारा कामकाजियों (14क में हा) में पूर्णकालिक काम करने वाले व्यक्ति का पता लिया जायेगा। दूसरे शब्दों में वह व्यक्ति जिसने गत वर्ष के अधिकाश समय में अर्थात्, 183 दिन या उससे अधिक अर्थात् 6 महीने या उससे अधिक समय काम किया है। यदि किसी व्यक्ति ने पिछले वर्ष के दौरान अनेक काम किये हो तो इस प्रश्न के प्रयोजन के लिये सभी कामो मे बिताये गये समय को जोड़ लें। इस प्रश्न के प्रयोजन हेतु कार्यरत रहने की अवधि का ही महत्व है। यह नही देखना है कि किसी व्यक्ति ने प्रतिदिन कितने घंटे काम किया है। दूसरी ओर उन विद्यार्थियो को जो पारिवारिक या बाहरी आर्थिक कार्यकलाप मे वर्ष के अधिकाश भाग मे कुछ घंटे प्रतिदिन काम करते हैं, उन्हें पूर्णकालिक प्रश्न 14ख के लिये नही माना जायेगा। वे सीमांतिक कार्यकर्ता ही समझे जायेंगे।

प्रश्न 15क: गत वर्ष मे मुख्य काम 14ख मे "हा" ? (का०/खे० म० / पा० उ० / अ० का०)

14ख में "नहीं" (गृ०/वि०/आ०/रि०/भि०/सं० अन्य)

34 **प्रश्न 15(क)** द्वारा सभी काम करने वालों (14क में **"हा"**) के लिये गत वर्ष के दौरान मुख्य कार्यकलाप के बारे में जानकारी मिलेगी अर्थात् अधिकाशत. वे क्या करते रहे। इस प्रश्न के प्रयोजन के लिए काम करने वालों को दो भागों में बाटा गया है—**"पूर्णकालिक"** जिन्होंने गत वर्ष के अधिकाश भाग मे काम किया है और **"सीमांतिक"** जिन्होंने गत वर्ष के अधिकाश भाग में काम नही किया है। प्रथम वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के मुख्य **आर्थिक** कार्यकलापों को का०/खे० म०/पा०उ०/अ० का० की श्रेणी मे लाइन के ऊपर वर्गीकृत करना होगा जबकि दूसरे वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के मुख्य कार्यकलाप को गृ०/वि०/आ०रि०/भि०/सं०/अन्य मे लाइन के नीचे वर्गीकृत किया जायेगा।

35. **संकेताक्षर "का"** —काश्तकार वह व्यक्ति है जो स्वयं खेती करता है या अपनी देखरेख या निर्देशन में काश्तकारी कराता है। वे व्यक्ति भी जो पारिवारिक सदस्य के रूप में खेती करते हैं, काश्तकार माने जायेंगे। ऐसा व्यक्ति जो जमीन का मालिक तो है लेकिन जिसने जमीन किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति को खेती के लिये नकदी, जिन्स या फसल के हिस्से के बदले में दे दी है और जो इस भूमि में खेती का निर्देशन तक नही करता है काश्तकार नही कहा जायेगा। जो व्यक्ति केवल मजदूरी पर दूसरों की जमीन पर खेती का काम करता है, काश्तकार नही माना जायेगा।

36. **संकेताक्षर "खें म०"** .--खेतिहर मजदूर वह व्यक्ति है जो नकद या जिन्स या दोनों के रूप में मजदूरी लेकर दूसरे व्यक्ति के खेत मे काम करता है। ऐसे व्यक्तियों को फसल के अच्छे-बुरे से कोई निजी सरोकार नही होता है।

37. केवल खाद्यान्न, दालें, रेशे वाली फसले, तिलहन और गन्ना उगाना काश्तकारी में आता है। बागान की फसलें (मूंगफली को छोडकर) गिरींदार तथा अन्य फल, फूल, औषधि के काम मे लाए जाने वाले पौधे, मसाले, सब्जियों आदि की खेती को काश्तकारी नही माना जायेगा।

38 **संकेताक्षर "पा०उ०"** —यह पारिवारिक उद्योग के लिये है। पारिवारिक उद्योग वह उद्योग है जो परिवार के मुखिया द्वारा अपने आप या परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों द्वारा चलाया जाता हो। पारिवारिक उद्योग की प्रमुख विशेषताए निम्नलिखित हैं —

(क) कार्यकलाप उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग, मरम्मत या सामान बनाने और बेचने से सम्बन्धित होने चाहिये।

(ख) इनमें परिवार के एक या उससे अधिक सदस्यों को भाग लेना चाहिये। किराये के मजदूर नगण्य होने चाहिये।

(ग) उत्पादित माल का उपभोग परिवार ही नहीं करता बल्कि वह पूर्णत या अशत बेचने के लिये भी होना चाहिये।

(घ) नगरीय क्षेत्रो में उद्योग उस मकान की चारदीवारी में होना चाहिये जिसमें परिवार के सदस्य रहते हैं।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो में उद्योग गाव की सीमा के अन्तर्गत कही भी हो सकता है।

(ङ) कार्यकलाप पंजीकृत कारखाने के पैमाने पर नहीं होने चाहिये।

(च) वकील, डाक्टर, नाई, गायक, नर्तक, धोबी, ज्योतिषी आदि पेशे पारिवारिक उद्योग में नही आयेंगे।

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XI)

(छ) बागान, पशुधन उत्पादन, शिकार, जानवरो को पकडना आदि, वन उद्योग और लट्ठे बनाना, मछली पकडना और खनन और खदान कार्य पारिवारिक उद्योग मे वर्गीकृत नही किये जायेंगे।

(ज) यदि कोई दूसरे व्यक्ति के पारिवारिक उद्योग मे काम करता है तो उस व्यक्ति को भी पारिवारिक उद्योग मे काम करने वाला माना जायेगा।

(झ) प्रगणको के लिये अनुदेशो के प्रस्तर 118 को भी देखे।

39. सकेताक्षर "अ०का०" —अन्य काम करने वालो के लिये है। ये सभी कार्य करने वाले जो काश्तकार या खेतिहर मजदूर नही है या जो पारिवारिक उद्योगो मे कार्यरत नही हैं, इसके अन्तर्गत आयेगे। इस वर्ग में सामान्यत कारखाने में काम करने वाले बागान मे काम करने वाले, व्यापार, वाणिज्य, व्यवसाय, खनन, निर्माण मे काम करने वाले राजनैतिक या सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, सभी सरकारी कर्मचारी, निगम के कर्मचारी, अध्यापक, पुजारी, मनोरजन करने वाले कलाकार आदि सभी, आते हैं।

प्रश्न 15क
(i)—(iv)

40 एक व्यक्ति जिसके लिये प्रश्न 15(क) के सामने "पा०उ०" या "अ०का०" दर्ज किया गया है तो इस प्रश्न के उपभाग (i) से (iv) को भरना न भूलें। अन्य के लिये क्रास (x) लगा दें। ऐसी फसलों की काश्तकारी करने वाले जो काश्तकारी के अन्तर्गत नही आते हैं। (जैसे य, काफी, फल, नारियल, गाजा, सिकोना, फूल, सब्जिया इत्यादि) "अन्य काम करने वाले" (अ०का०) वर्ग मे रक्खे जायेंगे। अत इन फसलों मे कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियो के लिये भी प्रश्न 15क (i) से 15क (iv) या प्रश्न 15ख (i) से 15ख (iv) जैसी भी स्थिति हो, में पूर्ण विवरण भरे जाने हैं। इसमे किसी तरह का सशय नही होना चाहिये।

41. 15क (ii)/15ख (ii) मे काम का विस्तृत एव स्पष्ट विवरण दिया जाये जिससे टेबुलेशन के समय वर्गीकरण ठीक से किया जा सके। प्रश्न 15क (ii)/15ख (ii) से यह पता चलेगा कि उस व्यक्ति का उद्योग, व्यापार या सेवा मे क्या पेशा है या उसका वास्तविक काम क्या है, जबकि प्रश्न 15क (iii)/15ख (iii) से उद्योग, व्यापार या सेवा के स्वरूप का पता चलेगा जिसमें व्यक्ति कार्यरत है। व्यापार के मामले मे फुटकर/थोक अवश्य स्पष्ट करें।

42. काम करने वालो की 4 श्रेणी हैं अर्थात् मालिक (मा०), कर्मचारी (क०), अकेला काम करने वाला एकल कार्यकर्ता (ए०का०) और पारिवारिक काम करने वाले (पा०का०)। मालिक वह है जो एक से अधिक व्यक्तियो को अपने कर्मचारियो के रूप में रखता है। कर्मचारी वह व्यक्ति है जो दूसरो के अधीन रहकर नकद या जिन्स के रूप मे या वेतन या मजदूरी पर काम करता है। अकेला काम करने वाला (एकल कार्यकर्ता) वह है जो बिना किसी दूसरे को नियमित रूप से नौकर रखे या अपने परिवार वालो की नियमित रूप से मदद के बिना काम करता है।

पारिवारिक कार्यकर्ता वह व्यक्ति है जो परिवार के सदस्यो के साथ पारिवारिक काम मे बिना किसी मजदूरी या वेतन के कार्यरत हो। पारिवारिक काम करने वालो मे रक्त सम्बन्ध या वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये। परन्तु ऐसे काम करने वाले अलग-अलग परिवारो के भी हो सकते हैं।

43. कृपया निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण बातें नोट करें —

(क) किसी कार्यालय या कम्पनी का अधिकारी जिसके अधीन कर्मचारी हो जिनको नियुक्ति का अधिकार उसे हो, वह मालिक नही है क्योकि वह स्वय भी किसी का कर्मचारी होता है। एक सरकारी कर्मचारी चाहे वह जितनी भी जिम्मेदारी के पद पर नियुक्त है, एक कर्मचारी है।

(ख) एक व्यक्ति जो पारिवारिक कामो के लिये घरेलू नौकर रखता है वह मालिक नही है। हालाकि घरेलू नौकर एक कर्मचारी है।

(ग) पारिवारिक उद्योग में कार्यरत व्यक्तियो के मामले मे तीन प्रकार के काम करने वालो के वर्ग होगे अर्थात् पारिवारिक काम करने वाला, अकेला काम करने वाला और कर्मचारी। इसमें मालिक नही होगा।

(घ) पारिवारिक उद्योग मुख्यतया परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं। इनमे बाहर से मजदूरी पर रखे गये व्यक्तियों का कार्य गौण होता है। अत यदि किसी बेकरी की दुकान में अधिकतर किराये पर मजदूर कार्य करते हैं और उसमें परिवार का मुखिया भी सहयोग देता है तो भी उसे पारिवारिक उद्योग नही माना जायेगा। लेकिन यदि मुखिया के अतिरिक्त परिवार के अन्य सदस्य भी इस कार्य मे लगे हैं और मजदूरो का सहयोग गौण है तो इसे पारिवारिक उद्योग माना जाना चाहिये। इस दशा मे मुखिया तथा अन्य काम करने वालों को पारिवारिक कार्यकर्ता (पा०का०) माना जायेगा न कि मालिक (मा०)। इसके विपरीत यदि मजदूरो पर कार्य करने वालों की अधिकता के कारण प्रश्नगत बेकरी उद्योग को पारिवारिक उद्योग नही माना जाता है तो मुखिया को मालिक (मा०) माना जायेगा।

(ङ) परिवार के सदस्य जो घरेलू काम-काज मे सहायता करते हो अर्थात् ऐसा काम करते हो, जिससे कोई आर्थिक उत्पादन नहीं होता है, पारिवारिक काम करने वाले नही माने जायेंगे। वास्तव में वे काम करने वाले ही नही हैं।

(च) किसी उत्पादक सहकारी समिति के सदस्य को, जिनका इस काम के अलावा अन्य कोई व्यवसाय या काम नही है, एकल कार्यकर्ता (ए०का०) वर्गीकृत किया जाये।

(छ) भागीदारी फर्म के मामले मे जिसके सभी भागीदार संबंधी हों, उन्हे पारिवारिक काम करने वाला "पा०का०" माना जाय। ऐसी भागीदार फर्म दूसरो को काम करने के लिये कर्मचारी रख सकती है या नही भी रख सकती है। लेकिन इससे भागीदारो की श्रेणी मे कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। ये पारिवारिक काम करने वाले (पा०का०) ही कहलायेंगे।

(ज) ऐसी भागीदारी फर्म में, जिसमें सारे भागीदार सम्बन्धी न हो, उनको अकेले काम करने वाला (ए०का०) मानें। फर्म चाहे किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को काम करने के लिये रखे या नही रखे परन्तु इससे भागीदारों की श्रेणी में कोई परिवर्तन नही होगा।

(झ) पूर्णकालिक राजनैतिक और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को अकेले काम करने वाले व्यक्ति (ए०का०) माना जायेगा॥

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

(ञ) ऐसे डाक्टरों या वकीलो को जो अन्य किसी व्यक्ति को कर्मचारी नही रखते है, अकेले काम करने वाले (ए०का०) माना जायेगा ऐसे भी डाक्टर या वकील हो सकते है जो अपनी डिस्पेंसरी या कार्यालय या चैम्बर मे नियमित आधार पर व्यक्तियो को रखते है। ये मालिक होगे और उनके लिये "मा०" दर्ज किया जायेगा। तथापि कई बार यह देखा गया है कि वकील अपने साथ नियमित रूप से कार्य कर रहे लिपिक को सहायता के लिये रखता है जबकि वह लिपिक औपचारिक रूप से वेतन पर नियुक्त नही होता। लिपिक साधारणतया अपना पारिश्रमिक वकील के मुवक्किलों से ले लेता है। ऐसे वकील तथा लिपिक अकेले काम करने वाले व्यक्ति (ए०का०) कहलायेंगे।

प्रश्न 15 ख: 14 ख "हां" गत वर्ष किसी भी समय अन्य कोई काम किया हां (का०/खे० म०/पा० उ०/अ० का०) नहीं

14 ख "नहीं" गत वर्ष किसी भी समय जो काम किया हो? (का०/खे० म०/पा० उ०/अ० का०)

44 प्रश्न 15(ख) के दो भाग हैं। प्रथम भाग उन व्यक्तियों के बारे में है जिन्होंने गत वर्ष के अधिकाश समय (14 ख में हा) में काम किया हो और जिनका कोई गौण कार्य भी हो सकता है या नही। दूसरा भाग उन व्यक्तियों के लिये है जिन्होने गत वर्ष किसी भी समय काम किया हो (प्रश्न 14ख में नही) इस प्रकार के काम को सीमातिक कार्य समझा जायेगा। चूंकि यह आर्थिक कार्यकलाप होगे अत. इस प्रश्न मे गौण अथवा सीमातिक कार्य दोनो को "का०", "खे०म०", "पा० उ०" या "अ० का०" में वर्गीकृत करेगे।

45 पत्र-तालिका निम्नलिखित का ध्यान रखें

(1) यह प्रश्न उन सभी व्यक्तियो से पूछा जाना है जिन्होने 14(क) के उत्तर में 'हा' कहा हो।

(2) यदि 14(ख) का उत्तर "हा" मे है तो जैसी भी स्थिति हो, आप गौण कार्य को जैसे का०/खे० म०/पा० उ०/अ० का० लाइन के ऊपर दर्ज करें। "नही" शब्द काट दे।

(3) यदि 14(ख) का उत्तर "नही" मे है तो आप उसके सीमातिक कार्य को का०/खे० म० /पा० उ०/अ० का० मे लाइन के नीचे दर्ज करें।

(4) यदि किसी व्यक्ति के पास कोई गौण कार्य नहीं है तो कृपया लाइन के ऊपर "नहीं" शब्द लिखें तथा बिन्दोदार खाने में कुछ न लिखें।

46. परिस्थितियों को स्पष्ट करने के लिये नीचे कुछ उदाहरण दिये गये है :—

(क) यदि व्यक्ति काश्तकार (का०) है लेकिन खेती न करने के मौसम में निर्माण कार्य या "हमाली" (अ० का०) का कार्य करता है तो वह मुख्यत काश्तकार है और उसके बाद उसके "अन्य कार्य" आते है। उसके लिये प्रश्न 15(क) में "का०" तथा प्रश्न 15(ख) में "अ० का०" दर्ज किया जायेगा।

(ख) गृहिणी (गृ०) सामान्यत: गृह कार्य करती है। परन्तु फसल बोने या काटने के मौसम में परिवार की भूमि पर काम करती है। वह मुख्यत घरेलू काम करती है अत उसे प्रश्न 15(क) मे "गृ०" और प्रश्न 15(ख) मे "का०" दर्ज करना चाहिये।

इस उदाहरण मे यदि वह खेतिहर मजदूर के रूप मे या पारिवारिक उद्योग मे काम करती है तो वह प्रश्न 15(ख) के लिये यथा स्थिति 'खे० म० या "पा० उ०" मे आयेगी।

(ग) कोई व्यक्ति मुख्यत खेतिहर मजदूर (खे०म०) हो सकता है लेकिन अन्य (खाली) मौसम मे खाडसारी/चीनी के कारखाने मे अन्य काम (अ० का०) कर सकता है तो उसे प्रश्न 15 (क) के लिये "खे० म०" और 15ख के लिये "अ० का०" दर्ज किया जायेगा।

(घ) कोई विद्यार्थी (वि०) अपनी फीस इत्यादि के लिये पैसा कमाने के लिये दुकान मे या अन्य कही कुछ घटे काम करता है। वह प्रश्न 15(क) के लिये मुख्यत "वि०" और प्रश्न 15(ख) के लिये "अ० का०" की श्रेणी में आयेगा।

(ङ) कोई व्यक्ति मुख्यत काश्तकार है परन्तु गाय भी रखता है और उसका दूध बेचता है तो उसे प्रश्न 15(क) में "का०" और प्रश्न 15(ख) मे "अ० का०" दर्ज किया जायेगा।

प्रश्न 16: यदि 14 क या 14 ख में "नही" तो काम की खोज में हैं/काम करने के इच्छुक है ? हां (1) नहीं (2)

47. प्रश्न 26 बेरोजगारो की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिये है। यह प्रश्न उन सभी व्यक्तियो से पूछना है जिनके लिये आपने यथास्थिति प्रश्न 14 (क) या प्रश्न 15(क) में गृ०/वि०/आ०/रि०/भि०/स०/अन्य दर्ज किया है। "काम की खोज में है" का अर्थ है कि व्यक्ति का नाम रोजगार कार्यालय मे पंजीकृत हो या नौकरी के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिया हो या नौकरी पाने के लिये प्रयत्न किये हों। "काम की खोज मे है" नगरीय क्षेत्रों में अधिक लागू होता है क्योकि इनकी अपेक्षा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे रोजगार कार्यालय की सुविधाएं अधिक नही होती है। व्यक्ति काम करने के लिये इच्छुक तो हो सकते है परन्तु नौकरी मिलने के स्रोत के बारे मे जानकारी की कमी या रोजगार कार्यालय का अभाव हो सकता है जिनके कारण काम की खोज मे न हो।

यदि प्रश्न 14(ख) का उत्तर "हां" में है तो प्रश्न 16 लागू नहीं होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस प्रश्न के सामने लाइन पर क्रास (×) लगा दें। नोट—संलग्नक 3 के दिये गये चार्ट को देखें। इससे इन प्रश्नों का सम्बन्ध और अर्थ आसानी से स्पष्ट हो जायेगा।

48 सैनिकों और तत्समान व्यक्तियो के लिये आर्थिक प्रश्नो के उत्तर निम्न प्रकार होगे :—

प्रश्न 14क—हा
प्रश्न 14ख—हा।
प्रश्न 15क—अ० का०
प्रश्न 15क (i)—×
प्रश्न 15क (ii)—सेवा
प्रश्न 15क (iii)—सेवा
प्रश्न 15क (iv)—क०
प्रश्न 15ख—नहीं
प्रश्न 15ख (i)—(iv)—×
प्रश्न 16—X

(i.) सैम्पल व्यक्तिगत पर्ची को भरना

49. जैसा कि पहले उल्लेख किया जा चुका है सैम्पल क्षेत्र के लिये व्यक्तिगत पर्ची में छ अतिरिक्त प्रश्न हैं। यह नीली स्याही से छापी गयी है। प्रथम चार प्रश्न प्रवास से सम्बधित हैं। प्रश्न संख्या—1 जन्म स्थान के बारे में, प्रश्न सख्या—2 पूर्व निवास स्थान के बारे में, प्रश्न संख्या—3 पूर्व निवास स्थान छोडने के कारण और प्रश्न सख्या—4 गणना गाव या नगर में निवास की अवधि से संबधित है। अन्तिम दो प्रश्न प्रजनन से संबधित हैं।

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

प्रश्न संख्या-- 5 सभी कभी भी विवाहित महिलाओ से और प्रश्न 6 केवल वर्तमान समय मे विवाहित महिलाओ से पूछा जायेगा ।

50 कृपया निम्नलिखित को ध्यान में रखें --

(1) इन प्रश्नो के उत्तर चार्ट के रूप मे संलग्नक 4 मे आपकी सुविधा के लिये दिये जा रहे हैं ।

(2) सैनिको और तत्समान व्यक्तियो के लिये प्रश्न 1 से 4 लागू नही होते । उनके लिये क्रास लगावें ।

(3) गणना के जिले या प्रदेश से भिन्न होने पर ही जिले/प्रदेश का नाम लिखें । गणना के जिले के लिये "जि०" और प्रदेश के लिये क्रास लगा दें ।

(4) पिछला निवास स्थान का प्रश्न तभी लागू होता है जब कोई व्यक्ति गणना के गाव या नगर से बाहर रहा हो न कि उसी स्थान के किसी अन्य मकान या इलाके में ।

(5) अस्थायी दौरे, यात्रा, व्यापार का स्थान, अस्पताल मे इलाज के लिये भर्ती होना किसी भी व्यक्ति का पिछला निवास स्थान नही कहा जायेगा । गणना स्थान से अन्यत्र बच्चे को जन्म देने के लिये महिलाओ का जाना निवास परिवर्तन नही माना जायेगा। परन्तु जन्मे बच्चे का जन्म स्थान जहा अस्पताल स्थित है, माना जायेगा और वह उसका पूर्व निवास स्थान होगा ।

(6) यदि एक अतिथि की एक पारिवारिक सदस्य के रूप मे गणना की जा रही हो तो उसके तात्कालिक पिछले निवास स्थान को ही पिछला निवास स्थान दर्ज किया जायेगा ।

(7) परिवार के विभिन्न सदस्यो के स्थान परिवर्तन के विभिन्न कारण हो सकते है। उदाहरण के लिये परिवार का मुखिया स्थानातरित होता है तो उसके लिये कोड 1 होगा तथा अन्य सदस्यों के लिये कोड 3 होगा । जब एक व्यक्ति बाहर शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिये जाता है तो परिवार के एक या अधिक व्यक्ति भी उसके साथ जा सकते है । ऐसे शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिये जाने वाले व्यक्ति को कोड 2 तथा अन्य सदस्य/सदस्यों के लिये कोड 5 लिखा जायेगा।

(8) रोजगार से अर्थ यहा केवल नौकरी से है। व्यापार आदि के मामले मे कोड 5 होगा ।

(9) ऐसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिये जो दूसरे देश से देश विभाजन के कारण भारत में आये या स्वदेश लौटाये गये तो उसके लिये कोड 5 होगा ।

(10) प्रश्न 4 के सामने पूरे वर्षों में वह अवधि लिखनी है जिसके दौरान संबंधित व्यक्ति उस वर्तमान निवास स्थान मे लगातार रहता आया है। जहा रहने की अवधि 1 वर्ष से कम है तो उसके लिये खाने मे "0" लिखें ।

(11) आमतौर से शैशवावस्था में मर गये बच्चों की सूचना प्राप्त नही होती है । इसलिये प्रश्न 5(ग) की सूचना पूरी पूछताछ के बाद लिखनी चाहिये ।

(12) प्रश्न 5(क)--विवाह के समय आयु मे अगर किसी महिला ने एक से अधिक बार विवाह किया हो तो प्रथम विवाह के समय की उसकी आयु दर्ज करें ।

(13) प्रश्न 5 (ख) या (ग) मे किसी भी खाने में डैश (--) या क्रास (×) का निशान न लगायें । जब जानकारी शून्य है, तो संबंधित खाने या खानों में "0" लिखें।

(14) प्रश्न 6 में एक से अधिक बच्चे पैदा होने पर "हां" के साथ कोष्ठक में संख्या देना न भूलें ।

(15) रिवीजनल राउण्ड मे किसी बच्चे के जन्म या मृत्यु की जानकारी होने पर केवल प्रश्न 6 मे सुधार किये जायें।

(iii) **बेघर लोगों की गणना**

51. बेघर लोगों की गणना से पहले आपके लिये यह आवश्यक होगा कि आप अपने ब्लाक के जनगणना मकानों मे रहने वाले परिवारो के सभी व्यक्तियो की गणना 28 फरवरी की शाम तक कर लें। 28 फरवरी, 1981/1 मार्च 1981 की रात को परन्तु 1 मार्च, 1981 के सूर्योदय से पहले आपको सभी बेघर परिवारो की गणना शीघ्रता से करनी है, जिनके संभावित निवास स्थानो का आपने पता पहले ही कर लिया होगा। यदि आप महसूस करते है कि इन बेघर परिवारो की गणना आप अकेले नही कर सकते है तो आप इस कार्य मे अतिरिक्त सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिये अपने सुपरवाइजर को पहले ही बता दें।

52. ग्राम के सरहद पर पड़ी खानाबदोश बस्तियो की गणना करना न भूलें ।

53 जैसा कि पहले बताया जा चुका है कि सक्षिप्त मकानसूची के भाग 3 मे बेघर परिवारो के विवरण भी दर्ज करें। स्मरण रखें कि परिवार नम्बर "0" दिखाया जायेगा और बेघर परिवारो की क्रम संख्या से पहले "0" (डैश)"--" द्वारा अलग किया जायेगा। जैसे 0-1, 0-2 आदि।

6. **परिवार अनुसूची के भाग 2– जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के कालम 8 से 35 तक भरना**

54 प्रगणक के स्तर पर तीन स्टेज में टेबुलेशन/एक्सट्रेक्शन का कार्य होगा । पहला तो जनसंख्या के रिकार्ड में पुरुष/स्त्री के लिये अलग-अलग परिवार का योग किया जायेगा । दूसरा प्रगणक की वर्किंगशीट में पुरुष/स्त्री के लिये अलग-अलग प्रकार के परिवारो के आकडे लेकर प्रगणक ब्लाक के योग निकाले जायेंगे । अन्तिम स्टेज पर प्रगणक सार मे ब्लाक के लिये पुरुष/स्त्री के आकडे मिलाकर योग निकाले जायेंगे ।

55 जनसख्या रिकार्ड के कालम 8 से 21 मे पुरुषो के बारे मे और 22 से 35 मे स्त्रियो के बारे में व्यक्तिगत पर्चियो से जानकारी दर्ज करनी है। **प्रत्येक दिन आप उन सभी परिवारों के लिये इन कालमों को भर लें जिनकी गणना आपने उस दिन की है ।** इनमे केवल अनुसूचित जाति (कालम 8 और 22) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (कालम 9 और 23) के नामो को शब्दों मे लिखें अन्यथा आप केवल एक सही (√) का निशान लगा दें। **जिन कालमो में जानकारी दर्ज नहीं की जानी है उन्हें खाली छोडना होगा । कृपया डेश (--) न लगायें।**

56. कृपया नोट करें कि जिस प्रकार जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के कालम 4 और 5 में एक ही लाइन में सही (√) का निशान नही हो सकता वैसे ही कालम 8 और 22, 9 और 23, 10 और 24, 11 और 25, 12 और 26, 13 और 27, 14 और 28, 15 और 29, 16 और 30, 17 और 31, 18 और 32, 19 और 33, 20 और 34 तथा 21 और 35 मे एक ही लाइन में सही (√) का निशान नहीं हो सकता।

57. इसी प्रकार दोनों कालमो 10 और 11, 12 और 13, 14 और 15, 20 और 21, 24 और 25, 26 और 27, 28 और 29 तथा 34 और 35 मे सही (√) का निशान नही हो सकता है। यह फार्म से ही स्पष्ट होगा कि कालम 16, 17, 18, 19 और 30, 31, 32, 33 मे एक ही लाइन मे एक से अधिक मे सही के निशान (√) नही हो सकते हैं।

58 फार्म के नीचे दी हुई टिप्पणी द्वारा दिये गये अनुदेशो के अनुसार परिवार मे गणना किए गये सभी व्यक्तियो के बारे मे विभिन्न कालमो मे विवरण दर्ज करने के बाद उनका योग करें। **इस कार्य को एकत्रित मत होने दें।**

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XI)

7. डिग्रीधारक और तकनीकी कार्मिक अनुसूची

59. **"डिग्रीधारक और तकनीकी कार्मिक अनुसूची" केवल सैम्पल ब्लाक में ही भरी जायेगी।** पात्र डिग्रीधारकों और तकनीकी कार्मिकों को यह अनुसूची देने से पूर्व यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि इन अनुसूचियों पर लोकेशन कोड नम्बर अंकित कर दिया गया है। इस कार्य को सुगमता से सम्पन्न करने के लिये सुझाव है कि परिवार अनुसूची/व्यक्तिगत पर्चियों को भांति ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिये राज्य/जिला/तहसील एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों के लिये राज्य /जिला/नगर का कोड नम्बर चार्ज में ही रबर की मुहर से डिग्रीधारक और तकनीकी कार्मिक अनुसूचियों पर भी अंकित कर दिये जायें। प्रगणक इन अनुसूचियों पर केवल ग्राम अथवा वार्ड जैसा भी हो एवं ब्लाक कोड नम्बर भर देंगे।

8 **जांच कार्य (रिवीजनल राउण्ड)**

60 मार्च 1, 1981 से मार्च 5, 1981 तक आपको अपने ब्लाक के सभी परिवारों तथा जनगणना मकानों में दुबारा जाना है और परिवार की गणना के बाद पहली मार्च के सूर्योदय से पूर्व हुए नव जन्म या नवागन्तुक जिनकी गणना कहीं और नहीं हुई है या ऐसे पूरे परिवार जो आपके ब्लाक में आ गये हों जिनकी पहले कहीं भी गणना न की गयी हो के बारे में व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरना है और परिवार अनुसूची में इनकी गणना करनी है। नये परिवारों के बारे में आपको संक्षिप्त मकानसूची का भाग —3 भी भरना होगा। आपको यह भी पता करना है कि किसी परिवार में दुर्भाग्यवश कोई मृत्यु तो नहीं हुई है। ऐसे मामलों में आप मृतक व्यक्ति की पर्ची को "मृत" लिखकर रद्द कर दें और सम्बन्धित परिवार अनुसूची के भाग —2 में भी आवश्यक शुद्धियां कर दें। इसी दौरान नजरी नक्शे व खाके की स्वच्छ प्रतियां भी तैयार करें।

61 पांच दिन का समय जांच कार्य के लिये बहुत काफी है। बेहतर होगा कि जांच कार्य 2-3 दिन में ही समाप्त कर लिया जाये जिससे कि आपको प्रगणक सार आदि तैयार करने के लिये पर्याप्त समय मिल जाये।

9. प्रगणक का सार बनाने के लिए प्रगणक की वर्किंग शीट को भरना

62 प्रगणक की वर्किंगशीट को भी रोज-ब-रोज भरते जाना है। कृपया "सामान्य", "संस्थागत" और "बेघर" परिवारों के लिए अलग-अलग फार्मों के सेट बनायें। प्रत्येक फार्म के नीचे योग की लाइन में सभी कालमों का योग करें। इसके बाद प्रत्येक वर्ग के लिए योग निकालना है। इसके लिए जहां भी एक से अधिक पेज का उपयोग किया गया है वहां एक नये पेज पर पृष्ठवार योग उतारें तथा सम्बन्धित वर्ग के योग निकालें। कालम 2 का योग प्रविष्टियों को गिनकर लिखना है। इसमें लिखे गए अंकों का योग नहीं करना है। तत्पश्चात सामान्य परिवारों के सेट के अन्तिम पेज पर संस्थागत और बेघर परिवारों के योग उतारें व प्रगणक ब्लाक के लिए पूर्ण योग निकालें।

63 आप अपने द्वारा भरी हुई परिवार अनुसूची की किताबों को उनकी क्रम संख्या के अनुसार रखें। तत्पश्चात् पहली किताब लेकर पहली अनुसूची से आरम्भ करें। वर्किंग शीट के सबसे ऊपर दायीं ओर किनारे पर तीन प्रकार के परिवारों को दर्शाया गया है। उनमें से उन प्रविष्टियों को काट दें जो लागू नहीं होती हैं। वर्किंग शीट से सम्बन्धित सेटों के कालम 2 की प्रविष्टियों को गिनकर परिवारों की संख्याओं को ज्ञात करें और वर्किंग शीट के पृष्ठों के सबसे ऊपर दायीं हाथ की ओर किनारे पर इसको लिख दें। वर्किंग शीट को जनगणना कार्य पूर्ण होने तक एकत्र न करें और इसे नित्य-प्रति भरें। जांच कार्य के बाद आवश्यक सुधार करना न भूलें।

10. प्रगणक सार को भरना

64 इसका प्रथम भाग लोकेशन कोड, प्रगणक का नाम, सामान्य, संस्थागत और बेघर परिवारों की संख्या, परिवारों की कुल संख्या और आवासीय आबाद मकानों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित है। इसके बाद के भाग में 17 मद हैं जहां कालम 3 से 5 में प्रत्येक मद के सामने कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या पुरुष और स्त्रियों की संख्या के साथ दर्ज किया जाना है। आप सभी प्रविष्टियों को ध्यानपूर्वक जांच करें और जब आपको इस बात का पूर्ण संतोष हो जाए कि सभी प्रविष्टियां सही हैं आप भरी हुई वर्किंग शीट और प्रगणक के सार फार्म में हस्ताक्षर करें। यदि आपको एक से अधिक प्रगणना ब्लाकों का कार्य दिया गया हो तो आप यह याद रखें कि आपको दिये गये प्रत्येक ब्लाक के लिए वर्किंग शीट और प्रगणक सार फार्म के अलग-अलग सेट तैयार करने हैं। इन्हें आपको तैयार करके मार्च 6, 1981 को अपने सुपरवाइजर को प्रस्तुत करने हैं।

11. संक्षिप्त मकानसूची के भाग-1 को भरना

65 प्रगणक सार पूरा करने के बाद आप जनसंख्या आंकड़े, आवासीय मकानों की संख्या और परिवारों की संख्या को भाग-1, के उपभाग क, ख, ग के सामने दर्ज करें।

12. डिग्रीधारक तथा तकनीकी कार्मिक अनुसूची विवरण पत्र

66 रिवीजनल राउण्ड में भरी हुई सभी अनुसूचियां वापस लेकर अनुदेश पुस्तिका के परिशिष्ट VIII में दिये प्रपत्र पर आवश्यक विवरण तैयार करें।

13. अभिलेखों को वापस करना

67 निम्नलिखित अभिलेखों को क्रम से रखकर, एक सूची के साथ जिसमें परिवार अनुसूचियों की किताबों की संख्या और व्यक्तिगत पर्चियों की पैड संख्या, लिखी जायेगी, अपने सुपरवाइजर को दे दें :—

1 नजरी नक्शा

2 खाका।

3 अद्यतन की गई संक्षिप्त मकान सूची।

4 परिवार अनुसूची की भरी हुई किताबें।

5 व्यक्तिगत पर्चियों के भरे गये पैड।

6 एक साथ टैग किये हुए प्रगणक सार के लिए वर्किंग शीट के तीन सेट।

7 प्रगणक सार फार्म।

8 डिग्रीधारकों और तकनीकी कार्मिकों की भरी हुई अनुसूचियां जो वापस ली गईं।

9 डिग्रीधारकों और तकनीकी कार्मिकों के लिए प्राप्त/जारी/वापस किए फार्मों को दर्शित करने वाला विवरण पत्र।

10 ऊपर बताये गए खाली फार्म, परिवार अनुसूची किताबें और व्यक्तिगत पर्चियों के पैड।

11 डिग्रीधारकों और तकनीकी कार्मिकों के बारे में खाली अनुसूचियां।

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

अनुबन्धक 1

उत्तर प्रदेश

अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची

1 अगरिया
2 बधिक
3 बादी
4 बहेलिया
5 बैगा
6 बैसवार
7 बजनिया
8 बाजगी
9 बलहार
10 बलाई
11 बाल्मीकि
12 बंगाली
13 बनमानुष
14 बांसफोड़
15 बरवार
16 बमोड
17 बावरिया
18 बेलदार
19 बेरिया
20 भांतू
21 भुईया
22 भुइयार
23 बोरिया
24 चमार, धुसिया, झुसिया, जाटव
25 चेरो
26 दबगर
27 धनगर
28 धानुक
29 धरकार
30 धोबी
31 डोम
32 डोमर
33 दुसाध
34 घरामी
35 घुसिया
36 गोंड
37 गुआल
38 हबूडा
39 हरी
40 हेला
41 कलाबाज
42 कंजर
43 कपडिया
44 करवल
45 खराडा
46 खरवार (बनवासी को छोडकर)
47 खटीक
48 खोरोट
49 कोल
50 कोरी
51 कोरवा
52 लालबेगी
53 मझवार
54 मजहबी
55 मुसहर
56 नट
57 पखा
58 परहिया
59 पासी, तरमाली
60 पटारी
61 रावत
62 सहरिया
63 सनौरिहा
64 खामिया
65 शिल्पकार
66 तुरैहा

अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची

1 भोटिया
2 बुक्सा
3 जौनसारी
4 राजी
5 थारू

UTTAR PRADESH

Lists of Scheduled Castes

1 AGARIYA
2 BADHIK
3 BADI
4 BAHELIYA
5 BAIGA
6 BAISWAR
7 BAJANIYA
8 BAJGI
9 BALAHAR
10 BALAI
11 BALMIKI
12 BANGALI
13 BANMANUS
14 BANSPHOR
15 BARWAR
16 BASOR
17 BAWARIYA
18 BELDAR
19 BERIYA
20 BHANTU
21 BHUIYA
22 BHUYIAR
23 BORIA
24 CHAMAR, DHUSIA, JHUSIA, JATAVA
25 CHERO
26 DABGAR
27 DHANGAR
28 DHANUK
29 DHARKAR
30 DHOBI
31 DOM
32 DOMAR
33 DUSADH
34 GHARAMI
35 GHASIYA
36 GOND
37 GUAL
38 HABURA
39 HARI
40 HELA
41 KALABAZ
42 KANJAR
43 KAPARIYA
44 KARWAL
45 KHAIRAHA
46 KHARWAR (EXL BENBANSI)
47 KHATIK
48 KHOROT
49 KOL
50 KORI
51 KORWA
52 LALBEGI
53 MAJHWAR
54 MAZHABI
55 MUSAHAR
56 NAT
57 PANKHA
58 PARAHIYA
59 PASI, TARMALI
60 PATARI
61 RAWAT
62 SAHARYA
63 SANAURHIYA
64 SANSIYA
65 SHILPKAR
66 TURAIHA

Lists of Scheduled Tribes

1 BHOTIA
2 BUKSA
3 JAUNSARI
4 RAJI
5 THARU

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

संलग्नक 2

उत्तर प्रदेश में किरायं की जोत के स्थानीय नाम

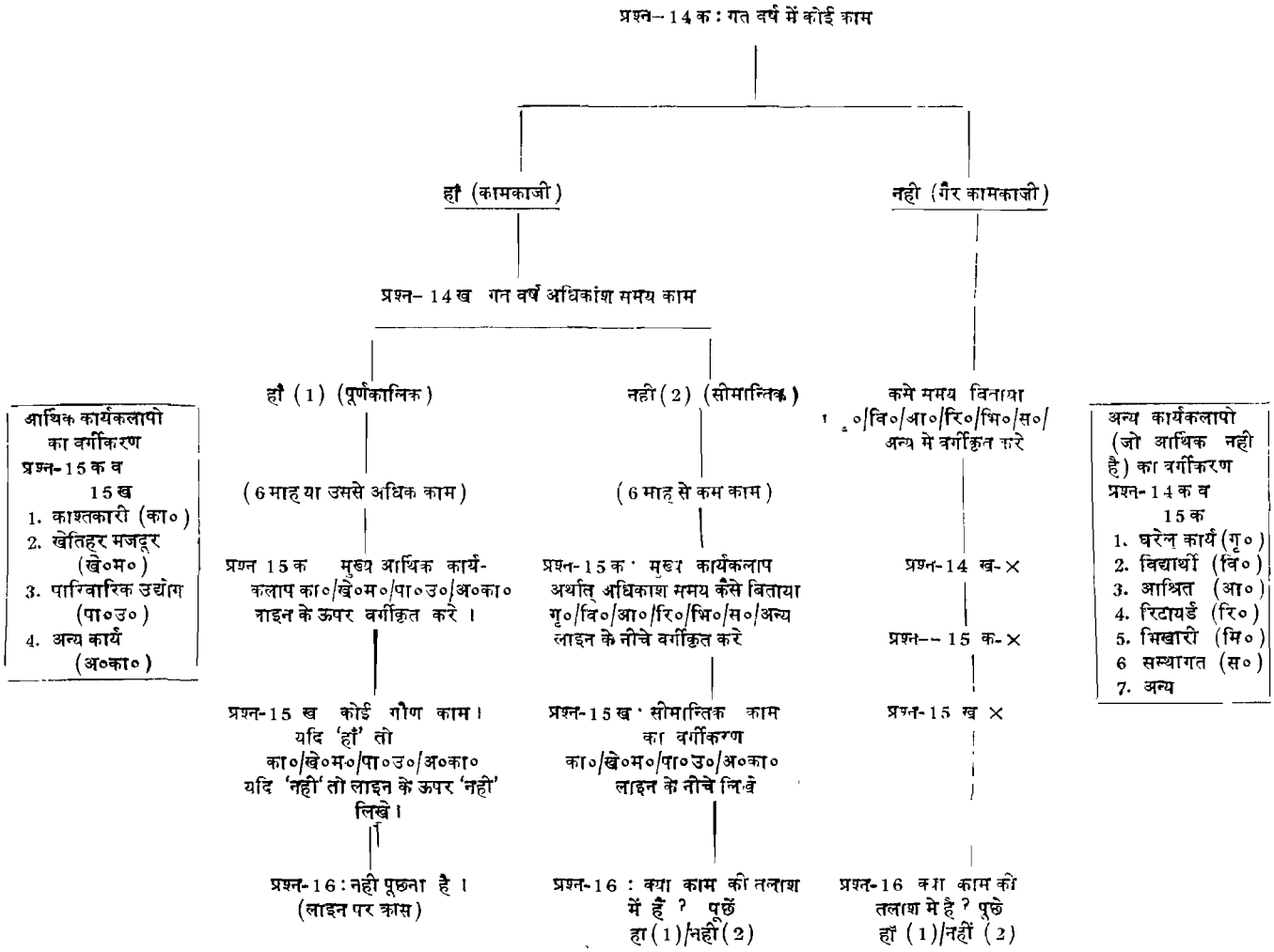
क्रम सं०	जोत का नाम अंग्रेजी में	स्थानीय नाम
	Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of service	माफी
2	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent	नकदी
	Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent	कनकूत
4	Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce	बटाई
	Crop-shares without tenancy right	साझी
6	Conditional or temporary lessees of assignees of Government land	सरकार से प्राप्त
7	Encroachers or Trespasser	अवैध
8	Mortgages in possession	रेहन
9	Unclassified	अन्य
10	Sub-tenants or transfer of sub-tenants	शिकमी

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XI)

संलग्नक 3

आर्थिक प्रश्न

नोट प्रत्येक व्यक्ति से पहले उसके काम के बारे मे पूरी जानकारी कर लें। क्या काम करता है, कहा काम करता है, किस प्रकार का काम है, गत वर्ष कितने समय इस काम में लगा रहा आदि, आदि। कृपया महिलाओ, अविवाहित लडकियो/बहनो, विद्यार्थियो और बच्चो के बारे मे ठीक से पूछताछ करे क्योकि सामान्यत: उनका सीमान्तिक काम स्पष्ट न होगा।



नोट : प्रश्न – 15 क अथवा 15 ख मे आर्थिक कार्यकलाप का वर्गीकरण पा०उ० अथवा अ०का० होने पर 15क(i)—(iv) तथा 15ख(i)—(iv) भरना न भूले।

काम करने वालो के वर्ग :—प्रश्न-15क(iv) तथा 15ख (iv) : 1. मालिक (म०) 2. कर्मचारी (क०) 3 एकल कार्यकर्ता (ए०का०) 4 पारिवारिक कार्यकर्ता (पा०का०)

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XI)

संलग्नक 4

व्यक्तिगत पर्ची (केवल सैम्पल क्षेत्रों के लिये)

प्रश्न-1 जन्म स्थान .

जन्म स्थान-गणना का स्थान

जन्म स्थान-गणना स्थान से बाहर

(क) जन्म का स्थान ..... 'ज०

देश में स्थान का नाम लिखें

विदेश में स्थान का नाम लिखें

(ख) ग्रामीण (1) नगरीय (2)....×

ग्रामीण के लिए (1) नगरीय के लिए (2)

(ग) जि. ..... ×

स्थान गणना के जिले में हो तो 'जि०' लिखें

स्थान गणना के जिले के बाहर हो तो उस जिले का नाम लिखें जिसमें वह स्थान आता हो।

(घ) राज्य/देश..... ×

जिला यदि गणना के राज्य में हो तो '×' लगाएं।

जिला यदि गणना के राज्य के बाहर का हो तो उस राज्य का नाम लिखें।

देश का नाम

प्रश्न-2 पूर्व निवास स्थान

(1) इस प्रश्न को भरने में वही नियम लागू होंगे जो प्रश्न-1 'जन्म स्थान' के बारे में ऊपर बताये गये है।

(2) इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि यदि जन्म स्थान गणना का ही स्थान है तो भी पूर्व निवास स्थान अन्यत्र हो सकता है।

प्रश्न-4 (1) यह प्रश्न उस व्यक्ति पर भी लागू होगा जिसका जन्म वहीं पर हुआ हो जहां उसकी गणना की जा रही हो। पर यदि कोई व्यक्ति गणना के स्थान पर ही पैदा हुआ हो और उसका पूर्व निवास स्थान कोई नहीं है [प्रश्न-2(क) में 'ज०' तो प्रश्न-4 के लिये '×' लगायें]।

(2) निवास की अवधि गणना के समय तक पूर्ण वर्ष में लिखें। एक मास से कम के लिये '0' लिखें।

प्रश्न 1 से 4 सैनिकों तथा तत्समान व्यक्तियों के लिए लागू नहीं होंगे।

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

संलग्नक 5

उत्तर प्रदेश

1981 जनगणना कलेण्डर—प्रगणना

कार्य चरण	सम्पादन तिथि
1. प्रशिक्षण	
1 प्रशिक्षण का प्रथम दौर (1 दिन)	—दिसम्बर 1—12, 1980
2 प्रशिक्षण का द्वितीय दौर (3 दिन)	—दिसम्बर 15, 1980 से जनवरी 15, 1981
3 प्रशिक्षण का तृतीय दौर (1 दिन)	—जनवरी 16—31, 1981
4 प्रशिक्षण का चतुर्थ एवं अंतिम दौर (1 दिन)	—फरवरी 1—8, 1981
2. क्षेत्रीय (फील्ड) कार्य	
5 प्रगणना ब्लाक का नजरी-नक्शा और खाका तैयार करना।	मकानसूचीकरण के दौरान तैयार नजरी-नक्शे व खाके को प्रशिक्षण के तृतीय दौर के उपरान्त अद्यतन करना तथा रिवीजनल राउण्ड के दौरान स्वच्छ प्रतियाँ तैयार करना।
6 संक्षिप्त मकान सूची को अद्यतन करना।	प्रगणना कार्य (फरवरी 9—28, 1981) के दौरान तथा बेघर परिवारो की गणना (फरवरी 28—1 मार्च की रात्रि) के दौरान।
7 प्रगणना कार्य-पत्रिवार अनुसूची एव व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरना।	फरवरी 9—28, 1981 (सदर्भ तिथि मार्च 1, 1981 का सूर्योदय)।
8 प्रगणना का सार बनाने के लिए वर्किंग शीट तैयार करना।	प्रगणना के दौरान प्रत्येक दिन भरा जाये।
9 गृह-विहीन जनसख्या की प्रगणना	फरवरी 28—मार्च 1, 1981 की रात्रि।
10 जाँच कार्य (रिवीजनल राउण्ड)	मार्च 1—5, 1981
11 प्रगणक का सार भरना	मार्च 5, 1981
3 अभिलेखों को जमा करना एवं आँकड़ों का प्रसारण	
12 प्रगणक द्वारा सुपरवाइजर को अभिलेख जमा करना।	—मार्च 6, 1981
13 सुपरवाइजर द्वारा अभिलेखों को चार्ज में जमा करना।	—मार्च 7, 1981
14 चार्ज का सार तैयार करना एव अन्तकालिक आकड़ो को निर्धारित फार्म मे जिला/नगर जनगणना अधिकारी और निदेशक जनगणना को प्रेषण।	—मार्च 9, 1981
15 तहसील मे स्थित सभी ग्रामीण एव नगरीय चार्जों द्वारा अभिलेखों को तहसील मुख्यालय को भेजना।	—मार्च 9, 1981
16 तहसील मे प्राप्त सभी चार्जों के अभिलेखो को तहसीलदार द्वारा क्षेत्रीय सारिणीयन कार्यालयो को भेजना।	—मार्च 10, 1981
17 जिला/नगर के सार को निर्धारित फार्म में तैयार करना एव आकड़ो का जनगणना निदेशालय एव महापजीकार कार्यालय को प्रेषण।	—मार्च 10, 1981
18 तहसीलो मे प्राप्त भरे हुए अभिलेखो को क्षेत्रीय सारिणीयन कार्यालयो मे प्राप्ति।	—मार्च 11, 1981

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

संलग्नक 6

भारत की जनगणना, 1981

परिवार अनुसूची और व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरने के लिए अनुदेश की पुस्तिका

शुद्धि-पत्र

पृष्ठ संख्या	विवरण	स्थान पर	पढ़ें
1	2	3	4
12	लाइन 3 के बाद	--	V (क) सैम्पल क्षेत्रों में डिग्रीधारकों और तकनीकी कार्मिकों की अनुसूचियों का वितरण एवं उनको वापस लेना और इनका विवरण परिशिष्ट-VIII के प्रोफार्मा में तैयार करना
13	पैरा 15.1—लाइन 4	दुबारा	कई बार
14	पैरा 18.1—लाइन 8	ब्लाक नं० 138/1	ब्लाक नं० 138
19	पैरा 27--लाइन 4	यह प्रश्न संस्थागत परिवारों पर लागू नही होता है, ... लगाया होगा।	यह प्रश्न सस्थागत तथा बेघर परिवारो पर लागू नही होता है, क्योंकि आपने उन परिवारों के लिये ... होगा।
30	पैरा 44--लाइन 3	यदि कोई क्रम ... तो अच्छा होगा।	स्पष्ट क्रम अपनाया जाय।
37	पैरा 57--लाइन 1	339	39
38	पैरा 58.1--लाइन 5-6	तहसील/तालुक ... वार्ड कोड	तहसील कोड या नगर कोड, वार्ड या ग्राम कोड
44	पैरा 68.1--लाइन 3	आपको जाति और मातृ भाषा के सम्बन्ध	आपको धर्म और मातृ भाषा के सम्बन्ध
44	पैरा 69--लाइन 6-7	प्रश्न के सामने लाइन पर क्रास (×)-- नही लगाना है।	तो प्रश्न के सामने (×) का चिह्न खाने मे लगायें।
47	पैरा 73	.....	पैराग्राफ के प्रारम्भ में जोड़ें—सैम्पल जोड़ों मे
50	पैरा 78.3--लाइन 3	प्रश्न 14क मे कोड "1"	प्रश्न 14ख में कोड "1"
54	पैरा 87-मद (vii)	अन्य काम करने वाले	अन्य न काम करने वाले
54	पैरा 87—(vii) के नीचे की लाइन	खाने मे	प्रश्न की लाइन पर
55	पैरा 89.1--लाइन 5	इसका जिक्र प्रश्न 14ख और 15ख में किया जायेगा।	इसका जिक्र प्रश्न 14ख और 15क मे किया जायेगा।
57	पैरा 93--लाइन 2	वर्ग सख्या 2 व 3	वर्ग संख्या (ii) व (iii)
62	पैरा 102.7--लाइन 1	उद्योगो में काम	उद्योगो में कार्य-कलाप
62	पैरा 102.8 (ख)	सामान के बनाने या बेचने	सामान के बनाने और बेचने
71	पैरा 112--लाइन 9	संस्थागत और अन्य	संस्थागत या अन्य
72	पैरा 112.4—लाइन 2	प्रश्न 14क	प्रश्न 14ख
72	पैरा 112 4—लाइन 9	तो लाइन के नीचे दिये गये स्थान	तो लाइन के ऊपर दिये गये स्थान
79	पैरा 126--लाइन 9-10	विदेश में पैदा हुए व्यक्ति के लिए इस उप-भाग और उप-भाग (ग) के खाने में क्रास (×) का निशान लगाएं।	विदेश मे ..उपभाग (ग) के सामने क्रास का निशान (×) लगाये।
82	पैरा 132.3—लाइन 1	जिसका गणना से पहले का निवास स्थान	जिसका गणना से पहले का अन्तिम निवास स्थान
91	पैरा 157--लाइन 3	के सभी परिवारों मे जाच के लिए दुबारा	के सभी परिवारों एवं जनगणना मकानों में जांच के लिये दुबारा
91	पैरा 157(ii)—लाइन 2	बच्चे	व्यक्ति
92	पैरा 159—लाइन 4	लगायें	उपयोग मे लायें
92	पैरा 161(1)	प्रगणक की बकिंग शीट भरना।	प्रगणक की बकिंग शीट, जिसे रोज भरा जाना है, जांच कर अद्यतन करना।

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XI)

संलग्नक 6

भारत की जनगणना, 1981

परिवार अनुसूची और व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरने के लिए अनुदेश की पुस्तिका

शुद्धि-पत्र

पृष्ठ संख्या	विवरण	स्थान पर	पढ़ें
1	2	3	4
95	पैरा 167.1 —लाइन 2	प्रश्न 10	प्रश्न 9
95	पैरा 167 1— लाइन 3	मे डैश (—) लगाना है	को खाली छोड़ना है।
98	पैरा 181— लाइन 2-3	जांच करने के बाद ·····वर्किंग शीट भरें।	आपको भरी हुई परिवार अनुसूची से प्रगणक सार बनाने के लिये रोज वर्किंग शीट भरना है।
102	पैरा 190.1 —लाइन 2-4	अत. आपको सामान्य ···परिवारों के बारे में है।	ऐसी स्थिति मे एक नई शीट लेकर प्रत्येक पेज का योग उतारें। इस अन्तिम शीट का कालम 1 (लाइन नं०) पेज सख्या बताएगा। सभी पेजो का योग उतारने के बाद पूर्ण योग निकाले। यही पद्धति सस्थागत और बेघर परिवारो के बारे मे भी अपनायी जाय, जहां एक से अधिक पेज प्रयोग किये गये हो।
109	भूमिका—लाइन 1	बीच है	बीच की
110	पैरा 4—अन्त मे	—	(×) बेघर परिवार
114	पैरा 14— लाइन 7	कालम 4 में दूसरी और बाद की लाइन	कालम 4 में बाद की लाइनों में
115	पैरा 18— लाइन 5	कालन 1 से 7 की क्रम संख्या	कालम 1 और 7 की क्रम संख्या
115	पैरा 20— लाइन 12	सूची के कालम 2 या कालम 3 मे जनगणना मकान	सूची के भाग 2 या भाग 3 मे जनगणना मकान
116	पैरा 21— लाइन 1	मकानसूची सार के भाग	संक्षिप्त मकानसूची के भाग
124	126 अनुलग्नक III	सक्षिप्त मकानसूची ·····☐	संलग्न संक्षिप्त मकानसूची देखे
155	प्रश्न 9 (पृष्ठ 165, 169, 173 पर भी)	···· ·····☐	· ·····×·····☐
155	प्रश्न 7	हिन्दी ·····	हिन्दी ·····×·····
155	15(ख)— (ii)	सामान बेचने वाला	सामान बेचने वाली
157	प्रश्न 15ख (पृष्ठ 159, 167, 169, 179 पर भी)	हा (का/खे म/पा. उ/अ.का.)/नही	हा (का./खे.म./पा.उ/अ.का.)
171	प्रश्न 9 (पृष्ठ 175, 177, 179 पर भी)	·· ·· ☐	·····×··· ··☐
175	प्रश्न 15 ख	··· ···☐	·····×···· ·☐

APPENDIX XXVI—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

अनुलग्नक III

भारत की जनगणना, 1981

संक्षिप्त मकानसूची

पहचान के विवरण

राज्य का नाम · · ····बिहार··· · ··· ····कोड न०·····4 नगर का नाम · हजारीबाग · ···कोड नं० 1

जिले का नाम· · हजारीबाग ···· · ·· कोड न०· ····8 वार्ड का नाम या नम्बर ···· कोड नं० 11

तहसील/तालुका/पुलिस थाना/विकास खंड/सर्किल आदि का नाम· · ·· · ····· ·कोड न० ·· · · प्रगणक के ब्लाक का नम्बर 120 ··

भाग 1 · (जनगणना की समाप्ति के बाद ही भरना है)

(क) प्रगणक के ब्लाक की जनसंख्या 104 (ख) आबाद अवासीय मकानों की संख्या ··· 13(ग) परिवारों की सं० 19

भाग 2 : मकानसूची विवरण (मूल मकानसूची से नकल करनी है)

क्रम संख्या	भवन नं०	जनगणना मकान नं०	जनगणना मकान किस उपयोग में आता है	परिवार नं०	परिवार के मुखिया का नाम	परिवार की क्रम संख्या	अन्य विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	182	182(1)	आवास	182(1)(क)	विशेशर	1	
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	परिवार चला गया है
3	—	182(2)	आवास-सह-वर्कशाप	182(2)	रामसरन	3	
4	—	—	—	—		—	भवन निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है और उसमें रह रहे हैं । भाग 3 में क्रम सं० 26 और 27 देखें ।
5	184	184(1)	दुकान-सह-वर्कशाप-सह-आवास	184(1)	अब्दुल कादर	4	
6	—	184(2)	लांउण्डरी	—	—	—	
7	185	185(1)	डाक्टर का क्लीनिक-एलोपैथिक	—	—	—	
8	—	185(2)	जिल्दसाजी का वर्कशाप	—	—	—	
9	—	185(3)	किताबों की दुकान	—	—	—	
10	186	186	दुकान-सह-आवास	186	विशन दयाल	5	
11	187	187	दुकान-सह-वर्कशाप-सह-आवास	187	किशन लाल	6	
12	188	188	स्कूल-सह-आवास	188	शिवचरण	7	
13	189	189(1)	सामुदायिक केन्द्र	—	—	—	
14	—	189(2)	व्यापार गृह	—	—	—	
15	190	190(1)	दुकान-सह-आवास	190(1)	गोविन्द सिंह	8	
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	उपयोग बदल गया है। भाग 3 में क्र० सं० 29 देखें ।
17	191	191(1)	वर्कशाप-सह-आवास	191(1)	रामबली	9	

APPENDIX XXVI—*Concld.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

अनुलग्नक III

भारत की जनगणना, 1981

संक्षिप्त मकानसूची

पहचान के विवरण

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	—	191(2)	दुकान	--	--	--	उपयोग बदल गया है।
19.	192	192(1)	आवास	192(1)	चाँद राम	10	--
20.	--	192(2)	पशुशेड-दूध बेचने के लिए पशुपालन, चाय की दुकान	--	--	--	
21.	193	193	--	--	--	--	उपयोग बदल गया है और परिवार चला गया है।
22	--	--	--	--	--	--	उपयोग बदल गया है और परिवार चला गया है।
			आवास	194(1)(क)			
23	194	194(1)	--	--	हरी राम	13	उपयोग बदल गया है और परिवार भी आ गया है। देखे क्रम सं० 30।
24	--	194(2)	वर्कशाप	--	--	--	
25.	195	195	आवास	195	दुखी राम	14	

भाग-3 : भाग 2 का परिशिष्ट (उन जनगणना मकानों/परिवारों को दर्ज करना है जो भाग 2 में दर्ज नहीं किये गये, परन्तु जिनका प्रगणक को जनगणना के दौरान पता चला)

26	183	183	आवास	183(क)	देवशरण	15	नया परिवार
27	--	--	--	183(ख)	शिवशरन	16	नया परिवार
28	185/1	185/1	डाक्टर का क्लिनिक -होम्योपैथिक	--	--	--	नया भवन
29	--	190(2)	बैठक-सह-आवास	190(2)	किशन सिंह	17	नया परिवार
30	--	--	--	194(1)(ख)	किशन राम	18	नया परिवार
31.	--	--	--	0	राम लाल	0-19	बेघर परिवार
32.	--	--	--	0	लखमनिया	0-20	बेघर परिवार
33	--	--	--	0	रामरतिया	0-21	बेघर परिवार
34	--	--	--	0	केदार सिंह	0-22	बेघर परिवार

जांच की और सही पाया

सुपरवाइजर ·····ह०/-

प्रगणक के तारीख सहित

हस्ताक्षर०·····ह०/-

APPENDIX XXVII

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

भारत की जनगणना 1981

(प्रगणना)

सुपरवाइजर डायरी

सुपरवाइजर का नाम .....

चार्ज का नाम.....

तहसील /नगर.....

जिला .....

कार्यालय निदेशक, जनगणना परिचालन, उत्तर प्रदेश

APPENDIX XXVII—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

समय-सारिणी

कार्य	निष्पादन तिथि	कार्य	निष्पादन तिथि
1 नजरी नक्शे और खाके की जांच	प्रशिक्षण के अन्तिम दौर में	5 बेघर परिवारों की गणना की व्यवस्था एवं जांच	फरवरी 28, मार्च 1, 1981 की रात्रि
2 अद्यतन की मकान सूची की जांच	प्रगणना (फरवरी 9–28, 1981) तथा बेघर परिवारों की गणना (फरवरी 28, मार्च 1 1981, की रात्रि) के दौरान	6 जांच कार्य (रिवीजनल राउण्ड) की जांच	मार्च 1–5, 1981
		7 प्रगणक के सार की जांच	मार्च 5, 1981
3 प्रगणना कार्य-परिवार अनुसूची एवं व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरने, की जाँच	फरवरी 9–28, 1981	8 प्रगणक से अभिलेखों की प्राप्ति	मार्च 6, 1981
4 प्रगणक की वर्किंग शीट की जांच	प्रगणना के दौरान प्रत्येक दिन	9 अभिलेखों को चार्ज में जमा करना	मार्च 7, 1981

सुपरवाइजर के कर्तव्य एवं उत्तरदायित्व

APPENDIX XXVII—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

जनगणना एक महत्वपूर्ण तथा अत्यन्त समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम है। अत: अपने सर्किल के प्रगणको द्वारा सभी वांछित कार्यों को निश्चित समय के अनुसार पूर्ण सतर्कता तथा निष्ठापूर्वक सम्पन्न कराकर सभी अभिलेखों को समय से अपने चार्ज अधिकारी तक पहुंचाना आपका परम कर्त्तव्य है।

समय सारिणी में कार्य के प्रत्येक चरण के निष्पादन हेतु एक निश्चित समय दिया गया है। किसी भी चरण पर एक दिन का विलम्ब भी सारे कार्य के ढांचे को ध्वस्त कर देगा। प्रगणकों के साथ आपका पूर्ण सहयोग एवं उनके ऊपर कड़ी निगरानी कार्य को समय से सम्पन्न कराने में सहायक तो होगे ही वरन् एकत्र किये जाने वाले आकड़ो की विश्वसनीयता बढ़ाने में भी बेहद सहायक सिद्ध होगे।

आप लोगों मे से अधिकाश ने मकानसूचीकरण के दौरान पर्यवेक्षक के रूप मे कार्य किया होगा। अत. आप आधारभूत सकल्पनाओ तथा अपने मुख्य कर्त्तव्य से पूर्ण परिचित हैं। तत्काल सदर्भ हेतु प्रगणना के समय आपके मुख्य कर्त्तव्य एवं उत्तरदायित्व की सक्षिप्त सूची नीचे दी जाती है :--

1 प्रशिक्षण

1. प्रशिक्षण के चारो दौरों में प्रशिक्षण ध्यानपूर्वक ग्रहण करना। यह भी ध्यान रखना कि आपके सर्किल के प्रगणक भी उसमें भाग ले रहे हैं।
2. प्रगणको के प्रायोगिक प्रशिक्षण की विशेष देखभाल रखना।

2 प्रगणकों के सम्पर्क एवं सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों की जानकारी

1. प्रगणकों से प्रशिक्षण के दौरान सपर्क करना।
2. प्रगणक-ब्लाको की पूर्ण जानकारी रखना। इसमें किसी प्रकार का संशय नहीं होना चाहिये।
3. प्रगणकों के पास सभी प्रपत्रों, अनुसूचियो तथा निर्देशों की आवश्यकतानुसार उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना।
4. किसी प्रगणक के पास एक से अधिक ब्लाक होने पर प्रत्येक ब्लाक के लिये अलग-अलग रिकार्ड-परिवार अनुसूची की किताबें, व्यक्तिगत पर्ची के पैड एवं अन्य प्रपत्रो की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना।
5. स्वयं के पास प्रपत्रों तथा अनुसूचियों आदि का रिजर्व स्टाक रखना।
6. सभी प्रगणको के पास उनके ब्लाक के लोकेशन कोड की पूर्ण सूचना उपलब्ध है, सुनिश्चित करना।
7. प्रत्येक प्रपत्र, अनुसूची एवं फार्म आदि पर लोकेशन कोड लिखा जाना सुनिश्चित करना।
8. अनुपस्थित प्रगणको के स्थान पर नई नियुक्ति करवाना तथा उनका प्रशिक्षण सुनिश्चित कर कार्य पूर्ण कराना।

3 वास्तविक प्रगणना के दौरान नियन्त्रण

1. फरवरी 9, 1981 को सभी प्रगणकों द्वारा निश्चित रूप से कार्य प्रारम्भ करा देना।
2. सक्षिप्त मकानसूची के अद्यतन की जाच। नये भवनो पर बटा नम्बर डलवाना।
3. प्रगणना के दौरान परिवार अनुसूची की जाच। यह सुनिश्चित करना कि प्रगणक व्यक्तिगत पर्चियो को भरने से पहले परिवार अनुसूची के भाग-2 जनसख्या रिकार्ड के कालम 1-7 मे प्रविष्टिया कर रहा है तथा शेष कालमो 8-35 मे प्रविष्टिया रोज गणना कार्य की समाप्ति पर कर रहा है।
4. व्यक्तिगत पर्चियों की जाच करना।
5. यह सुनिश्चित करना कि परिवार मे गणना योग्य सदस्यो के बारे मे पूर्ण सतर्कता बरती जा रही है।
6. आंशिक प्रश्नो के उत्तरों की विशेष जांच करना।
7. बिन्दीदार खानो में कोई प्रविष्टि नही की जा रही है, सुनिश्चित करना।
8. सेम्पल क्षेत्रो में सुनिश्चित करना कि प्रगणक छः अतिरिक्त प्रश्नों के उत्तर दर्ज कर रहा है।
9. किसी प्रश्न के उत्तर में किसी वर्ग विशेष द्वारा विशिष्ट अभियान चलाये जाने की जानकारी अपने चार्ज अधिकारी को तुरन्त देना
10. सैम्पल क्षेत्रो मे डिग्रीधारको और तकनीकी कार्मिक अनुसूचियों के वितरण तथा उनकी वापसी की जांच करना।
11. प्रगणक के वर्किंग शीट को रोज भरवाना और उसकी जाच करना।
12. बेघर परिवारो की गणना की व्यवस्था करना एव उसकी जाच करना।
13. रिवीजनल राउड सम्पन्न करना एवं जनसंख्या रिकार्ड मे संशोधन कराना।
14. प्रगणक सार की जांच कराना।
15. नजरी नक्शे तथा खाके की अन्तिम प्रतिया तैयार कराना।
16. प्रगणकों से अभिलेखो को नियत तिथि (6 मार्च, 1981) को वापस लेना।
17. समस्त अभिलेखों को मार्च 7, 1981 को निश्चित रूप से जार्ज अधिकारी के पास जमा करना।

4. दैनिक डायरी

कृपया अपने भ्रमण तथा देखरेख का ब्यौरा दैनिक डायरी में दर्ज करें। प्रगणना अभिलेखो के साथ डायरी भी जमा करें।

APPENDIX XXVII—*Contd.*

(Vide Chapter XI)

निष्पादित कार्य-विवरण

दिन/दिनांक	प्रगणक ब्लाक नं०	निष्पादित कार्य-विवरण
सोमवार 9 फरवरी		
मंगलवार 10 फरवरी		
बुधवार 11 फरवरी		
बृहस्पतिवार 12		
शुक्रवार 13 फरवरी		
शनिवार 14 फरवरी		
रविवार 15 फरवरी		

दिन/दिनांक	प्रगणक ब्लाक नं०	निष्पादित कार्य-विवरण
सोमवार 16 फरवरी		
मंगलवार 17 फरवरी		
बुधवार 18 फरवरी		
बृहस्पतिवार 19 फरवरी		
शुक्रवार 20 फरवरी		
शनिवार 21 फरवरी		
रविवार 22 फरवरी		

APPENDIX XXVII—Concld.

(Vide Chapter XI)

निष्पादित कार्य-विवरण

दिन/दिनांक	प्रगणक ब्लाक नं०	निष्पादित कार्य विवरण
सोमवार 23 फरवरी		
मंगलवार 24 फरवरी		
बुधवार 25 फरवरी		
वृहस्पतिवार 26 फरवरी		
शुक्रवार 27 फरवरी		
शनिवार 28 फरवरी		
रविवार 1 मार्च		

दिन/दिनाक	प्रगणक ब्लाक न०	निष्पादित कार्य-विवरण
सोमवार 2 मार्च		
मंगलवार 3 मार्च		
बुधवार 4 मार्च		
वृहस्पतिवार 5 मार्च		
शुक्रवार 6 मार्च		
शनिवार 7 मार्च		

कार्य निष्पादन में सामने आई कठिनाइयों, अनुभवों एवं रोचक घटनाओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण

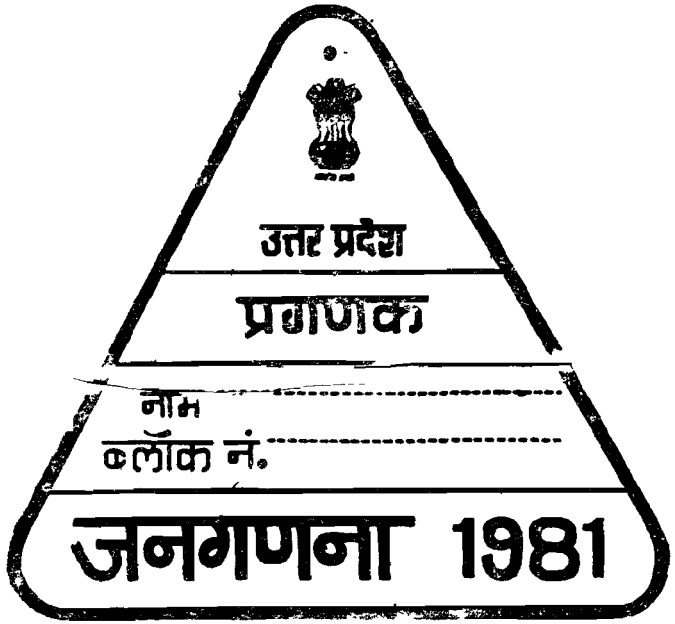
सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर

APPENDIX XXVIII

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

Badges for Enumerator and Supervisor





APPENDIX XXIX
(*Vide* Chapter XI)

जनगणना 1981

श्रीमन की सेवा मे जनगणना का यह तर्क भरा उपहार।
समर्पित है कर कमलो में सहर्ष करे स्वीकार॥
यदि प्रगणक को इन तर्कों से कुछ भी लाभ हो जाता।
तो निवेदक को भी उस परिश्रम का सन्तोष मिल जाता॥

आवश्यक प्रश्न

प्रश्न 14 क के लिए— 14क, 14ख, 15क, 15ख, 16 की प्रविष्टियों की जानकारी हेतु

जब गत वर्ष में कुछ भी काम किया।
तब 14 क में प्रविष्टि "हा" लिखा॥
यदि 14 क का उत्तर हो नाही।
तो गृ०, वि० आदि मे से एक भरना चाही॥
14 क में कदापि क्रास × नही होगा।
कुछ उत्तर अवश्य मिला होगा॥

प्रश्न 14 ख के लिए— यदि 14 क मे "हां" है सही।
तो 14 ख मे हा या नही॥
यदि 14 क बिना काम वाला।
तो 14 ख के लाइन पर क्रास भला॥

प्रश्न 15 क के लिए— अब 15क की बारी आई।
इसको 14 ख की प्रविष्टि बताई॥
यदि 14ख का उत्तर "हा" में आया,
चौकोर वर्ग मे [1] लगाया।

तो 15 क का०खे०म०, आदि में से
कोई एक दिखाया॥

यदि 14ख चौकोर वर्ग मे (2) पाया।
तो 15 क में गृ० वि० आ दि में से एक लाया॥
यदि 14ख में लाइन पर क्रास × लगा॥
तो 15क में सभी प्रश्नो पर भी क्रास × भरा॥

प्रश्न 15 ख के लिए— अब 15 ख बहुत है आसान।
प्रगणक भाई मत हो परेशान॥
15 ख तो है गौण काम।

अधिकाश करते हैं कुछ अन्य काम॥
15 ख में सभी प्रश्नो पर क्रास × जभी होगा।
जब 14 ख के लाइन पर क्रास लगा होगा॥
एक स्थिति "नही" लिखने की भी आती।
जब 15 क में पूर्ण कालिक कोई काम लिखी जाती॥

याद रखें 14ख में यदि नही और 15 क गृ० वि० आदि रहे।

तो 15 ख में निश्चय ही कोई प्रविष्टि अवश्य भरें॥
भाई प्रगणक एक और सावधानी न भूलें।
बिन्दी दार चौकोर वर्ग मे कुछ न लिखें॥
लाइन के ऊपर नीचे लिखने में रहे सावधान।
अक अग्रेजी मे लिखना है अनिवार्य॥

प्रश्न 16 के लिए-- यदि 14 क या ख मे "नही" रहे।
तो 16 में प्रविष्टि अवश्य करें॥

यदि 14 ख में कोड 1 रहे।
तो प्रश्न 16 में लाइन पर क्रास भरे॥

9-2-81

जयश्री प्रसाद,
जिला जनगणना अधिकारी,
आजमगढ़

पर्यवेक्षक की नजर में जनगणना प्रसग
-- कुछ अनुभव और कुछ निष्कर्ष --
देश के दर्शन कीजै

कहत सहत समुझत कठिन, जनगणना को काम।
प्रगणक भी क्या खूब है, सब के सब निष्काम॥
काम इन हो से लीजै॥

कागज पत्तर पढि रहे, नक्शे पढे तमाम।
प्रगणक के आगे चले, पर्यवेक्षक को काम॥
हाजिरी इनकी कीजै।

जनगणना के काम में, पकड जो प्रगणक लेय।
करे करावे जनगणन, सीख-सिखावन देय॥
कार्य भार तब छीजै॥

जनगणना में मिल रहे, तरह-तरह के लोग॥
गन्दी बस्ती हैं, धनी, किरायेदार सब रोग॥
रसीद किराया दीजै॥

निजी रिहायश के भवन, धन्धे दिखे तमाम।
लैट्रिन-पानी घर नही, खुले आम जप राम॥
देश के दर्शन कीजै॥

मर्दुमशुमारी सब कहैं, 'जनगणना' से दूर।
बेकार अपाहिज जो मिले, सब के सब मजबूर॥
इन्हें शक्कर तो दीजै॥

महिला से प्रश्न था कितने घर मे मर्द।
एक मर्द की मेहरुआ, सब के सब बेदर्द॥
टका सा ऊत्तर लीजै॥

एक मर्द की चाकरी, खाए तेरह लोग।
जनगणना से सहमते, नसबन्दी के योग॥
तसल्ली इनकी कीजै॥

जनगणना निष्कर्ष यह कहते है 'निष्काम'।
जहां गरीबी है विकट, हैं बर्बाद तमाम॥
बच्चे पदा कम कीजै॥

डा० निष्काम,
अनुवादक, स्थायी आदेश अनुभाग,
श्रम विभाग,
उत्तर प्रदेश, कानपुर।

APPENDIX XXX

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

List of Villages in Non-synchronous Areas

District	Tahsil	Locational Code Nos. of villages for 1981 Census		Name of village/Town
1	2	3		4
Uttarkashi	Rajgarhi	62	—	KOTHAR
		63	—	RANA
		64	—	DURBIL
		65	—	BANAS
		66	—	BEEF
		67	—	KHARSALI
		68	—	NISNI
		69	—	WADIA
		70	—	DAGUNGAON
		71	—	PINDKI
		75	—	KUPARA
	Bhatwari	1	—	JADUNG
		2	—	NELANG
		3	—	GANGOTRI
		4	—	MUKHABA
		5	—	DHARALI
		6	—	BAGORI
		7	—	PURALI
		8	—	JHALA
		9	—	JASPUR
		10	—	SUKKI
		46	—	PILANG
		47	—	JARAW
Chamoli	Joshimath	1	—	KHEERON
		9	—	BAMPA
		10	—	GAMSHALI
		11	—	NITI
		12	—	GURGUTI
		13	—	MAHARGAON
		14	—	MALARI
		15	—	KAILASHPUR
		16	—	REWALCHAK KURKUTI
		17	—	FARKIYA GAON
		18	—	KOSA
		19	—	JELUM
		20	—	JUMMA
Chamoli	Joshimath	21	—	LAMTOLI
		22	—	KACALAGGA
				DRONAGIRI
		23	—	GARPAK
			—	BADRINATH PURI N.A.
	Ukhimath		—	KEDARNATH N.A.
		5	—	SARAN LOSAN
		6	—	RAMBARA
		7	—	GHINURPANI
		8	—	GARURIYA

APPENDIX XXX—*Concld.*

(*Vide* Chapter XI)

List of Villages in Synchronous Areas

District	Tehsil	Locational code Nos of villages for 1981 Census		Name of village/Town
1	2	3		4
Pithoragarh	Munsiari	1	—	MILIAM
		2	—	BILJU
		3	—	PANCHU
		4	—	GHANGHAR
		5	—	MAPA
		6	—	BURPHU
		7	—	TOLIA
		8	—	MURTOLI
		9	—	LAWN
		10	—	SUMTHU
		11	—	LAPSA
		12	—	KHILACH
		13	—	RAIAM
		14	—	RILKOTE
		20	—	POTTING
	Dharchula	1	—	SIPU
		2	—	KHIMLING
		3	—	MARCHHA
		4	—	TIDANG
		5	—	GOE
		6	—	DANTU
		7	—	FILAM
		8	—	DUGTU
		9	—	BAUN
		10	—	BALING
		11	—	CHAL
		12	—	NAGLING
		13	—	SELA
		14	—	KUTI
		15	—	NAVI
		16	—	GUNJI
		17	—	RONGKONG
		18	—	NAPALCHYON
		19	—	GARBYANG
		20	—	BUDI

(*Vide* Chapter XII)

Circular and letters from various heads of Departments/Offices of Central and State Government

संख्या- 2866/तीन- 15(2)/78-सा०प्र०अनु०

महत्वपूर्ण

प्रेषक,

बी०एस० पाण्डे,
उप सचिव,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा मे,

समस्त जिलाधिकारी,
उत्तर प्रदेश।

सामान्य प्रशासन अनुभाग — लखनऊ, दिनांक 25 जून, 1979

विषय --वर्ष 1981 जनगणना के दौरान राज्यो एव संघीय क्षेत्रो में "एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिटस" के सीमा का निर्धारण।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक भारत सरकार, गृह मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या- 9/17/79 सी०डी०(सी०ई०एन०), दिनांक 10 मई, 1979 की प्रति मुझे, आपको अनुपालन हेतु भेजने का निदेश हुआ है।

संलग्नक --यथोक्त

भवदीय,
ह०/-
(बी० एम० पाण्डे)
उप सचिव

संख्या- 2866(1)/तीन- 15(2)/78 सा०प्र०अनु०

प्रतिलिपि भारत सरकार के पत्र की प्रतिलिपि सहित निम्नलिखित को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित। कृपया अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने का कष्ट करें।

1 आयुक्त एव सचिव, ग्राम्य विकास एव पचायती राज, उत्तर प्रदेश।
2 आयुक्त एव सचिव, नियोजन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश।
3 आयुक्त एव सचिव, राजस्व विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश।
4 आयुक्त एवं सचिव, गृह विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश।
5 आयुक्त एव सचिव, स्वायत्त शासन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश।

आज्ञा से,
ह०/-
(बी०एस० पाण्डे)
उप सचिव

संख्या- 2866(2)/तीन- 15(2)/78- सा०प्र०अनु०

प्रतिलिपि भारत सरकार के पत्र की प्रतिलिपि सहित निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एव आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. प्रशासक नगर महापालिकायें, उत्तर प्रदेश।
2. समस्त जिलों के अध्यक्ष, नगरपालिका एवं जिला परिषद।
3. समस्त मण्डलायुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश।

आज्ञा से,
ह०/-
(बी० एस० पाण्डे)
उप सचिव

संख्या- 2866(3)/तीन- 15(2)/78 सा०प्र०अनु०

1 प्रतिलिपि निदेशक, जनगणन उत्तर प्रदेश, 6 पार्क रोड, लखनऊ को सूचनार्थ एव आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

2 प्रतिलिपि भारत सरकार, गृह मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली को उनके पत्र संख्या 9/17/79-सी०डी० (सी०ई०एन०), दिनांक 10 मई, 1979 के सन्दर्भ में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

आज्ञा से,
ह०/-
(बी० एस० पाण्डे)
उप सचिव

COPY

No. 9/17/79-CD (CEN)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 10 May, 1979.

To

The Chief Secretaries of
all States and Union Territories.

Sub. Boundaries of administrative units-fixity during 1981 Census Operations.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the next decennial population census would be conducted under the direction of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India in February-March, 1981. To ensure complete coverage at the census, the entire country will be divided into small enumerator's blocks with in the frame work of the administrative units in the States and Union Territories. The process of determining the blocks has to start much

APPENDIX XXXI—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XII)

in advance of the actual census and they will be got marked on the census maps to obviate overlapping or omission of areas. In fact, monitoring of jurisdictional changes after 1971 Census is being done by the State Census Directorates with a view to updating the census maps. In this connection, the Registrar General, I understand, had written to you vide his letter No. 1/2/77-RG(P), dated 11 January, 1978.

2. I need hardly say that for the efficient conduct of the census operations, it is necessary to ensure that the boundaries of the administrative units are not disturbed after the blocks have been determined and until the census enumeration and tabulation of data are completed. It is expected that the demarcation of blocks would be taken in hand from the 1st October, 1979.

3. If the areas of the administrative units on the basis of which the census data are collected, are altered after the census, the usefulness of the data, you will doubtless appreciate, would be considerably reduced. It is, therefore, desirable to ensure that as far as possible, the boundaries of administrative units remain undisturbed throughout the major part of the next decade. Hence, wherever any changes in the jurisdiction of the present administrative units are found necessary, it would be desirable to effect the change well before the enumerator's blocks are demarcated, i.e., before 1 October, 1979.

4. In the circumstances, Government of India would appreciate if all proposals for reconstituting area or making adjustments in the jurisdiction of municipalities, revenue villages, tehsils, police stations, development blocks, talukas, sub-divisions, districts, revenue divisions etc. which may be pending or which may be taken up in the near future are finalised and given effect to before the 1st October, 1979. All such changes may pleased be intimated to the State Census Director concerned and to the Registrar General, India. In any case, the State Govt. may kindly ensure that no changes whatsoever are made in the boundaries of these units during the period from 1 January, 1980 to 30 June, 1981.

5. Further correspondence in regard to this matter, if any, may kindly be addressed to the Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110011 (Telegraphic address: REGGENIND. New Delhi. Telephone: 383761).

Yours faithfully,

Sd./- M.L. KAMPANI

Addl Secy. to the Government of India

New Delhi, the

No. 9/17/79-CD (CEN)

Copy with 100 spare copies to the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, for transmission to all Directors of Census Operations and other concerned for information and necessary action.

Sd./- M L. KAMPANI
Addl. Secy. to the Government of India

संख्या 6041/तीन-15 (2)/78 सा० प्र०अनु०

प्रेषक,

श्री दिलीप कुमार भट्टाचार्य,
मुख्य सचिव,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा मे,

समस्त विभागाध्यक्ष एव प्रमुख कार्यालयाध्यक्ष/
जिला अधिकारी/प्रशासक, नगर महापालिकाए,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सामान्य प्रशासन अनुभाग लखनऊ : दिनाक : 27 दिसम्बर, 1979

विषय —1981 की जनगणना में राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियो की नियुक्ति तथा सहयोग।

महोदय,

भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना के अनुसार अगली जनगणना फरवरी-मार्च 1981 मे होगी। जनगणना की सन्दर्भ तिथि तथा समयकाल 1 मार्च, 1981 का सूर्योदय रखा गया है।

2. विगत जनगणना की भाति इस बार भी वास्तविक प्रगणना के पहले मकानसूची भरने का कार्य किया जायेगा। मकानसूची भरने का सब से महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य यह है कि प्रदेश का कोई भी आबादी वाला क्षेत्र छूटने न पाये। मकानसूचीकरण के कार्य को पहले फरवरी, 1980 में सम्पन्न करने का प्रस्ताव था किन्तु लोकसभा के मध्यावधि चुनावो के जनवरी 1980 मे होने के कारण तथा प्रदेश के अधिकाश भागो के सूखाग्रस्त होने के कारण उत्पन्न परिस्थितियो से जनगणना कार्यक्रम की तिथियो मे सशोधन आवश्यक हो गया। जनगणना निदेशालय, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा जारी किये गये जनगणना के परिवर्धित कार्यक्रम जिसको जनगणना परिपत्र सख्या 2 के साथ सलग्न किया गया है, के अनुसार मकानसूची भरने का कार्य अप्रैल, 1980 मे किया जाना है।

3. जैसा कि विगत जनगणनाओ मे होता रहा है, 1981 की जनगणना मे भी मकानसूची भरने का कार्य राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियो द्वारा ही किया जायेगा। जनगणना के इस चरण मे चार्ज अधिकारियों के अतिरिक्त लगभग 85,000 प्रगणको तथा 17,000 पर्यवेक्षको की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। स्पष्ट है कि राज्य सरकार के किसी भी एक विभाग द्वारा इतनी बड़ी सख्या मे राज्य कर्मचारी जनगणना कार्य के लिए दे सकना असम्भव होगा। यद्यपि अधिकाशत. प्रगणक तथा पर्यवेक्षक राज्य के शिक्षको तथा राजस्व विभाग के कर्मचारियो मे से होगे किन्तु इनसे ही आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नही हो पायेगी। अत. आवश्यक हो जाता है कि राज्य सरकार के सभी विभाग इस दायित्व को समान रूप से निभायें। चूकि जनगणना कार्य कर्मचारी को अपने प्रतिदिन के कार्य के साथ-साथ करना पडता है अत. मकानसूचीकरण के समय प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को नाम तथा कार्यालय आने-जाने के समय मे पर्याप्त छूट दी जाय ताकि सभी प्रगणक/पर्यवेक्षक इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कार्य मे पूर्ण निष्ठापूर्वक कार्य कर सकें।

4. लोकसभा के मध्यावधि चुनावो को सम्पन्न कराने हेतु राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों का चयन किया जा रहा है। यह वांछनीय

APPENDIX XXXI—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XII)

होगा कि मकानसूची भरने के लिए कर्मचारियों का चयन करते समय उन चयनित कर्मचारियों के नाम भी विचाराधीन रखे जायें।

भवदीय
ह०/-
(दिलीप कुमार भट्टाचार्य)
मुख्य सचिव

संख्या-6041(1)/तीन-15 (2)/78 सा० प्र० अनुभाग तद दिनांक :

प्रतिलिपि :

(i) समस्त विभागों के सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, लखनऊ।

(ii) निदेशक, जनगणना, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ।

आज्ञा से,
ह०/-
(ब्रह्म स्वरूप पण्डे)
उप सचिव

संख्या-185/तीन-15(2)/78 सा० प्र० अनु०

प्रेषक,

बी० एन० सिन्हा,
उप सचिव,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा में,

1 शासन के समस्त सचिव,

2 समस्त विभागाध्यक्ष तथा प्रमुख कार्यालयों के कार्यालयाध्यक्ष, उत्तर प्रदेश।

सामान्य प्रशासन अनुभाग लखनऊ दिनांक : 11 जनवरी, 1980

विषय :—वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना में राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों का सहयोग।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषय पर मुख्य सचिव के पत्र संख्या-6041/तीन-15 (2)/78 स० प्र० अनु० दिनांक 27 दिसम्बर, 1979 के अनुक्रम में मुझे यह कहने का निर्देश हुआ है कि वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना कार्य के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार के जो सम्बन्धित अधिकारी/कर्मचारी निष्ठापूर्वक एवं अच्छी प्रकार उत्कृष्ट कार्य करें उसके उक्त कार्य के लिए उनकी चरित्र पंजिका में वार्षिक प्रविष्टि में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि अंकित कर दी जाय :—

"श्री·····ने वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना के सम्बन्ध में निष्ठापूर्वक उत्कृष्ट कार्य किया।"

भवदीय,
ह०/-
(बी० एन० सिन्हा)
उपसचिव

संख्या-224/तीन-15 (2)/78 सा० प्र० अनुभाग

प्रेषक,

श्री दिलीप कुमार भट्टाचार्य,
मुख्य सचिव,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा में,

1 समस्त जिलाधिकारी,

2 प्रयागराज नगर महापालिकाएं, उत्तर प्रदेश।

सामान्य प्रशासन अनुभाग लखनऊ दिनांक 14 जनवरी, 1980

विषय :—1981 की जनगणना मकानसूचीकरण सम्बन्धी कार्य।

महोदय,

कृपया मेरे पत्र संख्या 6041-/तीन-15 (2)/78 सा० प्र० अनु० दिनांक 27 दिसम्बर, 1979 का अवलोकन करें जिसमें मैंने राज्य में मकान-सूचीकरण के लिये समुचित संख्या में राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के उपलब्ध कराने के सम्बन्ध में लिखा था।

2. जनगणना राष्ट्रीय महत्व का कार्य है जिसके माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के निर्माण एवं क्रियान्वयन हेतु आधारभूत आंकड़े एकत्र किये जाते हैं। इस कार्य के सम्पादन की पूरी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। इसीलिये आपको प्रमुख जनगणना अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है।

3. 1981 की जनगणना के मकानसूचीकरण का कार्य अप्रैल, 1980 में किया जायेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में की जाने वाली प्रारम्भिक तैयारियों के सम्बन्ध में जनगणना निदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा आपको समय-समय पर जनगणना परिपत्र भेजे जाते रहे हैं। जनगणना के समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम होने के कारण अब तक मकानसूचीकरण तक के होने वाले विभिन्न कार्यों का कैलेण्डर भी प्रेषित किया गया है। इन कार्यक्रम के लोकसभा के मध्यावधि चुनावों के पहले सम्पन्न होने वाले कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में जनगणना निदेशक ने अपने अर्द्धशासकीय पत्र संख्या पी० सी० 691/डी० सी० ओ०-यू०पी०/29-79, दिनांक 17 नवम्बर, 1979 द्वारा आपको पहले ही लिखा है। इन कार्यों को दिसम्बर, 1979 तक पूर्ण हो जाना था।

4. मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार उपर्युक्त कार्यों के सम्बन्ध कार्यवाही राज्य के किसी भी जिले में पूरी नहीं हो पायी है। राज्य सरकार इसे चिन्ता की दृष्टि से देखती है। मकानसूचीकरण के क्षेत्रीय कार्य तभी समयानुसार सम्पन्न हो पायेंगे जबकि प्रारम्भिक तैयारियां जनगणना कैलेण्डर के अनुसार ही की जायें। मुझे आशा है कि मकानसूचीकरण से सम्बन्धित तैयारियों को समयानुसार सम्पन्न करने में पूर्ण सतर्कता बरती जायेगी।

5. लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव सम्पन्न हो गये हैं। अतएव अब आप तथा अधीनस्थ अधिकारी अधिक समय जनगणना कार्यों को दे सकेंगे। यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि आपके यहां हो रहे जनगणना कार्य की समीक्षा की जाय तथा निकट भविष्य में होने वाले कार्यों की एक रूपरेखा तैयार कर ली जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में जनगणना निदेशक ने अपने अर्द्धशासकीय पत्र संख्या पी सी-22/डी सी ओ-यू पी/20-79, दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 1980 द्वारा आपको लिखा है अवशेष कार्यों की अतिशीघ्र समाप्त करने के सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जायें।

6. प्रमुख जनगणना अधिकारी की हैसियत से अपने उत्तरदायित्वों को सम्यक रूप से निभाने में आप तभी सफल होंगे जबकि आपके अधीनस्थ सभी अधिकारी यथा परगनाधिकारी, जिला नगर जनगणना अधिकारी तथा उनके अधीनस्थ सभी चार्ज अधिकारी जिनका चयन तहसीलदारों तथा स्थानीय निकायों के प्रभारी अधिकारियों में से किया गया है,

APPENDIX XXXI—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XII)

पूर्ण तत्परता तथा उत्साह से जनगणना सम्बन्धी कार्यों का संचालन तथा पर्यवेक्षण करें। इन प्रतिक्रियाओं के प्रभावी पर्यवेक्षण तथा उत्तरदायित्वों के सामयिक पालन का व्यावहारिक प्रभाव यह होगा कि आप जनगणना सम्बन्धी प्रतिदिन की समस्याओं से मुक्त रहेंगे। इन अधिकारियों के समक्ष यदि ऐसी समस्यायें आती हैं जिनका समाधान आप द्वारा भी सम्भव न हो तो जनगणना निदेशक को तत्काल सूचना प्रेषित करायी जाये जिससे वे यथासम्भव सहायता तथा मार्गदर्शन से समस्या का निदान कर सके। इसके लिये आवश्यक होगा कि अधिकारियों द्वारा आपको समय-समय पर कार्य प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत किया जाये। इसके साथ-साथ मासिक बैठकों में प्रगति का विस्तृत विवेचन भी किया जाए।

भवदीय

ह०/-

(दिलीप कुमार भट्टाचार्य)

मुख्य सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश

संख्या-244 (1) /तीन-15(2)/78 सा० प्र० अनुभाग

प्रतिलिपि . --

1 समस्त मण्डलायुक्त उत्तर प्रदेश को इस अनुरोध के साथ प्रेषित कि वे अपने मण्डल के जनगणना कार्यों को प्रगति से अवगत रहें तथा किसी क्षेत्र विशेष को प्रगति सन्तोषजनक न पाने पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें।

2. जनगणना निदेशक उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ

आज्ञा से,

ह०/-

(दिलीप कुमार भट्टाचार्य)

मुख्य सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश

तुरन्त/आवश्यक

संख्या-1229/तीन-15 (2)/ 79 दो सी०-4 सा० प्र० अनु०

प्रेषक,

सचिव,
सामान्य प्रशासन अनुभाग,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन,
लखनऊ।

सेवा में,

समस्त जिलाधिकारी,
उत्तर प्रदेश।

सामान्य प्रशासन अनुभाग लखनऊ दिनांक 4 मार्च, 1980

विषय :--जनगणना 1981 के कार्य हेतु जिला जनगणना अधिकारी एवं क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशक, जनगणना के लिए वाहन की व्यवस्था।

महोदय,

1981 की जनगणना के प्रथम चरण मकानसूचीकरण के कार्य के सम्पादन हेतु प्रदेश में व्यापक तैयारियां प्रारम्भ कर दी गयी हैं। जिले में जनगणना के कार्य का सम्पादन का भार जिला जनगणना अधिकारी को सौंपा गया है। अतः वह अपने जिले के अधिकांशतः चार्जों में प्रगणक एवं सुपरवाइजरों के प्रशिक्षणों की देखभाल करेंगे एवं माह अप्रैल 1980 में मकान सूची एवं उद्यम सूची भरने के कार्य का निरीक्षण करेंगे। इसके लिये जिला जनगणना अधिकारी अपने जिले का व्यापक दौरा करेंगे। उक्त उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये भारत सरकार ने पेट्रोल आदि का व्यय स्वयं वहन करने का निश्चय किया है। व्यय की जाने वाली धनराशि का जिलेवार ब्यौरा निदेशक जनगणना उत्तर प्रदेश के परिपत्र संख्या-23(एए/3-1/ डी० सी० ओ०-यू०पी/ 1979-80/ए-340), दिनांक 14 फरवरी, 1980 के कालम 3, 4, 5 तथा 6 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहने का निर्देश हुआ है कि जिला जनगणना अधिकारियों के लिये वाहन की व्यवस्था प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आपके द्वारा रिक्वीजीशन के माध्यम से किया जाना है। अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही आप तुरन्त करें ताकि जनगणना के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में किसी प्रकार का व्यवधान पैदा न हो।

2 इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे आपका ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर भी आकर्षित करने का निर्देश हुआ है कि प्रदेश में विधान सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव भी निकट भविष्य में होने वाले हैं। अतः यह सुनिश्चित किया जाये कि जनगणना कार्यक्रमों के लिये वाहनों की व्यवस्था करते समय मध्यावधि चुनाव के लिये वाहनों की आपूर्ति में कोई व्यवधान न होने पावे।

3 इस सम्बन्ध में होने वाला व्यय राज्य सरकार के वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष (1979-80) के बजट के मुख्य शीर्षक "265-अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं" के अधीन लघुशीर्षक (जनगणना के अन्तर्गत मानक मद "अन्य व्यय" के अन्तर्गत निकाला जायेगा। भारत सरकार के उपरोक्त व्यय के प्रतिपूर्ति हेतु प्राविधान तत्स्थानी प्राप्तियों शीर्षक "065 अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं' के उप मुख्य शीर्षक -ग- अन्य सेवाओं के अधीन लघु शीर्षक केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों एवं विनियमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार प्राप्तियों के वर्तमान उपशीर्षक अन्य अधिनियम और विनियम के नीचे एक नया क्योरेवार शीर्षक "घ" जनगणना अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन पर पूरे व्यय के भारत सरकार से प्रतिपूर्ति के अधीन होगा।

4 आपसे यह भी निवेदन करने का मुझे निदेश हुआ है कि क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशक, जनगणना के उपयोग हेतु वाहन की व्यवस्था भी रिक्वीजीशन के आधार पर आप कृपया कर दें जिससे वे जिलों का व्यापक दौरा जनगणना कार्य के प्रतिवादन हेतु कर सकें। इसके लिये पेट्रोल आदि के व्यय का भार क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशक, जनगणना स्वयं वहन करेंगे।

भवदीय,

ह०

(सुमन कुमार मोडवल)

सचिव

संख्या-1229 (1) तीन-15(2) / 79-डी०सी०-4 सा० प्र० अनु०

प्रतिलिपि निदेशक, जनगणना उत्तर प्रदेश को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

आज्ञा से

अनुभाग अधिकारी

कृते (एस० बी० लाल)

सेक्शन आफिसर

सामान्य प्रशासन अनुभाग

उत्तर प्रदेश सचिवालय, लखनऊ।

APPENDIX XXXI—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XII)

संख्या-1758/तीन-15(2)/78टी० सी०-सा० प्र० अनु०

प्रेषक,

मुख्य सचिव,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन,
लखनऊ।

सेवा मे,

समस्त जिलाधिकारी, उत्तर प्रदेश
समस्त मण्डलायुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश
प्रशासक, नगर महापालिकाएं, कानपुर, लखनऊ, आगरा,
इलाहाबाद एवं वाराणसी ।
समस्त विभागाध्यक्ष, उत्तर प्रदेश।

सामान्य प्रशासन अनुभाग लखनऊ, दिनांक : 2 जून, 1980

विषय :—भारत की जनगणना 1981 जनगणना कार्य के लिए नियुक्त अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियो के स्थानान्तरण न करने के संबध में।

महोदय,

जैसा कि आपको विदित ही है कि 1981 की जनगणना फरवरी-मार्च, 1981 में होगी। मकानसूची एवं उद्यमसूची भरने का कार्य चमोली, अलमोडा तथा पिथौरागढ के अगम्य क्षेत्रों में मई-जून, 1980 मे तथा अन्य सभी क्षेत्रो में सितम्बर-अक्टूबर, 1980 में होगा। इन दूसरे क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक तैयारी व प्रशिक्षण का कार्य जुलाई, 1980 में प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा। मुख्य रूप से जनगणना का कार्य डिप्टी कलेक्टर, उपजिलाधिकारी, नगर महापालिका, अर्थ एव संख्या अधिकारी, बेसिक शिक्षा अधिकारी, शिक्षा अधीक्षक, तहसीलदार, विकास खण्ड अधिकारी, नायब तहसीलदार, लेखपाल, ग्राम सेवक, पचायत सेवक तथा प्राथमिक शिक्षको आदि अधिकारियो कर्मचारियो द्वारा किया जा रहा है। जनगणना कार्य के लिए इनको कुछ प्रशिक्षण भी दे दिया गया है। अत ऐसी स्थिति में इन अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियो का स्थानान्तरण करना जनगणना कार्य में व्यवधान उपस्थित करेगा। जनगणना कार्य के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए ये निर्देश दिए जाते है कि इन अधिकारियों एवं विशेष रूप से अध्यापको के स्थानान्तरण 1 जुलाई, 1980 से अप्रैल, 1981 के बीच न किए जाएं।

कृपया उक्त स्थानान्तरणो पर रोक लगाने के सम्बन्ध में अपने अधीनस्थ विभागों/कार्यालयों को भी निर्देश दे दें।

भवदीय,
ह०/-
(राम बहादुर सक्सेना)
मुख्य सचिव

पत्रांक-1758 (1) तीन-15 (8)/79टी० सी० सा० प्र० अनु० तद्दिनांक :—

प्रतिलिपि निदेशक जनगणना, उत्तर प्रदेश, 6 पार्क रोड, लखनऊ को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

आज्ञा से,
ह०/-
(बी० एन० सिन्हा)
उप सचिव

क्रमा-4047. तीन/15(2)/78 टी०सी०-4

प्रेषक,

राम बहादुर सक्सेना,
मुख्य सचिव, उ० प्र० शासन,
सचिवालय,
लखनऊ ।

सेवा में,

(1) समस्त जिलाधिकारी,
(2) समस्त विभागाध्यक्ष,
उत्तर प्रदेश ।

सामान्य प्रशासन अनुभाग
लखनऊ, दिनांक . 15 जुलाई, 1980

विषय.—जनगणना 1981 के कार्य हेतु जिला जनगणना अधिकारी एवं क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशक, जनगणना के लिए वाहन की व्यवस्था।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषय पर जारी किए गए शासनादेश संख्या -1229 तीन 15(2)/79टी० सी०-4सा० प्र० अनु० दिनाक 4 मार्च, 1980 की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए निवेदन है कि उक्त शासनादेश में माह अप्रैल में आयोजित होने वाले मकानसूचीकरण कार्य के सम्पादन हेतु जिला जनगणना अधिकारियों तथा क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशकों के लिए वाहन की व्यवस्था हेतु निर्देश दिये गये थे। विधान सभा की मध्यावधि चुनावों के कारण मकान सूचीकरण का कार्य 25 सितम्बर से 15 अक्टूबर, 1980 तक किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। प्रगणना का कार्य 9 फरवरी, 1981 से 5 मई, 1981 के मध्य किया जायेगा। उत्तर काशी, चमोली तथा पिथौरागढ़ के असम-कालिक क्षेत्रों में प्रगणना का कार्य 11 सितम्बर से 5 अक्टूबर, 1980 तक सम्पन्न किया जाना है।

2. जनगणना कार्य की तैयारी तथा क्षेत्रीय कार्य-हेतु कलेण्डर निदेशक, जनगणना उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा आपको प्रपत्र संख्या 25, दिनाक 22 मार्च एवं प्रपत्र संख्या 26 दिनाक 31 मार्च, 1980 द्वारा भेजे जा चुके हैं।

3. जनगणना कार्य एक समयबद्ध एवं राष्ट्रीय महत्व का कार्य है। जनगणना के माध्यम से मिलने वाले आंकडे देश के विकास व प्रशासन के मेरूदण्ड होते हैं। अतएव उनकी सत्यता और पूर्णता को सुनिश्चित करना अनिवार्य है। इस संदर्भ में पर्यवेक्षी अधिकारियों का व्यापक भ्रमण अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। अतः मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि जिला जनगणना अधिकारियों तथा क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशक, जनगणना परिचालन को राजकीय वाहन निम्नलिखित अवधि में उपलब्ध करा दिए जाए :—

(क) जिला जनगणना अधिकारी, उत्तरकाशी, चमोली, पिथौरागढ़
1 जुलाई, 1980 से 15 अक्तूबर, 1980
15 दिसम्बर, 1980 से 15 मार्च, 1981

(ख) शेष जिला जनगणना अधिकारी,
16 अगस्त, 1980 से 15 अक्तूबर, 1980
15 दिसम्बर, 1980 से 15 मार्च, 1981

(ग) क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक, जनगणना परिचालन
1 जुलाई, 1980 से 31 मार्च, 1981

APPENDIX XXXI—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XII)

4. जिलाधिकारियों को राज्य सरकार के निम्नलिखित विभागो के वाहनों को छोड़कर अन्य विभागों के राजकीय वाहनों के अधिग्रहण हेतु अधिकृत किया जाता है :—

1– पुलिस विभाग।

2– अग्नि शमन विभाग।

3– सिंचाई एवं विद्युत की निर्माणाधीन परियोजनायें।

4– संचालन संयंत्रों में लगे विद्युत विभाग के वाहन।

5– सकल्पनीय चिकित्सा सुविधाओं मे लगे हुए स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सा विभाग के वाहन।

6– अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओ के वाहन जो स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों में लगे हैं।

7– कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों में लगे 50 प्रतिशत वाहन।

8– केयर "खाद्य वस्तुओ को ग्रामो तक पहुचाने में लगे हुए शिक्षा विभाग के वाहन।

9– नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग के 50 प्रतिशत वाहन।

5. इण्डेण्ट की प्राप्ति के तुरन्त पश्चात् सम्बन्धित विभाग अपने वाहन को जिलाधिकारी को समर्पित कर देंगे जिससे कि उसे सम्बन्धित जिला जनगणना अधिकारियों/क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशक, जनगणना परिचालन को उपलब्ध कराया जा सके।

6. किसी भी विभाग के वाहन का अधिग्रहण करते समय जिलाधिकारी इस बात की सतर्कता बरतें कि जनगणना से अधिक आवश्यक या महत्वपूर्ण कार्य में बाधा न पड़े।

7 इस सन्दर्भ में यह भी निर्देश दिए जाते हैं कि वाहनों के जनगणना कार्य में उपयोग किए जाने पर पी०ओ०एल० का व्यय ही केवल जनगणना बजट में डाला जाए।

8 सभी विभागाध्यक्ष अपने अधीनस्थ अधिकारियों को अविलम्ब यह आदेश प्रसारित कर दें कि उनके वाहन जनगणना कार्य हेतु अधिग्रहण किए जाने पर वे तुरन्त उसे जिलाधिकारी को समर्पित करेंगे।

भवदीय
राम बहादुर सक्सेना,
मुख्य सचिव

संख्या-4047(1) तीन-15(2)/78 टी० सी०-4 सा० प्र० अनु०

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :—

1– समस्त, मण्डलायुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश।

2– जनगणना निदेशक, 6 पार्क रोड, लखनऊ।

आज्ञा से
बी० एन० सिन्हा,
उप सचिव

प्रेषक,

आयुक्त,
कृषि उत्पादन एवं ग्राम विकास,
उत्तर प्रदेश।

सेवा मे,
समस्त जिला अधिकारी,
उत्तर प्रदेश।

पत्रांक : 2871/स्था०-प्रथम लखनऊ, दिनांक. अगस्त 8, 1980

विषय :—वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना में ख० वि० अधिकारियों द्वारा तत्परतापूर्वक समयानुसार कार्य सम्पन्न कराने के संबंध में।

महोदय,

आपको विदित ही है कि वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना का कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है। इस वृहत राष्ट्रीय कार्य को सम्पन्न कराने का दायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। शासन द्वारा इस हेतु पृथक् से आपको निर्देश भेजे जा चुके हैं। विकास खण्ड स्तर पर जनगणना का कार्य सम्पन्न कराने हेतु खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों को अतिरिक्त चार्ज अधिकारी का पदभार सौंपा गया है। जनगणना एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम है तथा कार्यों की श्रृंखला में किसी एक भी कार्य के समयानुसार सम्पादित न होने से समस्त कार्यक्रम पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड सकता है। अतिरिक्त चार्ज अधिकारी के रूप में खण्ड विकास अधिकारी का यह दायित्व है कि वह अपने नियमित कार्यक्रमों के अलावा खण्ड स्तर पर सौंपे गये जनगणना कार्य को भी समय के अन्दर सम्पन्न करायें।

2 अतः अनुरोध है कि कृपया समस्त खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों को इस आशय के निर्देश दे दें कि वह उक्त महत्वपूर्ण कार्य मे लेशमात्र शिथिलता न करें।

भवदीय,
ह०/-
(एन० आर० बनर्जी)
आयुक्त एवं सचिव ग्रा० वि०
उत्तर प्रदेश

पत्रांक 2871 (1) 1 स्था०-प्रथम दिनांक उक्त

प्रतिलिपि निदेशक, जनगणना (नियोजन एवं समन्वय अनुभाग), भारत सरकार, गृह मन्त्रालय, 6 पार्क रोड, लखनऊ को उनके अ० शा० पत्रांक पी० डी० 1150/डी० सी०/ओ०-यू०पी०/39-79 दिनांक 5.7.80 के संदर्भ में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

ह०/-
(ललित कान्त)
उपसचिव एवं सहायक वि० आयुक्त (प्र)
कृते आयक्त

सं० यू० ओ०/76 (1)/11-3-80

प्रेषक,

तेज बहादुर उपाध्याय,
उपसचिव,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा में,

निदेशक,
स्थानीय निकाय,
उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ।

नगरपालिका अनुभाग-3 लखनऊ, दिनांक 19 अगस्त, 1980

APPENDIX XXXI—*Contd*

(*Vide* Chapter XII)

विषय :—वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना के कार्य हेतु नगरपालिकाओं के अधिशासी अधिकारी द्वारा जनगणना चार्ज अधिकारी के रूप में किये गये यात्रा-भत्ता तथा आकस्मिक व्यय को नगरपालिका कोष पर उचित व्यय भार घोषित करना ।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषय पर मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना के कार्य हेतु नगरपालिकाओं के अधिशासी अधिकारी द्वारा जनगणना चार्ज अधिकारी के रूप में दिये गये यात्रा-भत्ता तथा अन्य आकस्मिक व्यय को यू० पी० म्यु० ऐक्ट 1916 के द्वारा 8(1) (एन) के अन्तर्गत नगरपालिकाओं के कोष पर उचित व्यय भार घोषित करने की स्वीकृति शासन द्वारा प्रदान की जाती है ।

भवदीय,

ह०/-

(तेज बहादुर उपाध्याय)

उपसचिव ।

सं० यू० ओ०/76 (1)/11-3-80

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :—

1 समस्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, उत्तर प्रदेश ।

2 प्रभारी अधिकारी, समस्त नगरपालिकाएं, उत्तर प्रदेश ।

3 परीक्षक, स्थानीय निधि लेखा, उत्तर प्रदेश, इलाहाबाद ।

4 निदेशक, जनगणना उत्तर प्रदेश (प्रशासकीय अनुभाग) भारत सरकार, गृह मंत्रालय, 6 पार्क रोड, लखनऊ को उनके पत्र सं० ए ए/7/7/ 79 डी० सी० ओ०-यू० पी०/ए-1774, दिनांक 24 मई, 1980 के सन्दर्भ में ।

आज्ञा से,

ह०/-

(तेज बहादुर उपाध्याय)

उप-सचिव

तलिपि

पत्रांक-4739/तीन-15(2)/79/सा० प्र अनु०

प्रेषक,

राम बहादुर सक्सेना,

मुख्य सचिव,

उत्तर प्रदेश शासन

सेवा में,

समस्त विभागाध्यक्ष एवं कार्यालयाध्यक्ष, उत्तर प्रदेश ।

समस्त जिलाधिकारी एवं प्रशासक, नगर महापालिकाएँ, उत्तर प्रदेश ।

सामान्य प्रशासन अनुभाग लखनऊ, दिनांक 30 अगस्त, 1980

विषय :—वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना से राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति तथा सहयोग ।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक शासनादेश संख्या-6041/तीन-15(2)/78 सा० प्र० अनु० दिनांक 27-12-79 के क्रम में मुझे यह कहने का पुनः निदेश हुआ है कि अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों को जनगणना कार्य हेतु यथा आवश्यकता उपलब्ध कराया जाये । शासन ने यह भी निर्णय लिया है कि वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना कार्यों के लिये प्रशिक्षण तथा फील्ड वर्क के समय, जिसका विवरण नीचे लिखा गया है, इस कार्य में लगे कर्मचारियों को उनके नियत समयावधि में कार्यालय आने तथा जाने में छूट दी जाये ।

जनगणना कार्यक्रम तथा कार्य की अवधि

(1) मकानसूचीकरण

(क) प्रशिक्षण 1-8-80 से 24-9-80

(ख) मकानसूचीकरण

(फील्ड कार्य) 25-9-80 से 15-10-80

(2) असमकालिक गणना (उत्तर काशी, चमोली, पिथौरागढ़ जनपद के कुछ क्षेत्र)

(क) प्रशिक्षण 1-8-80 से 10-9-80

(ख) गणना

(फील्ड कार्य) 11-9-80 से 15-10-80

(ग) रिवीजनल राउन्ड 1-10-80 से 5-10-80

(3) गणना (सामान्य क्षेत्र)

(क) प्रशिक्षण 1-11-80 से 8-2-81

(ख) गणना

(फील्ड कार्य) 9-2-81 से 10-3-81

(ग) रिवीजनल राउन्ड 1-3-81 से 5-3-81

2 प्रशिक्षण के तीन दौर होंगे जिनमें पहला मकानसूचीकरण में दो दिन तथा गणना में तीन दिन का तथा दूसरा एवं तीसरा एक-एक दिन के होंगे । प्रशिक्षण के यह दौर ऊपरलिखित प्रशिक्षण समयावधि के दौरान किसी भी दिन किए जायेंगे । उक्त प्रशिक्षण की अवधि के दौरान तथा रिवीजनल राउन्ड की अवधि, जो असमकालिक क्षेत्रों में 1-10-80 से 5-10-80 तक एवं अन्य सामान्य क्षेत्रों में 1-3-81 से 5-3-81 तक निर्धारित है, के दौरान गणकों तथा सुपरवाइजरों के रूप में नियुक्त कर्मचारियों को पूर्णरूप से जनगणना कार्यों में लगे रहने की अनुमति दी जाये । साथ ही फील्ड कार्य की अवधि में उन्हें प्रातः 12.00 बजे कार्यालय आने की अनुमति दी जाये । कुछ पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में गणकों तथा सुपरवाइजरों के निवासस्थान तथा उनके कार्य क्षेत्र में काफी दूरी होने के कारण समय से कार्य पूर्ण करने हेतु अतिरिक्त छूट की आवश्यकता होगी । अन्य सामान्य क्षेत्रों में रणनीति स्थिति के अनुसार 25.8.80 से 10.10.80 तथा 9.2.81 से 28.2.81 के बीच पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के कर्मचारियों को पूर्णरूपेण जनगणना कार्यों में लगे रहने की अनुमति दी जाये । इसी प्रकार चमोली, उत्तरकाशी तथा पिथौरागढ़ के असमकालिक क्षेत्रों की गणना हेतु 11.9.80 से 30.9.80 के बीच एक सप्ताह की अनुमति दी जाये ।

भवदीय,

ह०/-

(राम बहादुर सक्सेना)

मुख्य सचिव ।

APPENDIX XXXI—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XII)

संख्या-4739(1)/तीन-15(2)|78 सा० प्र० अनु०

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :—

1. समस्त सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश ।
2 निदेशक, जनगणना उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ ।

आज्ञा से,
ह०/-
(बी० एन० सिन्हा)
उप-सचिव ।

प्रेषक,

त्रिभुवन प्रसाद,
मुख्य सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन,
सचिवालय,
लखनऊ ।

सेवा में,

(1) समस्त जिलाधिकारी,
(2) समस्त विभागाध्यक्ष,
उत्तर प्रदेश ।

सामान्य प्रशासन अनुभाग लखनऊ : दिनांक . दिसम्बर 8, 1980

विषय :—जनगणना 1981 के कार्य हेतु जिला जनगणना अधिकारी एवं क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशक, जनगणना के लिये वाहन की व्यवस्था ।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषय पर जारी किये गये शासनादेश संख्या-4047/तीन-15(2)/78 टी०सी०-4 दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 1980 में जिला जनगणना अधिकारी एवं क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशक, जनगणना के लिये वाहन की व्यवस्था हेतु निर्देश दिये गये थे । शासन की जानकारी में आया है कि मकान-सूचीकरण के दौरान वांछित सुविधा संतोषजनक रूप से नहीं दी जा सकी ।

अब प्रगणना की तैयारी प्रारम्भ हो गयी है । यह 1981 की जनगणना कार्य का अति महत्वपूर्ण चरण है इसके उचित पर्यवेक्षण के महत्व को जितनी बार दोहराया जाए, कम है ।

अतः यह निर्देश दिये जाते हैं कि जिला जनगणना अधिकारियो तथा क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशक जनगणना के लिए वाहनों की व्यवस्था अविलम्ब सुनिश्चित की जाए । साथ ही राज्य सरकार के अर्थ एवं संख्या विभाग के क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशक तथा अतिरिक्त जिला जनगणना अधिकारी भी जनगणना के पर्यवेक्षण कार्य में लगे हैं, जिनके द्वारा अपने क्षेत्र का व्यापक भ्रमण अत्यन्त आवश्यक है जिससे कि जनगणना के माध्यम से एकत्र किये जा रहे आंकड़ों की सत्यता पूर्णता सुनिश्चित की जा सके । अतः यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशक, अर्थ एवं संख्या विभाग को भी 15 दिसम्बर, 1980 से 15 मार्च, 1981 की अवधि में राजकीय वाहन उपलब्ध करा दिये जायें ।

भवदीय,
(त्रिभुवन प्रसाद)
मुख्य सचिव

संख्या———————

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :—

1. समस्त मण्डलायुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश ।
2. जनगणना निदेशक, 25, नवल किशोर रोड, लखनऊ ।

आज्ञा से,
(बी० एन० सिन्हा)
उपसचिव

D.O. No. भा-7-तीन-15(2)/78-ए

GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
Dated: Lucknow, January 21, 1981

TRIBHUVAN PRASAD.
CHIEF SECRETARY.

My dear Sir,

The Census operations in the country are entering the crucial phase of enumeration Their magnitude is well-known They are internationally recognised as the biggest administrative arrangements in the world. Special responsibility rests on us on account of the magnitude of our population. All the operations have got to be completed in time and in the proper sequence. Your attention is invited to some of the salient features of this gigantic operation :—

1. Time Schedule: Census has a fixed time schedule—

(a) Enumeration work will be conducted from February, through February 28th. Each supervisor will draw a movement plan and fix a check point in his circle where he will meet the enumerator. In the movement plan he will visit a block each day and on 6th day convey the progress to his Charge Officer and show his daily diary.

(b) On the night between February 28th and March 1, 1981, the houseless persons will be enumerated.

(c) Starting March 1st, 1981, the revisional round will seek to update the information with reference to the sunrise of March 1, 1981 by including new births (which were missed in enumeration), excluding deaths occurring in households after their enumeration and before the sunrise of March 1, 1981 and including households or persons who might have arrived during February 9—28, 1981 and not enumerated anywhere. Such events will be very few (about 2-3 new births and 1-2 deaths). Thus, it can be completed by February 3rd to leave 2 more days for striking enumeration block-wise figures.

(d) Collection of records from enumerators on March 6, 1981 by supervisors.

(e) Depositing records with Charge Officer on March 7, 1981. The Charge Officer should take special care in far flung areas.

(f) Preparation of charge abstracts and intimating charge level figures to the District Census Officer/City Census Officer and Director of Census Operations, U.P. on March, 9, 1981.

APPENDIX XXXI—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XII)

(g) Communication of provisional figures for district/ Nagar Mahapalika to the Registrar General-cum-Census Commissioner, India and Director of Census Operations, U.P on March 10, 1981.

(h) Despatch of records by the Charge Officer on March 10, 1981 to tahsildars and their despatch by tahsildars to the Regional Deputy Director on March, 1981. Necessary arrangements for transport for collecting records from each charge and then to take the records to the concerned Regional Deputy Directors (Census) should be made in advance.

2. Completeness : Through probing enquiries—

(a) in each charge that no area is left out ;

(b) in households that (i) visitors not enumerated elsewhere during the enumeration period (February 9—28, 1981) are not missed ; (ii) no infant is left out

(c) in the night between February 28—March 1st 1981 tha no houseless is missed

3. Accuracy : can be ensured by—
Through training both practical and theoretical and by seeing that—

(a) the brief manuals for supervisors and enumerators are thoroughly read and discussed in 3rd and 4th rounds.

(b) Cent percent use of blank forms (in red) for practice in the field is made.

(c) Scrutiny of filled-up training schedules and discussing the mistakes observed.

(d) Thorough revisional round during March 1—3rd, 1981 net births and exclude deaths which might have occurred during (February 9—28th).

(e) Sample inspections by each Officer at the following rates :

Regional Dy. Director (Census)	0.5% of blocks in his region.
Regional Dy. Director (Statistics)	0.25% of blocks in his region.
District Census Officer/City Census Officer	1% blocks in his district.
S. D. Os.	1% blocks in his sub-division.
Add. D. C. Os. (Districts Statistics Officer and Basic Shiksha Adhikaries.)	1% blocks in his district.
Charge Officer (Tahsildars, Sahayak Nagar Adhikaries etc.)	1% blocks in his charge.
Additional Charge Officers B.D.O's	5% blocks in his Dev. Block
Asstt. Charge Officers Naib Tahsildars/SDIs.	5% blocks in the Development Block.
Asstt. Charge Officers (A.D.O. Statistics)	10% blocks in his development Block.
Supervisors	10% households in each block in his supervisory circle.

The Census is a work of highest national importance. The long history of Census (of over 100 years) in this country bears testimony to the fact that despite meagre payments all echelons have contributed their best most ungrudgingly and made it a success. All those who discharge their duties in an exemplary manner are to be awarded suitable entries in their annual confidential rolls and for commendable work commendation certificates will be issued by the State Government. Those who fail to discharge their duties will have to be suitably punished about which detailed instructions will follow.

I feel confident that under your leadership the Census work will be completed with utmost accuracy and despatch

On the eve of Census I wish you success.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(Tribhuvan Prasad)

ALL DISTRICT MAGISTRATES/ADMINISTRATORS,

NAGAR MAHAPALIKAS By Name
Copy to :--

(1) The Director of Census Operations, U P.

(2) The Director of Economic, Intelligence & Statistics, U.P., Lucknow

(3) The Regional Deputy Directors of Census Operations.

(4) The Regional Deputy Directors of Economic, Intelligence & Statistics.

By Order,
(Tribhuvan Prasad)
Chief Secretary.

प्रेषक,

शिक्षा निदेशक,
उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ ।

सेवा में,

जिला बेसिक शिक्षा अधिकारी,
उत्तर प्रदेश ।

पत्रांक शिविर/30004-140/79-80 दिनांक, लखनऊ, मार्च 15, 1980

विषय :—जनगणना वर्ष 1981 ।

महोदय,

आपका ध्यान उपयुक्त विषयक इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक सा(2)-शिविर/19134-260/79-80 दिनांक 2 जनवरी, 1980 की ओर आकृष्ट करते हुए निवेदन है कि निदेशक, जनगणना, उत्तर प्रदेश ने सूचित किया है कि कई जनपदों के प्राइमरी/जूनियर हाई स्कूल के अध्यापक जनगणना कार्य हेतु नियुक्ति पत्र नहीं ले रहे हैं । इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही से जनगणना के कार्य में भारी व्यवधान पहुँचेगा ।

अतः कृपया समस्त सम्बन्धित अध्यापकों को सतर्क कर दें कि इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य में यदि किसी ने भी किंचित मात्र की शिथिलता दिखाई या नियुक्ति पत्र लेने मे आनाकानी की तो उनके विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

यदि आप समझते हो कि किसी विशेष व्यक्ति के उकसाने या गलत सलाह देने की वजह से वे जनगणना कार्य में बाधा डाल रहे हैं तो आप अपने जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को सारी बातें बता कर उसके विरुद्ध उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही करने पर करें ।

APPENDIX XXXI—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XII)

यहां यह भी कहना है कि जनगणना कार्य में लगे विभागीय अध्यापक एवं अन्य कर्मचारियों को, जो आपके अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हों, के स्थानान्तरण किसी भी दशा में उस समय तक न किये जायें जब तक जनगणना का कार्य पूर्ण न हो जाये ।

अन्त में आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि कृपया इस कार्य को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान करते हुये जनगणना अधिकारियों को पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान करने का कष्ट करें । कृपया उक्त आदेशों से सभी अधीनस्थ अधिकारियों को तत्काल अवगत करा दें ।

भवदीय,

(पृथ्वी राज चौहान,)

शिक्षा निदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश

पृ० सं० शिविर/30004-140/79-80 दिनांक वही ।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं तत्काल आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :—

1. मंडलीय उपशिक्षा निदेशक/मंडलीय बालिका विद्यालय निरीक्षिका ।
2. अतिरिक्त शिक्षा निदेशक मा० (बे०) मु०का०, इलाहाबाद ।
3. जिला विद्यालय निरीक्षक, उत्तर प्रदेश ।
4. उपशिक्षा निदेशक (संस्कृत) मु० का० सा० (2) अनुभाग, इलाहाबाद ।

(पृथ्वीराज चौहान)

शिक्षा निदेशक, उ०प्र० ।

प्रेषक,

शिक्षा निदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश,

शिक्षा (निरीक्षण) अनुभाग,

इलाहाबाद ।

सेवा में,

समस्त जिला बेसिक शिक्षा अधिकारी,

उत्तर प्रदेश

पत्रांक : निरीक्षक/7791/30-7(24)/80-81 दिनांक 28-1-81

विषय :—जनगणना के सुचारु परिचालन हेतु विद्यालय प्रति उपनिरीक्षकों को विभागीय दौरे से मुक्त करने के संदर्भ में ।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि आपके जनपद के जिन विद्यालय प्रति उप-निरीक्षकों को जनगणना कार्य में ड्यूटी लगी है, उन्हें माह जनवरी, 1981 से 15 मार्च, 1981 तक विद्यालय निरीक्षण कार्य से छूट शासन के आदेशानुसार दी जाती है ताकि जनगणना कार्य में किसी प्रकार की बाधा न उत्पन्न हो । कृपया जनपद के सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों को यथावत सूचित करने का कष्ट करें ।

भवदीय,

(आनन्द चन्द्र जोशी)

उप शिक्षा निदेशक (से-2)

कृते शिक्षा निदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश

पृ०सं० निरीक्षण/7791-8030/उसी तिथि को

प्रतिलिपि निम्नांकित को सूचनार्थ एवं तुरन्त अग्रेतर कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :—

(1) विद्यालय उपनिरीक्षक, उत्तर प्रदे

(2) जिला विद्यालय निरीक्षक, उ० प्र० ।

(3) मण्डलीय उप शिक्षा निदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश ।

(4) शिक्षा सेवा, लेखा अनुभाग, मुख्यालय ।

(5) वैयक्तिक सहायक, शिक्षा निदेशक, उ० प्र० शिविर कार्यालय, लखनऊ ।

(6) समस्त सहायक गण शिक्षा निरीक्षण अनुभाग ।

(7) जिलाधिकारी, उत्तर प्रदेश ।

(8) निदेशक, जनगणना परिचालन कार्यालय, उ० प्र० नियोजन एवं संभाव्य अनुभाग, लखनऊ ।

(आनन्द चन्द्र जोशी)

उप शिक्षा निदेशक (से० 2)

कृते शिक्षा निदेशक, उ० प्र०

पृ०स० निरी०/.... ../उसी तिथि को

प्रतिलिपि उपसचिव, उ०प्र० शासन, शिक्षा (2) अनुभाग, लखनऊ को शासन के०ऊ०शा० पचाक 10119 पन्द्रह 2-80, 35(29)/80, दिनांक 23-1-80 तथा अ०शा० पंचाक 10119 (1)/15 2-35 (29)/80 दिनांक 16-1-80 के संदर्भ में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित ।

(आनन्द चन्द्र जोशी)

उप शिक्षा निदेशक (से० 2),

कृते शिक्षा निदेशक, उ०प्र०

**

Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya)

(Railway Board)

No. E (G)79 CE 1-2

New Delhi, the 2nd July, 1979.

The General Managers,
All Indian Railways including
CLW, DLW, ICF and Wheel &
Axle Plant, Bangalore

The Director General,
R.D.S.O. Lucknow.

Sub: Census of India, 1981

Please refer to this Ministry's letter No. E (G) 69 CE-2-1 dt. 30.4.1969 (copy enclosed) containing instructions issued in connection with the conduct of population census of India, 1971. The Census of population of India will be taken in February-March 1981 in all States/Union Territories. The procedure will generally be same as that adopted in 1971.

2. The plan for the census, general directions regarding objectives and methods of training for enumerators, etc., will be laid down by the Directors/ Deputy Directors of Census Operations, but the railway officials appointed for the purpose will be responsible for carrying them out. A list of the Directors/ Deputy Directors of the Census Operations is enclosed. This Ministry desires that respective Directors/Deputy Directors of Census Operations in your jurisdiction should be contacted immediately and every effort made to maintain closest possible liaison with them.

3. The Railway Ministry trusts that, as on previous occassions, the zonal railway administrations will fully co-operate with the civil authorities in the matter.

Sd/- (S.K. Ahuja)

Section Officer (Spl.)

DA: As above.

Establishment (G)

No. E(G) 79 CE 1-2 New Delhi, the 2nd /6th July, 1979

Copy forwarded to Sri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General of India, Ministry ofi Home Affairs, New Delhi, for information.

APPENDIX XXXI—*Concld.*
(*Vide* Chapter XII)

with reference to his D.O. No. 9/20/79-CD (CEN), dt. 16-6-1979 addressed to the Chairman, Railway Board.

Sd./
(S.K. Ahuja)
Section Officer (Spl.)
Establishment (G)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (BHARAT SARKAR)
MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (RAIL MANTRALAYA)
(RAILWAY BOARD)

No. E (G) 79 CE1 New Delhi, Dt. 2.5. 1980

The General Managers,
All Indian Railways
including C.L.W., D.L.W. & I.C.F. &
Wheel & Axle Plant, Bangalore.
The Director Ceneral,
R.D.S.P.O.
LUCKNOW.

Sub: Census of India, 1981

Reference this Ministry's letter of even number dated 26-3-1980, on the above subject.

In view of the contents of the Registrar General of India's letter No. 9/11/79/CD/CEN, dt. 27-2-1980 circulated to the Railway Administrations, etc. under the above quoted reference, the Ministry of Railways have decided that:--

(a) Those railway employees involved in the work of Enumeration or supervision of Census work may be permitted to attend their respective Offices only for half-a-day either in the forenoon or afternoon in consultation with the official supervisors during the period from 9.2.81 to 28.2.1981 (both days inclusive) ; and

(b) The railway staff employed in the Census work may be permitted to be considered as on Census duty exclusively from 1.3.81 to 5.3.81 (both days inclusive).

The above has the sanction of the President.

(This disposes of Eastern Railway's letter No. AE. 740/O/D Census dated 15-4-1980).

Sd/-
(S.K. AHUJA)
Section Officer (Spl.)
Establishment (Genl.)

No. E (G) 79CE 1-2 New Delhi, dated 2.5.1980

Copy forwarded for information to the Registrar General, India in examination of this Ministry's letter of even number dated 26.3.80.

Sd/-
(S.K. AHUJA)
Section Officer (Spl.)
Establishment (Genl.)

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS
NEW DELHI - 110001

No. 65-1/80/T-2 Dated 12. 8. 1980

1. All General Managers telecommunications.
2. All Postmasters General.
3. The General Manager, Telephones, New Delhi.

Subject : Authorisation to send priority telegrams concerning Census materials.

The next decennial census of India is scheduled to be held in February-March 1981. The first phase thereof, *viz*, the Houselisting Operations will be held in the year 1980. The dates of conducting the Houselisting Operations vary from State to State depending upon the local circumstances. For the smooth conduct of the census both during the Housing 1980 and actual enumeration during February-March, 1981 the following census Officers are hereby authorised to use priority indications "CBNSUS IMMEDIATE" in State telegrams solely concerning Census. All such telegrams will have the class prefix '000' with priority indication 'CENSUS IMMEDIATE' written by the sender immediately before the address:

(i) Deputy Directors;

(ii) Assistant Directors; and

(iii) Senior Research Officers.

2. Necessary instructions may please be issued to all concerned.

Sd. / - 12.8.80
(C.V. GOPINATH)
Assistant Director General (T)

APPENDIX XXXII

(*Vide* Chapter XIV)

[Distribution of Posters]

Sl. No.	Division/District	Hindi	Urdu	English
1	2	3	4	5
	Garhwal Division			
1	Uttarkashi	600	100	50
2	Chamoli	1,300	300	50
3	Tehri Garhwal	1,700	400	50
4	Garhwal	2,900	400	50
5	Dehra Dun	1,200	600	75
	Kumaon Division			
6	Pithoragarh	1,900	200	50
7	Almora	2,600	300	50
8	Nainital	2,100	700	75
	Meerut Division			
9	Saharanpur	3,400	1,200	75
10	Muzaffarnagar	2,600	900	75
11	Bijnor	3,300	1,100	50
12	Meerut	3,200	1,100	75
13	Ghaziabad	2,200	800	75
14	Bulandshahr	2,600	900	50
	Bareilly Division			
15	Moradabad	4,300	1,550	75
16	Rampur	1,600	800	50
17	Budaun	2,700	900	50
18	Bareilly	3,100	1,100	75
19	Pilibhit	1,100	600	50
20	Shahjahanpur	1,100	900	75
	Agra Division			
21	Aligarh	2,900	1,000	75
22	Mathura	2,000	700	50
23	Agra	2,300	1,100	75
24	Etah	2,400	700	50
25	Mainpuri	2,100	700	50
	Allahabad Division			
26	Farrukhabad	2,500	900	50
27	Etawah	2,300	800	50
28	Kanpur	2,900	1,000	75
29	Fatehpur	2,200	800	50
30	Allahabad	4,600	1,000	75
	Jhansi Division			
31	Jalaun	1,400	500	50
32	Jhansi	1,500	500	50
33	Lalitpur	900	300	50
34	Hamirpur	1,700	600	50
35	Banda	2,100	700	50
	Lucknow Division			
36	Kheri	2,400	800	50
37	Sitapur	2,900	1,000	50
38	Hardoi	2,800	1,000	50

APPENDIX-XXXII—*Concld.*
(*Vide* Chapter XIV)

1	2	3	4	5
39	Unnao	2,400	800	50
40	Lucknow	1,300	1,000	50
41	Rae Bareli	2,400	800	50
	Faizabad Division			
42	Bahraich	2,800	1,800	50
43	Gonda	3,800	1,600	50
44	Bara Banki	2,700	900	50
45	Faizabad	3,400	1,200	75
46	Sultanpur	2,800	1,000	50
47	Pratapgarh	2,500	900	50
	Gorakhpur Division			
48	Basti	6,800	2,200	50
49	Gorakhpur	5,600	2,000	75
50	Deoria	6,100	1,500	50
51	Azamgarh	5,800	2,200	50
	Varanasi Division			
52	Jaunpur	3,700	1,300	50
53	Ballia	3,100	1,100	50
54	Ghazipur	3,500	1200	50
55	Varanasi	8,000	1,600	50
56	Mirzapur	3,500	1,200	50
1	Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika	2,200	1,800	1,500
2	Agra Nagar Mahapalika	800	900	1,000
3	Varanasi Nagar Mahapalika	900	500	1,000
4	Allahabad Nagar Mahapalika	900	600	1,000
5	Lucknow Nagar Mahapalika	1,500	600	1,300
	Total	165,500	55,600	8,975

APPENDIX XXXIII

(*Vide* Chapter XIV)

Census of India 1981

Radio talk by Director of Census Operation, U.P.

The Census of population is defined as "the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time to all persons in a country of delimited territory".

The modern idea of a population census as a complete enumeration of all the people and their important characteristics began to evolve in the 17th century. Some kind of population counts are known to have been taken in ancient times but they were confined to certain age groups or individuals for varying purposes such as to determine the liability of citizens to pay tax, or for compulsory military service and so on.

In India too, population count as a matter of State policy was recognised even in the ancient days of the Mauryhas. The celebrated 'Arthashastra' the Principles of Government, evolved by one of the greatest geniuses of political administration, Kautilya, during the days of Mauryas in the third century B.C. prescribed the collection of population statistics as a measure of state policy for the purpose of taxation. It contains a detailed description of methods of conducting population economic and agricultural censuses. During the Moughal period extensive records were used to be maintained of land, production, population, famines etc. During the time of Akbar the Great, another bright period in Indian history, the administration report known as the Ain-i-Akbari included comprehensive data pertaining to population industry, wealth and many other characteristics.

For obvious reasons, such as defence, collection of revenue and taxes and employment of population in profitable trades and services, the East India Company was anxious, soon after the Restoration in England, to obtain reliable estimates of population in its Indian settlement. Some indirect estimates were made, for the first time, in the middle of the seventeenth century. Some methodical work was done only a hundred years later. Pioneering work was done under the leadership of Lord Mayo by W.W. Hunter, H. Bearerly and W.C. Plowden. The first counting of heads in the country was done in 1872. However, this was not a synchronous operation every where. The first complete census was conducted in 1881. Since then, the census is being regularly conducted after every ten years. We in this country, thus have had a rich census heritage which one can trace back over the last hundred years. In fact, we are among the few countries of the world that have had an unbroken series of censuses from 1872. It may be mentioned that a formal census is yet to be taken in China.

Not merely by virtue of its size but also because of its great utility, the census of India is of paramount importance. The census of India is the most important single source of information about the people. Census data are valuable because of certain unique features which include completeness of coverage, availability of data at various points of time, possibility of analysis of inter-related characterstics, availability of data of small areas, particularly at village level, and comparability of data among the states in the country.

Over the years, the census has grown not merely quantitatively but in qualitative terms also. It is no longer a mere head count. While that is no doubt an essential purpose, equally important in its role is the collection of vast amount of information on basic characteristics of the people. This is what makes the census important the fact that census data lend themselves to a variety of basic uses. It would be difficult to imagine the formulation of plans for economic and social development without census data. Over the years, the census has come to be a recognised as an essential tool for benchmark data.

The Census Operation in our country are internationall y recognised for their excellence and coverage and we also have received international recoguition or the quickness with which the results are published. The Census today is universally acknowledged as the most authentic and comprehensive souree of information about our land and the people It is not necessary for me to indicate here the many uses to which census data can be put but it is useful to always keep in mind the fact that census data have certain legal and constitutional uses which would necessitate our taking all possible care to ensure the accuracy of the results.

In the context of the present plan with its focus on rural needs and particularly its emphasis on employment and the revised minimum needs programmes, census results acquire particular importance. The plan envisaged the strengthening of infrastructural facilities in the villages, providing employment to the people, making available the essential for what migh be called th> "good life" to the vast masses of the country and all this would need accurate data which the Government can use for ensuring that the plans are well formulated.

The next census will be taken in 1981 with the sun-rise of 1st March, 1980 as our reference time. However, before we reach this stage, very detailed and time-bound preparatory work has to be done. This involves identifying all the administrative boundaries, then insuring their fixity over this period, identifying Urban and Rural areas, providing a code number to all such administrative units from the state upto the village, sub-dividing all such units into smaller working blocks, called Enumerator Blocks, identifying and appointing Enumerators and Supervisors, training them and simultaneously to get ready the where-with-all for the field work. Considering the fact that in Uttar Pradesh we will have about 180,000 enumerators and 36,000 supervisors. It is indeed a huge job. The census of India 1981 will, in fact, be carried out in two well defined phases. The first will be that of houselisting and the second phase of enumeration.

In the houselisting phase the effort will be to identify and locate all human dwelling, number them, identify households, living in them and also determine the type of use to which such dwellings are put. Side by side, we shall also collect the number of males and females and the physically handicapped

APPENDIX-XXXIII—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XIV)

in each house hold. Additionally, we will also fill an enterprise list in which certain base-line data will be collected for each enterprise. Whether being run within a census house or out-side in the open. The field work for houselisting in Uttar Pradesh is scheduled for 11th to 30th April, 1980.

The next phase of enumeration will be conducted from the 9th February till 28th February, 1981. In order to account for the births and deaths from the day of the visit to the household till the reference time of sun-rise of 1st March, 1981, there will be revisional round from the 1st March, till 5th of March. At the time of enumeration detailed information about the individual, the household and housing facilities will be collected.

The District Magistrates in the districts and Administrators in the Municipal Corporations have been appointed as Principal Census Officers in this work. Tahsildars in the rural areas of Tahsils, executive officers, secretaries, bakshies in Municipal boards, Notified area committees and town areas will serve as charge officers. There will also be special charge in forest areas, defence areas and big institutions like jails, medical colleges, industrial townships *etc.* The field staff will be drawn from amongst the lekhpals, village-level workers, *panchayat sewaks* and primary school teachers.

The Government of India had passed the Census Act of 1948 to enable census taking in India. This clearly defines the obligations of the citizens as also of the Census Officers. However, there is no gain-saying fact that such a vast operation of such national importance cannot be successfully carried out without the enthusiasm and full co-operation of every citizen. The information collected through census is of a confidential nature for each individual and, therefore, they should not hessitate in coming forward with the requisite information. Unless the information provided by the citizens is accurate and complete, its utility to the countries development plans will not only be doubtful but render all this effort and expenditure a total waste.

निदेशक, जनगणना परिचालन उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा रेडियो वार्ता

जनगणना और उसके प्रकार

प्रश्न :— क्या आप बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आगामी जनगणना कब की जायेगी।

उत्तर — जनगणना प्रत्येक 10 वर्ष के अन्तराल में की जाती है। भारत वर्ष मे पिछली जनगणना वर्ष 1971 मे की गयी थी। और आगामी जनगणना फरवरी-मार्च 1981 में की जायेगी। यह भारत की बारहवी जनगणना होगी।

प्रश्न — जनगणना कराने का सिलसिला भारतवर्ष में कब से शुरू हुआ।

उत्तर — मौर्य शासन काल में जनगणना प्रशासन की नीति मे सम्मिलित थी। जनगणना का जिक्र कौटिल्य की प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक "अर्थशास्त्र" मे भी है जिसमे जनगणना का वर्णन करों के निर्धारण के विषय में किया गया है। मुगलों के शासनकाल में जिसे इतिहासकार मध्यकाल कहते हैं भी भूमी उपज तथा जनसख्या इत्यादि से सम्बन्धित आंकडे, एकत्रित किये जाते थे। अकबर महान के शासन के काल की प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट "आइने अकबरी" मे भी जनसख्या के आकडो के विषय में विस्तृत चर्चा की गयी है।

प्रश्न :— आधुनिक काल में भारत में जनगणना कब शुरू हुई।

उत्तर :— 1856 में भारत सरकार ने 1861 से जनगणना प्रारम्भ करने का विचार किया था परन्तु क्रान्ति के कारण इसे सारे देश में कार्यान्वित करना 1872 तक सम्भव न हो सका। 1872 में केवल मद्रास, बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता मे जनगणना की गयी थी। 1881 से भारतवर्ष में जनगणना लगातार 10 वर्षों के अन्तराल से की जा रही है।

प्रश्न :— जनगणना क्यों की जाती है ?

उत्तर :— जनगणना द्वारा हम देश के समस्त निवासियों के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित समय की अवधि में गणना करके बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण सूचना आवश्यकतानुसार एकत्र करते हैं। ये सूचनायें विद्वानों, नियोजकों, अनुसंधानो/शोधकर्ताओ, चुनाव अधिकारियो के लिए उपयोगी होती है जिनका प्रयोग समय-समय पर इन लोगो के लिये आवश्यक होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त ये सूचनाये हमारी विभिन्न योजनाओ का आधार होती है। सही तथा विस्तृत सूचना प्राप्त करके ही योजनाओं को सफल रूप दिया जा सकता है।

प्रश्न :— इतने बड़े देश में व्यक्तियो की गणना करना एक निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर किस प्रकार सम्भव है।

उत्तर :— प्रगणना करने से पूर्व हमें कई तरह की तैयारिया करनी होती है। प्रत्येक जिले का विभाजन शहरीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में करके हमे हर जिले तथा इसके तहसीलो में स्थित शहर तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की सूची बनानी पड़ती है। प्रगणना कार्य हेतु कोई स्थान न छूटने पाये तथा किसी स्थान की गणना दुबारा न हो जाये इसके लिये हम ग्रामीण एवं शहर क्षेत्र मे स्थित प्रत्येक इकाई को सूचीबद्ध करके एक रजिस्टर बना लेते है जिसमें प्रत्येक इकाई के लिये एक लोकेशन कोड आबंटित किया जाता है। इसके बाद इन क्षेत्रों को छोटे-छोटे भागों मे बांटा जाता है। जिसे प्रगणक ब्लाक कहा जाता है। इन प्रगणक ब्लाकों को पूर्व जनगणना को आधार मानकर निर्धारित किया जाता है। एक प्रगणक ब्लाक के अन्तर्गत 120 से 150 परिवार या 600 से 750 व्यक्ति आते हैं जिसकी गणना का कार्य एक प्रगणक द्वारा किया जाना है। इस तरह एक निर्धारित समय में हम पूरे देश की प्रगणना का कार्य पूरा कर लेते हैं।

प्रश्न :— अभी आपने बताया कि एक प्रगणक 120 से 150 परिवार या 600 से 750 व्यक्तियों की प्रगणना का कार्य करेगा। इस कार्य को करवाने हेतु इस तरह तो आपको बहुत से कर्मचारियो की नियुक्ति करनी होगी, इनकी व्यवस्था आप किस प्रकार करते हैं।

उत्तर :— इस राज्य में जनगणना कार्य हेतु 1,70,000 प्रगणको तथा 30,000 सुपरवाइजरो की आवश्यकता होगी। इस कार्य हेतु हम नये कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति नही करते हैं। यह कार्य सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के योगदान से किया जाता है जिसे वह अपने विभागीय कार्य के अतिरिक्त अवकाश के क्षणों में पूरा करते हैं। यह एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का कार्य है जिसमें प्रत्येक नागरिक का सहयोग अपेक्षित है।

प्रश्न :— प्रगणक तथा सुपरवाइजर को जनता किस प्रकार पहचानेगी अर्थात् सूचना देने वाले को यह कैसे मालूम होगा कि यह सूचना सही व्यक्ति को ही दे रहा है जिसको इस कार्य हेतु नियुक्त किया गया है।

उत्तर :— प्रगणक की पहचान हेतु प्रगणक को तिकोना आकार के बैज दिये गये हैं जिनमे सबसे ऊपर अशोक की शिला का चिन्ह अंकित है। उसके नीचे प्रगणक लिखा हुआ है। प्रगणक के नीचे नाम तथा ब्लाक नम्बर लिखा हुआ होगा। इसके नीचे इस बैज में जनगणना 1981 लिखा हुआ होगा। इसी तरह हल्के रंग के तिकोने बैज सुपरवाइजर लगायेंगे जिनमें उनका नाम तथा सर्किल नम्बर लिखा रहेगा, ये अधिकृत व्यक्ति हैं जिन्हे सूचना दी जानी है। बैज के अलावा प्रत्येक प्रगणक/सुपरवाइजर को जनगणना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियुक्ति पत्र भी दिये गये हैं।

प्रश्न :— प्रगणना के पूर्व भी प्रगणक तथा सुपरवाइजर को कोई जनगणना से सम्बन्धित काय करना तो नहीं है।

APPENDIX XXXIII—*Contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XIV)

उत्तर :— क्यों नहीं । जनगणना का कार्य दो चरणों में किया जाना है । इसके प्रथम चरण में मकानसूची तथा उद्यमसूची भरना है जिसे सितम्बर-अक्टूबर, 1980 में किया जाना है । जनगणना के द्वितीय चरण में प्रगणना का कार्य किया जायेगा । जिसमें प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के विषय में निर्धारित प्रश्न पूछकर एक पर्ची भरी जायेगी, इस पर्ची को व्यक्तिगत पर्ची कहते हैं, इसके अतिरिक्त परिवार विषयक सूचनाओं को परिवार अभिसूची में एकत्र किया जायेगा, यह कार्य फरवरी-मार्च, 1981 में किया जाना है ।

प्रश्न :— मकानसूची के द्वारा आप इस बार किस तरह की सूचना एकत्र करने जा रहे हैं ।

उत्तर :— मकानसूची में हम मकानों के विभिन्न प्रकार के उपयोग जैसे आवास, गैर आवासीय या आंशिक आवासीय तथा अन्य उपयोग से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्र कर रहे हैं । अन्य उपयोग से हमारा अभिप्राय है क्या मकान, दुकान, वर्कशाप, कारखाना, वर्कशेड, कार्यालय, मन्दिर, मस्जिद आदि के उपयोग में तो नहीं लाया जा रहा है, परिवार के कर्ता का नाम, परिवार में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, विकलांगों की संख्या तथा परिवारों में रहने वाले यदि खुले में जनगणना मकान के बाहर या भीतर यदि कोई उद्यम चला रहे हों इस विषयक सूचना को भी हम मकानसूची के माध्यम से एकत्र कर रहे हैं ।

प्रश्न :— मकानसूची के द्वारा आप इस बार कोई अतिरिक्त सूचना जो पिछली बार एकत्र नहीं की गयी थी, एकत्र तो नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

उत्तर :— इस बार मकानसूची के माध्यम से परिवार में रहने वाले पूर्णतः अन्धे, पूर्णतः अपाहिज तथा पूर्णतः गूंगे व्यक्ति जिन्हें विकलांग व्यक्ति कहा जाता है, की सूचना हम प्रथम बार एकत्र करने जा रहे हैं ।

प्रश्न :— क्या मकानसूची का उपयोग प्रगणना के लिए आवश्यक है ।

उत्तर :— हां, मकानसूची भरने का मुख्य उद्देश्य इस बात का पता लगाना है कि प्रगणना की अवधि में कितने परिवार तथा व्यक्ति उन मकानों में पाये जायेंगे अथवा उनके पाये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

प्रश्न :— क्या आप इन मकानों का कोई नम्बर जनगणना कार्य हेतु देते है

उत्तर — हां, जनगणना कार्य हेतु प्रत्येक प्रगणक ब्लाक के अन्तर्गत स्थित मकानों को मकान नम्बर प्रगणक द्वारा दिया जाता है । जिन स्थानों में स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा स्थायी नम्बर दिये गये हैं और इन स्थायी नम्बरों को अपनाने में प्रगणक को कठिनाई नहीं है अर्थात् ये नम्बर क्रम में उचित रूप में दिये गये हैं तो प्रगणक इन नम्बरों का प्रयोग कर सकता है अन्यथा प्रगणक को दुबारा नम्बर स्वयं देने होंगे । यह नम्बर प्रगणक शेरू से देगा ।

प्रश्न — अभी आपने बताया कि प्रगणक शेरू से मकानों पर मकान नम्बर डालेगा । क्या ये नम्बर सितम्बर 80 से मार्च 81 तक बने रहेंगे ।

उत्तर — इस संभावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रगणकों को आदेश है कि वे अपने क्षेत्र के नागरिकों से निवेदन करें कि दिये गये नम्बरों को मार्च 81 तक न मिटायें । मैं भी प्रदेश के नागरिकों से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इन नम्बरों को मिटने न दें । त्योहारों के अवसर पर जब विशेष रूप से सफेदी इत्यादि की जाती है तो वे इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि ये नम्बर मिटने न पायें । प्रगणक तथा सुपरवाइजर भी इन्हें इस विषय से अवगत करायेंगे । इस तरह जनता के सहयोग से ही यह नम्बर बने रहेंगे ।

प्रश्न :— अभी आपने जिक्र किया था कि मकानसूची के साथ-साथ उद्यमसूची भी भरी जायेगी । इसमें आप किस प्रकार की सूचना एकत्र करने जा रहे हैं ।

उत्तर :— मकानसूची में मकान के उपयोग लिखते समय यदि मकान का प्रयोग दुकान, वर्कशाप, वर्कशेड या किसी प्रकार के उद्योग अथवा प्रतिष्ठान के लिए किया जाता है तो इसकी सूचना हम उद्योगसूची में एकत्र करेंगे । इस सूची में हम उद्यम कार्य-कलाप का विवरण, किसके स्वामित्व में है जैसे सरकारी उपक्रम है या निजी है इत्यादि, कार्य कलाप के लिए कौन सी शक्ति प्रयोग की जाती है, साधारणतः प्रतिदिन कितने व्यक्ति मजदूरी पर तथा बिना मजदूरी के कार्य करते हैं, उद्यम कृषि से सम्बन्धित है या गैर कृषि से सम्बन्धित है, मौसमी है या बारहमासी है, उद्यम के स्वामी का सामाजिक वर्ग क्या है इत्यादि सूचना एकत्र कर रहे हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त परिवार का सदस्य यदि जनगणना मकान के बाहर खुले में कार्य कर रहा हो तो इसके विषय में भी यही सूचना इस सूची में भरी जायेगी ।

प्रश्न :— उद्यम से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है ।

उत्तर :— उद्यम से अभिप्राय इस उपक्रम से है जिसके अन्तर्गत किसी माल के उत्पादन या वितरण और या किसी प्रकार की सेवाएं की जाती हैं । लेकिन यह उत्पादन, वितरण अथवा सेवाओं का उपयोग केवल परिवार के लिए ही न किया जाता हो, किसी उद्यम के कर्मचारी परिवार के सदस्य तथा श्रमिक या दोनों हो सकते हैं ।

प्रश्न :— जनगणना के द्वितीय चरण अर्थात प्रगणना के दौरान आप किस प्रकार की सूचना एकत्र कर रहे हैं ।

उत्तर :— प्रगणना का कार्य फरवरी 9 से फरवरी 28, 1981 तक किया जायेगा जिसकी सदर्भ तिथि मार्च 1, 1981 का सूर्योदय काल होगी । प्रगणना के दौरान व्यक्तिगत पर्ची तथा परिवार अभिसूची भरी जायेगी । व्यक्तिगत पर्ची के द्वारा हम प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के विषय में कुछ सूचनायें जैसे लिंग आयु, वैवाहिक स्थिति, अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति, मात भाषा, धर्म, शिक्षा, शैक्षणिक स्तर एवं आर्थिक गतिविधियों के बारे में एकत्र कर रहे हैं । कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में व्यक्तिगत पर्ची के साथ-साथ न्यादर्श पर्ची भरी जायेगी जिसके द्वारा हम प्रवजन तथा प्रवजन सम्बन्धी सूचना एकत्र कर रहे हैं । इसके साथ न्यादर्श पर्ची द्वारा वर्तमान समय में दाम्पत्य जीवन व्यतीत कर रही महिलाओं के लिए गत एक वर्ष में जीवित पैदा हुए बच्चों की सूचना भी एकत्र की जायेगी । परिवार अभिसूची के द्वारा हम परिवार

APPENDIX XXXIII—*Concld.*
(*Vide* Chapter XIV)

के संदर्भ में सूचना यथा परिवार के मकान में लगी प्रमुख सामग्री, परिवार को उपलब्ध सुविधायें इत्यादि विषयक तथा परिवार में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के विवरण भरे जायेंगे। बेघर लोगों की गणना 23 फरवरी 81 की रात्रि को जहां भी वे पाये जायेंगे की जायेगी।

प्रश्न :— इस तरह जनगणना के 2 चरणों में जो सूचना आप एकत्र कर रहे हैं इनका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जाता है।

उत्तर :— आर्थिक आकड़ों सम्बन्धी सूचना के द्वारा हम कार्यरत लोगों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। अंशकालिक कार्य में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों को पूर्ण रोजगार के साधन उपलब्ध कराने में भी ये आंकड़े सहयोगी होंगे। प्रवजन सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों से हमें आवास एवं प्रवास को नियोजित करने के लिए आवश्यक आकड़े प्राप्त होते हैं। प्रवजन सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों से हम जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के विषय में जानकारी प्राप्त करेंगे जिससे परिवार कल्याण की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये योजनायें बनाई जा सकें। विकलांग व्यक्तियों की सूचना एकत्र करके उनके हित के लिए योजना बनाने में ये आंकड़े उपयोगी होंगे।

[19-9-80 (आठ बजे सायं)
को आकाशवाणी लखनऊ से प्रसारित]

APPENDIX XXXIV

(*Vide* Chapter XIV)

[Press note for release on 9.2.1981— The starting day of Census of 1981]

Enumeration *i.e.* individual count pertaining to 1981 Population Census begins today in whole of the country. This will involve the enumeration of each household and within each household every individual whether male or female of all ages. This operation will continue till February 28, 1981. Thereafter, a revisional round will take place between March 1-5 to update the information as at the sunrise of 1, March-being the reference date. The houseless population will be enumerated in the night of February 28—March 1, 1981.

During enumeration two questionaires will be canvassed. The Household Schedule and Individual Slip which have been devised to suit the broad needs— social, political and economic of the country. The household schedules will gather information like name of head, his religion, whether belongs to SC/ST, language mainly spoken in the household, does the household live in owned house or does it own a house or housesite at the place of enumeration, predominant construction material of house, different facilities available to the household *viz.*, drinking water, electricity and toilet, number of living rooms, number of married couples, does the household cultivate land and local name of tenancy. Part II is the population record for each house hold.

An individual slip has as many as 16 questions on various social and economic aspects of an individual like name, relation to head, sex, age, marital status, mother-tongue, two other languages known, does he belong to SC/ST, literacy, level of education and does he attend school/college. Besides, it is intended to collect information regarding the economic activity of the person in great detail.

In addition to these, 6 additional questions on migration and fertility will also be asked in a 20 per cent sample of blocks. In these sample blocks detailed information will also be collected from each degree holder and technical personnel. They will themselves fill up the schedules and return to the enumerator or post it at the prescribed address.

This treasure of information will form the edifice for future planning during the next decade. To perform this job a more than 2 lakh well-trained enumerators and supervisors have been pressed into services in U.P. alone by gearing up the whole Central and State Government machinery.

The enumerators and supervisors are mostly teachers and Government and *semi*-government officials pressed into service in addition to their normal duties on an honorary basis. Thus these workers are rendering a signal service to the nation. While on one hand we expect them to deliver the goods with full responsibility and sincerity. On the other it is the solemn duty of all of us to afford them the fullest co-operation by avoiding wastages of time and providing correct and accurate information.

Accuracy, authenticity and time boundedness are of essence to optimise the use of Census figures for planning purpose.

All information collected is kept strict confidential. It cannot even be disclosed in a court of law. The Census Act also guarantees that information given by a citizen shall not be used for such purposes as conscription, taxation or other executive enforcements. Therefore, the respondents should fire out the required information without fear. It is the bounden duty of each one of us to make this great national task a success.

जनगणना 1981 के प्रथम दिवस पर प्रसारण हेतु विज्ञप्ति

आज दिनांक 9 फरवरी, 1981 को सारे देश में 1981 की जनगणना हेतु प्रगणना का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जा रहा है। यह कार्य 28 फरवरी तक पूर्ण हो जायेगा। 28 फरवरी और मार्च 1 की रात्रि में बेघर लोगों की गणना की जायेगी। सूचनाओ को 1 मार्च, 1981 के सूर्योदय के सन्दर्भ में करने हेतु 1 से 5 मार्च तक रिवीजनल राउन्ड किया जायेगा।

इस अवधि मे प्रगणक अपने कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रत्येक परिवार से मिलकर परिवार अनुसूची तथा व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरेगा। परिवार अनुसूची द्वारा मकानों की स्थिति तथा परिवारों के सामाजिक विवरण की सूचनायें एकत्र की जायेंगी। व्यक्तिगत पर्ची मे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के बारे में 16 प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे। ये प्रश्न व्यक्ति के लिंगभेद, आयु, वैवाहिक स्थिति, मातृ-भाषा दो अन्य भाषायें जिनका ज्ञान हो, धर्म, अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति, साक्षरता, शिक्षास्तर, व्यवसाय एव कारोबार आदि से सम्बन्धित है। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक पाचवे प्रगणक ब्लाक मे प्रवजन एवं प्रवजन सम्बन्धी 6 प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे। ऐसे लोगों के बारे में जो स्नातक या तकनीकी डिग्रीधारक है, डिग्रीधारक तथा तकनीकी अनुसूची भरी जानी है।

इस कार्य को सम्पन्न करने हेतु केवल इस प्रदेश में ही दो लाख से अधिक सुप्रशिक्षित प्रगणक एवं सुपरवाइजर लगाये गये है। ये अपना वैतनिक कार्य करते हुए अतिरिक्त समय में जनगणना का कार्य निःशुल्क समय में करेंगे। उसके लिए कठोर परिश्रम करना होगा। जहां एक तरफ इस कार्य को पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व एवं कर्त्तव्यनिष्ठा से करने हेतु प्रगणको से अपेक्षा की जाती है।

आंकड़े सही एवं विश्वसनीय होने चाहिए अन्यथा इन पर आधारित योजनायें वास्तविकता से परे होंगी। अत पूर्ण एवं सही सूचना दें।

प्रगणकों को अपना कार्य फरवरी 28 तक पूर्ण कर लेना है। अतः उनका समय व्यर्थ व्यतीत नहीं होने देना है। जब भी वे आपके परिवार में आयें उन्हे तुरन्त सूचना उपलब्ध कराना अति आवश्यक है।

जनगणना के दौरान पूछी गयी व्यक्तिगत सूचनायें जनगणना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गुप्त रखी जाती हैं। उनका प्रयोग किसी करारोपण या प्रशासनिक दबाव के लिए नही किया जा सकता। अत. किसी व्यक्ति को सही और पूर्ण सूचना देने में हिचक या संकोच नही होना चाहिए।

जनगणना जनता और आयोजकों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण कडी है। इन सूचनाओ पर देश की समृद्धि और खुशहाली निर्भर है। अत इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कार्य मे सबका सहयोग अति आवश्यक है। सबसे अपेक्षा है कि इसमें अपना-अपना योगदान देकर इस राष्ट्रीय महायज्ञ को सफल बनावें।

APPENDIX XXXV
(*Vide* Chapter XIV)

PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

No. 2041/PMO/80-

December 17, 1980

The decennial Census is being conducted from 9th, February, 1981 to the 5th. of March, 1981. Between now and the commencement of the Census a vast organisation has to be built up and geared for the task. It is obivious that the Census Operations should be conducted with maximum smoothness and precision. I suggest, therefore, that instructions be issued to ensure that nothing is allowed to come in the way of the successful conduct of the Census. In particular, it may be necessary to see that elections to local bodies and transfers of officials are put off until after the Census is over. School and College examinations may also have to be suitably adjusted.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(Indira Gandhi)

To
All Chief Ministers,

Copy endorsed to :—

1. Administrator, Lakshadweep
2. Chief Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
3. Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh.

APPENDIX XXXVI

(*Vide* Chapter XIV)

जनगणना 1981 के लिए मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश, का अभिभाषण

भारत में जनगणना की परम्परा अत्यधिक पुरानी है। मौर्य शासन काल में जनगणना, प्रशासन की नीति मे सम्मिलित थी। अकबर महान के शासन काल की प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट "आइने अकबरी" मे भी जनसख्या आंकडो के विषय में विस्तृत चर्चा की गई है। सम्पूर्ण भारत में इसको नियमित रूप 1872 में दिया गया। 1881 से यह लगातार 10 वर्ष के अतराल से नियमित रूप से की जा रही है। 1981 की जनगणना भी इसी क्रम की एक कडी है।

जनगणना देश की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एव राजनैतिक योजनाओं के लिए आधारभूत आकड़े प्रदान करती है। यह आकडे अग्रिम 10 वर्ष तक प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। यह एक प्रकार का राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण है जिसके द्वारा लोगो की स्थिति की जानकारी हासिल की जाती है। इसके द्वारा प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में हुई उन्नति के सकेत, पूरे किये गये वायदे तथा इस देश को कितनी प्रगति करनी बाकी है, का अनुमान लगाना सभव होता है। कोई भी योजना तब तक यथार्थवादी नही हो सकती जब तक कि हमें अपने मानवीय साधनो का पूरा ज्ञान न हो और यह पता न हो कि कितने लोगो के लिए यह तैयार की जानी है। इस देश की विकास योजनायें इन आंकड़ो पर आधारित की जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त इन आकडो से विद्वानों, उद्योगपतियों, निर्वाचन प्राधिकारियो आदि की अनेक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होती है। हमारे देश मे लोकतत्र प्रणाली है। हम अपने गाव, पंचायतों से लेकर लोक सभा तक प्रतिनिधियो का चयन करते हैं। जनगणना के आंकड़ो से इस बात का निर्धारण भी किया जाता है कि विधानसभाओ के लिए कितने प्रतिनिधियो को चुनना है।

1981 की जनगणना फरवरी 9 से 28, 1981 तक निष्पादित की जायेगी। एक रिवीजनल राउन्ड द्वारा समय बिन्दु मार्च 1, 1981 के सूर्योदय पर जनसख्या निर्धारित की जायेगी। फरवरी 9 से 28 तक प्रगणक अपने कार्य क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक घर पर जाकर इस कार्य को करेंगे। फरवरी 28 तथा मार्च 1, 1981 की मध्य रात्रि मे बेघर व्यक्तियो की गणना भी की जायेगी। प्रगणना के दौरान दो प्रपत्र-परिवार अनुसूची तथा व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरी जानी हैं। परिवार अनुसूची द्वारा मकानों की स्थिति तथा परिवारों के सामाजिक विवरण की सूचनायें एकत्र की जायेंगी जबकि व्यक्तिगत पर्ची प्रत्येक पुरुष/स्त्री के लिए भरी जायेगी।

जनगणना के दौरान व्यक्तिगत रूप से जो सूचनायें एकत्रित की जाती हैं उन्हें पूरी तरह से गोपनीय रखा जाता है। न्यायालय के समक्ष भी उन्हें प्रकट नहीं किया जा सकता। जनगणना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत इस बात का आश्वासन भी दिया गया है कि नागरिक के द्वारा जनगणना के प्रश्न के उत्तर में दी गयी सूचना को करारोपण या अन्य प्रशासनिक दबाव जैसे किसी भी प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग में नही लाया जायेगा। अतः वांछित सूचना देने में कोई हिचक नही होनी चाहिए।

जनगणना सम्बन्धी सूचनाएं तभी उपयोगी सिद्ध होंगी जबकि वह सही और विश्वसनीय हों। जनगणना सम्बन्धी सूचनाओं के सही न होने पर आयोजकों तथा नीति निर्धारकों को इससे किसी भी प्रकार की सहायता नही मिलेगी। इसलिए इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे, सही तथा वास्तविक होने चाहिए।

इस कार्य को सम्पन्न करने हेतु दो लाख से अधिक प्रगणक एव सुपरवाइजर हमारे प्रदेश में लगाये गये हैं। ये अपना वैतनिक कार्य करते हुये, अवकाश के समय मे, जनगणना का कार्य नियत समय के अन्दर निष्पादित करेंगे। जहा एक तरफ इन कार्यकर्त्ताओ से अपने उत्तरदायित्व एव कर्त्तव्य को पूर्ण निष्ठा से पालन करने की आशा की जाती है वही दूसरी तरफ सभी प्रदेशवासियो का पूर्ण सहयोग अपेक्षित है। जनता से आग्रह है कि बिना सकोच प्रगणको द्वारा पूछे गये समस्त प्रश्नो का सही-सही उत्तर यथाशीघ्र देकर उनके कार्य में हाथ बटायें तथा प्रदेश मे जनगणना को सफलीभूत बनाने मे योगदान दें। प्रगणको का उत्साहवर्द्धन तथा आदर जनता से अपेक्षित है जिससे प्रगणक बिना किसी पूर्वाग्रह के अपना कर्त्तव्य पालन कर सकें।

भारत मे जनगणना हमेशा से सहयोग तथा स्वेच्छा पर आधारित रही है। प्रगणको, सुपरवाइजरो आदि को इस कार्य के लिए कोई वेतन नही दिया जाता बल्कि इस कार्य के लिए उन्हे कठिन परिश्रम करना पड़ता है। कभी-कभी उन्हे दूर-दराज के गावो, छोटी-छोटी बस्तियो और अरण्य मे बनी इक्की-दुक्की झोपड़ियो, अगम्य पहाडी इलाको तथा रेगिस्तान के इलाकों में पहुचने के लिए मीलो पैदल चलना पड़ता है। उन्हें हर प्रकार की आवश्यक सहायता तथा सहयोग मिलना चाहिए। जनगणना कार्य को करने के लिए निर्धारित समय का कठोरता से पालन आवश्यक है। मैं सभी अधिकारियो से यह आशा करता हूं कि वे इस विशाल कार्य को बहुत लगन, स्वेच्छा तथा मेहनत से करेंगे। हर प्रकार की सुविधा उनको उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। पूरे शासन की ताकत उनके पीछे है। मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि यह देशहित का कार्य सफलता से समयानुसार अवश्य सम्पन्न किया जायेगा। न केवल भारत सरकार ही बल्कि इस प्रदेश की सरकार भी उन सभी कर्मचारियो को जिनका कार्य उत्तम पाया जायेगा, प्रशंसा प्रमाण पत्र देगी। इसके अतिरिक्त उनकी चरित्र पजिका में भी आवश्यक इंद्राज किये जायेंगे। मैं सभी से आग्रह करता हूं कि इस महायज्ञ में सब अपना-अपना पूरा सहयोग देने की कृपा करें।

(आकाशवाणी, लखनऊ से प्रसारित)

जनगणना 1981 के लिए मुख्य सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, का अभिभाषण

1981 की जनगणना के अन्तर्गत प्रगणना कार्य फरवरी 9 से 28, 1981 तक किया जाना है। इस सूचना को मार्च 1, 1981 के सूर्योदय के संदर्भ में करने हेतु मार्च 1—5, 1981 में रिवीजनल राउन्ड किया जायेगा। बेघर व्यक्तियों की गणना फरवरी 28—मार्च 1, 1981 की रात्रि में की जायेगी।

2. जनगणना देश के लिए नई नहीं है। इसकी परम्परा अत्यधिक पुरानी है। भारत में 1872 से ही जनगणना नियमित रूप से की जाती रही है। 1881 से यह प्रत्येक 10 वर्ष के अन्तराल से की जा रही है। 1981 की जनगणना उसी की 10वी कड़ी है। जनगणना के आंकड़ों पर ही देश की समस्त विकास योजनाएं आधारित हैं। यह देश की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनैतिक योजनाओं के लिए आधारभूत आंकड़ें तो प्रदान करती ही है साथ ही साथ देश के विद्वानों, उद्योगों एवं निर्वाचन के लिए काफी महत्वपूर्ण आंकड़ें भी उपलब्ध कराती है। आर्थिक प्रश्नो

APPENDIX XXXVI *Concld.*
(*Vide* Chapter XIV)

की सूचनाओं द्वारा काम करने वालों तथा काम न करने वालों के विभिन्न वर्गों के बारे में जानकारी होगी। इससे रोजगार तथा बेकारी की समस्याओं पर भी महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाश पड़ेगा।

3. प्रगणना के दौरान प्रत्येक ग्राम/नगर में नियुक्त प्रगणक द्वारा परिवारों के लिए परिवार अनुसूची तथा उसके प्रत्येक सदस्य के लिए व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरी जायेगी। परिवार अनुसूची द्वारा मकानों की स्थिति तथा परिवारों के सामाजिक विवरण की सूचनायें एकत्र की जावेंगी। व्यक्तिगत पर्ची द्वारा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के बारे में चाहे वह स्त्री हो या पुरुष या किसी आयु का हो, कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे जैसे लिंगभेद, आयु, वैवाहिक स्थिति, मातृभाषा, दो अन्य भाषाएं जिनका ज्ञान हो, धर्म, अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति, साक्षरता, कहां तक शिक्षा पायी है और स्कूल/कालेज जाते हैं या नहीं। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के कार्य के बारे में भी पता लगाया जायेगा कि व्यक्ति क्या काम करता है, उसके उद्योग, व्यापार या नौकरी का स्वरूप क्या है।

4. इस कार्य की व्यवस्था हेतु गत दो वर्ष से सम्पूर्ण प्रदेश में तैयारियां की जा रही हैं। देश, प्रदेश, जिला स्तर से लेकर ग्राम/नगर स्तर तक इसके लिए सुप्रशिक्षित संगठन खड़ा किया गया है। इसमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी प्रगणक एवं सुपरवाइजर हैं जिनके द्वारा मूलरूप से यह कार्य सम्पन्न किया जायेगा। इन प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों की प्रदेश में संख्या दो लाख से ऊपर है। वे अपना वैतनिक कार्य करते हुए, अवकाश के समय जनगणना का कार्य निश्चित अवधि में निष्पादित करेंगे। उनसे जहां कर्तव्य परायणता एवं उत्तरदायित्व को निभाने हेतु कठिन परिश्रम की आशा की जाती है वहीं प्रदेशवासियों से भी सहयोग देने की अपील की जाती है। देश के प्रत्येक वासी से आग्रह है तथा पूर्ण आशा है कि वे प्रगणक द्वारा पूछे प्रत्येक प्रश्न का सही-सही निस्संकोच उत्तर देंगे। यह भी अपेक्षा की जाती है कि प्रगणकों एवं सुपरवाइजरों को अधिक समय सही-सही कार्य सम्पन्न करने हेतु उत्साहित किया जाये जिससे बिना किसी पूर्वाग्रह के वे अपने कार्य को सहर्ष एवं उत्साहपूर्वक अन्जाम दे सकें।

5. जनगणना में एकत्र की गयी सूचनाएं गोपनीय रखी जाती हैं जिनका उपयोग किसी कानूनी कार्य में नहीं किया जा सकता। अतः सूचनाओं को सही-सही बताने में किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। जनगणना में लगे व्यक्तियों एवं अधिकारियों की भी अपनी जिम्मेदारी है। उनके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वे बतायी गयी सूचनाओं को यथावत प्रपत्रों में भरें।

जनगणना द्वारा एकत्र किये गये आंकड़ों की विश्वसनीयता बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। ये आकड़े आगामी 10 वर्षों तक के लिए उपयोगी होते हैं। इन सूचनाओं एवं आंकड़ों के गलत होने से देश की योजनाओं को प्रभावी तथा सक्षम नहीं बनाया जा सकता तथा ऐसी दशा में वे वास्तविकता से परे होंगी। अतः प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर सही तथा वास्तविक होना चाहिए।

6. जनगणना प्रक्रिया अत्यन्त समयबद्ध है। साथ ही साथ यह स्वेच्छा तथा सहयोग पर आधारित है। प्रगणकों को प्रगणना हेतु दुर्गम स्थानों में भी जाना होता है। अतः प्रत्येक प्रदेशवासी का कर्तव्य है कि सूचनाओं को देने में विलम्ब न करे अन्यथा कार्य को समय के अन्दर पूरा करने में कठिनाई होगी तथा सम्पूर्ण देश के आंकड़ों के प्रसारण में विलम्ब हो जायेगा।

7. अतः प्रदेश के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति से चाहे वह जनगणना अधिकारी हो या जनता के सदस्य, आग्रह है कि जनगणना कार्य को सफलीभूत बनाने हेतु अपना पूर्ण सहयोग एवं योगदान देवें।

मैं जनगणना 1981 की सफलता की कामना करता हूं।

(आकाशवाणी, लखनऊ, से प्रसारित)

Form I

Station Particulars

Name of State/Union Territory———— Code No.————
Name of District———— Code No.————
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.———— Code No.————

SECTION II : **Listing, matching with AHL and field reconciliation**

	'Listing'						
						If '1' in Col. 6	
Sl. No.	Building No.	Census house No.	Purpose for which Census house is used	Name of the head of household	Does the house No. match ? Yes-1 (go to Col. 7) No-2	Is the use R/PR in both the records? Yes-1 (go to Col. 8); In one record only-2 (go to Col. 9) use not R/PR in either-3	If '1' in Col. 7 does the name(s) of the head of household agree ? Yes-1, No-2 (go to Col. 10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Codes for Col. 11 :

(a) Constructed after the sunrise of 1-3-81 — 1.
(b) Existed at the time of Census but missed in Census — 2.
(c) Wrongly included in this block by PEC Enumerator — 3.
(d) Others (specify in remarks col.) — 4.

Codes for Col. 12 :

(a) Change in use after enumeration in Census — 1
(b) R/PR in Census also, but wrongly recorded as non-residential in Census — 2
(c) Wrongly recorded R/PR in the PEC — 3
(d) Others (specify in remarks col.) — 4

APPENDIX
(Vide
CENSUS OF
POST ENUME
SECTION I : Identi

Page No. ———

Name of Village/Town——— Code No. ———
Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet——— Code No. ———
Enumerator's Block No.———

Desk Match		Field Reconciliation				
If code (2) in Col. 7 use recorded in AHL in full	Name of the head of household	If '2' in Col. 6, reasons for no match in house No. (in codes) (If '2' and R/PR go to Col. 14)	If '2' in Col. 7 reasons for change in use of the house (in codes) (If '2' go to Col. 14)	If '2' in Col. 8 reasons for no match in head of household (in codes) (if '2' and '3' go to Col. 14)	Has the household been enumerated ? Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Codes for Col. 13 :

(a) Same household but head of household has changed or been differently reported — 1.
(b) Household living here at the time of Census also, but not enumerated in this house — 2.
(c) Household has moved in after the sunrise of 1-3-81 — 3.
(d) Others (specify in remarks col.) — 4.

Signature (with date)———

	Listing	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator			
Supervisor			

APPENDIX XXXVII– *Contd*
(*Vide* Chapter XV)

FORM I'

Page No ————————

CENSUS OF INDIA 1931
POST ENUMERATION CHECK
SECTION I Identification Particulars

Name of State/Union Territory ———— Code No ———— —Name of Village/Town———— — Code No ———— ——
Name of District ———— ———— Code No ———— ———— Name or No of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet — Code No ———— ——
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/
P S /Dev. Block/Circle etc ———— Code No ———— ———— Enumerator's Block No.———— ———— ——

SECTION III Houses and Households found in AHL but not in PLC

Desk Match						Field Reconciliation		
				If R/PR in Col 4				
Sl No.	Building No	Census house No	Use to which the Census house is put	Household No	Name of the head of household	Reasons for no match (in codes)	If '1' or '2' in Col 7 whether duplicated Yes-1, No-2	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

Codes for Col. 7 :

(a) House does not belong to the block and has been wrongly included in Census in this block —1
(b) House seems to have been duplicated in AHL by mistake —2
(c) House has been omitted by PEC enumerator. —3
(d) While the Census enumerator has recorded it as separate Census house PEC enumerator did not consider it as separate Census house. —4
(e) House demolished after Census or merged with another Census house. —5

Signature (with date)———— ——

	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

APPENDIX

(*Vide*

Form I

CENSUS OF

POST ENUME

SECTION I · Identi

Name of State/Union Territory———— Code No ————

Name of District———— Code No ————

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S /Dev Block/Circle etc ———— Code No ————

SECTION IV . Address of place from where out-migrated (for

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Related Sl. No. in Section II of Form I	Name of place
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

XXXVII—*Contd.*

Chapter XV)

INDIA 1981 Page No ———

RATION CHECK

fication Particulars

Name of Village/Town——— Code No.———

Name or No of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet——— Code No ———

Enumerator's Block No ———

households with code 3 in Column 14 of Section II of PEC Form 1)

Name of the head of household, house No., locality street No. and name of post office	Address of place from where outmigrated			
	Rural/ Urban	Tehsil/P.S./ Town	District	State
7	8	9	10	11

Signature (with date)———

	Listing	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

APPENDIX XXVII—*Contd*

(Vide Chapter XV*)*

Form 1

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST-ENUMERATION CHECK

Abridged Population Record

Name of State/Union Territory———— *Location code in full of the enumerator's block*————

Name of District————

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal

Related Section of the Form I II/III (Delete which is not applicable)

P.S./Dev Block/Circle etc.————

Sl No of the related household————

Sl. No	Name	Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Literate–1 Illiterate–2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX XXXVII—*contd*

(*Vide* Chapter XV)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Form II **POST-ENUMERATION CHECK**

SECTION I **Identification Particulars**

Name of State/Union Territory ————————————

Name of District ————————————

Name of Tehsil/Taluka Anchal/P S /Dev Block, Circle etc ————————————

Name of the head of household ————————————

House No ———— Household No. ————

	Listing								
Sl No.	Name	Member-ship type during sur-vey (code)	Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Marital status	Literate-1 Illiterate-2	Residential status dur-ing Census enumera-tion period (codes) If '3' go to Col 10 (code)	If '3' in Col 9 period of journey
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
0									

Codes for Col. 3 :

(a) N R on date of survey & Census —1

(b) N R. out-migrated died after sunrise of 1-3-81 —2

(c) N.R. out-migrated during Census enumeration Period —3.

(d) N.R. dead during Census enumeration period —4

(e) N R born, in-migrated after the sunrise of 1-3-81 —5

Codes for Col. 9 :

(a) Present throughout the Census enumeration period —1.

(b) Absent throughout the Census enumeration period —2.

(c) Present for part of Census enumeration period —3.

APPENDIX XXXVII—*contd*
(*Vide* Chapter XV)

Page No.————

Code No ———— Name of Village/Town———— Code No ————

Code No ———— Name or No of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet———— Code No.————

Code No.———— Enumerator's Block No ————

Was he/she the head at the time of Census ? Yes-1 No.-2 [ ] If 'No' relation to former head————

SECTION II : **Listing of members of the household, Desk Match with Population Record and Field Reconciliation**

		Desk Match			Field Reconciliation		
		Whether agreement regarding					
For codes 2 & 3 in Col 9 whether enumerated elsewhere Yes 1, No. 2, Not known-3	For '3' in Col. 11 and persons in substitute household, Sl No. in Section III	Name Yes-1 (go to Col. 14) No 2	Relationship to head Yes-1 (go to Col. 15) No 2	Matrial status Yes-1 No-2	Match-1 No Match-2	Sl No of related entry in Section IV	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Codes for Col. 10 :

(a) Left the normal place before 9 Feb. 1981, but returned before the sunrise of 1-3-1981 —1.

(b) Left the normal place of residence after 9 Feb. 1981 —2.

(c) Not known —3.

Signature (with date)————

	Listing	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator			
Supervisor			

APPENDIX XXXVII—*contd.*
(*Vide* Chapter XV)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
POST ENUMERATION CHECK
SECTION I **Identification Particulars**

Form II

Name of State/Union Territory———— Code No ————

Name of District———— Code No ————

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P S /Dev Block /Circle etc ———— Code No.————

SECTION I **Addresses of places of visit during census enumeration period**
(a) For persons with code 3 in Column 11 of Section II
(b) For persons in substitute households from Section II
(c) For persons with code 3 in Column 11 of Section IV

Sl. No.	Census house No.	Household No	Name of the person	Sex	Age	Residential status during Census enumeration period	Related Sl. No. in	
							Section II	Section IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8(a)	8(b)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

APPENDIX XXXVII—*contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XV)

Page No ——— ———

Name of Village/Town ——————————————— Code No ———

Name or No of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet ——————————————— Code No. ———

Enumerator's Block No ———————————————

Address of place (s) visited during Census enumeration period					
Name of place visited	Name of the head of household, house No., locality or street No. and name of Post office	Rural/ Urban	Tehsil/P S./ Town	District	State
9	10	11	12	13	14

Signature (with date) ———————————————

	Listing	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

APPENDIX XXXVII—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XV)

Form II

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

SECTION I : Identification Particulars

Name of State/Union Territory ———— Code No ————

Name of District ———— Code No. ————

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ———— Code No. ————

Name of the head of household ————

Household No. ————

Sl. No.	To be filled during Desk Match				
	Name	Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Marital Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

Codes for Col. 10 :

(a) Present throughout Census enumeration period —1.

(b) Absent throughout Census enumeration period —2.

(c) Present for part of Census enumeration period —3.

(d) Normal resident but died before sunrise of 1.3.81 —4.

Name of Village/Town ———— Code No. ————

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet ———— Code No. ————

Enumerator's Block No. ————

SECTION IV : **Persons listed in Population Record who have not been fully 'Matched' in PEC**

			Field Reconciliation			
Literate-1 Illiterate-2	Sl. No. of related entry in Section II	Normal Resident or Visitor	Residential status during Census enumeration period (in codes)	If '2' or '3' in Col. 10 whether enumerated elsewhere ? Yes-1, No. 2, Not known-3	If '3' in Col. 11 Sl. No. of related entry in Section III	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Signature (with date) ————

	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

Form III (Content Error)

Page No.———

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

POST-ENUMERATION CHECK

SECTION I : Identification Particulars

Name of State/Union Territory——— Code No. ——— Name of Village/Town——— Code No. ———

Name of District ——— Code No. ——— Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet——— Code No ———

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/ P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ——— Code No ——— Enumerator's Block No.———

Name of the head of household——— Was he/she the head at the time of Census ? Yes-1, No -2 If 'No' relation to former head———

House No.——— Household No. ———

SECTION II : Particulars of persons recorded in Section II of Form II

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Marital Status	Stage of Operation	Age		Literate-1 Illiterate-2	Worked anytime at all last year ? Yes-1 No-2	If 'Yes' in Col. 9 did you work for major part of last year ? Yes-1 No-2	Main activity C, AL, HHI, OW	Remarks
					Age completed	Reliability of age : Reliable-1 Not Reliable-2					
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1				PEC							
				CEN		—					
				FR		—					
2				PEC							
				CEN		—					
				FR		—					

				PEC								
3				CEN		—						
				FR		—						
				PEC								
4				CEN		—						
				FR		—						
				PEC								
5				CEN		—						
				RF		—						
				PEC								
6				CEN		—						
				FR		—						
				PEC								
7				CEN		—						
				FR		—						

APPENDIX XXXVII—*Concld.*
(*Vide* Chapter XV)

8				PEC								
				CEN		—						
				FR		—						
9				PEC								
				CEN		—						
				FR		—						
10				PEC								
				CEN		—						
				FR		—						

Signature (with date)———————

	Listing	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator			
Supervisor			

APPENDIX XXXVIII

(*Vide* Chapter—XV)

Calendar for field work of PEC and CES

Sl. No.	Item of work	Period
1	Communication of the Census forms i e the number of blocks by size class in rural area and the total number of blocks in urban areas to the headquarters at New Delhi	Before 1-11-81
2	First training of Supervisors, enumerators, Insvestigators	December, 1981
	Second training	January, 1981
3	Copying of the Form-10 of the SRS for selected blocks.	From now on and to be completed before 15th March, 1981
4	Assembling of Abridged Houselist, notional map and sketch maps for the sample blocks and adjoining blocks—selection of a sub-sample of households, collection of Population Record for the sample blocks.	To be finished before the 17th March, 1981
5	Communication of the information on control sheet to the headquarters at New Delhi for the selected blocks.	Before 22nd March, 1981
6	Field work *i.e.* listing, desk match and field reconciliation at the rate of two blocks per person.	1st March to 11th April, 1981
7	Edit of the filled-in schedules	12th April to 18th April, 1981
8	Despatch of the edited schedules to the punching centre after preparation of inventory.	20th April, 1981
9	Punching of the schedules and transferring to tape.	May-June, 1981

APPENDIX –XXXIX

Budget Estimates and actual Expenditure for 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 *and* 1981-82 *in connection with* 1981 *Census*

Head of Account	BUDGET ESTIMATES				ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
A.1 –CENSUS								
A.1(1) –SUPERINTENDENCE								
A.1(1)(1) –Salaries	7,61,400	7,96,700	9,21,900	11,69,700	7,62,021	7,96,212	9,22,177	11,67,172
A.1(1)(2) –Wages	10,600	12,000	33,400	1,29,300	10,422	11,951	39,972	1,41,078
A.1(1)(3) –Travelling Expenses	11,900	25,800	37,800	62,500	12,850	24,374	39,673	60,869
A.1(1) 4) –Office expenses	94,700	2,22,000	4,41,000	4,14,600	94,722	2,18,083	3,45,523	4,13,523
A.1(1)(5) –Rent Rates & Taxes	56,700	88,200	5,17,500	6,76,400	56,024	85,674	5,48,946	6,76,364
A.1(1)(6) –Grants-in-aid	.	7,000	..	3,000	..	7,000	..	3,000
Total A1(1)–SUPERINTENDENCE	9,35,300	11,51,700	19,51,600	24,55,500	9,36,039	11,43,294	18,96,291	24,62,006
A.1(2) –ENUMERATION								
A.1(2)(1) –Salaries	..	7,78,500	29,10,300	7,53,300	..	6,71,218	26,44,834	7,75,366
A.1(2)(3) –Travelling Exp.	.	44,900	4,61,800	1,20,900	.	33,520	2,94,854	1,16,255
A 1(2)(4) –Hon to Enumerators	.	500	2,52,77,700	1,33,900	.	440	2,16,76,723	1,21,877
A.1(2)(5) –Other Charges	.	1,55,100	94,15,400	1,61,200	.	1,08,182	75,40,142	2,03,991
Total A1(2)–ENUMERATION	..	9,79,000	3,80,65,200	11,69,300	..	8,13,360	3,21,56,553	12,17,489
A.1(3)–ARSTRACTION AND COMPLITION								
A.1(3)(1)–Salaries	23,81,000	24,12,600	40,76,800	2,10,03,800	23,80,706	24,13,208	36,23,909	2,11,61,402
A.1(3)(2) –Wages	8,100	9,900	31,000	3,97,300	8,048	9,875	19,210	3,84,989
A.1(3)(3) –Travelling Expenses	52,500	74,600	2,87,800	5,69,500	52,494	75,004	2,92,525	5,52,471
A.1(3)(4) –Office Exp.	19,030	1,61,000	14,33,000	20,81,300	18,970	1,63,711	12,43,524	20,42,063
A 1(3)(5)–Rent Rates & Taxes	9,500	10,800	2,05,900	18,72,600	9,516	11,052	1,15,675	17,63,493
Total A.1(3) –ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION	24,70,100	26,68,900	60,34,500	2,59,24,500	24,69,734	26,72,850	52,94,843	2,59,04,418
A 1(4) –PUBLICATION	1,81,400	3,85,500	3,54,500	3,14,500	1,81,463	3,85,708	2,80,183	3,14,440
TOTAL –NON-PLAN	35,86,800	51,85,100	4,64,05,800	2,98,63,800	35,87,236	50,15,212	3,96,27,870	2,98,98,353
A. 1(7) –COMPUTERISATION QF 1981 CENSUS DATA-PLAN								
A.1(7)(1) –Salaries	—	—	—	21,400	—	—	—	21,370
A.1(7)(2) –Travelling Exp.	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	1,175
A.1(7)(3) –Office Expenses	—	—	—	19,400	—	—	—	19,397
A.1(7)(4) –Rent Rates & Taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.1(7)(5) –Maintenance	—	—	—	8,36,000	—	—	—	8,06,170
A 1(7)(6) –Equipments	—	—	—	1,00,700	—	—	—	1,00,616
Total A.1(7) –COMPUTERISATION OF 1981 CENSUS DATA	—	—	—	9,78,700	—	—	—	9,48,728
GRAND TOTAL	35,86,800	51,85,100	4,64,05,800	3,08,42,500	35,87,236	50,15,212	3,96,27,870	3,08,47,081

APPENDIX XL

(*Vide* Chapter XVI)

Name of Municipal Boards having population below one lakh

Sl.No.	Name of District	Name of Municipal Board
1	2	3
1.	Uttarkashi	1 Uttarkashi
2.	Tehri-Garhwal	2 Tehri
3.	Dehra Dun	3 Narendranagar
		4 Mussoorie
		5 Rishikesh
		6 Vikashnagar
4.	Garhwal	7 Kotdwara
		8 Pauri
		9 Srinagar
		10 Dogadda
5.	Pithoragarh	11 Pithoragarh
6.	Almora	12 Almora
		13 Bageshwar
7.	Nainital	14 Haldwani-*cum*-Kathgodam
		15 Kashipur
		16 Rudrapur
		17 Nainital
		18 Ram Nagar
		19 Jaspur
		20 Tanakpur
8.	Saharanpur	21 Roorkee
		22 Deoband
		23 Gangoh
		24 Manglaur
9.	Muzzaffarnagar	25 Shamli
		26 Kaiyana
		27 Khatauli
		28 Kandhla
10	Bijnor	29 Bijnor
		30 Najibabad
		31 Nagina
		32 Chandpur
		33 Kiratpur
		34 Sherkot
		35 Seohara
		36 Dhampur
		37 Nehtapur
		38 Afzalgarh
11	Meerut	39 Baraut
		40 Mawana
		41 Sardhana
12.	Ghaziabad	42 Hapur
		43 Modinagar
		44 Pilkhuwa
		45 Muradnagar
		46 Dadri
13.	Bulandshahr	47 Bulandshahr
		48 Khurja
		49 Sikandrabad
		50 Jahangirabad
		51 Debai
		52 Anupshahr
14.	Moradabad	53 Chandausi
		54 Hasanpur
		55 Bacchraon
		56 Bilari
		57 Bahjoi
		58 Thakurdwara
		59 Dhanaura
15.	Rampur	60 Suar
16.	Budaun	61 Budaun
		62 Sahaswan
		63 Ujhani
		64 Kakrala
		65 Bilsi
17.	Bareilly	66 Aonla
		67 Baheri
		68 Faridpur
18.	Pilibhit	69 Pilibhit
		70 Bilaspur
		71 Puranpur
19.	Shahjahanpur	72 Tilhar
		73 Jalalabad
20.	Aligarh	74 Hathras
		75 Atrauli
		76 Sikandra Rao
21.	Mathura	77 Vindraban
		78 Koshikalan
22.	Agra	79 Fatehpur-Sikri
		80 Achhnera
23.	Etah	81 Shamshabad
		82 Kasganj
		83 Etah
		84 Jaleswar
		85 Ganj Dundwara
		86 Sarch
		87 Marehra
		88 Aliganj
24.	Mainpuri	89 Mainpuri
		90 Shikohabad
		91 Sirsaganj

APPENDIX XL—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XVI)

Name of Municipal Board having population below one lakh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Municipal Board
1	2	3
25	Farrukhabad	92 Kannauj
		93. Chhibraum
		94. Kaimganj
26	Etawah	95. Auraiya
		96. Bharthana
		97 Jaswant Nagar
27	Kanpur	98. Ghatampur
		99. Bilhaur
28	Fatehpur	100. Fatehpur
		101. Bindki
29	Jalaun	102. Orai
		103. Konch
		104. Kalpi
		105. Jalaun
30	Jhansi	106. Mauranipur
		107 Samthar
		108. Baruasagar
		109 Chirgaon
31	Lalitpur	110. Lalitpur
		111. Mahoba
32	Hamirpur	112. Rath
		113 Charkhari
		114 Hamirpur
33	Banda	115 Maudaha
		116. Banda
		117 Chitrakut-Dham
		118 Ataria
34	Kheri	119 Lakhimpur
		120. Gola Gokaran Nath
		121. Mohammadi
		122. Paliakalan
35	Sitapur	123. Sitapur
		124. Laharpur
		125. Biswan
		126 Khairabad
		127. Misrikh-cum-Nimsar
36	Hardoi	128. Hardoi
		129. Shahabad
		130 Sandila
		131. Puhane
		132. Bilgram
		133 andi
37	Unnao	134 Unnao
		135 Bangarmau
38	Rae Bareli	136 Rae Bareli
39	Bahraich	137 Bahraich
40	Gonda	138 Gonda
		139 Balrampur
		140 Colonelganj
		141 Nawabganj
41	Bara Banki	142 Nawabganj
42	Faizabad	143 Tanda
		144 Ayodhya
		145 Akbarpur
43	Sultanpur	146 Sultanpur
44	Pratapgarh	147 Bela-Pratapgarh
45	Basti	148 Basti
46	Gorakhpur	149 Nautanwa
47	Deoria	150 Deoria
		151 Padrauna
		152 Gaura Barhaj
48	Azamgarh	153 Maunath Bhanjan
		154 Azamgarh
		155 Mubarakpur
49	Jaunpur	156 Shahganj
		157 Badshahpur
50	Ballia	158 Ballia
51	Ghazipur	159 Ghazipur
52	Varanasi	160 Mughal Sarai
		161 Bhadohi
		162 Ramnagar
53	Mirzapur	163 Ahraura
		164 Chunar
		165 Robertsganj

APPENDIX XLI
(*Vide* Chapter XVI)

District-wise Budget and actual expenditure on account of payment of honorarium to Census functionaries in connection with 1981 Census for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82

District	BUDGET				ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			
	1980-81		1981-82		1980-81		1981-82	
	Houselisting	Actual population count	Total	Actual population count	Houselisting	Actual population count	Total	Actual population count
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Uttarkashi	16,720	71,500	88,220	1,545	12,400	55,620	68,020	1,545
2 Chamoli	25,920	115,540	1,41,460	1,000	20,980	95,130	1,16,110	350
3 Tehri-Garhwal	30,760	1,30,630	1,61,390		30,400	1,29,440	1,59,840	
4 Garhwal	34,740	1,61,510	1,96,250		26,040	1,49,080	1,75,120	
5 Dehra Dun	39,400	1,64,860	2,04,260		28,965	1,57,620	1,86,585	
6 Pithoragarh	27,360	1,24,770	1,52,130	12,035	21,740	96,340	1,18,080	12,035
7 Almora	61,620	2,48,200	3,09,820	600	53,539	1,91,385	2,44,924	600
8 Nainital	59,380	2,41,170	3,00,550		62,860	2,04,700	2,67,560	
9 Saharanpur	1,14,360	4,53,040	5,67,400		87,680	3,94,015	4,81,695	
10 Muzaffarnagar	1,01,260	3,98,260	4,99,520	1,400	78,410	3,41,595	4,20,005	1,400
11 Bijnor	89,500	3,58,740	4,48,240		62,220	2,8,1500	3,40,370	
12 Meerut	1,31,240	5,09,310	6,40,550		89,535	4,06,310	4,95,845	
13 Ghaziabad	85,040	3,41,590	4,26,630	2,000	66,960	3,06,560	3,73 520	1,990
14 Bulandshar	1,00,720	3,94,080	4,94,800		77,420	3,58,110	4,35,530	
15 Moradabad	1,28,860	5,12,370	6,41,230		1,14,320	4,56,420	5,70,740	
16 Rampur	48,880	1,98,630	2,47,510		39,500	1,70,750	2,10,250	
17 Badaun	86,520	3,43,680	4,30,200	1,120	66,760	2,89,730	3,56,490	1,120
18 Bareilly	1,07,140	4,18,880	5,26,020		82,200	3,47,430	4,29,630	
19 Pilibhit	41,620	1,66,040	2,07,660		32,240	2,35,455	2,67,695	
20 Shahjahanpur	87,240	3,45,650	4,32,890		64,920	2,88,170	3,53,090	
21 Aligarh	1,18,940	4,62,670	5,81,610	2,000	1,12,900	3,78,840	4,91,740	11,853
22 Mathura	72,420	2,87,670	3,60,090		57,000	2,51,700	3,08,700	
23 Agra	1,18,960	4,61,950	5,80,910	320	1,00,523	4,48,248	5,48,771	200
24 Etah	69,820	2,80,840	3,50,660	62,830	59,680	1,84,010	2,43,690	62,830
25 Mainpuri	75,400	3,04,390	3,79,790		56,155	2,47 190	3,03,345	
26 Farrukhabad	97,680	3,79,760	4,77,440	1,200	68,360	2,90,320	3,58,680	1,200
27 Etawah	82,870	3,26,580	4,09,440	1,200	49,955	2,62,070	3,12,025	1,080
28 Kanpur	1,96,740	7,60,460	9 57,200		1,62,220	6,73,000	8,35,220	
29 Fatehpur	73,400	2,92,000	3,65,400		55,380	2,91,890	3,47,270	
30 Allahabad	1,53,900	6,13,850	7,67,750		1,21,660	5,62,400	6,84,060	
31 Jalaun	44,440	1,80,120	2,24,560		39,000	1,54,650	1,93,650	
32 Jhansi	49,420	2,02,520	2,51,940		38,560	1,80,181	2,18,741	
33 Lalitpur	26,780	1,10,540	1,37,320	8,000	21,280	92,590	1,13,870	2,035
34 Hamirpur	57,760	2,34,260	2,92,020		52,820	2,80,405	3,33,225	
35 Banda	75,880	2,98,560	3 74,440		60,520	2,52,140	3,12,660	
36 Kheri	87,100	3,41,180	4,28,280	4,620	75,980	3,06,070	3,82 050	1,200

APPENDIX XLI—concld.
(*Vide* Chapter XIV)

District	BUDGET				ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			
	1980-81		1981-82		1980-81		1981-82	
	Houselisting	Actual population count	Total	Actual population count	Houselisting	Actual population count	Total	Actual population count
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37 Sitapur	99,180	3,68,34	4,85,520	17,380	86,400	3,36,670	4,23,070	17,380
38 Hardoi	98,560	3,82,780	4,81,340	920	63,245	3,26,860	3,90,105	920
39 Unnao	86,580	3,43,260	4,29,840	160	70,840	2,89,130	3,59,970	160
40 Lucknow	1,00,840	3,88,270	4,89,110		71,735	3,32,250	4,03,985	
41 Rae Bareli	91,900	3,51,720	4,43,620		76,640	3,21,720	3,98,360	
42 Bahraich	81,780	3,29,880	4,11,660		77,300	3,09,343	3,86,643	
43 Gonda	1,20,600	4,62,140	5,82,740		1,03,720	4,30,660	5,34,380	
44 Bara Banki	1,09,760	4,22,740	5,32,500		85,600	3,37,430	4,23,030	
45 Faizabad	90,840	3,66,380	4,57,220		73,860	3,53,380	4,27,240	
46 Sultanpur	88,280	3,53,940	4,42,220		71,340	2,91,715	3,63,055	
47 Pratapgarh	78,100	3,10,990	3,89,090		63,880	2,62,410	3,26,290	
48 Basti	1,83,740	7,23,950	9,07,690	2,100	1,34,710	5,71,300	7,06,010	2,060
49 Gorakhpur	1,75,500	6,86,380	8,61,880		1,40,830	5,63,720	7,04,550	
50 Deoria	1,61,400	6,34,150	7,95,550	4,000	1,34,085	5,17,420	6,51,505	4,000
51 Azamgarh	1,62,360	6,43,340	8,05,700	3,500	1,21,540	6,98,030	8,19,570	1,919
52 Jaunpur	1,11,480	4,43,340	5,54,820		85,280	3,64,290	4,49,570	
53 Ballia	1,08,180	4,24,440	5,32,620		65,565	3,77,535	4,43,100	
54 Ghazipur	89,380	3,54,690	4,44,070		70,410	2,87,090	3,57,500	
55 Varanasi	1,48,680	6,15,310	7,63,990	6,000	1,27,720	5,42,984	6,65,704	6,000
56 Muzapur	79,880	3,31,060	4,10,940		67,760	3,16,530	3,84,290	
	50,86,800	2,01,90,900	2,52,77,700	1,33,930	40,38,542	1,76,38,181	2,16,76,723	1,21,877

APPENDIX XLII

Budget Estimates and actual Expenditure for 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 in connection with 1981 Census

Head of Account	BUDGET ESTIMATES				ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			
	1978-79	1979-80	1980 81	1981-82	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
A.1 CENSUS								
A.1(1) SUPERINTENDENCE								
A.1(1)(1) Salaries	1,61,400	7,96,700	9 21 90 0	11,69,700	7,62,021	7,96,212	9,22,177	11,67,172
A.1(1)(2) Wages	10,600	12,000	33,400	1,29,300	10,422	11,951	39,972	1,41,078
A.1(1)(3) Travelling Expenses	11,900	25,800	37,800	62,500	12,850	24,374	39,673	60,869
A.1(1)(4) Office Expenses	94,700	2,22,000	4,41,000	4,14,600	94,7220	2,18,083	3,45,523	4,13,523
A.1(1)(5) Rent, Rates & Taxes	56,700	88,200	5,17,600	6,76,400	56,024	85,674	5,48,946	6,76,364
A.1(1)(6) Grants in-aid	—	7,000	—	3,000	—	7,000	—	3,000
Total A.1(1) SUPERINTENDENCE	9,35,300	11,51,700	19,51,600	24,55,500	9,36,039	11,43,294	18,96,291	24,62,006
A.1(2) ENUMERATION								
A.1(2)(1) Salaries	—	7,78,500	29,10,300	7,53,300	—	6,71,218	26,44,834	7,75,366
A.1(2)(3) Travelling Expenses	—	44,900	4,61,800	1,20,900	—	33,520	2,94,854	1,16,255
A.1(2)(4) Hon to Enumerations	—	500	2,52,77,700	1,33,900	—	440	2,16,76,723	1,21,877
A.1(2)(5) Other Charges	—	1,55,100	94,15,400	1,61,200	—	1,08,182	75,40,142	2,03,991
Total A.1(2) Enumeration	—	9,79,000	3,80,65,200	11,69,300	—	8,13,360	3,21,56,553	12,17,489
A.1(3) ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION								
A.1(3)(1) Salaries	23,81,000	24,12,600	40,76,800	2,10,03,800	23,80,706	24,13,208	36,23,909	2,11,61,402
A.1(3)(2) Wages	8,100	9,900	31,000	3,97,300	8,048	9,875	19,210	3,84,989
A.1(3)(3) Travelling Expenses	52,500	74,600	2,87,800	5,69,500	52,494	75,004	2,92,525	5,52,471
A.1(3)(4) Office Expenses	19,000	1,61,000	14,33,000	20,81,300	18,970	1,63,711	12,43,524	20,42,063
A.1(3)(5) Rent, Rates & Taxes	9,500	10,800	2,05,900	18,72,600	9,516	11,052	1,15,675	17,63,493
Total A.1(3) Abstraction AND COMPILATION	24,70,100	26,68,900	60,34,500	2,59,24,500	24,69,734	26,72,850	52,94,843	2,59,04,418
A.1(4) PUBLICATION	1,81,400	3,85,500	3,54,500	3,14,500	1,81,463	3,85,708	2,80,183	3,14,440
TOTAL NON-PLAN	35,86,800	51,85,100	4,64,05,800	2,98,63,800	35,87,236	50,15,212	3,96,27,870	2,98,98,353
A.1(7) COMPUTERISATION OF 1981 CENSUS DATA-PLAN								
A.1(7)(1) Salaries	—	—	—	21,400	—	—	—	21,370
A.1(7)(2) Travelling Expenses	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	1,175
A.1(7)(3) Office Expenses	—	—	—	19,400	—	—	—	19,397
A.1(7)(4) Rent, Rates & Taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.1(7)(5) Maintenance	—	—	—	8,36,000	—	—	—	8,06,170
A.1(7)(6) Equipments	—	—	—	1,00,700	—	—	—	1,00,616
Total A.1(7) COMPUTERISATION OF 1981 CENSUS DATA	—	—	—	9,78,700	—	—	—	9,48,728
GRAND TOTAL	35,86,800	51,85,100	4,64,05,800	3,08,42,500	35,87,236	50,15,212	3,96,27,870	3,08,47,081

APPENDIX XLIII

(*Vide* Chapter XVI)

STAFF FOR REGIONAL TABULATION OFFICE

Regional Tabulation Office	Inv./ T.O. Rs. 550-900	S.A. 425-700	Head Clerk 425-700	U.D C 330-560	L.D.C. 260-400	Peon 196-232	Farrash 196-232	Chowkidar Rs 196-232	Supervisors Rs. 380	Checkers Rs. 330	Tabulator Rs. 280
1 Dehra Dun	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	5	14	82
2 Nainital	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	13	80
3 Meerut	1	7	1	2	5	1	1	5	15	55	309
4 Moradabad	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	12	35	209
5 Bareilly	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	12	36	229
6 Agra	1	6	1	2	5	1	1	3	18	54	323
7 Allahabad	1	6	1	2	5	1	1	4	20	57	355
8 Jhansi	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	10	31	185
9 Lucknow	1	6	1	2	5	1	1	5	21	63	376
10 Faizabad	1	8	1	2	5	1	1	6	25	78	469
11 Gorakhpur	1	9	1	2	5	1	1	3	23	86	517
12 Varanasi	1	7	1	2	5	1	1	5	22	66	398
13 Kanpur	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	2	22	32	193
Total	13	65	13	20	56	13	13	50	214	620	3,725

APPENDIX XLIV

(*Vide* Chapter XVI)

Details of R.T.Os. Buildings

Sl. No.	No. & Address of Building	Area in Sq. ft.	Rent p.m. in Rs.	Date of hire	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	R.T. O. Garhwal at Dehradun				
1	A. 125/3, Dobhawala	1,037	1,000.00	15-1-80	Rent reasonability certificate
	B. 125/3, Dobhawala	890	850.00	1-2-81	obtained from Executive Engineer P.W.D., Dehrau Dun
2	80, Shastradhara Road	1,550	900.00	15-1-81	
3	81, Shastradhara Road	1,010	900.00	1-3-81	
4	28, Kalidas Road	682	600.00	1-3-81	
	R.T.O. Kumaun at Nainital				
1	Sanideen, Tallital	2,398	2,398 00	1-3-81	Rent reasonability certificate
2	Amrat Niketan, Tallital.	844	844 00	1-9-80	obtained from District Magis-
3	Yama Cottage, Tallital	660	660 00	1-2-81	trate, Nainital as there is no C.P.W.D. Office at Nainital.
	R.T.O. Meerut				
1	204-A, Police Street,	941	941 00	15-3-81	Rent reasonability certificate
2	45, Murari Puram, Garh Road	1,047	1,048 00	1-1-81	obtained from C.P.W.D
3	45, Murari Puram, Garh Road	2,930	4,548 00	1-3-81	Meerut.
4	169/4, Gandhi Nagar, Garh Road	1,915	2,850.00	23-2-81	
5	169/2, Gandhi Nagar, Garh Road	5,600	7,050.00	23-2-81	
6	204-A, Police Street, Garh Road	1,000	1,000.00	1-3-80	
	R.T.O. Moradabad				
1	8/7/5, Civil Lines	1,664	1,000.00	1-7-80	Rent reasonability certificate
2	35, Prince Road	3,200	3,400 00	16-1-81	obtained from District Magis-
3	18, Chandra Nagar	900	950.00	1-2-81	trate Moradabad as there is no
4	18, Chandra Nagar	1,787	1,787.00	20-4-81	C.P.W.D. Office at Moradabad.
	R.T.O,Bareilly				
1	35/M/8, Rampur Bagh	1,009 27	1,000.00	16-1-80	Rent reasonability certificate
2	Smt. Meenakshi Bhavan	2,110 20	2,110.00	26-3-81	obtained from Tahsildar,
3	Shalimar Market, Bareilly	2,400	2,400.00	29-3-81	Bareilly as there is no
4	Shalimar Market, Bareilly	429	425.00	16-5-81	C.P.W.D. Office at Bareilly.
5	331, Brahampur	2,563 25	2,500.00	6-5-81	

APPENDIX XLIV—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XVI)

Sl. No.	No & address of Building	Area in Sq. ft	Rent pm. in Rs	Date of hire	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	R.T.O. Agra				
1	B-63, Alok Nagar,	376.32	375.00	23-1-80	Rent reasonability certificate obtained from Executive Engineer C.P.W.D. Office, Agra.
2	Hotel Kiran International, Sikandra, Agra	12,732 00	19,098 00	4-3-81	
	R.T.O. Allahabad				
1	11, Shiv Kuti,	5,390	5,390 00	9-3-81	Rent reasonability certificate obtained from District Magistrate, Allahabad
2	115-C, Ashok Nagar,	2,631	3,400.00	5-3-81	
3	115-C, Ashok Nagar, Adduori	1,616 05	1,200 00	1-5-81	
4	161, Balua Ghat,	2,299	1,500.00	1-4-81	
5	Clive Road .	688	500 00	1-2-80	
	R. T. O. Jhansi				
1	939/13, Cipri Road, Civil Lines,	1,154	750.00 +250 00	3-5-80	Rent reasonability certificate obtained from District Magistrate, Jhansi
2	Gupta Lodge, Kachahri '	2,550	2,500 00	1-2-81	
3	C.P Mission Compound	2,926	2,194.50	1-3-81	Rent reasonability certificate obtained from C.P.W D. Jhansi for two buildings.
	R. T. O. Lucknow				
1	C-9, H-Park, Mahanagar	2,790 85	1 25	13-2-81	Rent reasonability certificate obtained from District Magistrate, Lucknow.
2	C-952/953, Sector-B, Mahanagar,	3,221	2 25	12-2-81	
3	28, Vidhan Sabha Marg,	2,937	2 00	16-3-81	
4	29, Vidhan Sabha Marg,	4,000	Nil	29-3-81	
5	195/22, Jagat Narain Road, Golaganj,	1,800	Nil	1-5-81	
	R. T. O. Faizabad at Barabanki				
1	A-450, Satyapremi Nagar	1,017	711 90	9-3-81	Rent reasonability certificate obtained from District Magistrate, Bara Banki.
2	B-450, Satyapremi Nagar	830	539 50	1-5-81	
3	Satyapremi Nagar	1,088	707 00	12-3-81	
4	Madan Market	864	650.00	23-11-80	
5	Satyapremi Nagar	1,536	998 40	12-3-81	
	R. T. O. Faizabad at Lucknow				
1	Prem Bazar, Nishatganj	7,885	17,741.25	24-3-81	Rent reasonability certificate obtained from District Magistrate, Lucknow.
	R. T. O. Gorakhpur				
1	M. Daudpur, Maya Bhavan,	1,000	1,000 00	13-8-80	Rent reasonability certificate obtoined from District Magistrate, Gorakhpur.
2	Dr. Mal Narsing Home Bakshipur	3,113 1,487	3,11.00 1,487,00	17-2-81 18-3-81	
3	Deligacy Hostel, Asuran Chowk	11,000	Not fixed	4-3-81	

APPENDIX XLIV—*Concld*
(*Vide* Chapter XVI)

Sl. No.	No. Address of Building	Area in Sq. ft.	Rent P.M.in Rs	Date of hire	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
		R.T.O., Varanasi			
1	S 2/335, D. Bhojuvir	.	950.00	1-2-81	Rent reasonability certificate
2	S 4/46-35, Nirmala Singh	1,000	1,000.00	24-1-80	obtained from Executive
3	4/50 J, Ardally Bazar	1,472	1,324 80	1-4-81	Engineer, Varanasi.
4	S/335 Shri H.L. Dubey		3,123.00	15-2-81	
5	Palace Deethoi Mahal, Bhojuvir,		1,450.00	16-12-80	
		R.T.O., Kanpur.			
1	Shri H.C. Nigam, Sarvodaya Nagar,	2,228.27	2,250.00	6-1-81	Rent reasonability certificate
2	Devki Palace; Kakadev	4,100 00	1 65		obtained from District Magistrate, Kanpur.

APPENDIX XLV

(*Vide* Chapter XVI)

Details of furniture purchased at Regional Tabulation Offices

Sl. No.	Furniture	R.T.O. Garhawal at Dehradun		R.T.O. Kumaunat Naintital		R.T.O. Meerut		R.T.O. Moradabad	
		Quantity	Total Value	Quanity	Total Value	Quantity	Total Value	Quantity	Total Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Officer's Table 6×4×2-1/2	Shisham (1)	0,950 00	Shisham (1)	1,490.00	Shisham (1)	850.00	Shisham (1)	600.00
2	Officer's Table 5×3×2-1/2	Ordinary (2)	499 50	Shisham (1)	425.00	Shisham (2)	600.00	Shisham (1)	280.00
3	Other Size Table	Shisham (1)	75.00	Shisham (3)	720.00	Shisham (2)	150.00	Shisham (1)	100.00
4	Table 4×2-1/2×2-1/2	Shisham	500.00	Shisham (1)	250.00	Shisham (2)	450.00	Shisham (11)	1,800.00
5	Chair with Arm	Shisham (12)	720 00	Shisham (10)	830.00	Shisham (22)	1,100.00	Shisham (23)	1,025.00
		Shisham (4)	176 00						
6	Bench	Shisham (1)	225.00	Shisham (1)	155.00	Shisham (1)	165.00	Shisham (1)	100.00
7	Almirah Small							Shisham (2)	780.00
8	Almirah Big	Shisham (1)	575 00	Shisham (2)	1,309.00	Shisham (5)	2,000.00	Shisham (1)	400.00
9	Table 2-1/2 ×1-1/2×2-1/2	Mango (101)	5,564 00	Shisnam (96)	4,032 00	Mango (494)	14,079.00	Mango (260)	13,601.00
10	Chair Armless	Shisham, Mango (106)	3,482.00	Shisham (96)	3,368 00	Mango (455), Shisham (6)	11,261.00 270.00	Mango (269)	10,423.00
11	Rack Big	Mango (32)	7,040 00	Shisham (32)	7,200 00	Mango (148)	19,980.00	Mango (76)	14,592 00
12	Rack Small	Shisham (1) Shisham (4)	175.00 500.00	Shisham (5)	650.00	Shisham (5)	700 00	Shisham (5)	425 00
13	Stool	Shisham (2)	60.00	Shisham (2)	64.00	Shisham (2)	56.00	Mango (3)	54.00
14	Officer's Chair	Shisham(1)	300.00	Shisham (1)	250 00	Shisham (1)	150.00	—	—
15	Easy Chair	Shisham (2)	150.00	Shisham (2)	180 00	Shisham (1)	90.00	—	—
16	Chair Typist	—	—	—	—	Shisham (1)	50.00	—	—
		—	20,991.00	—	20,923.00	—	51,951.00	—	31,909.00

APPENDIX XLV—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XVI)

Details of furniture purchased at Regional Tabulation Offices

Sl. No.	Furniture	R.T.O. Bareilly		R.T.O. Agra		R.T.O. Allahabad		R.T.O. Jhansi	
		Quantity	Total Value	Quantity	Total Value	Quantity	Total Value	Quantity	Total Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Officer's Table 6×4×2-1/2	Shisham (1)	975 00	Shisham Racksin (1)	965.00	Shisham (1)	845.00	Shisham (1) Shisham (5)	1,275 00 1,750 00
2	Table 4-1/2 × 2×2-1/2	Shisham (5)	550.00	Mango (14)	1,540.00	—	—	Mango (5)	572.50
3	Table 3-3/4 ×2-1/2×2-1/2	Shisham (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Table 2-1/2 ×1-1/2×2-1/2	Mango (280)	8,190.00	Mango (395)	10,862 50	Mango (390)	9,730.50	Mango (266)	11,266 00
5	Officer's Chair	Shisham (1)	70.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Chair with Arm	Shisham (15)	2,645 00	Shisham (24)	1,162.50	Shisham Shisham (6)	380.00 300.00	Mango (15)	1,114 50
7	Chair Armless	Mango (280)	8,400.00	Mango (395)	9,282.50	Mango (390)	9,535.50	Mango (232)	7,317.00
8	Small Rack	Shisham (5)	525.00	Shisham (5)	700.00	—	—	Mango (5)	675.00
9	Rack Big	Mango (88)	10,560.00	Mango (118)	20,532.00	Shisham (5)	475.00	Mango (68)	13,249.00
10	Almirah 5×3 ×1-1/3	Shisham (6)	2,322.00	Shisham (2)	1,210.00	—	—	—	—
11	Almirah Big	—	—	—	—	Shisham (2)	1,180.00	—	—
12	Stool 1-1/2 ×1×1-1/2	Shisham (2)	34 00	Mango (3)	40.00	Shisham (2)	56.00	Mango (2)	57.00
13	Banch with Arm	Shisham (1)	120.00	—	—	Shisham (1)	175.00	Mango (1)	200.00
14	Easy Chair	Shisham (2)	100.00	Shisham (2)	116.00	Shisham (2)	200.00	Mango (1)	200.00
15	Tea Table	Shisham (1)	35.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Foot Rest	Shisham (1)	14.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Hosecover Notice & Key Board	—	—	Mango Shisham (3)	150.00	—	—	—	—
18	Other Articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mango (1)	115.00
		—	32,540.00	—	46,560 50	—	14,120.00	—	42,791.00

APPENDIX XLV—*Contd.*

(*Vide* Chapter XIV)

Details of furniture purchased at Regional Tabulation Office

Sl. No.	Furniture	Lucknow		Faizabad-I		Faizabad-II		Gorakhpur	
		Quantity	Total Value	Quantity	Total Value	Quantity	Total Value	Quantity	Total Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Officer's Table 6×4×2-1/2	Sunmica Racksin	1,280.00 1,080 00	Snisham (2)	975 00	Shisham	975 00	Shisham Mica (1)	825.00
2	Table 4-1/2 ×2-1/2×2-1/2	Shisham (18)	4,320.00	—	—	—	—	Shisham (15)	3,600 00
3	Table 3—3/4 ×2-1/2×2-1/2	—	—	Shisham	215.00	—	—	Shisham (5)	700 00 —
4	Table 2—1/2 ×1-1/2×2-1/2	Mango (460)	13,537.50	Mango (332)	8,300 00	Mango (360)	10,530 00	Mango (631)	19,701 75
5	Officer's Chair	Shisham (1)	130.00	Shisham	54 00	—	—	Shisham (3)	1,921 00
6	Chair with Arms	Shisham (29)	1,059 50	Shisham (48)	4,400 00	—	—	Shisham (26)	1,245.00
7	Chair Armless	Mango (485)	12,297.00	Mango (398)	7,084.00	Mango (400)	7,120 00	Mango (637)	17,435.00
8	Small Rack	Shisham (10)	960.00	—	—	—	—	Shisham (5)	655.00
9	Rack Big	Mango (136)	1,632.00	—	—	—	—	Mango (188)	22,560 00
10	Almirah 5×3× 1-1/3	Shisham (11)	5,556 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Stool 1-1/2× 1=1/2	Shisham (10)	220.00	—	—	—	—	Mango (12)	206.70
12	Bench with Arms	Shisham (1)	110.00	Shisham (1)	190.00	—	—	Mango (1)	90 00
13	Easy Chair	Shisham (2)	160.00	Shisham (1)	100.00	—	—	—	—
14	Tea Table	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Foot Rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Hosecover Notice & Key Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other Articles	Shisham (1)	90.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
			42,432.00		21,318.00	—	18,625.00	—	67,210.45

APPENDIX XLV—*Concld.*

(*Vide* Chapter XVI)

Details of furniture purchased at Regional Tabulation Offices

Sl. No.	Furniture	R.T.O. Varanasi		R.T.O. Kanpur	
		Quantity	Total Value	Quantity	Total Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Officer's Table 6×4×2—1/2	Shisham (2)	1,920 00	Steel (1)	850.00
2	Table 4=1/2 ×2=1/2×2=1/2	Shisham (9)	1,431.00	—	850 00
3	Table 3=3/4 ×2=1/2×2= 1/2	Shisham (6)	1,690 00	Mango (8)	1,600.00
4	Table 2=1/2 ×1=1/2×2=1/2	Mango (498)	19,847 75	Mango (234)	6,084 00
5	Officer's Chair	—	—	Steel (1)	150.00
6	Chair with Arms	Shisham (31)	20,041.00	Mango (10)	650.00
7	Chair Armless	Mango (423)	10,575.00	Steel Mango(240)	7,380 00
		Shisham (125)	5,625 00	—	
8	Small Rack	Shisham (5)	625 00	Mango (3)	240 00
9	Rack Big	Shisham (10)	1,600.00	Mango (72)	14,580.00
		Mango (132)	15,840.00		
10	Almirah 5×3 ×1=1/3	Shisham (9)	4,320 00	Shisham (3)	2,175.00
11	Stool 1=1/2× 1×1=1/2	Shisham (5)	122 00	Mango	50 00
12	Bench with Arms	Shisham (1)	169.00	—	..
13	Easy Chair	—	—	Teakwood(2)	260 00
14	Tea Table	—	—	—	—
15	Foot Rest	—	—	—	—
16	Hosecover Notice & Key Board	—	—	—	—
17	Other Articles	Shisham (1)	215.00	—	—
		—	34,369.00	—	65,983 75

APPENDIX XLVI

(*Vide* Chapter XVII)

List of some concrete suggestions made in the Report

Chapter I Introduction

Census Act

(i) No rules have been framed so far under the Census Act. It is necessary that the rules are framed as soon as possible

(ii) The Census Schedules are determined centrally for whole of India. There are no variations from state to state. It would be better to substitute 'Central Government for State Government' in section 8 of the Act.

(iii) It is necessary to include an enabling provision for requisition of vehicles as in the Representation of peoples Act.

(iv) Whenever a prosecution has to be launched, previous sanction of State Government is required and thereafter a complaint has to be filed in a Court as prescribed in Section 14. Moreover, any action against Government/Semi-government employees runs a risk of association strike. Launching prosecution against members of general public is also not a feasible proposition. One has, therefore, to think ways and means to strengthen the hands of the Census Officers.

Chapter III Preparation for the Census

Regional Offices should be opened before the houselisting operations itself.

Chapter IV Building up of the Organisation

(i) It would be necessary in 1991 to offer attractive terms for Regional Deputy Directors to come on deputation. Apart from pay and allowances provisions for residential telephones and transport are absolutely necessary.

(ii) Provisions of clerical assistance should be made on the Development Block basis instead of Tahsil.

Chapter V Touring

Regional Deputy Directors must be provided with vehicles by the Government otherwise their effectiveness in field supervision would be nominal in the next census.

Chapter VI Census Schedules

(i) The transport of unused forms from the districts could be ordered along with filled in schedules to Regional Tabulation Offices. This was not done hence there was a lot of problems.

(ii) The scale of reserve was more than liberal. It should be reduced considerably in case of instruction booklets The reserve for forms and schedules should be certainly larger but that could also be slashed by half atleast.

Chapter VII Procurement of Maps

Obtaining uptodate tahsil and town maps with all important landmarks and clear cut boundaries to delineate enumerator blocks and supervisor circles was indeed a yeoman's task which should carefully be borne in mind while preparing for the next Census

Chapter VIII Preparation of Rural and Urban Frame

(i) In determining the constituent units of urban agglomerations proper supervision is called for.

(ii) While finalising the list of Standard Urban Areas it was observed that in many cases there were obvious inconsistencies in Tahsil maps bearing village boundaries with reference to the villagewise area figures In such cases maps were sent to tahsils for scrutiny and position was reviewed in regional meeting with them It is strongly recommended that this should be taken up during the intercensal period preceding the 1991 Census.

Chapter IX Enumeration Agency

(i) The arrangements of Mukhya Nagar Adhikaris as principal census officers should continue in the next census also.

(ii) Indeed clerical assistance may be given in relation to the number of development blocks instead of tahsils which did not succeed in 1981 Census. It would be useful to pursue the matter well in advance in next census

(iii) To meet the paucity of enumerators it would be necessary to start with unemployed graduates well in time. Since they would be working whole-time they would cover much larger area and thus get a larger sum of remuneration. Since their number would be much less the government could think of paying them higher rates or they could be compensated by giving lump sum T.A.

Chapter X Houselisting Operations

(i) It is necessary that regional offices are put in position more or less simultaneously with the Director of Census Operations. Early sanction of these posts are also necessary for allowing sufficient time to man them.

(ii) Considering the various situations about the housenumbering in urban units it would be better to ignore various exceptions and apply housenumbering procedure uniformly

(iii) In large towns an officer of the rank of Assistant/Deputy Director of Census Operations would have to be provided to oversee Census Operations. An additional post of Deputy City Executive Officer should also be provided for City Census Officer's work.

APPENDIX XLVI—*Concld*

(*Vide* Chapter XVII)

List of some concrete suggestions made in the Report

Chapter XI Enumeration

(i) In some areas Muslim community took exception to recording of the religion as Muslim with an abbreviation 'Mu' They contended that their religion should be recorded as 'Islam' Problem in recording Islam in Hindi was that the abbreviation would have been confused with the Christian community However, this contention is correct and the instructions may have to be modified for the next census.

(ii) In regard to sub-question (ii) and (iii) under question 15-A and 15-B it was found that enumerators were not very clear about their relationship. Sub-question (ii) related to the description of work while sub-question (iii) to the nature of industry/trade or service related to the activity of the establishment It was found in some cases that answers to both the questions were the same It would probably have been better to switch the position of these questions

Chapter XVI General

(i) Regional Offices should have been created alongwith that of the Director It would have provided sufficient time to man them properly. Further their positioning would have been very handy in monitoring of the Census Operations

(ii) The maximum age limit for fixed pay staff was 50 years Retired persons upto the age of 60 years could also be appointed. We did not, however, go in for appointment of older and retired people In retrospect, it is thought that the supervisor's level should have been filled by retired people because they would have exercised better control and authority over Checkers and Tabulators

(iii) Considering the state of unemployment it was not, considered fair to restrict selection of Supervisors Checkers and Tabulators to the minimum qualification prescribed. But it was later noticed that staff was frustrated at lower levels because of unremunerative emoluments in relation to their academic qualifications. People with similar qualifications occupied posts at all levels. This frustration could be contained to some extent by adhering to minimum educational qualification.

(iv) The Regional staff had also to be sent on tours to procure information, records, maps etc from the field. Touring was not welcome by all persons If the preparatory work for the census could have completed earlier than the setting up of the Regional Tabulation Offices by Regional Offices much of this touring would have not been necessary. This may be taken care of in future.

(v) Regional Deputy Directors were declared Heads of Offices but they could not be declared drawing and disbursing officers The pay of every region, therefore, was drawn at headquarters. Inspite of the fact that Regional Deputy Directors were directed to send the salary bills in advance sometimes it could not be possible to disburse the pay in time It would, therefore, be worthwhile if the problem could be tackled more suitably in future.

(iv) For hiring of buildings the certificate of reasonability from C.P.W.D. is necessary. This posed a number of problems This needs reconsideration at higher level. Since buildings are to be taken for comparatively shorter period, the reasonability certificate should also be admissible from Rent Control Authority.

MGIPRND—III—N—1 DCOUP/82—29-1-85—380