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CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 4

BIHAR

PART VIII-A

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
ENUMERATION

B. L. DAS

OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

Director of Census Operations, Bihar

1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS, BIHAR

(All the Census Publications of this State will bear Series 4)

PART I-A	..	General Report (Report on data yielded from P.C.A. and Tables on Mother-tongue and Religion).
PART I-B	..	General Report (Detailed analysis of the Demographic, Social, Cultural and Migration patterns).
PART I-C	..	Subsidiary Tables
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PART VIII-A	..	Administration Report on Enumeration‡ } For official use only
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PART IX	..	Census Atlas
PART IX-A	..	Administrative Atlas
PART X-A	..	District Census Handbook (Town and village Directory)†
PART X-B	..	District Census Handbook (Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract).†
PART X-C	..	District Census Handbook (Analytical Report, Administrative Statistics and District Census Tables).

*In Press. †District Census Handbook of Patna (Part A—the present volume) already printed and its Part B and those of Bhagalpur, Palamau and Dhanbad are in Press.

‡Present volume.

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PREFACE

For some time in the past there has been a tradition in Census to prepare and publish Administration Report as a separate volume. The administrative details of each stage of Census and the method and procedure which have been followed are included in it. Though it is presumptuous to believe that our successors will benefit much on going through this report yet one firmly hopes that they will at least be adequately forewarned about various difficulties which generally come in the way of the Directors in an operation like Census. Though each Census is different from the other and to that extent each has its own problems yet the basic concepts and the methodology and, therefore, the basic difficulties and handicaps continue to be almost similar. Hence the experience of one Census is likely to be helpful in the next. The various chapters that follow include the narration of these experiences If this volume helps my successor even in a minor way in planning the Census of 1981 it would have achieved its purpose. This is thus the humble aim of this exercise. Besides, those who are interested in knowing the methodology of Census and the details of the various stages of this gigantic operation will get adequate information in this volume.

While organising Census one gets personally attached to it and is deeply affected by the various moods of Census. Therefore, this narration has, I am afraid, become somewhat autobiographical at places.

This volume limits itself to enumeration and its preparatory measures. The next volume, e.g., Part VIII-B contains similar details about tabulation.

While introducing this volume I shall be failing in my duties and I shall not be quite true to myself if I do not express my deep sense of gratitude for all those who helped in completing this operation. The collection of the data during Census has been possible only by the untiring efforts of Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, Subdivisional Officers, Subdivisional Census Officers, District Census Officers and District Officers. My sincere thanks are due to each one of them. I offer my thanks to the people of this State who have facilitated the work of Enumerators by extending co-operation to them in getting answers to the lengthy Census questionnaire. I am obliged to the State Government for the help which I have received from time to time.

I am grateful to my own organisation for all the strains it has undergone in meticulously planning the work and making the conduct of Census smooth in the field. It will be a long list if I give all the names, however, particular mention may be made of those who were leaders of various teams. Shree U. P. Shrivastava, the Deputy Director who had with him the experience of 1961 Census as well was in overall charge of planning the work in detail right from the phase of initial preparatory measures up to tabulation. Shree R N. Misra, Deputy Director remained with me for a little less than a year and he too contributed much in initial planning. The burden of general administrative functions fell on Shree M K Sinha, Deputy Director, Headquarters. Shree K. M. Sinha, Deputy Director organised the coding and punching cell. All these officers along with their teams of extremely dedicated workers worked untiringly very often much beyond the normal working hours. It appeared as if everybody was possessed with some strange inspiration and will power and the sole purpose of each one was to see the Census of 1971 being successfully completed Within the rigid framework of service rules of Government not much can be done for them in return. I express my deep sense of gratitude to them.

My thanks are due to Shree S. N. Chatterjee, the Superintendent of the Bihar Secretariat Press, Patna who is always so helpful in printing Census papers in the Secretariat Press.

I am grateful to Shree K. D. Ballal, Deputy Registrar General, Shree K. K. Chakravorty, Central Tabulation Officer, Dr B K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies), Shree S. Raghavachari, Assistant Registrar General and Shree S. C. Sharma, Assistant Registrar General and their respective teams for all the co-operation that they extended to me.

Before concluding I must express my deep indebtedness to Shree A. Chandra Sekhar, the Registrar General and *ex-officio* Census Commissioner of India whose guidance and inspiration lay behind every action that we took in fulfilling the task assigned to us by the Government.

PATNA :
October 12, 1972.

B. L. DAS,
Director of Census Operations,
Bihar.

Chapter I

GENERAL INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Initial reaction—When I joined the census organisation as Superintendent of Census Operations on the 1st of March, 1969 little did I know what I was heading for. Five months earlier I had been informally asked if I would like to take up this assignment. I had then given rather a disinterested reply that I was willing to be appointed to any post; though, a little later, I had to give a more committed assent. Finally, after my stay of two years and three months in Dhanbad as Deputy Commissioner, I was relieved to join this post.

It was a leap in the dark. Apart from my brief acquaintance with census during 1961 when I was posted as Subdivisional Officer at Buxar I had really no idea of the work being done in this organisation. All I knew was that my esteemed predecessor Shree Shivaraj Deva Prasad was here on full time basis for more than six years and brought out about two dozen enormous volumes. I still remember the unconcealed annoyance of some housewives whose husbands had been favoured with personal complimentary copies and thus were faced with the problem of stuffing these bulky volumes into the packing crates at the time of transfer. Earlier Shree Ranchor Prasad had been the Superintendent of Census Operations in 1951. Both these officers are highly admired in the field of administration, and very few can compare with them in the fine analysis of problems and in arriving at solutions through logical steps with almost mathematical precision.

With such predecessors behind me I had an acute sense of diffidence. It is fortunate I did not know at that time that Archer and Gait too had been the Superintendents of Census Operations in the past; otherwise my feeling of diffidence would have been complete, and in all likelihood I would not have ventured to tread their path.

The feeling of depression was deepened still more by the unreserved reaction of most of my friends and well-wishers to my posting. They thought that devoid of all the glamour and limelight usually associated with the administrative and executive work I would be thrown into the back-waters and possibly forgotten.

In retrospect—Though it is true that the work of census is a little away from the main stream of administration yet now I know how much I would have missed by not taking up this assignment. It was a unique opportunity of knowing the State intimately in almost all its essential details. Hardly in any other job I would have had the acquaintance of such a large number of State officials down to the level of Block Development Officers. Simply as a measure of administrative task it was highly challenging. Planning this operation in all its details and getting it organised in about 68,000 villages and 202 towns, all at the same time, with a vast army of about one lakh enumerators and supervisors had the thrill of its own. Thereafter, having the five crore and sixty lakh slips handled and sorted in ten tabulation offices with a set of about three thousand purely temporary staff was a rewarding administrative and executive experience. Though the subject of tabulation will be covered in the second part of this report yet I may mention here that the tabulation offices had to work like factories where different components have to be assembled and fitted on the assembly line. It required very detailed planning at all levels so that there was full co-ordination in different operations in order to ensure that no time was wasted and maximum efficiency was achieved. It was a rich experience in time-and-motion study and in critical-path-study for all those who were associated with it.

Academically too it was a big opportunity. Never since I left the university in 1957 I read and learnt so much as I did in the thirty months that I have spent so far in this organisation. Besides acquiring knowledge of the detailed techniques of the

specialised field of census enumeration and processing of its data, we also had a good deal of familiarity with Statistics, Sampling technique and Demography. And by the time we leave the organisation we shall probably have some acquaintances with the operation of computer, printing, art and designing, cartography, social studies and many other subjects.

And yet, if somebody asks me what has been the most enriching and abiding gain to me in census, I would not mention either the administrative experience or the academic knowledge. Most unhesitatingly, I shall give the highest place in this respect to the unique experience that I had in working with the fine set of people who are in this organisation throughout the country. It is difficult for me to describe in words how pleasant it was to work with Shree A. Chandra Sekhar, the Registrar General and *ex-officio* Census Commissioner of India. With the detailed instructions and the guidance that we received from him our task was made much easier. And yet he left quite a large field for our own initiative and free thinking. In fact, in all modesty, I venture to say that he knew exactly where and how much to guide. His sweet temperament and brotherly affection has had its profound effect both in our official and personal lives. His tender care and nursing of census is comparable to that of an affectionate and zealous mother. The patience with which he listened to our views—both mature and immature—in the conferences, and the indulgence which he showed to us on innumerable occasions is an admirable example in human behaviour for all of us to follow.

With his affectionate leadership this organisation grew into a well knit brotherhood. More than being an official organisation of the Government, it was a family of persons drawn from various parts of the country. And I, as I am sure almost all amongst us, had the privilege of acquiring some life-time friends—an opportunity which very seldom comes after one crosses twenty-five.

The officers and other staff at the headquarters in Delhi were all so helpful and nice. Shree K. D. Ballal, the Deputy Registrar General who had behind him the experience of Central Tabulation of 1961 Census and Shree K. K. Chakravorty, the Central Tabulation Officer were the living images of courtesy, efficiency, helpfulness and consideration. Shree Ballal's poise and equanimity even amidst all the pestering from almost all of us with nearly impossible proposals was something to be seen to be believed. Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies), Shree S. Raghavachari of the Demography and Sampling Unit, Shree S. C. Sharma of the Data-Processing Division and Shree Dhani of the Administration Unit along with all their staff were always ready with a helping hand whenever we needed help. So were others with whom we were connected directly or indirectly.

The Directors came in very close contact during the Conferences. When I remember these Census Conferences in future it will only be with a good deal of feeling and emotion. Those were the times which will always remain fresh in our memory. The free and frank deliberations and informal meetings and discussions on these occasions are experiences which will be cherished for a long time in our lives.

And then there was the unique experience of having worked with a fine and dedicated set of officers and other staff of my own Directorate. Never during my thirteen years of tenure in the Indian Administrative Service so far I have seen such single minded devotion to work and so much output per person as I could see during these thirty months. No doubt census recruits really good persons, but it has also the capacity of getting the very best out of everybody who works in it.

What causes this intense devotion to work in Census is still a mystery to me. The subject as it is can hardly be rated as charismatic enough to fire the zeal of such a large number of persons almost uniformly. The employees know that it is only a temporary work and they will be retrenched immediately when the work is over. And yet I have seen people tied to their tables almost continuously, very often well beyond the office hours giving an out-turn quite high almost each day. In fact, except in the beginning of Sorting when a pace was to be set, I had to insist quite regularly that our workers should not overstrain themselves and they need not give an out-turn beyond a certain norm. To me it appeared as if all

these people were possessed with some mysterious force drawing their inspiration from something unknown.

Even at the risk of being blamed slightly immodest I must say that the devotion to work and the atmosphere of comraderie, affection and informality in this organisation are qualities to be emulated by others.

So much has happened in these thirty months since I first climbed the breath-taking steps to my office at the New Dak Bungalow Road on the 1st March, 1969. The events have moved so fast that it appears, as if, a whole decade has been compressed into these two years and a half. There have been joys and sorrows, encouragement and agony and occasions for great exhilaration as also for deep depression. In fact, Census came to me in many of its moods. And I regarded it as much more than mere work or duty; though even one's work and duty are quite important. Now when I look back, I am really amazed that so much could be done during this period.

Physically the demand of Census has been rather exacting and exhausting. The most strenuous days were those of training for Houselisting and Enumeration. For about two months at the time of Houselisting and another round of the same period at the time of Enumeration I had to remain out on tour almost continuously. I visited each of the district headquarters to address the training classes. During this period I could sandwitch with great difficulty a few days' stay at Patna in between long sojourn of outings continuously for eight or ten days. On many occasions I would reach a district in the morning, address the training class, hold the practical training and, then, leave for the next district late in the evening. The circuit houses of the State were, thus, my real homes during those days. Needless to say that I used to feel exhausted and was under the constant apprehension that I might fall ill and thus be incapacitated to attend the training classes. This was my real fear, as I was fully convinced that there could be no substitute for my personally addressing the training classes at the district headquarters. Fortunately my health co-operated with me, and in spite of all the dust and jerks of Bihar roads and the strains of speaking for about five hours everyday I remained completely fit throughout. Most of the effect of the strain disappeared because of the warm hospitality and the consideration shown to me by all the Collectors of the districts for which I am most grateful.

Nucleus staff and accommodation— I was fortunate in having an office and a nucleus staff when I joined. Earlier, the entire organisation used to be wound up after the tabulation, and my predecessors were the sole members of the organisation in the State at the time of joining it. Later they would recruit some staff or take somebody on deputation, borrow some stationery and typewriter and thus start the office. I was happy to have a small contingent of the nucleus staff which had continued since the last census. They were:

Post	Pay scale	No. sanctioned	No. actually in position
	Rs.		
Deputy Director	700—1,250	2	2
Tabulation Officer ...	350—475	3	3
Statistical Assistant/Junior Investigator.	210—425	6	6
Computer	150—300	7	6
Draftsman	150—240	2	1
Proof Reader	150—240	2	1
Assistant Compiler ...	110—180	24	24
Head Assistant	350—475	1	1
Stenographer	130—300	1	1
Upper Division Clerk ...	130—300	3	2
Lower Division Clerk/Librarian	110—180	4	2
Daftari	75—95	2	2
Chowkidar/Peon	70—85	9	8
Total		66	59

Two Deputy Directors and about twenty other persons were in the main office on the New Dak Bungalow Road where we had a hall and three rooms on the second floor covering an area of 1,676 sq. ft. for which we paid Rs. 340 per month. The rest including a Tabulation Officer were in Ismail Manzil in Patna City which accommodated part of our 1961 census records. It was a huge building (area: 7,063 sq. ft., rent: Rs. 500) of rather mediaeval architecture and, much to our discomfort, also with mediaeval amenities. The approach to this building involved a hazardous drive through one of the most congested roads of Patna. Besides, being inside the building during the rainy season meant braving the rain drops right under the roof.

Apart from Ismail Manzil our records were stored in Raja Bungalow in Hazaribagh, a building of which the ownership was in dispute between the Raja of Ramgarh and the State Government, and in six garages of the Combined Office Building at Muzaffarpur which continued to evoke a lot of protest from the local officers. A Head Clerk of the Collectorate establishment was entrusted with the part-time work of being in charge of the record room at each of these two places. Each was paid an honorarium of Rs. 30 per month. Besides, we had one chowkidar each at Hazaribagh and Muzaffarpur.

The nucleus staff were of great help as without them I would have been very much lost in the little known field of census. The nucleus set up must always remain. However, the size will depend on the studies planned to be undertaken in the inter-censal period for which there is a good scope as a detailed study and analysis of the socio-economic data thrown up by census will be immensely useful.

The New Designation—The 1971 Census, apart from being the centenary census, will be significant in another respect as well. It was in this census that the Superintendents of Census Operations were given the designation of Director of Census Operations. For two decades there had been some consciousness of the inadequacy of the designation "Superintendent" which had been continuing since 1872. It had been felt that when designations like "Commissioner" and "Director" were so common an officer who is merely a "Superintendent" would not carry much weight, particularly in the less informed circles. During the First Census Conference at Delhi some of my colleagues from some other States narrated personal experiences about difficulties even in getting accommodation in Inspection Bungalows on this account. In fact it had been decided earlier that the designation would be changed, but it was thought that since it would involve an amendment of the Census Act, it would be wise to take it up only with some other more important amendments. The Registrar General who had himself felt compelled to record the disadvantages of this designation in his Administration Report (Andhra Pradesh) in 1961 pursued this matter. Ultimately no amendment of the Act was necessary at all. The Central Government vested the designation "Director" by an executive order while the statutory designation of "Superintendent" also continued. Thus the Chief Census Officer of a State was now the "Director of Census Operations and *ex-officio* Superintendent of Census Operations". This long appellation was, however, limited only to formal statutory or financial matters; more commonly he came to be known as the "Director of Census Operations".

Chapter II

INITIAL PREPARATORY MEASURES

Registrar General's Circular no 1—Immediately on joining a new post one usually feels somewhat lost and does not know what are the things to be attended to. In this respect however, the Circular no. 1 of the Registrar General of India (Annexure I) proved to be of immense help. It reached at the correct time—almost within 4 5 days of my joining the post Right in the Beginning the Registrar General summed up the nature of our work when he mentioned·

> 'In your new assignment you may at times find yourself denied of the comforts and privileges that you might have normally expected as the head of a department or the head of a district or in a Secretariat post under the State Government Yet, the work you will have done as Superintendent of Census Operations will be one of the most enduring and of lasting value"

Only now I know how true it was. What I have mentioned in the last chapter bears ample testimony to it.

Circular no 1 of the Registrar General enlightened us on the action to be taken step by step in making preparation for Houselisting and Enumeration. Almost all at once it brought the whole vista of our gigantic task before our eyes If in the next census my successor does not receive such a communication shortly after he joins he will be well advised to request the Registrar General to let him have a detailed idea of the work to be undertaken till the actual enumeration commences. Before receiving such a communication he is likely to remain under the mistaken notion that the workload is after all not so heavy and one can afford to take it easy.

Preliminary work by nucleus staff—Before my entry on the scene a good deal of work had already been done regarding drafting the census schedules. The preliminary drafts of schedules to be canvassed in census are prepared after elaborate examination in Delhi in consultation with the principal data users The schedules are then canvassed in selected areas during what is called the First Pre-Test, and in the light of the experience obtained the schedules are amended The amended schedules are once again canvassed in some areas during the Second Pre Test. Thereafter the schedules are finalised in the light of the fresh practical experience The First Pre Test had been completed during the last quarter of 1967. The preliminary schedules which were canvassed at that time are in Annexure II. The detailed report of this pre test can be seen in our File no 19/4/67.

Second Pre-Test—After the First Pre-Test the schedules had been re-drafted, and immediately on my taking over charge I had to devote my attention to the Second Pre-Test which was held during March-April, 1969. Conducting the Second Pre-Test is an experience which the Director must have. It is a miniature census and one has the opportunity of having almost a preview of many technical and administrative problems which inevitably arise during Census Operation. A Director joining after the Second Pre-Test will miss quite a lot in this respect.

During the pre-test one examines the feasibility of the questionnaire in all its aspects Whether the schedules can be canvassed in the limited duration of census. whether the questions are framed in such a manner as to elicit prompt and accurate response, whether the questions and instructions are understandable to the enumerators themselves and similar other problems are examined and pondered over However useful, exhaustive and important a question may be, it will be futile to include it in the final census schedule if there were genuine difficulties in getting correct answer to it during the pre test. After all the experiences of the pre test are likely to be repeated in the main census operation. And commonsense is a poor guide in this respect There is scarcely any substitute for testing the question by actually getting it put across to the respondents by possible enumerators In fact I was amazed how some of the

seemingly simple questions generally failed to get correct response promptly. In the Second Pre-Test there was a question regarding the number of children born to a lady. I personally found that the respondents who were generally the elderly male members of the family were very often not able to give correct replies. In a village near Ranchi inhabited by weavers who are fairly intelligent and alert, simply asking this question in a straightforward manner would not elicit correct replies. When a respondent, after having given his reply in respect of the number of children born to a lady in his family, would be asked if he had forgotten some other children, he would think for a while or go inside to consult some elderly women of the family, and then add a few more children to the list. Thus only after repeated questioning in various ways one would get the full answer. This was the general experience in other States also, and finally the question was modified to the extent that the number of children born only during the last one year was the subject matter of enquiry. Similarly the question asked of the youngest married man of the household whether he practised any family planning method was usually met with a shy and embarrassed smile or with complete reticence even if the question was asked in privacy. This question was rightly dropped in the final schedule.

I have mentioned all this even at the risk of the narrative being rather unduly elaborate just to emphasise the importance of the pre-test and the necessity of the Director taking it up as a serious task.

The schedules of the Second Pre-Test are set out in Annexure III and my report on it in File no. 7/9/69. Yet, considering its importance, it may be useful to give in nutshell the work done during this operation.

The Second Pre-Test was conducted in 6 rural blocks and 9 urban blocks located in the districts of Patna, Ranchi and Darbhanga. Each block had, on an average, a little over one hundred households. Whereas three forms, viz., the Houselist, the Establishment Schedule and the Individual Slip were canvassed in these blocks, one additional form, viz., the Household Form was canvassed only in 9 of these blocks. It had been provisionally decided at that time that in 1971 Census the Household Form would be canvassed only in 10 per cent sample areas of the State. Each block was entrusted to one enumerator. The most useful result of the pre-test as an estimate of the future problems can be had only if the enumerators selected for it have the qualification, calibre and general background truely representative of what can be expected at the time of census. Hence the enumerators were drawn normally from the group of Karmacharis, V.L.Ws., Panchayat Sevaks and school teachers. However, one rural and one urban block were entrusted to two persons of our inter-censal staff just to find out the difference in reaction and response when the questionnaire would be handled by people with some amount of experience in the line.

I personally trained the enumerators and supervisors as also the concerned B.D.Os and Special Officers of Municipalities at four places, viz., Patna, Barh, Dalsinghsarai and Ranchi. I also tried to visit almost all these blocks while the pre-test was on. Generally I found that the persons concerned, except one or two in the Patna Municipal Corporation, took keen interest in the work and did it well. On getting the forms from the blocks we culled the experiences from different points, prepared the necessary tables and sent a detailed report to Registrar General which, as I have already mentioned, is in our file in the office.

First Census Conference and Final Schedules—In the third week of May, 1969 the First Conference of the Superintendents of Census Operations was held in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. I had never attended such a fine conference before, and yet it was only the first in the series. The others came later about which I shall be mentioning at appropriate places. The conference was inaugurated by Shree Y. B. Chavan, the Home Minister at a sober and impressive function in the Vigyan Bhawan. Shree Ramaswamy, Deputy Home Minister, Shree L. P. Singh, Home Secretary and Shree H. Lal, Secretary (Services) also participated in the function. After the inaugural ceremony we devoted ourselves to the discussion on the proposed schedules in the light of the Second Pre-Test. All the participants had the occasion of expressing their views fully and frankly, and we discussed at

great length every significant concept and all important matters regarding the draft instructions. It will be useful for my successor to go through the Summary Proceedings of this conference which has been brought out in the form of a printed booklet and is preserved in our office.

Once during these discussions, we had amongst us Shree Pitambar Pant a member of the Planning Commission. He thought that some of the questions were rather elaborate and expressed his doubt about census being the appropriate agency for collecting such information. His reference was mainly to the questions relating to family planning and to buildings and households. It was decided that a further discussion would be held with the Planning Commission, and, after considering their views as also the points raised by different participants during the conference the schedules would be finalised. The discussion took place and, finally, it was decided to drop many of the questions which were earlier included. In the final set-up only the following schedules were adopted:

(*i*) Individual Slip.
(*ii*) Houselist, and
(*iii*) Establishment Schedule

These schedules are reproduced in Annexure IV. Since the Household Form was dropped there was no necessity thereafter to have area sampling to select 10 per cent area where this form was to be canvassed.

The next task was the translation of the schedules and instructions in regional languages. Since a large number of States were to adopt the schedules and instructions in Hindi, it was decided that all the Directors of the Hindi States would sit together and finalise the Hindi draft. Accordingly the first discussion was held at Dehradun where we translated the Houselist Form and the Establishment Schedule as well as the Instructions to Enumerators for filling these schedules. Led by Shree K. D. Ballal, the Deputy Registrar General, the Directors of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana did this work. Thereafter, we again met in Bhopal to translate the Individual Slip and the related Instructions to Enumerators. These exercises in translation not only proved beneficial in making the language understandable to a person of the average academic standard like an Enumerator in different States of the Hindi region but also made us very thoroughly acquainted with almost every sentence of the instructions.

Finally there were two training Seminars—one at Darjeeling in September, 1969 for the Directors and the other at Bangalore during July, 1969 for the Deputy Directors. In the seminar at Darjeeling we had a series of lectures by experts in Demography and Sampling, and after the seminar we did emerge out somewhat more familiar with the terms and concepts which were to occur in our work quite frequently thereafter. The Instructors took pains in putting across to us in simple language the complicated concepts of Demography and Statistics. The Seminar was a very useful exercise, organised for the first time in the recent years in Census. Probably it will be more useful if it is held for a slightly longer duration and is somewhat more technical in its nature.

We had an interesting exercise in this seminar which later proved to be immensely useful during the training for Enumeration. Almost all of us selected one question each in the Individual Slip and explained it to the Directors and others present there who formed rather a formidable band of trainees. We addressed ourselves to all types of questions which could possibly arise in the gatherings of the most intelligent and the most stupid of the enumerators.

As I see from the report of the Deputy Director, Shree Shrivastava, the training seminar at Bangalore was equally instructive and useful. It appears that the personal interest taken by my colleague Shree Padmanabha, the Director of Mysore added charm to this seminar. Shree Shrivastava, however, feels that there was a concentrated dose of mathematics in that seminar which normally they would not be using in course of their work.

Chief Secretary's first letter—An Atmosphere of Urgency—After a few weeks of my joining this post I, like my predecessor, thought of getting a letter issued by the Chief Secretary to all the Collectors inviting their attention to the forthcoming Census. Needless to say that the Collectors are the real kingpins in our administration, and the success or failure of an operation like Census depends a good deal on the personal interest taken by them. It was never true more than at present when we have quite a

large number of drives in administration announced by Government one after the other almost round the year. These drives cover subjects like loan collection, revenue collection, updating of revenue records, co-operative dues collection, distribution of *parchas* to privileged persons, etc. Earlier, when the administration was more smooth in absence of these drives, such infrequently occurring emergency operations like Census and Election automatically caught the attention of the administration. Now the officers and other staff in the field are greatly strained all the time. Even an important event like Census stands the risk of being taken fairly complacently. To be considered by the field-staff as one more item of botheration would have been the greatest calamity for the Census. Its importance has to be seen above everything else, possibly only next to an extreme emergency of a large scale breakdown of law and order.

Thus right in the beginning I set my mind to the various means of attracting the attention of the District Officers to the work of Census and to get a clear imprint on their minds of its importance. One method was to request the Chief Secretary to issue letters to them first in the beginning explaining the preliminary matters and, then, at regular intervals. Another method was to visit the districts very frequently and to meet the Collectors there. I tried both these methods. Yet another possible method is to attend the various meetings of the Collectors at the Divisional Headquarters and those of the Subdivisional Officers at the District Headquarters. No doubt it has its use and I did attend a few of these meetings; but there is no substitute for personal meeting with the Collectors and Subdivisional Officers at their headquarters.

When I approached the Chief Secretary, Shree S. N. Singh in April, 1969 he was kind enough to address a really effective letter to all District Officers. This letter is important being the first in the series of serious communications with the field officers regarding the preparations of 1971 Census and I am reproducing it below (letter no. 3627-L.R., dated 1st May, 1969):

> "I am directed to say that the next decennial population Census, eleventh in the series, will be taken in February, 1971. Prior to the actual enumeration House-listing Operation will be done sometime during February—April, 1970.
>
> 2. Statistics collected during the population Census have assumed great significance since independence after which detailed plans for social and economic development have been formulated and executed. In fact, there has been a progressively greater demand for collection of various kinds of useful data from census to census, since the decennial census affords a unique opportunity of universal enumeration of the population. The data to be collected in the coming census, therefore, are likely to be even more detailed than in the past.
>
> 3. The taking of census envisages large scale operations which will have to be undertaken with great care to ensure that results are accurate. The successful conduct of Census will depend on the setting up of a proper organisation, constant supervision and strict adherence to the time-table. Large-scale deployment of enumerators and supervisors of various levels of intellect and understanding as also the intricate nature of the questionnaire demands that there should be thorough and well-planned training. I need hardly emphasise that the accuracy of census work in your district will depend a good deal on the quantum of personal interest taken by you.
>
> 4. The preliminary arrangements for the census have already commenced and Shri B. L. Das, I.A.S. has already taken over as the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar. He will issue detailed instructions and circulars from time to time. It is necessary that these should receive the same care and attention from all concerned as a letter issued by the Government. It may please be ensured that this is done. You should take serious notice

of any slackness in this regard and take disciplinary action without hesitation against persons seriously at fault."

At this stage I consider it useful to leave for my successor a brief historical background of the first communication of this nature from the State Government to the District Officers. My predecessor, Shree S D. Prasad mentioned in Chapter 1 of his Administration Report on Enumeration that prior to 1961 such communication by the State Government had stated that the orders and circulars issued by the Census Superintendent should be "treated as orders of Government" and given prompt and careful attention. Shree Prasad writes "I had prepared the draft this time also on similar lines but it was modified by the Revenue Department on the ground that the Superintendent of Census Operations had no place in the hierarchy of the State Government and as such he was not competent to issue anything which have the semblance of Government orders. I pursued my point as best as I could but to no avail. Ultimately Shree S. J. Majumdar, the Chief Secretary, kindly came to my rescue by agreeing to address separately a self-contained demi-official circular to all District Officers emphasising the great importance of Census and concluding with the following words: 'Government desire that the instructions issued by the Superintendent of Census Operations should receive the same care and attention from all concerned as a letter issued by Government. Kindly ensure that this is done. You should take serious notice of any slackness in this regard, take departmental action, without any hesitation, against any person seriously at fault.'

The Chief Secretary's circular no doubt had the desired effect and went a long way in solving my difficulty. But I still feel that the previous circulars on the subject were more forthright and emphatic and hence wholly effective The technical objection raised this time by the Revenue Department could have been met easily by giving the Census Superintendent some status (e g.. Joint or Deputy Secretary) in the State hierarchy. This would have been useful for other reasons as well. A formal proposal to this effect was also initiated, but it could not materialise. For obvious reasons I could not evince more than usual interest in it. Any way the battle will now have to be fought by my successor if he chooses to do so at all."

I thought over it and decided that it would make really very little difference whether the Chief Secretary directed that my letters would be "treated as orders of Government and given prompt and careful attention" or whether he mentioned that my instructions and circulars "should receive the same care and attention from all concerned as a letter issued by the Government". Right in the beginning I did not think it proper to raise this controversial issue, and hence requested the Chief Secretary for issue of a letter almost on the same lines as in 1961. The Census in 1961 had been conducted admirably, and, if such a letter of the Chief Secretary had the desired effect during 1961, I thought that it would have similar effect in 1971 as well. I also did not consider it desirable to approach the State Government for giving me the status of a Joint or Deputy Secretary as it would hardly serve any practical purpose. Besides, if the Director was designated in this manner, somebody might have had the idea that he was to work under the supervisory control of the State Government as in case of other Joint/Deputy Secretaries. This would clearly detract from the complete allegiance to the Central Government as was demanded of me during my tenure as Superintendent of Census Operations.

The Chief Secretary, Shree S. N. Singh and later his successor Shree R. S. Mandal took keen interest in the Census Operation and addressed a series of letters (as many as six) to the District Officers at various stages. All these letters are reproduced in Annexure V.

The Census in India is conducted under the Census Act, 1948. The structure of the Act suggests that though the Central Government is responsible for getting the Census done in the country yet it is the State Government which has been vested with the operative powers under the Census Act. Under various sections of this Act the State Government can appoint Census Officers or authorise others to appoint such officers. In case of default by somebody it is the State Government which can sanction prosecution or authorise other officers to accord such sanction. Since the subject of Census is being done in the Revenue Department in this State I approached them for issuing

necessary notifications and orders under the Census Act. The notifications under sections 6 and 7 were issued on the 18th June, 1969. The notification under section 4(4) was issued twice—once on the 18th July, 1969 and then again on the 14th April, 1970 which was only for the Assistant Project Executive Officers. The notification under section 12 delegating the power of sanction of prosecution had been issued prior to 1961 Census, and since no time-limit had been prescribed it continued to remain operative. All these five notifications are reproduced in Annexure VI.

Both Mr. W. G. Archer in 1941 and Mr. S. D. Prasad in 1961 have commented on the subject of Census being dealt with in the Revenue Department of the State Government. They have recommended that it should be more appropriately dealt with in some department directly under the control of the Chief Secretary. It is true that the rationale of this subject being assigned to Revenue Department is not clear. One has to approach the Chief Secretary much more than the officials of the Revenue Department whose function appears to end with the issue of statutory notifications. Census can be rightly put under any of the departments of the Home wing. But what is much more important is that the Director of Census is able to correspond directly with all departments of the State Government. Though no formal orders were issued to this effect I continued to have a direct link with all departments and also with the Chief Secretary. No objection was ever raised. However, if any such objection comes forth in future, it will be advisable to get an order issued permitting the direct link between the Director of Census and the departments of State Government as routing all proposals and correspondence through the administrative department, be it the Revenue Department or any one of the Home wing, will be extremely cumbersome and positively detrimental to speedy action that is required in Census.

Chapter III

CENSUS CALENDAR

Previous Reference Dates—The Operation of Census Enumeration consists of recording the name and certain demographic, social and economic characteristics of each person in the country as existing at a particular time on a particular date. Though in this country some earlier attempts at estimating population had been made by Buchannan and others the first organised and comprehensive Census on scientific lines was conducted in 1872. The next Census came in 1881. Thereafter it was organised after every ten years, and finally the Census of 1971 was the eleventh in the series marking the century of this gigantic operation.

In 1872 the duration of Census was spread over the winter months of 1871-72, thus the population of the country in that year cannot be referred to as of a particular date. Thereafter the reference dates of various censuses were the following:

Year	Reference date
1872	No fixed date
1881	17th February
1891	26th February
1901	1st March
1911	10th March
1921	18th March
1931	26th March
1941	1st March
1951	1st March
1961	1st March

Change of Reference Date in 1971—During 1971 the reference date had earlier been fixed as 1st March in line with the censuses since 1941. This date was later shifted to 1st April as the Parliamentary election was to be held during the end of February and the beginning of March. The shift of date came as a big jolt to this operation. For a long time the 1st of March of the Census year had been the reference date, and certain amount of sanctity and inviolability came to be attached to it. In fact, there was some sort of awe about it, and crossing this date in Census enumeration was considered to be a grave administrative lapse almost verging on administrative sin. The seriousness among the field-staff about Census originated more or less from the inviolability and the inevitability of the reference date. Now, when the reference date was changed in 1971, that sense of respect and awe was suddenly gone. After all it was not that much sacrosanct and it could be changed. However, during the actual operation I found that people generally worked with as much vigour and sincerity as was expected of them. Jumping into the Census straight from the fatigue of the election was a big demand on one's physical endurance, and persons who had to participate in both did rise to the occasion.

The change of date had, however, some good effects too. A lot of heat and excitement was exhausted during the Parliamentary elections, and people were too tired to raise or enter into controversies during Enumeration.

According to the revised time-table the enumeration was to be conducted from the 10th to the 31st March and the revisional round from the 1st April, 1971 to the 3rd April. The population as at the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 was to be ascertained.

Obviously it is impossible to approach every individual right at the sunrise, hence enumeration was carried on over an extended period of 22 days (10th March—31st March). The enumerators again visited each household during the revisional round (1st April—3rd April) and brought their records up-to-date with reference to the sunrise of 1st April. The birth or death occurring since the day of the visit of the Enumerator to the household up to the sunrise of the 1st April was to be noted in the course of the revisional round. There was, of course, the problem of duplication and omission of persons in transit during the period of enumeration. Such mistakes were reduced to the minimum, if not altogether eliminated, by a set of rigid principles regarding persons to be enumerated which have been mentioned in detail in the booklet of Instructions for Enumerators.

Time-Schedule—The work during enumeration is merely the visible end of the Census iceberg. A lot of effort goes into the preparation for enumeration and again in tabulation of the data collected during the Census. Volume 'B' of this Report which will be published separately will be all about tabulation. Preparation for enumeration takes place in many stages and a tight time-schedule for different stages has to be prescribed. The detailed time-table prepared by me for 1971 Census and communicated to the District Offices in my first circular to them is reproduced in Annexure VII. I shall merely quote a few sentences from this circular addressed to District Officers.

> "You will kindly see that the time-schedule is very much tight and in many cases one stage depends on the completion of the other stage. Thus any delay in one stage is likely to generate further delay in subsequent stages which will upset the programme as a whole. You will also kindly notice that, at any particular point of time, activities are required to go on simultaneously in many fields. All this needs a very close supervision of the work being done in different fields at different stages."

Each of these stages of preparation for enumeration is preceded by a number of preliminary measures in the Director's Office itself. Thus a detailed time-schedule of work has to be drawn up for the head-quarters office as well, and the progress has to be reviewed from time to time. On some occasions weekly reviews may be adequate while on some other occasions even daily review may be necessary. It all depends on one's own method of organising the work.

Stages of Census—The different stages of Census follow logically from the ultimate aim of enumerating every person without duplication or omission. For enumeration it is necessary to have a frame of houses where the enumerator will be required to go to obtain the details about the persons residing therein. Such a frame is prepared during Houselisting when a list of all houses is made. Since each house must be visited by the Census agency during Houselisting the occasion is also utilised in getting some data about the house itself and about the establishments which may be located in the house. In fact, Houselisting Operation is a full-fledged Census of houses and establishments. It is, however, being utilised as such only since 1961.

If all houses in the State have to be listed in a fixed duration of the Houselisting operation it is necessary that the entire State is divided into small areas which are entrusted to different individuals for listing out

houses and, later, for carrying out enumeration. The basic principle in demarcating these areas is that no area overlaps over the other and also that there is no gap. This is achieved by demarcating the Census divisions on maps and writing out the boundaries and other details of these divisions in a register. Thus Census Enumeration leads back to Houselisting which in turn, leads further back to formation of Census Divisions. These three main stages of Census with their numerous sub-stages have been described in different chapters which follow.

Time-Schedule for Houselisting—Earlier it had been planned that Houselisting would be done in February, 1970. During the training at district headquarters and in some meetings of Collectors at divisional headquarters I had occasion to listen to the deep apprehension of senior officers about supervision during Houselisting if the drive for the collection of land revenue and loan continued. I consulted the Revenue Department apprising them of these fears and also mentioning that during the next year this drive would in any case have to be postponed in view of the enumeration. The Revenue Department probably did not consider it practicable to give up or weaken this drive consecutively in two years, hence they advised me to postpone Houselisting for sometime. After gauging all round reaction I, too, thought it proper to shift the period of Houselisting. Accordingly it was conducted in May, 1970. The officers and other staff were thus able to give their single-minded attention to this work. However, the weather of May proved to be somewhat unsuitable for such type of field operation on a large scale because of the intense heat in this region.

The time-schedule prescribed for various stages of census and their sub-stages was generally observed except in a very small number of cases which have been separately mentioned at relevant places in different chapters. The main effective means of keeping control over the observance of time-schedule was obtaining fortnightly progress reports and writing to Collectors immediately if some Subdivision or Charge was lagging behind.

Chapter IV

BUILDING UP OF ORGANISATION—CENSUS HIERARCHY

With a sizeable contingent of nucleus staff only a marginal increase in it was required for preparation for Census. The posts added till the beginning of 1970 were the following:

Name of post	Pay scale	No. of posts	Date of the filling up of the posts
	Rs.		
1. *Stenographer* ...	210—425	1	8.5.1969
2. Accountant ..	210—380	1	8.7.1969
3. Printing Inspector ...	210—425	1	8.7.1969
4. Computer ...	150—300	1	19.5.1969
5. Draftsman ...	150—300	1	22.7.1969
6. Upper Division Clerk . .	130—300	1	17.6.1969
7. Assistant Compiler ...	110—180	1	22.7.1969
8. Lower Division Clerk ...	110—180	1	17.3.1969
9. Peon ...	70—85	5	1 on 22.10.1969 and 4 on 9.2.1970
10. Mali ...	70—85	1	3.12.1969

It might have been necessary to create some more posts during the preparation for enumeration but the work-load was shared by some of the staff sanctioned for Mechanical Tabulation Unit.

The Mechanical Tabulation Unit was to come into operation immediately when the Houselist records were received. In March 1970 the following posts were sanctioned for the Mechanical Tabulation Unit:

Name of post	Pay scale	No. of posts	Date of filling up of the posts
	Rs.		
Tabulation Officer/Senior Technical Assistant.	350—475	6	1.6.1970
Statistical Assistant ...	210—425	13	1.6.1970
Computer ...	150—300	47	1.6.1970
Assistant Compiler ...	110—180	162	Mostly on 2.6.1970 and a few of them slightly later
Upper Division Clerk ...	130—300	1	1.6.1970
Lower Division Clerk ...	110—180	1	1.6.1970
Daftary ...	75—95	1	20.6.1970
Peon ...	70—85	5	1.6.1970

The details of the work assigned to these persons will be described in Volume B of this Report which will cover tabulation of Houselisting data. I may, however, mention here that these staff were quite adequate not only to manage the coding and punching of the Houselist, the Establishment Schedule and the Individual Slip but also for editing of these records and some other work.

New posts of Deputy Directors—Besides the two Deputy Directors, who were posted at Headquarters from before we had the advantage this time of having 5 more posts of Deputy Directors prior to the Houselisting Operation.

Shree R. N. Misra who was continuing since 1961 Census was posted as Subdivisional Officer, Patna Sadar Subdivision, and he was relieved on the 30th December, 1969. Thus, in effect, we had, 6 additional posts to be filled in. We got the services of 4 officers who joined on the dates mentioned below:

Officer	Date of joining
1. Shree Dinesh Prasad Singh.	24.11.69 (He was relieved on 14.5.70)
2. Shree M. K. Sinha (of the rank of Additional Collector)	16.12.69
3. Shree J. P. Sharma	26.12.69
4. Shree K. M. Sinha ...	29.12.69

Shree U. P. Shrivastava who had joined in 1960 continued with us during 1971 Census as well.

They helped in supervising the training for Houselisting as also the actual Houselisting Operation itself. They were of great help and I must say that the scheme of getting some Deputy Directors prior to Houselisting and posting them at Divisional Headquarters or at important district headquarters will be extremely useful even in future for the successful completion of the operation.

5 posts of Upper Division Clerks (Stenographers) and 5 posts of peons were created to help these Deputy Directors in running their small offices at their own headquarters.

Later, 6 more posts of Deputy Directors were sanctioned on 2nd June, 1970.

9 posts were, therefore, vacant. I thought that these posts could be filled in just before the training for Enumeration started. The names of the officers and the dates on which they joined are given below:

Officer	Date of joining
1. Shree Hari Prasad ...	5.10.70
2. Shree Chaturanand Jha ...	3.11.70
3. Shree H. K. Sinha ...	3.11.70
4. Shree Shahabuddin Mohammad.	11.11.70
5. Shree L. N. Pandey ..	11.11.70 (A.N.)
6. Shree B. N. Charan ...	16.11.70
7. Shree U. N. Pandey . .	16.11.70
8. Shree U. K. Tripathi ...	5.4.71
9. Shree B. N. Verma . .	13.4.71

Shree B. N. Verma and Shri U. K. Tripathi joined after the Enumeration. The rest along with those who had been posted earlier helped in supervising the training for Enumeration. Some districts were assigned to each of them for this purpose. They used to send weekly report to me wherein they also mentioned if the training programme was not being implemented well in some areas. I would immediately take it up with the respective Collectors and the position would improve.

Field Organisation—An important preliminary step in Census is the building up of the field organisation. The Collector of the district is in overall charge of Census and is responsible for successful and timely completion of the programme. He is helped by a District Census-Officer, who is selected from amongst the Deputy/Sub-Deputy Collectors posted at the District Headquarters. The Subdivisional Officer is responsible for implementing the programme in his own sub division. During 1971 Census we found that almost invariably each Sub divisional Officer had declared one of the Deputy/Sub-Deputy Collectors stationed at his Headquarters as Subdivisional Census Officer who was meant to assist him in organising Census. This was the first time that Subdivisional Census Officers came into being in Bihar, and my experience has been

that they proved to be of great help. Below the Subdivisional Officer the Block Development Officers/Prakhand Vikash Padadhikaries/Anchal Adhikaries/Project Executive Officers were put incharge of Census in their own C. D. Blocks. They were called Charge Superintendents, the C. D. Block having been designated as a Census Charge. In Municipalities and Notified Areas the Chairmen/Vice-Chairmen were the Charge Superintendents duly assisted by the Executive Officers posted to these Municipalities/Notified Areas. In case where no such officer was posted the District Officer had been requested to assign one of the officers from the District or Subdivisional Headquarters to assist the Chairman/Vice-Chairman in this work. In the superseded Municipalities the Special Officers/Administrators functioned as Charge Superintendents.

Selection of District Census Officers—Immediately when I joined I devoted my attention to the appointment of District Census Officers in different districts. The procedure was that the Collector would recommend the name of one Deputy/Sub-Deputy Collector and I would then refer it to the Appointment Department for their concurrence. After getting concurrence I would communicate it to the Collector who would then notify him as District Census Officer. The Collectors themselves were fully empowered to notify any officer with them as District Census Officer, but it was considered prudent to obtain the concurrence of the Appointment Department which would be a safeguard against their being disturbed from their places of posting. I found that even after giving their concurrence the Appointment Department approved transfers of some of these Officers, and only on my intervention and that of the Collectors some of these transfers were cancelled or postponed. But still in one or two cases the transfer did take place.

While requesting the Collectors to send suitable recommendations for appointment as District Census Officers I mentioned: "Seniority is not very vital. What is important is that he should be hardworking, active and smart so that he can help you effectively in organising the Census work in the district efficiently and strictly in accordance with time-schedule". The District Census Officer is an important functionary in Census. The Collector himself would probably not find enough time for supervising and controlling the Census operation. The District Census Officer keeps close watch over the work going on in different Subdivisions and Charges and brings to the notice of the Collector the bright and weak spots.

In case of Gaya, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Purnea, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad there was no difficulty in getting an officer selected and notified. In respect of the other districts there were some difficulties, first in obtaining the recommendation and, then, in getting the concurrence of the Appointment Department. The details of the correspondence are in File no. 7/18/69. A list of the District Census Officers of different districts is given in Annexure VIII.

I did not take any formal action regarding the appointment of Subdivisional Census Officers. The Subdivisional Officers themselves assigned the work to one of their Officers.

Sanction of post in District and Subdivisional Offices—Ministerial assistance to District and Subdivisional Offices as also to Municipalities and Notified Areas is provided by us. The posts are created by the Revenue Department of the State Government and the fund is provided by the Census Organisation. The following posts were created in Revenue Department letter no. 2-25-25/69—8106, dated the 29th August, 1969 with effect from the 1st November 1969. The sanction of the post was extended finally till 31st May 1971 in Revenue Department memo. no. 2-35-3/71—6166-R. dated the 24th August, 1971.

Name of post	Scale Rs.	No. of posts
1. U. D. Assistant	200—300 150—200	82
2. L. D. Assistant	105—155	21
3. Peons ...	70—80	17

One post of U. D. Assistant was created for each of the 58 subdivisions and 17 districts making a total of 75. 7 posts were

created for 7 cities of the State. Generally Collectors posted U. D. Assistants in the selection grade (Rs. 200—300) in district offices and those of the normal grade (Rs. 150—200) in subdivisional offices and cities.

One post of L. D. Assistant and 1 peon was meant for each of the 17 districts. Cities which had population of 2 lakhs or more were to be given one L. D. Assistant for every additional lakh of population over one lakh. 4 posts of L. D. Assistants were created for providing additional staff to such cities.

All the expenditure over these posts was met from the Central head 39-Misc.—Social Development Organisations—B-Enumeration. The District Census Officers and Subdivisional Officers were declared drawing and disbursing officers under this head. Allotment was given from time to time to the different districts who in their turn suballotted it to the subdivisions. Monthly report of expenditure was sent by the subdivisions to the districts from where the returns were sent to the Directorate.

While the ministerial assistance provided to the district offices and the subdivisional offices was considered adequate I very often received request for additional sanction in respect of one peon for each subdivisional office and one clerk for each rural Charge. In the rural Charge the volume of work really does not justify provision of a separate post of a clerk. The work can be managed by one of the staff doing it part time. However, I felt that it would be necessary and useful to have one peon in each subdivision office from the next Census.

Chapter V

CENSUS CIRCULARS AND PROGRESS REPORT

For a few decades in the past a Code used to be prepared wherein instructions for implementing the various stages of Census were embodied. From time to time circulars were also issued to explain some points or to mention some additional points. The Code is no doubt useful because all the important instructions are condensed in the form of a book and it has also some semblance of authority attached to it. Yet I felt that a Code would not be a suitable means of communication from the Census Director to the field officers. In Census one of the most difficult problems of the Director is to frame his instructions and communicate his ideas in such a way as to be most easily, and unambiguously understood by everybody, particularly the Charge Superintendents who are located in remote corners of the State. It has to be ensured that each sentence is composed in such a way that it admits of only one interpretation. Wrong understanding of even one vital sentence will be disastrous as too much of time and energy would have been wasted by the time it is detected. Census is fairly technical in which each stage has to be clearly explained in detail with adequate examples and illustrations. Besides, if there is an important point to be emphasised and if there is some risk of its being passed over un-noticed, it is useful to repeat it in different ways in the body of instructions so that the chance of its being missed is minimised. All this could be done only in detailed circulars because the Code must have, by its nature, a very brief and concise language.

I decided right in the beginning that the best method of communicating my ideas to the field would be through a series of circulars. In these days of copious circulars from different departments of Government it was quite natural to fear that a Census circular would be considered as an additional nuisance by the officers in the field already almost groaning under the load of such circulars. It is, however, of utmost importance that the circulars of Census are read very carefully by everybody connected with it. To achieve this end it is prudent to make these circulars a separate class by themselves. I issued one circular on each subject giving a running serial number to each which finally ended in rather an inauspicious number 13. All these circulars were printed on good printing paper so that these could be read with convenience and without any strain. Adequate printed copies were sent to all concerned to ensure that there would be no bottle-neck at any stage in typing or cyclostyling them. While drafting these circulars the guide lines set out by the Registrar General in his Circular no. 6 were always kept in view. It said:

> "(*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".

A set of these circulars numbering 1 to 13 have been kept in a bound volume in our library.

These 13 circulars were addressed to the district officers and copies were sent to the Chief Secretary, all Commissioners of Divisions and all Secretaries to the Government of Bihar. Four copies of the circulars were sent to the District Office—one to be kept in the office file and three in the guard files meant for the District Officer, the District Census Officer and the District Census Office. Similarly, three copies were sent to the Subdivisional Office—one for the office and two for the guard files of the Subdivisional Officer and the Subdivisional Census Office. It was difficult to despatch the circulars to the Charge Superintendents direct from this place. Two copies were to

be sent to them—one to be kept in the office file and the other in the guard file. We sent adequate number of copies to the Subdivisional Officer so that he could distribute at the rate of two copies per Charge Superintendent. This mode of despatch to Charge Superintendents in two stages proved quite convenient and, generally, it cut down delay.

During my tours of the subdivisions and Charges I found that these circulars had been thoroughly read and correctly interpreted. I was convinced that these people were not merely being polite in praising the utility of these circulars, they had really found them useful. Only very rarely some field officer had occasion to ask for some clarification on these circulars. Attempt had been made to explain every complicated point with examples and cover all types of possibilities.

Progress Report—As mentioned above each of these circulars related to a particular stage of the operation. In these circulars I prescribed forms of the Fortnightly Progress Reports which related to the particular stage. The form of the progress report changed from one stage to the other and was applicable to the stage under implementation at that time.

The various stages and the number of fortnights during which the progress report for a particular stage was to be sent is given below:

Stage	No. of fortnights
1. Preparation of *Mauza* Register.	3
2. Preparation of Charge Register.	3
3. Training for Houselisting	4
4. Houselisting ...	2
5. Re-checking of the size of the Blocks.	3
6. Training for Enumeration	5
Total ...	20

Thus in all twenty fortnightly progress reports were to be sent. These related to the period up to the 15th and the last date of the month and were to be received by us from districts on the 21st of the month and the 5th of the next month respectively. The time-schedule was rather tight as the districts had to obtain reports from the subdivisions which, in turn, had to obtain them in many cases from the Charges. Out of 340 fortnightly reports from 17 districts I found that only 19 reached us within the due dates. However, as many as 159 of them reached within one week of the due dates and almost all of them came within 10—15 days of the due dates. In this respect Bhagalpur was the best as we got 19 out of 20 reports from there within one week of the due dates. The districts with which we had difficulties in this regard were Champaran, Monghyr, Purnea and Ranchi.

Census Code—Though I had covered instructions for all stages in my circulars yet to maintain the tradition established in this State as also to have all the relevant instructions collected at one place I compiled Part I of the Code which covered the stages up to the Houselisting Operation. I thought that Part II of the Code would relate to the stages after Houselisting up to Enumeration, but I became somewhat lukewarm and it did not come out.

Chapter VI

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT—LOCATION CODE

Rural Charge—What should be the Census Administrative Division below the district and the subdivision came up for consideration before me. In 1951 Census the police stations were adopted as census-units, called Charge below the subdivision. By 1961 the Revenue Anchals had come into being in this State and they were regarded more or less as the units of administration below the subdivisional level. Hence my predecessor adopted the Revenue Anchals as the Census Charges. During the last decade the emphasis on *Panchayati Raj* and decentralisation of administrative authority has gained ground, and *Zila Parishads* and *Panchayat Samitis* have already been established in three districts in the State. The State Government has accepted in principle that there will be a *Zila Parishad* in each district and a *Panchayat Samiti* in each C. D. Block. These will be almost autonomous local bodies implementing the various development programmes of their respective territories. Thus I felt that very shortly the C. D. Blocks would be making their own plans of development, and the State plans too, while being split up into territorial plans, would adopt *Panchayat Samiti*, i.e., C. D. Blocks as units. Hence it was apparent that in future the demographic, social and economic data would be more relevant to C. D. Block than either to Anchal or police station as a unit. On these considerations I adopted the C. D. Blocks as rural Charges for 1971 Census.

In actual practice it did not mean any significant departure from 1961 Census except the difference in nomenclature, as the Revenue Anchals are almost entirely co-terminus with C. D. Blocks but for the six Anchals in tribal areas of Ranchi and Singhbhum districts which are split into two C. D. Blocks each. Thus there are 575 Anchals in the State whereas we have 587 C. D. Blocks. The jurisdiction of C. D. Blocks being co-terminus with that of Anchals and in a few cases 2 C. D. Blocks covering an entire Anchal it was felt that there would be no difficulty in the comparability of data of 1961 and 1971 by adopting C D. Blocks as Charges.

Village and Panchayats—In Bihar, as in other States, a village, i.e., a Revenue *Mauza* is the primary unit of administration. Villages have fixed boundaries both on the map and on the ground, and are serially numbered within Revenue Thanas. The Revenue Thana is rather an old jurisdiction carved out prior to the Cadastral Survey during the end of the last century and the beginning of this century. The only purpose that they serve now is that the villages still continue to have the same serial numbers as earlier assigned to them within these Revenue Thanas.

Considering the importance of the village (Revenue *Mauza*) as the primary unit of administration as also of the social life it has been rightly adopted in Census as the basic unit for the presentation of data of rural areas. It is, however, not the basic unit for the collection of data inasmuch as big villages are split into smaller units for this purpose. The villages are of different sizes both in geographical area and in population. Some villages are unpopulated there being not even one man residing within their territorial limits. Some others may have only one family or two, whereas we have also with us in this State giant-size villages having population of more than ten or even fifteen thousand.

In all there are 77,967 villages in Bihar of which 10,401 are unpopulated, and 86 have population more than ten thousand.

Between the C. D. Block and the village we have *Panchayats* which generally cover 4 to 5 villages, though this number may vary according to the size of the constituent villages. The jurisdiction of *Panchayats* has also been statutorily fixed in recent years.

Urban Charge—In urban areas every town was to be taken as a Census Charge. All Municipal towns and Notified Areas and

non-statutory towns were adopted as such. The Municipalities and Notified Areas are formed by the State Government under statutory provisions. Certain other areas which have not been so notified by Government and yet possess urban characteristics are recognised as towns in Census. The criteria for the areas being declared as non-statutory towns in 1971 Census were—

(*i*) it has a population not less than 5,000;

(*ii*) the density of population is not less than 1,000 persons per sq. mile; and

(*iii*) not less than three-fourths of the adult working male population is engaged in non-agricultural work.

After preliminary carving out of non-statutory towns we obtained comments from the District Officers and, thereafter, finalised their jurisdiction. The State Government was also informed. In Bihar there were in all 202 towns of which 105 towns were statutory and the rest were non-statutory towns.

Two new concepts regarding urban area emerged out during 1971 Census—(*i*) Urban Agglomeration and (*ii*) Standard Urban Area.

Urban Agglomeration—In 1961 Census a few towns which were near one another and had socio-economic interaction with one another were grouped into what was called town-groups, and certain data were presented for such town-groups. In 1971 Census the concept of the town-group was given up and contiguous towns and urban outgrowths were grouped under "Urban Agglomeration" The precise content of this term "Urban Agglomeration" was defined in Registrar General's Circular no. 8A which said: "We have to be quite precise on what an Urban Agglomeration is. It must form a continuous urban spread constituted of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physical contiguous towns together with continuous well recognised urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns. In the town-group concept of 1961 Census it was not always the contiguous urban units that formed such a group. Some times urban units quite cut off from one another were taken together ignoring the intervening region. Hence it evoked criticism and is proposed to be given up at the next Census ..... It is needless to add that the statistics (area, population, density, etc.) of the outgrowth which are to be combined with the urban agglomeration should not be shown against the villages also of which these form part administratively."

In Bihar we had 19 Urban Agglomerations which, along with towns, are listed in Annexure IX. In some States the presentation of data of Urban Agglomeration involved some difficulties as certain agglomerations fell in two districts or more. In Bihar we had no such problem. We did not have any agglomeration outstretching the boundary of any district.

Standard Urban Area—The need for defining Standard Urban Area and presentation of certain data for them arose because of the difficulty in comparing urban data from one Census to the other. Generally the territorial jurisdiction of towns keep on changing. Hence the data for urban areas in any one Census may not be strictly comparable in respect of territorial coverage with those of the last Census. To obviate this difficulty it was thought that around a town we should delineate an area which would be called Standard Urban Area, it being stipulated that the territorial coverage of a Standard Urban Area will not be changed from Census to Census. Thus the data for such areas will be fully comparable in different censuses. The concept of the Standard Urban Area and the method of delineation has been amply clarified in Registrar General's Circular no. 2. I am giving below the necessary extract:

> "Since the administrative boundaries of statutory towns changed from time to time the data thrown up by the successive censuses of the individual towns or the town-groups were not strictly comparable. It might be more desirable to have a fixed area covering a large core-town as well as the adjoining areas, which will be kept constant for at least three decades so that comparable data for such area would be made available and it could be put to good use for urban developmental planning. It has therefore been decided that an attempt should be made to delineate the

contiguous rural and urban areas which are at present under intensive influence or which are likely to be under intensive influence of all towns and cities with population of 50 thousand and above in the different States. Such areas will be designated as Standard Urban Areas and will include all areas which have any or all of the following characteristics:

(*a*) Predominant urban land use;

(*b*) Intensive interaction with the urban centres as reflected in commutation for the purposes of work and secondary education facilities; extension of city bus service; sale of commodities like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck-haul) and purchase of foodgrains, cloths and general provisions, etc., by the consumers directly.

(*c*) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communication, administrative and servicing functions.

(*d*) Existence of big villages with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories."

In Bihar we had 17 Standard Urban Areas which were limited to such core-towns as had population of 50,000 or more in 1961 Census. The details of the constituent units are in Table A-V in Part II-A of our publications.

Freezing the Boundaries—Any change in the boundaries of administrative units during the period of preparation for Census causes grave difficulties as the arrangement for Census in the area involved has to be transferred from one unit to the other. Anticipating such problems a letter was sent by the Home Ministry to all State Governments requesting them not to make any alteration in the administrative unit in the State from the 1st January, 1970 till the 30th June, 1971. The State Government quickly responded, and they issued their order in letter no. 2-35-6/69—5892-R., dated the 3rd July, 1969 freezing the territorial jurisdiction of various administrative units. The relevant correspondence may be seen in File no. 19/3/68.

Location Code—In Census the forms filled in are really colossal in number, and yet each form must clearly have some indication on it of the administrative unit to which it belongs. It will involve too much of writing if the names of all the relevant units are written on each form. To simplify the matter a code number is attached to each unit and the code numbers when written on the forms indicate the location of the area to which the form relates. These are called Location Codes.

In 1971 Census the location of an area was identified by a system of four-element location code. In rural areas the four elements to be specified were—(*i*) District, (*ii*) Charge, (*iii*) Village, (*iv*) Census Block. The districts were numbered from one to seventeen and within each district rural charges, i.e., the C. D. Blocks were numbered one-onward. In other States villages within each rural Charge were numbered one-onward and these numbers were their location code numbers. In Bihar a village has already got a serial number attached to it, viz., its Thana number; hence a separate system of location code numbers for villages was not considered necessary. Their Thana numbers themselves served as their location code numbers. Its advantages and disadvantages are given towards the end of this Chapter. Generally a village was a Census Block, but a big village was split into two Census Blocks or more. All these Census Blocks within a Charge were serially numbered and these were their respective location code numbers.

These four elements of the location code were written one after the other separated from one another by oblique strokes and brackets. Thus 4/14/162(42) meant District no. 4, Charge no. 14 within that district, village with Revenue Thana no. 162 within that charge and the Census Block no. 42 within that charge.

In urban areas the four elements of the location code were—(*i*) District, (*ii*) Charge, i.e., town, (*iii*) Ward, (*iv*) Census Block.

Towns within each district were numbered one-onwards. Within each town wards are already numbered. In towns which have no ward numbers the Census Circle number was adopted as the third element. Census Blocks were carved out within each town so that one such Block had near about 125 households. The details of the process of carving out Blocks have been given in the next chapter. Within each town the Census Blocks were numbered serially one-onward which were their location codes.

Thus the four elements of the location code in the urban area were written as 3/IV/12(35). It meant District no. 3, Town no. 4 within the district, Ward no. 12 and Census Block no. 35 within the town.

Adoption of Thana numbers as the location code numbers for villages has its advantage in the sense that a village here has a long association with its Thana number and, in fact, while referring to a village in formal documents its Thana number is invariably written in order to get over the ambiguity in case there are two villages or more with the same name. However, we were faced with some difficulties while punching Thana numbers on the punch-cards meant for computers. For the location code of a village three digits had been allocated on the punch-cards. Some of our villages had rather awkward Thana numbers and were not amenable to being compressed into these digits. For example, quite a large number of villages, particularly those in Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts, have fractions as their Thana numbers. Similarly some villages, particularly in Singhbhum district, have their Thana numbers running into four digits. Besides, we have no Thana number as such in the Damin area of Santal Parganas district where a sequence of numbers within a Sardari Circle or a Damin Bungalow serves for the identification of villages.

Considering all these difficulties I think in retrospect that it would have been better to follow the general pattern of numbering villages within each rural charge. Apart from this difficulty the system of location code for 1971 Census worked very well.

Chapter VII

MAUZA REGISTER—CHARGE REGISTER—CENSUS DIVISION

There are three stages in forming Census Divisions to ensure fully that all areas are covered completely and there is no overlapping or omission:

(*i*) Preparation of the Register of villages,

(*ii*) Preparation of Charge Register, and

(*iii*) Marking of Census Divisions on Charge maps.

In Bihar the list of villages is found in the Thana Jurisdiction Lists which were published long ago. All these villages are also marked in Revenue Thana Maps. These are the two basic and authentic documents regarding the comprehensive list and location of villages.

The first stage in the field was the preparation of the Register of villages (*Mauza* Register) which included the names of all villages within a Charge. It was prepared with the help of the Thana Jurisdiction List and the District Census Handbooks of 1961. While preparing these registers it was to be ensured that the entire area of rural Charge was completely covered with the list of the villages. It was also to be ensured that the villages and the towns among themselves covered the entire geographical area of an administrative unit.

Thereafter with the help of the list of villages and towns Charge Registers were prepared. The entire Charge is divided into Census Blocks. About 4 or 5 blocks are grouped together into a circle. A Census Block is usually the territorial unit entrusted to an Enumerator except in certain cases which will be explained later in this chapter, and a circle is the unit entrusted for the purpose of supervision to a Supervisor. The instructions were that the size of a Census Block would be such as to contain about 750 persons in rural area and 600 persons in urban area. A few basic points were prescribed in this regard some of which are enumerated below:

(*i*) No block was to cut across the boundary of a village (Revenue *Mauza*) with the result that every village even though it had only one person living in it, was to be demarcated into a Block. Bigger *mauzas* with population far exceeding 750 were carved out into two or more blocks with physically identifiable boundaries. Roads, lanes, drains, etc., were to be taken as boundaries of the Blocks within a village so that there would be no confusion regarding the boundary.

(*ii*) In urban area no Block was to cut across the boundary of a ward. Within the ward, Blocks of the size of about 600 persons each were carved out with roads, lanes, drains, etc., as well defined boundaries.

(*iii*) Whenever a village had more Blocks than one the instruction was that a schematic map of the village (not to scale) should be prepared wherein the boundaries of the different Blocks should be shown.

(*iv*) No Circle was to cut across the boundaries of a *Panchayat* in rural areas and that of ward in the urban area.

Charge Register—In the Charge Register all these Blocks were entered serially one-onwards. A column was provided for writing the four boundaries of the Block so that there would be no confusion regarding its location particularly in case of Urban Blocks and such Rural Blocks where a village had more than one Block.

Census Maps—Thereafter these Blocks and Circles were demarcated on Revenue Thana Maps. This demarcation is necessary as it ensures that no area is left out nor any area is duplicated. After preparation of the Charge Register the Subdivisional Officers were to sign the following certificate:

"Certified that all areas within the subdivision have been fully covered by the Charge Registers and also certified that no area has been repeated in these registers."

It was also prescribed that a statement of co-relation of the C. D. Blocks with Anchals, police-stations and Revenue Thanas should be prepared. This would facilitate obtaining figures regarding any of these units later.

Scrutiny at Headquarters—After the Charge Register and Census Maps were prepared one copy of each was sent to us. Here Shree U. P. Shrivastava, the Deputy Director organised in a very able manner the scrutiny of these documents. It was necessary as I wanted to be personally satisfied about complete coverage and avoidance of duplication. During scrutiny quite a few mistakes and discrepancies were found which had to be immediately referred to the subdivisions, and after obtaining their clarification, corrections were made. Had we not taken the trouble to undertake this scrutiny, I am quite sure, our jurisdictional division would have remained imperfect causing difficulties at the time of Houselisting and Enumeration. The details of this scrutiny as also the correspondence arising out of it can be seen in different part files of File no. 7/49/69. Papers regarding each district are in a separate part file which sometimes had two or three volumes as the correspondence grew fairly bulky. In order to forewarn my successor regarding the typical discrepancies which may arise in such checking even in future I am mentioning below some of them grouped into 8 categories. The number of the Charges where different categories of mistakes occurred are also mentioned against them.

Types of mistakes	No. of Charges where found
1. Boundaries of Census Blocks were not correctly and distinctly entered.	3
2. Some of the Census Blocks covered more than one *mauza*.	4
3. Census Block numbers were allotted to villages having no house and no population.	1
4. All *mauzas* of the Charge were not covered by the Charge Register.	5
5. Unpopulated *mauzas* were not entered in the Charge Register.	6
6. Unpopulated *mauzas* were combined with the neighbouring populated *mauza* and given a single Census Block number.	1
7. Some Census Block numbers in Charge Register were different from those in Census Divisional Map.	7
8. Villages with fractional Thana numbers were not located as independent villages.	5

Considering that the total number of charges in this State was 790 it would appear that discrepancies had occurred only in a small number of cases, and thus it was highly gratifying to see that even this preliminary stage of Census, which was also somewhat complicated, had received careful attention by the Charge Superintendents and Subdivisional Officers. No doubt it added to our confidence regarding the successful completion of the subsequent stages.

During scrutiny we came across an interesting phenomenon. In our Revenue Thana Maps a few villages are shown as existing in discontinuous portions. I am noting below a few examples:

District	C. D. Block.	Village with Thana no.	No. of discontinuous village in the Revenue Thana Map
1	2	3	4
Saharsa ...	Sour Bazar	Baijnathpur (50)	2
Saharsa ...	Kishanpur	Sohagpur (76)	6
Muzaffarpur ...	Mahua	Chakdumri (240)	5
Muzaffarpur ...	Dholi	Mohammadpur Mohan (784)	10

Generally our understanding is that a village is a continuous piece of land having definite boundaries and assigned a Revenue Thana number. These stray cases, therefore, strike a note of anomaly.

While scrutinising the Charge Registers we also came across certain discrepancies in the Thana Jurisdiction List and the Revenue Thana Maps of some areas. These are enumerated below:

(*i*) In the Revenue Thana Map of Pratapganj in Saharsa district two such villages (23/1, 23/2) were found which were not mentioned in the Thana Jurisdiction List. The Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar clarified that a village, Dharhapatti-Az-Rakbe-Chowdip had been surveyed in three pieces and three separate Thana nos.-(23, 23/1, 23/2) had been given, but the areas of all these three portions were shown together against Thana no. 23.

(*ii*) In this very Revenue Thana the Thana number of two *mauzas*, viz., Harichakla and Ghauspur in the Revenue Thana map and the Thana Jurisdiction List were not tallying. The Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar clarified that the Thana numbers as shown in the map were correct.

(*iii*) In the Supaul Revenue Thana of Saharsa district, a village with Thana no. 259/2 was shown in the map with district boundaries, but no such village was shown in the Thana Jurisdiction List. The Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar confirmed that the area of this village had been merged in the list with another village.

Besides, we also came across certain jurisdictional anomalies in respect of some villages. I am giving below three examples:

(*i*) Tola Milki of village Paharpur was earlier being considered as a part of C. D. Block, Sakra in Muzaffarpur district. We found out that it was a mistake and actually this territorial unit was Chak Abdulla-*urf* Milki of C. D. Block, Pusa of Darbhanga district. For the purposes of Census we kept this village in Darbhanga district.

(*ii*) Village Rupas, Thana number 650 of Revenue Thana Hajipur is tagged to C. D. Block Bakhtiarpur in Patna district for development work and to Raghopur Anchal of Muzaffarpur district for revenue work. We kept it in Bakhtiarpur Charge for the purposes of Census.

(*iii*) Village Pathua, Thana no. 210 of Revenue Thana Lakhisarai is tagged to C. D. Block, Barahiya of Monghyr district for development work whereas it is tagged to Begusarai II Anchal for revenue work. For the purposes of Census it was kept in Barahiya Charge.

During Houselisting it was found that some Census Blocks were rather large which would make it difficult for one Enumerator to complete the work of Enumeration during the prescribed period. Instructions were issued after Houselisting that in such cases the Block should be split into two or more. In order to avoid renumbering of the Blocks within the Charge the new Blocks so carved out were given the serial numbers after the last serial number of the existing Blocks in that Charge. We found that in the whole State where there were 100,728 Blocks during Houselisting the number increased by 3,240 due to carving out of fresh Blocks. Thus the total number of Census Blocks during Enumeration was 103,968. The number of Census Circles during Houselisting and Enumeration was 15,300 and 15,639 respectively.

Chapter VIII

CENSUS PERSONNEL

The personnel problem in Census Enumeration is growing more and more difficult from Census to Census. The work has to be carried on by a large army of honorary Enumerators and Supervisors and those days are gone when the Enumeration and Supervisory agency would do the work merely for its prestige. We have travelled very far from the days of H. Beverley, the first Superintendent of Census Operations of this State which was then combined with Bengal who recorded in 1872:

> "It was believed that by picking out one or more persons in each village, and by vesting them with a certain official importance, they would be sufficiently gratified at the distinction shown them to undertake the duty of enumeration without any further prospect of reward. The experiment undoubtedly was a hazardous one, but the event has proved that the anticipations of Government on this score were not unfounded. The office of enumerator has for the most part been sought after and coveted, many of those who were passed over or rejected having represented the circumstance to the district officer as a grievance. The sunnuds of appointment will probably long be treasured by those who are fortunate enough to possess them, and they will doubtless be handed down to posterity as heirlooms in the possessor's family."

Now in 1971 I have yet to meet a person that would not like to shake off the burden of Census Enumeration at the earliest opportunity, and of course, there is just no question of any body feeling aggrieved by not being selected as Enumerator. The work of Enumeration is now considered as yet another bother by the agency drafted for it though I must say the increase of honorarium from Rs. 20 as in 1961 to Rs. 40 in this Census did prove to be an effective consolation.

We required 75,792 Enumerators for the actual work and 20,120 more as reserve during Houselisting Operation. During enumeration the number of Enumerators for actual work was 80,027 and 18,863 were kept as reserve. The number of Supervisors for the actual work during houselisting was 14,279 and there were 1,692 more in reserve. During Enumeration the number of Supervisors who actually worked was 14,803 and 1,704 were in reserve. As is clearly seen the number of Enumerators is less than the number of Census Blocks because in some cases an Enumerator was assigned to do the work of Enumeration in more than one Census Block if these Blocks were small. It was particularly so in areas where villages had small population. Even in such cases it was repeatedly made clear to the Enumerators that all the forms and other papers relating to each Block should be kept completely separate from those of any other.

Enumeration Agency—The bulk of the Enumerators were the Primary and Middle School teachers. The percentages of various categories of Enumerators are as follows:

Category	Houselisting	Enumeration
1. Teacher	77.8	78.5
2. Panchayat Sewak	10.0	9.8
3. V. L. W.	6.0	6.1
4 Karmachari	3.8	3.2
5. Other Government Servants.	1.8	1.7
6. Other non-Government Servants.	0.6	0.7

Supervisory Agency—Among the Supervisors the bulk were drawn from the teachers and the supervisory staff of the C. D. Block. The break up of the number of Enumerators and Supervisors of different categories is given in Annexure X. I found that though there were some unwilling workers yet the overall performance of the Enumerators was

quite good. Once having taken up the work they did it faithfully though a few recalcitrant persons were also there. The proudest among the Enumerators were those who had been associated with three censuses from 1951 till 1971, but some of them were very difficult trainees as they presumed that they had learnt enough of Census and any further training would not enrich their knowledge. In some such cases it was difficult to bring home to them some of the new concepts of 1971 Census; e.g., establishment, last place of residence, secondary work, etc.

Though the selection of Enumerators and Supervisors was to be done by the Charge Superintendents I had prescribed that the appointment letters should be issued under the signature of the Subdivisional Officer. I thought that this would add to the importance and authority of these appointment letters. On the reverse side of the appointment-letter we had printed the extracts from the Census Act mentioning the rights and duties of a Census Officer.

Transfer of Census Personnel—The real problem regarding Census personnel arose because of frequent transfers. The teachers being in large majority among Enumerators and Supervisors, I approached the Education Department and they issued letter no. 63(JS)E, dated the 1st May, 1970 to all District Superintendents of Education wherein it was stated: "In order to ensure that there is no dislocation in the work of Census I am directed to request you to postpone the transfer of teachers appointed as Enumerators till their work in connection with Census, 1971 is over. If, however, it becomes absolutely necessary to transfer some teachers appointed as Enumerators the transfer in such cases may be ordered after obtaining approval of the District Magistrate." In spite of these instructions there were instances when some teachers were ordered to be transferred; but the District Magistrates rightly intervened and got most of them postponed. A letter was issued on similar lines by the Chief Secretary also forbidding all transfers till the end of Census except in case of grave administrative necessity.

Working Hours in Schools—Another serious problem which arose was again regarding the teachers. The Education Department issued a letter to their field officers mentioning that no teacher should be drafted for the work of Census from single-teacher schools as it would dislocate the work of teaching. This letter was sent slightly before Houselisting Operation and nobody in the field bothered about it. Consequently it had no effect in Houselisting. However, I apprehended that there might be serious dislocation of Census work during Enumeration if this letter was not amended. During a discussion in the Education Department I learnt that out of about 50,000 Primary Schools nearly half were single-teacher schools. Thus leaving out the teachers of all the single-teacher schools would have made the work of organising Census extremely difficult in the field. On my persuasion the Education Department was very kind to issue a modified order (D. O. letter no. 3752, dated the 22nd October, 1970) in which they said that teachers of both single-teacher schools and multi-teacher schools could be utilised in Census according to necessity. It was further stipulated in the letter that the working hours of schools from which the teachers had been detailed on the Census work would be from 10 A.M. till 1 P.M. during the Census Enumeration.

The Bihar State Teachers' Association put forward yet another demand that wherever teachers were the Enumerators nobody other than senior teachers should be appointed as Supervisors. They resented the appointment of Karmacharis, V. L. Ws., etc., as Supervisors in such cases. Whereas it cannot be conceded that a Teacher-Enumerator would work only with a Teacher-Supervisor it could be easily arranged that the Karmacharis, V. L. Ws, etc., were not put as Supervisors in such cases. There should be no objection to the Supervisory Staff of the Block functioning as Supervisors even when the teachers are working as Enumerators. The Education Department in their letter referred to above mentioned that teachers should be appointed as Supervisors "as far as possible" in cases where other teachers were working as Enumerators. Addition of the phrase "as far as" gave enough discretion to the Subdivisional Officers and the Charge Superintendents to appoint the Supervisory staff of the Block as Census Supervisors. Both during the Houselisting Operation and Enumeration we met with some serious problems of strike, refusal to work, etc. I have referred to these in the Chapters on Houselisting and Enumeration.

Chapter IX

HOUSENUMBERING AND HOUSELISTING

Houselisting is done primarily to prepare a frame for Census Enumeration. However, since 1961 this occasion has been utilised to collect certain useful data regarding houses The operation consists of visiting each house, numbering it and filling in the prescribed forms.

The work would be no doubt made very light if permanent numbers are affixed to the houses. The Permanent House-numbering Scheme has been successful to a great extent in many States but it has not yet taken any concrete shape in Bihar. Neither any Local Body nor the State Government is prepared to contribute its share of expenditure. Consequently, in every Census housenumbers have to be put temporarily which are wiped off shortly thereafter.

The Houselisting Operation along with its preparation has three main sub-stages—(*i*) training, (*ii*) despatch of forms, and (*iii*) actual operation in the field.

The training for houselisting was started in November on the presumption that houselisting would take place in February, 1970. Later the Houselisting Operation was postponed to May, 1970 and thus the programme of training of the Enumerators and Supervisors had to be amended. There was, however, no alteration in the programme of training of the Charge Superintendents.

Three Phases of Training– The training was organised in three phases:

(*i*) At the district headquarters I personally addressed the training classes. The District Officer, the District Census Officer, the Subdivisional Officers, the Subdivisional Census Officers and the Charge Superintendents participated in this training. This phase started in the beginning of November, 1969 from Monghyr and ended in the beginning of January at Dhanbad. My earlier idea was to complete the training during December, but the training at Dhanbad got postponed in view of some local difficulties there.

(*ii*) The second phase of the training was organised at the subdivisional headquarters. These were addressed by Subdivisional Officers. The Subdivisional Census Officers and the Charge Superintendents participated in these training classes. I had instructed the Subdivisional Officers to take up this stage of training immediately after I had addressed the district-level training class in that district so that, taking the State as a whole, the first and the second phases of the training were to a great extent dove-tailed into each other. The Subdivisional Officers were requested to organise one training at their headquarters, and, if they thought that this was not enough, they could arrange another training.

(*iii*) The third phase of the training was addressed by the Charge Superintendents in their respective Charges. The Enumerators and the Supervisors participated in these training classes.

The important points to be kept in mind in the organisation of training have been elaborately mentioned in Census Circular no. 6.

I was able to address all the training classes at the District headquarters in the first phase of the training. The programme had earlier been circulated to the District Officers about one month in advance. Some changes were later suggested by the Collectors and these were made. The training programme generally went on well except in two districts, viz., Purnea and

Champaran. In Purnea it so happened that the then Adviser to the Governor had arrived the same day and had to address a meeting for distribution of *Parchas* for the tenancy to homestead land. The Collector and the Subdivisional Officers were very much busy with that. Still I was able to train the Charge Superintendents who were present. In Champaran the Charge Superintendents were not able to come in time and I had to postpone the training. The District Census Officer and the Subdivisional Officers of this district were later trained along with the officers of Muzaffarpur District.

The District Officers at other places took keen interest in the training and they participated in it with enthusiasm. The Subdivisional Officers and the Charge Superintendents also took keen interest.

The general scheme of my training was that in the morning for about three hours I would explain the various concepts and definitions as also the method of filling in each column of different forms. Thereafter the Charge Superintendents and Subdivisional Officers were requested to do some practical work and fill in personally all the forms in respect of at least 5 houses. Then we assembled again at about 3.30 P.M. when, for about two hours, I would discuss with them the various points arising out of their practical experience. My general impression was that though the forms were simple and the general intellectual level of the Charge Superintendents was quite high yet the ideas became clear only when they actually did the practical work. This helped me to emphasise that while training their Enumerators and Supervisors the Charge Superintendents must give special attention to the practical work.

Training Zones in Charges—The subdivisional level training classes were generally held quite well. But the same cannot be said about the Charge level training. I had laid down two basic principles regarding the training of Enumerators and Supervisors, viz.:

(*i*) In each training class there should be generally 40 to 50 persons and not more, and

(*ii*) a person should not be called upon to travel far in attending a training class.

Of course, in each training class practical work was to be done and, thereafter, discussion was to be held in the light of the experience during the practical work.

It had been prescribed that the Charge Superintendent should divide his Charge into four or five zones. The training of all the Enumerators and Supervisors within that zone was to be held at a centre in the zone. In each zone three training classes were to be held. Thus each Enumerator and Supervisor would be attending three training classes, and a Charge Superintendent would have to address about 15 training classes.

Zones were accordingly formed. Out of the 587 rural charges the break up according to the number of zones is as follows:

Less than 3 zones	...	33
3 zones	...	51
4 zones	...	130
5 zones	...	332
More than 5 zones	...	41

The total number of zones were 2,614. Thus on an average there were 4.5 zones per Charge. One zone covered about 26 sq. miles of the area on an average, which meant, in other words, that an Enumerator or Supervisor had to cover, on an average, about 3 miles distance to reach the training class. This arrangement was quite satisfactory though in a few stray cases the distances covered were somewhat higher compared to the average.

My general experience is that though most of the Charge Superintendents responded to the seriousness of the training admirably yet some of them did not organise the training of Houselisting well. On some occasions I had to invite the attention of the District Magistrates to certain deficiencies in the training classes. On scrutinising the Houselist forms, however, we found that the Enumerators had generally filled them rather well. My feeling is that even one thorough training class including some practical work followed by discussion is adequate to acquaint the Enumerator with necessary technical knowledge. However, three training classes were prescribed to make the training more thorough.

Despatch of Forms—The despatch of forms is a major administrative task during Census. Strain was felt much more during Enumeration than during Houselisting. The forms were despatched by the Registrar General's Office through road transport agencies and were generally received in good shape. The printing was quite good. Though the print was small the forms were very clear and legible.

As the trucks carrying these forms arrived at intervals it was possible for us to store the forms in the inner verandah in our Main Office building. The preparation of packets for despatch to different subdivisions was started almost immediately after the consignment arrived so that the space was vacated to accommodate the fresh consignment. The forms were covered with hessian cloth and sent to subdivisions in bundles of convenient sizes by Railway Transport. We sent despatch advice to Subdivisional Officers mentioning therein the number of forms meant for different charges in the subdivision. The despatch advices were sent well in advance so that the receiving offices would be prepared to handle and store the consignment. Our experience was that even after the final round of despatch of forms we kept on receiving repeated requests for supply of additional forms which continued almost till the actual operation of Houselisting started. Fortunately we had obtained adequate reserve and were able to meet the additional requirement. The procedure for estimating the requirement of forms and number of forms of different types sent to different subdivisions for Houselisting and Enumeration are mentioned in Annexure XI.

According to the revised time-schedule the Houselisting Operation started on the 10th of May, 1970. It had the following stages:

(*i*) preparation of the Notional Map of the Block,

(*ii*) painting of house-number on each house,

(*iii*) filling in the Houselist form and the Establishment Schedule, and

(*iv*) filling in the Mauzawar Note for each village.

Notional Map—All of us had deep apprehension that the Enumerators would not be able to prepare Notional Maps correctly. Therefore, during the training a lot of stress was given on the method of preparing these maps. We also got a small Notional Map of Maner printed and sent to the Charge Superintendents so that they could use it during the training of Enumerators and Supervisors. This small sample Notional Map proved to be of great help, and in fact, there were repeated demands that a copy of this sample should be provided to each Enumerator and Supervisor It was not considered necessary as these persons would in any case be shown these sample maps during training and thus would get a clear idea of what was expected of them.

To ensure that the Notional Maps were prepared on papers of uniform size so that they could be conveniently bound into neat volumes, we provided a sheet of paper of uniform size for this purpose for each Block. In one margin of this sheet a small form for locational details had also been printed. This sheet proved to be very useful. Apart from ensuring uniformity of size it also helped in stressing the importance of the Notional Map. Some sanctity is after all associated with Census forms, and I am sure that such fine result in preparation of Notional Maps would not have been achieved if we had not supplied these sheets from the headquarters and had merely expected the Enumerators to prepare the Notional Maps on plain sheets of paper.

A Notional Map is a free-hand map of a Block (not to scale) where, first, the Block boundaries are drawn and, then important features like hills, streams, roads, lanes, tanks, wells, etc., are shown. Thereafter each house in the Block is marked on the map with simple symbols (square for a *pucca* house and triangle for a *katcha* house in this case). The number of the house is also written there. Thus we have with us a complete set of such maps for all the inhabited villages of the State which number 67,567. The preparation of Notional Maps can be said to be one of the important contributions of 1971 Census.

Painting of Numbers—After preparation of the Notional Map the numbers were painted on houses with the paste of red-earth (*Geru*) or with coal-tar. At some

places, particularly in some big municipalities, a mild murmur was heard during training classes that it would be indignified for the teachers to carry the small container of paint. However, no serious problem arose anywhere and Housenumbering was done well.

The Forms—Thereafter the Enumerators went from house to house again and filled in the Houselist form, and the Establishment Schedule. At the end of the operation the Enumerators prepared an abstract of the Houselist. In the All India pattern there was no provision for any such Houselist-Abstract earlier. But I found that it would be of great use both in knowing the *provisional results quickly and in planning* for the coding and punching cell which was to take up the work of coding and punching of the Houselist forms and Establishment Schedules. A form was accordingly prescribed, printed and despatched. After some time a Houselist-Abstract form was also prescribed on All India basis. Its headings slightly differed from those of our form; but since we had already despatched our form to the field, the Registrar General very kindly agreed to let us continue with our own form of the Houselist-Abstract.

During the Houselisting Operation the Enumerators' also filled in a form of "Mauzawar Note" for each village. It has certain details about the amenities in the *mauza* and its land use pattern. These data were utilised in compiling District Census Handbook Part A.

The detailed arrangement regarding collection of filled in forms from the Enumerators and, later, the despatch of these forms to the headquarters at Patna has been mentioned in Census Circular no. 8.

Difficulties in filling the Forms—Subsequent editing of the Houselist and Establishment Schedule showed that the concepts had been generally understood well. The concepts of building, house and household are rather difficult. And particularly the term 'House' has defied precise definition in Census till now. The difficulty arises because of the immense diversity of house-type and living-pattern. However, we found that the numbering of buildings, houses and households in the Houselist form was largely correct. Serious difficulties had, however, been felt in places like Dalmianagar, Jamshedpur, etc., where large number of structures housing different units of the factories were located in the same compound.

One column of the Houselist which is probably the most important and where we had some difficulty in editing was column 6 regarding the use of the house. In some cases we found that the concept of the workshop had not been properly grasped by the Enumerators though they had understood the 'registered factory' well. In the Houselist we had mentioned only two broad categories of manufacturing establishments, viz., (*i*) registered factory, and (*ii*) unregistered workshop, whereas in the Establishment Schedule which also was to be filled in simultaneously there were three categories, viz., (*i*) registered factory, (*ii*) unregistered workshop, and (*iii*) household industry. The last two taken together represented the "unregistered workshop" of the Houselist. This resulted in some difficulty during training. However, editing was possible in many cases because of the corresponding details mentioned in the Establishment Schedule.

Another typical mistake which we found in this column was that some Enumerators had recorded "vacant" whereas in 'remarks' column they had mentioned "Goshala", "Baithaka", etc. This also presented no difficulty as during the editing of this column the last column was always consulted and corrections made in the entry regarding the use of the house.

In column 9 where it was to be recorded whether the head of the household was a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, we found some typical mistakes. The instruction to the Enumerators was that the specific name of the caste or tribe should be recorded. They were provided with a printed list of such castes and tribes relevant to Bihar. In spite of such clear instructions we found that some Enumerators had merely recorded "Harijan", "Adibasi", etc., without mentioning the specific caste or tribe.

Column 11 regarding the number of living rooms was blank in some cases. During the training, too, I had observed that the concept of the 'living room' was proving little complicated for the Enumerators. This question was aimed at finding the congestion of living as, read with the number of persons in the household, it

would yield figures regarding the number of persons per room. But such data particularly for rural areas will carry somewhat erroneous impression. In villages the traditional houses are not made out into small rooms, rather there are big halls wherein quite a large number of persons live and sleep. The data would indicate congestion as the hall would be taken to be only one room, whereas, in effect, there would be adequate space per person if the hall is large. This anomaly would have been overcome only if we had collected the data regarding the area of the living.rooms. This was not practicable at all as it would have been too much to expect the persons of the calibre of an Enumerator to find such details. However, I tried to get the area of living rooms collected through Supervisors in about one per cent households during Enumeration.

The format of the Establishment Schedule was some what more difficult. The concept of Household Industry proved to be difficult during training and it had to be explained with a good deal of illustrations. Besides, the term "registered factory" also presented some difficulty. In Bihar several establishments, e.g., petrol stations, etc., have been declared as registered factories and they were recorded as such even though the number of employees was less than the statutory unit as laid down in section 3 of the Factories Act. During tabulation it presented difficulties, and such establishments had to be taken out of "registered factories" and grouped with "unregistered workshop".

Columns 9 and 10 also presented difficulties, particularly in respect of such trading and business establishments as were not engaged in wholesale or retail trade. The concept of business houses like banks, brokers, etc., was difficult for the Enumerators to understand.

Similarly not many could be convinced that hotels and tea shops should be given in column 11 and not in 9 and 10 meant for the trading establishment. And putting the preparation of sweatmeat in columns 6, 7 and 8 of manufacturing establishment also was not very much convincing to many persons.

However, all these doubts used to be set at rest by the final instruction that in case of difficulty as to whether an establishment is to be mentioned in columns 6, 7, 8 or in columns 9, 10 or in column 11 the Enumerators should be asked to give clear description of the work being done in the establishment. Later, this helped the Editor in properly placing the establishment in relevant columns.

One column which suffered the maximum casualty was column 5 relating to the size of employment. In case of some establishments this column had been left blank. In some schools and hospitals the number of students and the patients were also added. Main reason of difficulty in filling in this column of the Establishment Schedule, as it appears to me, was the lengthy and rather less easily understood heading of the column. It was "Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers". It would have been better if we had kept "number of employees" in the heading and explained its connotation in the Booklet of Instructions.

In spite of all this we found that the Establishment Schedule had been very well filled in, and its data regarding the types of the industry, trade and other activities as also the associated employment-size would be of immense value for future planning.

Instructions— The Instructions to Enumerators regarding Houselisting were very clear. In fact there was no difficulty at all except some misprints here and there which had to be corrected. Apart from the booklet another aid which was of great use in the field was the sheet containing illustrations. These illustrative filled in forms made the ideas clear not only to the Enumerators and Supervisors but also to such Charge Superintendents who might have been somewhat inattentive during the training classes. For future also I would suggest that even if the instructions are brief, these illustrative examples should be rather large in number covering various types of cases.

Strike in Patna Municipal Corporation—The houselisting was over at all places without difficulty except in Patna Municipal Corporation. The teachers in Patna Municipal Corporation decided that they would not do the work of Census till some

of their demands relating to their service, salary, etc., pending with the Corporation were not settled. They had no grievance with Census as such, but they merely wanted the leverage of Census to get their demands fulfilled quickly. It was curious to see that they had not given up their teaching work in the school during this period. The District Magistrate, Patna and the Administrator of Patna Municipal Corporation ably assisted by his Deputy Administrator tried to hold negotiations but there was no effect. Later, notices were issued by the Corporation asking the Enumerators and the Supervisors to show cause as to why they should not be prosecuted and proceeded against departmentally. Good sense prevailed and they took up the work near about the 20th of May. I must say that after having taken up the work they did it admirably barring a few exceptions here and there.

In Chapra Sadar and Siwan Subdivisions of Saran District Houselisting was taken up and completed in June, 1970. The programme for the Gram Panchayat Elections had been finalised prior to the shift of the Houselisting Operation from February to May. The Collector did not consider it administratively prudent to postpone the Elections and he undertook the task of getting Houselisting done in June even though the schools would be having their summer vacation. The Collector did manage to get it done quite well in June.

The Houselisting Operation gave us some inkling into the administrative difficulties that might arise during Enumeration. It was a helpful warning as the field administration remained alert on these points.

Chapter X

SECOND CENSUS CONFERENCE

The Second Census Conference was held at Courtallam in Tamilnadu in June, 1970

This was a very appropriate time for the Conference We had finished House listing and had just started organising the Coding and Punching Cell The plan of training for Enumeration was in the preliminary stage of formulation

Courtallam is a fine place almost surrounded with beautiful waterfalls Forceful strokes of cool water falling from great heights would envigorate us to take up the discussion in the Conference with added energy

After the review of the Houselisting Operation we devoted our time to finalising the tabulation plan We went over each column of every table and discussed its utility and propriety and the feasibility of presentation. Apart from giving the final shape to the tables this Conference was specially useful to us in understanding the implication of each table which I am now finding to be of great help when tabulation has been taken up

Besides, we discussed the publication programme, the presentation of maps in various publications and preparation of *Village Directory*.

Once again we went over the questionnaire of Individual Slip and discussed various implications of the questions Difficulties regarding religion and language particularly came in for a detailed discussion

We had started our Coding and Punching Cell It was a new work and none of us here had any experience in this line We discussed about the various aspects of the work in the Conference and examined different methods of keeping control over this work

Chapter XI

ENUMERATION

According to the revised time-table the main Enumeration took place between 10th March to 31st March, 1971 and the revisional round between 1st April, and 3rd April, 1971. All the arrangements for enumeration had been done much earlier on the presumption that the enumeration would take place in February as planned earlier. Like Houselisting Operation the Enumeration and its preparation also have three main stages: viz., (*i*) training, (*ii*) despatch of forms, and (*iii*) actual operation.

Training—The training was again arranged in three stages like that for Houselisting. The details are in Chapter IX. I personally addressed the training classes at the district headquarters. In the forenoon I would spend a few hours in explaining the concepts and questionnaire, and in the afternoon the Charge Superintendents and Subdivisional Officers would do some practical work which was followed by a discussion where I pointed out usual and common mistakes. I generally found that people took these training classes much more seriously than they had taken them at the time of Houselisting. This first stage of training at the district level started in November and ended in December, 1970.

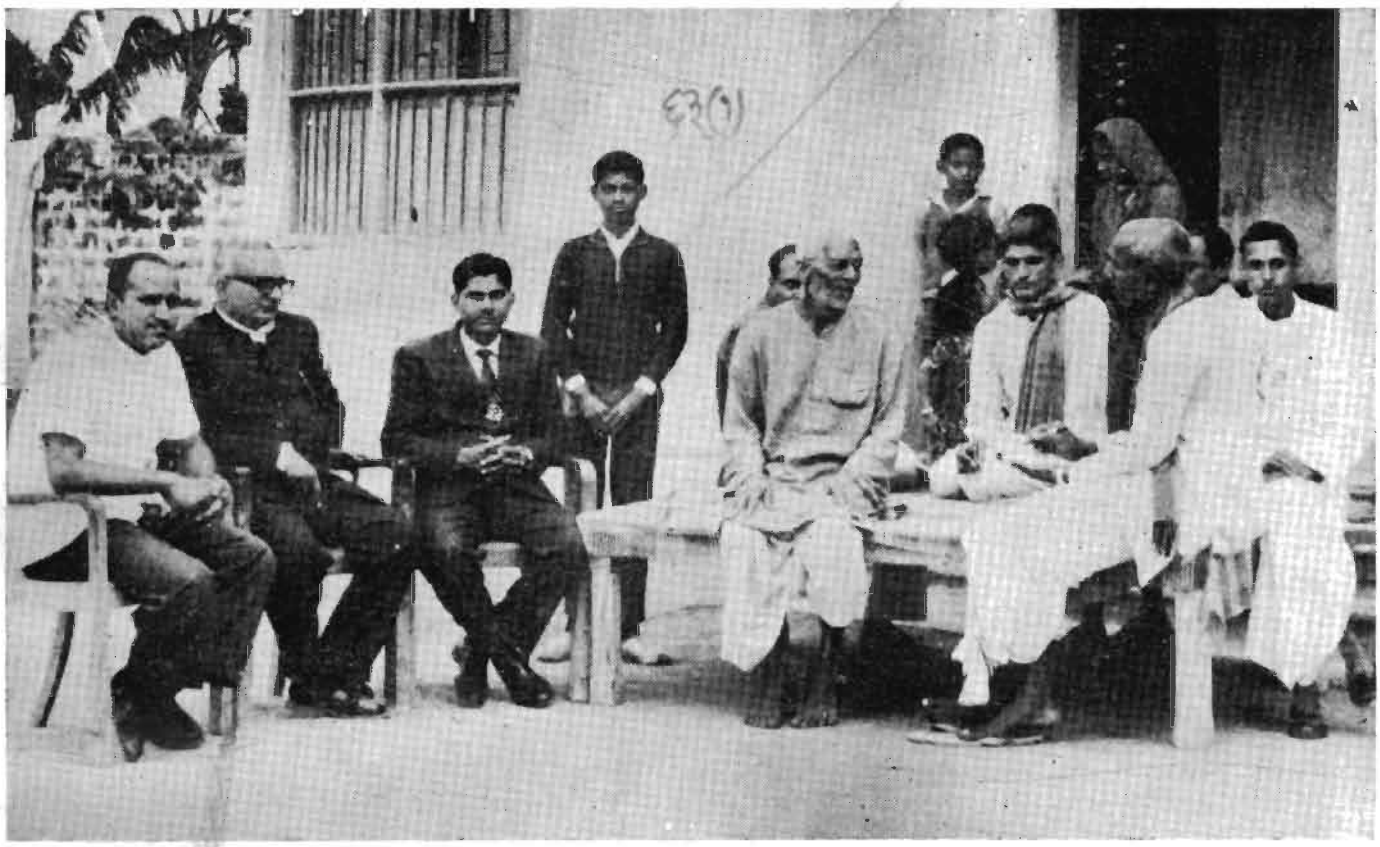
These were very strenuous days and as I have mentioned in Chapter I I had to remain out almost continuously. During these two months I covered a distance of about 6,000 Kms. by road. No amount of trouble and strain during the training for Enumeration can be said to be excessive. There is always scope for further improvement. Training is one of the most essential parts of the Census work. The questions though put in simple language have deep implications. The terms used in Census have often got their meaning somewhat different from what they convey to the commonsense of a layman. The concepts of Industry and Occupation are rather difficult to grasp even for fairly educated persons. I must say that the collection of data on universal coverage basis in such a vast country during Census owes much for its success to a very thorough training at all stages

It is, of course, necessary that the District Officers, the Subdivisional Officers and the Charge Superintendents are thoroughly trained, but what is much more important is that they fully understand the role of training, particularly that of the practical training, in Census. The weakest spots during Census are often those where training had not been taken seriously.

The subdivisional level training was again taken up immediately after the first stage had been addressed by me in that district, and thereafter the Charge Superintendents took up the training of Enumerators and Supervisors.

General principles in organising the training in the Charges were the same as those applicable to houselisting. The zones of training had already been formed. I found that in the light of the experience of the training for Houselisting, the Charge Superintendents had slightly increased the number of zones which now was 2,677 in the rural areas. It again came to about 4.5 zones per Charge on an average. An Enumerator and a Supervisor had to cover a distance of about 2.5 to 3 miles on an average to attend the training class though in a few cases the distance was somewhat higher.

From the progress reports I found that 5,127 training classes had been addressed by the Charge Superintendents themselves, which, on an average, came to about 2 training classes per zone. One training class was in some cases addressed by a senior Supervisor of the C. D. Block. The Subdivisional Officers, Subdivisional Census Officers and the District Census Officers among themselves attended about 1,200 training classes which means that on an average at least one training in every alternate zone was supervised by one of these three officers. This was quite a satisfactory coverage of training by the senior officers.



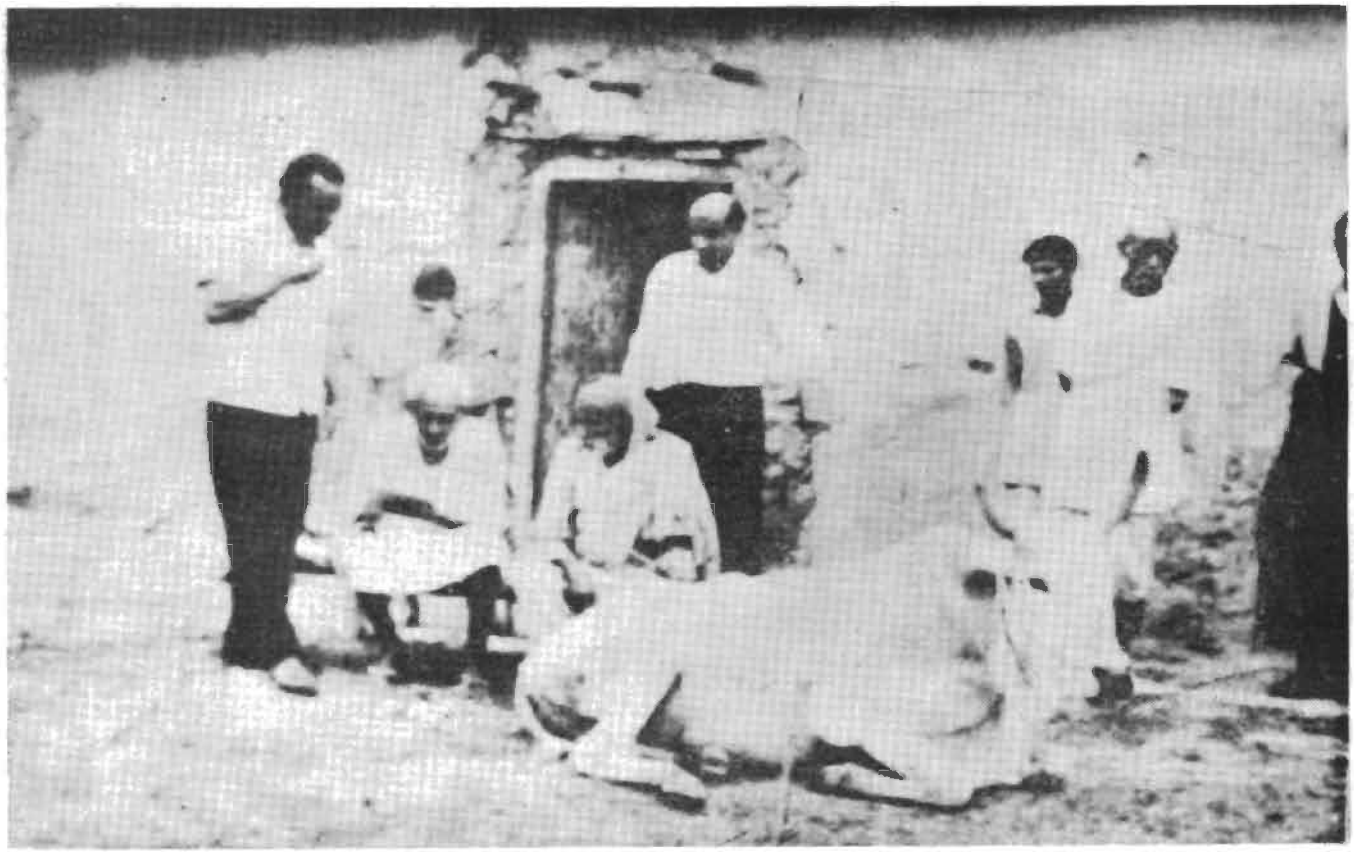
Deputy Director of Census Operations, Bihar inspecting the work of an Enumerator.



Deputy Director of Census Operations, Bihar inspecting the work of an Enumerator.



An Enumerator at work.



Deputy Director of Census Operations, Bihar inspecting the work of an Enumerator.

As an aid to the training we had supplied a rolled up blackboard containing the questionnaire of the Individual Slip to each Charge. General experience was that this proved to be of great help and it will be worthwhile using such a device in future as well.

My own experience of the training was that the trainees generally follow the questions though there was some initial difficulty in respect of the economic questions, i.e., questions 16 and 17. A lot of effort was required to explain the difference between the "nature of trade, profession or service" and "description of work". As a measure of abundant caution I advised the Charge Superintendents to ask their Enumerators to write in detail what the person was doing and where he was working in case there was any difficulty in deciding what was to be recorded in various sub-questions of question 16. If the space was inadequate they could carry over this description to the reverse of the Individual Slip also. I thought that such detailed description would help at the time of editing of the slips. In fact during editing and sorting it proved to be of great help.

The other questions did not present any difficulty during the training.

I found that the optimum size of the training class should be of about 40 to 50 persons. In the training for Census what is most necessary is that the person imparting training is able to pay individual attention to each trainee and is able to detect his weakness which is naturally not possible if the number of trainees is large. Since the zones of training had been formed in the Charges and the training classes were held in these zones with manageable number of trainees I found that the training for Enumeration had been imparted rather well.

Despatch of Forms—The despatch of forms for Enumeration proved to be one of the major challenges during the Census Operation. Huge quantities of different types of forms had to be received from different places. These were to be properly stored and thereafter despatched during a very short period to the various corners of the State. It called for much advance planning in minute details. Our scheme was to send the forms to subdivisional headquarters from where the Subdivisional Officers were to despatch them to the Charge Superintendents.

All the forms had been centrally printed in different presses of Government of India. Though the print was faint and the print-size was small no particular difficulty was felt at the time of Enumeration. Considering the colossal size of printing it was the best that could be done. Getting all these forms printed in enormous quantity and despatching them to different States in accordance with a tight time-schedule was a stupendous task. I am really thankful and relieved that it was managed from Delhi. Had the work of printing been decentralised I am sure we would have been put to terrific strain. Probably the programme itself might have been dislocated. In future, too, it will be prudent to get the printing of forms done centrally.

We received the forms from Delhi, Calcutta and Aligarh in railway wagons and in trucks. The volume of forms received from different sources on different dates is set out in Annexure XII. It will give an idea to the persons organising the work in future regarding the size of the problem of storage and despatch.

In the receipt of forms the maximum difficulty was felt in respect of population record form printed in Aligarh. Some of these forms were in loose sheets and great care was required in loading them in wagons. One Tabulation Officer and one Statistical Assistant were sent to Aligarh to organise loading of these forms. The packets were large in number and small in size thus requiring larger number of porters, who would sometimes refuse to work beyond 5 P.M. When these forms were received at the Rajendra Nagar Station Goods Shed we had to face another difficulty in getting them unloaded. My general experience during the receipt of forms was that trucks were much more convenient than railway wagons in respect of loading and unloading.

Storage of these forms presented another problem. In our Main Office we did not have enough space for this purpose as the volume of the forms was really very large. Fortunately within about 200 yards of our office a building was under construction where a few halls on the ground-floor had

been completed. We stored our forms in these halls paying Rs. 16 per day plus the electric charge of Rs. 10 per month. These halls remained in our possession from 23rd August, 1970 to 22nd December, 1970. Thereafter the volume of the remaining forms was small, and we managed the despatch in our Main Office building.

The timely despatch of forms to different subdivisional headquarters was no doubt a stupendous task and it was very ably managed by Shree M. K. Sinha and Shree U. P. Shrivastava, Deputy Directors with the able assistance of an Investigator (Shree R. B. Singh), 2 Tabulation Officers (Shree Rajendra Prasad and Shree Priya Nath Sinha), 2 Statistical Assistants (Shree P. P. Sinha and Shree B. S. Singh) and 11 Assistant Compilers. To ensure prompt and efficient transportation of the forms it was decided that the forms should be despatched by trucks. Despatch by trucks was also economical as the cost of packing in hessian cloth and sending the packets to the Railway Station would far exceed the small difference in freight.

As the volume of forms relating to a particular subdivision was not sufficient for one truck-load a few subdivisions had to be grouped together. Thus a number of routes were devised in the State on each of which generally there were 3 or 4 subdivisions. After obtaining quotations of rates from Transport Agencies the rates of M/s. East India Transport, Hajiganj, Patna, New Patna Calcutta Transport Agency, Patna and All India Transport, Patna were approved. The approved rates are mentioned in Annexure XIII. M/s. All India Transport did not take up the work and, as the other 2 agents were not able to cope with the entire work, some other trucks had to be engaged for quick transportation of forms.

Since all the forms were not available for supply at a time these were sent to Subdivisional Headquarters in two instalments. In the first instalment Individual Slips were despatched while the rest of the forms were sent in the next instalment. An Assistant Compiler or an Office Assistant accompanied each truck carrying the forms to Subdivisional Headquarters. In all 27 trucks were required for despatch of these forms. Besides, some small consignment of additional supply was also made through Railway transport but in such cases the packets were generally sent as luggage of some person who travelled with it.

The total cost of receipt and despatch of forms was about Rs. 36,000 the details of which are given below:

	Rs.
(*i*) Charge for the storage space.	1,960.00
(*ii*) Hire charges for trucks	15,027.00
(*iii*) Cost of *chats, sutli,* railway freight and cooly charges.	17,008.00
(*iv*) Expenditure over payment of T. A. to various persons.	2,018.00
Total	36,013.00

The Subdivisional Officers despatched these forms to charges where these were distributed to Enumerators and Supervisors a few days before the period of Enumeration.

Enumeration—Before starting the work of Enumeration the Enumerators were advised to go around their Block from house to house with the Notional Map and the Houselist (a copy of which had been retained in the Charge after the House-listing Operation). They were to bring the Houselist up-to-date. In other States an Abridged Houselist had earlier been prepared which contained only a few columns of the Houselist, and the Enumerators were asked to make the entries up-to-date. In Bihar we did not prepare any such Abridged Houselist; instead we gave to the Enumerators the entire Houselist as it was. After making the entries up-to-date in respect of the use of the house, the name of the head of the household as also the building number and household number they were to start the work of Enumeration. During Enumeration they filled in the following forms:

(*i*) Individual Slip (one for each person).

(*ii*) Population Record (one form for each household).

(*iii*) Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement (one form for each sex for the entire Block).

(*iv*) Enumerator's Abstract (one form for each Block).

The main Enumeration was done between 10th March and 31st March, 1971. Since the Holi festival fell on the 12th March the actual work could start in all seriousness only from the 15th March. The Charge Superintendents were mostly engaged in counting of ballot papers of the Parliamentary election till the 11th March. Hence the Enumerators did not have the benefit of their supervision till that time.

The Enumeration of the houseless persons was done on the night of 31st March—1st April, 1971. After the sunrise of the 1st April the Enumerators were required to go in a revisional round of their entire Block to find out if any birth or death had occurred after their visit to the household up to the sunrise of the 1st April and correct their records accordingly. After completing the revisional round they were required to compile their Enumerator's Abstract and hand over their papers to the Supervisor.

Detailed instructions had been given regarding reporting of provisional figures which were to be obtained from Enumerator's Abstract. Steps were taken to see that the provisional population figures were transmitted from one echelon to the next by the quickest means possible, and finally, the Subdivisional Officers were required to transmit the figures to Patna as also to their Collectors on telephone. The detailed instructions were contained in Census Circular no. 13. The Collectors were also required to report the figures to the Registrar General by express telegram.

Enumeration went on smoothly in the State except in Patna Municipal Corporation. The teachers of the Corporation completed their work and, thereafter, refused to report figures and return the papers till some of their demands pending with the Corporation were fulfilled. The District Magistrate and the Administrator of the Patna Municipal Corporation again held parleys with these people and finally they agreed to return their papers. By that time the teachers had left for their homes on some holiday and they had to be searched out with great difficulty. It was mainly because of this dislocation of work in the Patna Municipal Corporation that the communication of our provisional population figures to Delhi was held up by about thirty hours.

The main reason of slight delay in reporting the provisional figures in other areas was either that the Enumerator was not readily available or that he did not fill in Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement everyday. During the training we had repeatedly emphasised the necessity of writing Population Record and Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement on each day because we apprehended that writing of all this after the 31st March will definitely delay the despatch of provisional figures. Though in most of the cases this was followed yet there were a few Enumerators who still delayed it.

The first provisional figures came from Ranchi district on 1st April, 1971 in the morning and, thereafter, the report from other subdivisions and districts came one by one. We had made arrangements for getting the telephonic messages round the clock. We had received all the figures except those of Patna Municipal Corporation and Darbhanga Sadar Subdivision by about 1 o'clock in the afternoon on the 5th April. But we had to wait for more than a day for the figures from these two places. It appears that, as in Patna Municipal Corporation, the reporting of figures from Ghanshyampur C. D. Block in the Sadar Subdivision of Darbhanga District had also been delayed. Finally we received these figures by about 6 P.M. on 6th April, 1971 and transmitted our total figures to Delhi shortly thereafter.

The provisional total population of Bihar as initially reported on 6th April, 1971 was 56,387,296. The final total population figure came out to be 56,353,369. Thus the provisional total figures were off by 33,927, i.e. 0.06 per cent only.

Another difficulty which came up slightly before Enumeration and also during this operation was that the teachers of Madhubani Municipality in Darbhanga District had initiated an agitation and had started courting arrest. Their demand had

nothing to do with Census as it was related to their own service-conditions. The Subdivisional Officer promptly solved the situation for Census by drafting Enumerators from his reserve strength.

There was no serious controversy about language or religion. Sometime before the Enumeration I saw some news items mentioning about neglect of Maithili in Census. A delegation also met me in this regard. Similarly, some people had represented about recording Urdu in the slips. It was made clear to all of them that Enumerators had clear instructions to record the language and religion as returned by the respondent. The Enumerators did not have any discretion in this regard to record anything else.

While the revisional round was going on I received several telephonic messages from Patna saying that a few *mohallas* had not been covered by Enumeration. On inquiry it was found that two such areas had been left out. One was in the Kankarbagh Colony and the other was in Punaichak. I felt that it would be difficult for the Municipal Corporation to press into service its reserve staff for this purpose at that late hour. Hence I deputed about 25 persons from my own office to do the work of Enumeration in these areas. These areas had been left out due to some confusion regarding the boundaries of the jurisdiction of Assistant Administrators of the Corporation. In big cities it is vitally necessary that the officers in charge of adjacent areas sit together and examine the blocks on the boundaries to ensure that no area has been left out or duplicated. This is in fact necessary for all charges and instruction to this effect had been given in Census Circular nos. 2 and 3. But apparently it was not rigidly followed in these cases of the Patna Municipal Corporation. After the Census was over there were only 4 or 5 complaints by different individuals that they had been left out in the Enumeration. In all these cases we checked the pads and found that these persons had actually been enumerated.

Patna Municipal Corporation was a problem both during Houselisting and Enumeration. It had been a problem also during training. I apprehend that it will continue to be a weak spot in future as well. Thus the persons organising the next Census may think of an alternative machinery for doing the work here. One possibility is that the personnel of the Director's Office themselves take up this work.

The detailed procedures regarding collection of pads and other forms from the Enumerator by the Charge Superintendent and regarding the despatch to Subdivisional Officer and then finally to the Regional Tabulation Office were contained in Census Circular no. 12.

The questionnaire and the instructions were generally followed correctly. Some typical difficulties which came to our notice both during Enumeration and at the time of editing of Individual Slips are mentioned below:

(*i*) The concepts of "nature of industry, trade, profession and service" and "description of work" occurring in question 16 were not clearly understood. During 1961 also there was difficulty regarding these concepts. It was very elaborately discussed during training. Besides, about one hundred examples of various types were given in an appendix to the Instructions in the booklet. And yet there was difficulty in this regard. Editing was, however, possible with the help of the details which had been recorded in the various sub-questions of question 16. Earlier I had thought that "place of work" as occurring in Q. 16(*b*) was almost useless; but, later during editing, I found that the answer to this sub-question often provided clue to the nature of industry or trade.

(*ii*) The answers to question 8 regarding the last place of residence were sometimes not quite complete and satisfactory. It was a new question and had been explained in training classes in great detail with various types of illustrations. Yet, the Enumerators had difficulties, and in some cases they merely crossed the sub-questions though it was apparent from the answers to

questions 7 and 16(*b*) that the respondent must have migrated from some other place.

(*iii*) In question 11, the Enumerator was expected to write the name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to which a respondent belonged. In some cases it was found that Enumerators had merely written "Harijan", "Adivasi", etc. We were thus faced with great difficulty at the time of sorting.

(*iv*) In some cases it was found that young children even of the age group 0-4 were recorded as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer. Probably the Enumerator thought that the son of a Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer should also belong to the same category, or perhaps in some cases of Cultivators, the respondents insisted that their sons should also be noted as Cultivators thinking that otherwise they would lose their right. In any case the number of such 'worker-children' in small age group was extremely insignificant. All the same an instruction to the effect that the children up to a particular age should be recorded either as students or as dependents appears necessary.

(*v*) The "Secondary Work" in question 17 did not get much response and we had really very small number of slips where the answer to this question had been recorded.

(*vi*) The Population Record and the Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement had in some cases not been filled in with the same care and attention as had been devoted to the Individual Slip. The Enumerators often feel that these papers are of secondary importance. It is useful to have a thorough practice of filling in these forms too during training.

During this Census some useful information about graduates and technical personnel was also collected. A questionnaire had been framed and printed on what was called the Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Card (DHTP cards) (reproduced in Annexure XIV). The Enumerator had been instructed that while enumerating if he came across any graduate or a technical diploma holder he was to leave a card with him. The respondent was expected to fill in the card and return it to the Enumerator when he would call on him again to collect the card. Our experience was that the Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Cards did not have a satisfactory coverage. We got about 127,000 cards though the number of graduates and technical personnel in the State is likely to be higher. Unsatisfactory coverage in this respect was a phenomenon noticed in the entire country. There were several reasons for it some of which are the following:

(*i*) The Enumerator will just not bother to leave the cards with the respondents.

(*ii*) The questionnaire was not simple, and thus many respondents did not bother to fill in the answers. In fact, in the rural areas of Bihar most of the graduates who had studied in the University through the Hindi medium did not understand the language of the DHTP Card.

(*iii*) Sometime the Enumerator did not bother to go again to the respondents to collect the cards.

(*iv*) There was special difficulty in respect of the absentee respondents who were eligible to be given a card. Other members of the household, particularly in rural areas, would not know how to fill in.

Regarding Enumeration I must admit that it gave me the most anxious time. During the entire period I remained under mental strain always apprehensive that some obstruction might crop up. When one takes up the work of Census one feels very much attached to it and any failure at any point

appears to be a personal failure. In course of the last ten years various service-groups in this State have organised themselves into well-knit associations and unions, and a slight mishandling or even a minor mis understanding is often enough to injure feelings resulting in complete stoppage of work. At the time of Enumeration quite a large number of such service-groups were involved and even if one group had stopped the work we would have been in serious difficulties. During those days I was in the same mental condition as one is likely to be in when some near relation is on the operation table. One is anxious and yet almost helpless. Fortunately there was no serious problem and Enumeration passed off well. After communicating the provisional figures to Delhi I heaved a sigh of relief.

I feel that Census Enumeration has a knack of coming off well. During 1921 Mr. P. C. Tallents, I.C.S., had felt grave apprehension about the lack of co-operation on the part of the enumeration agency and also the people in general because of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-co-operation Movement. In 1941 Mr. W. G. Archer, I.C.S., must have felt gravely handicapped because of the Second World War. And yet, Census in this country found its way to successful completion even during those difficult decades. It fills one with hope and confidence for future.

Chapter XII

CENSUS ACT—GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS

Constitutional Provision and Census Act— In our Constitution Census is included in the Union List thus placing the responsibility for it on the Central Government. Though the Central Government declares its intention under section 3 to take Census and appoints the Census Commissioner for the country and the Superintendents for the States the rest of the operative powers have been vested in the State Governments. The State Government notifies the questionnaire in accordance with section 8 after which it becomes legal liability of every person to answer the questions truthfully and to the best of his knowledge. The Census Officers at different levels are appointed either by the State Government or by some officers authorised by it under section 4(4). Similarly the District Magistrate and other officers authorised by the State Government have powers to call upon different persons under sections 6 and 7 to help in taking Census. Finally, in case of default, prosecution can be instituted against a person only with the permission of the State Government or any officer authorised by it under section 12.

Various notifications issued by the Central Government and the State Government under the provisions mentioned above have been reproduced in Annexures VI and XV. I shall give here only a very brief summary.

The Central Government declared its intention of taking Census in its notification of the 3rd July, 1969. The notifications under sections 6 and 7 were issued by the State Government on the 18th June, 1969. The notification under section 4(4) was issued in two instalments—once on the 18th July, 1969 and then on the 14th April, 1970. The latter was applicable to only the Assistant Project Executive Officer a designation which had escaped inclusion in the long list of designations mentioned in the former. During 1961 Census the State Government had authorised the District Magistrates under section 12 to sanction prosecution in its notification, dated the 25th July, 1960. As no time limit had been prescribed the delegation of power continued to remain valid, hence no fresh notification in this respect was considered necessary. The questions were notified by the State Government under section 8 on the 17th of December, 1969.

In this notification under section 8 not only the questions of the Individual Slip but those also of the Houselist and the Establishment Schedule had been included. Some persons may doubt the correctness of notifying the questions of the Houselist and the Establishment Schedule as it may be doubted that they do not strictly get covered by the term "Census". Besides, the Central Government had declared its intention to take Census in 1971 whereas these questions were to be put to the respondents during the Houselisting operation in 1970. These points can be examined in greater detail before the next Census. I considered it wise to include these questions in the notification to give necessary legal authority to their being asked. And the Houselisting operation can be certainly said to be a part of Census since a proper frame for Enumeration is prepared at that time.

Though one must be fully equipped with legal authority both regarding Enumeration and Houselisting yet in actual practice I found that nobody ever questioned any of the operations on the point of law. In fact, Census has been so much ingrained in our administrative tradition that people every where, even in the remote villages, accept it as inevitable. And it does not injure anybody except that sometime has to be spent with the Enumerator. Though in a town people may be hard pressed for time the villagers have it at their disposal in abundant measure, and generally take an event like arrival of and questioning by the Enumerator as an occasion for fun. It provides them with a change in their dull routine.

Similarly we in this State had no occasion of facing any difficulty regarding the hesitation of respondents arising out the fear that their secrets would be divulged if they answered the question. There was

hardly anything secret in the questionnaire. Yet, as a measure of abundant caution it is useful to assure the respondents that their answers would be kept completely confidential.

The punitive section of the Act is helpful. There was no occasion to pursue any prosecution though in two or three cases prosecution had been launched initially. There were some other cases of unwillingness to take up the work of Census, but the notice asking the persons concerned to show cause why they should not be prosecuted achieved the desired result.

The Census Act of India is quite comprehensive except that it has no provision for any safeguard against obstruction by somebody through a legal proceeding while the operation is going on. If there is an injunction by a court against continuance of Enumeration or Houselisting it will result in a serious break down. Such proceedings generally take a long time and thus the operation under injunction will have to be completely given up. In Election laws such a difficulty has been apprehended and the jurisdiction of a court in interfering with the course of Election has been eliminated. Some similar provision is necessary at least for the period during which the operation of Census in the field is going on.

A writ petition was, in fact, filed in this State regarding the recording of religion and one of the prayers was that there should be an injunction against taking Census. Fortunately it was filed only after Enumeration had been completed.

Co-operation from Government Departments—In Bihar there is a tradition of utmost co-operation from the State Government in Census. The Chief Secretary sent out a letter to all departments (letter no. CS4486, dated the 7th August, 1969) saying that all the personnel of different departments should readily accept the work assigned to them in Census. Later, this instruction was reiterated once again before Enumeration on the 17th November, 1970 when the Chief Secretary authorised the District Magistrates to utilise in Census the employees of all departments according to necessity. Another direction was issued by the Chief Secretary on the same date calling upon all departments of Government not to transfer the personnel engaged in Census. Besides, the Chief Secretary addressed letters to District Magistrates on several other occasions inviting their attention to the importance of the work which was then going on in Census.

Revenue Department and Education Department were always prompt in issuing the required notifications and instructions. The Education Department reduced the working hours of the schools during the period of Enumeration as already mentioned in Chapter VIII. Public Relations Department helped in publicity through field agency. It would very promptly despatch the huge bulk of posters and pamphlets to its field officers immediately on receipt. Appointment Department and Directorate of Statistics were very co-operative in deputing to us the officers informally selected by me earlier with the result that we had a really efficient band of officers and other staff. My earlier experience in the State Government was that Appointment Department, while deputing its officers to any other department, would generally make a judicious mixture of good and bad types; but it showed a lot of indulgence to Census in making available really the best of its officers.

Chapter XIII

PUBLICITY

For Census an atmosphere has to be created both for the purpose of inducing the enumeration agency with adequate motivation to undertake this arduous work as also to prepare the citizens in general for the lengthy questionnaire. If the importance of Census is not appreciated the collection of accurate data on such a gigantic scale is bound to suffer. Thus efforts have to be made so that every body understands why we should have a Census and what would be the adverse effect of inaccurate data on our development plans.

On the advice of the Registrar General I wrote out a small pamphlet for the school children explaining therein the necessity and importance of Census in a very simple language. The idea was that the teachers would explain this text in the class which would help the children and more grown-up students in getting familiar with this great national venture. The Education Department of the Government of Bihar very kindly agreed to this text being sent to the schools and explained there by the teachers.

For the general public there were news items in the Newspapers, documentary films, posters and pamphlets. In Annexure XVI, I have given a list of these articles along with the dates when they were received and the manner of distribution. It would appear from this list that many of the stickers, folders, posters and slides came during March, 1971 which made the distribution to the field difficult. Had we received these papers at least about one month before the start of Enumeration these publicity media would have been more useful.

These pamphlets and posters were printed centrally. In future it will be advisable to decentralise printing of these publicity materials so that the Directors are able to get them printed locally.

The posters were generally quite attractive and effective, and they were able to convey well the theme behind them. One pamphlet was rather academic which was more suited to persons already initiated in the field of Demography.

An important problem in this respect is the publicity in villages. Films, posters, pamphlets and similar other media will be limited only to towns and important rural centres. The Block Development Officers have some role to play in this respect. It is helpful if they mention about the importance of Census in the meetings of *Panchayat Samitis* and if the *Mukhias* themselves discuss it in their *Panchayats*. Now many *Panchayats* have radios where people very keenly listen to the programme meant for rural areas. Thus some publicity through radio is also effective.

I delivered two talks on radio once during October, 1970 and, then, slightly before Enumeration. These talks were broadcast in the programme meant for rural areas.

Census publicity in Newspapers suffered to a great extent because during those days election results and their analysis took the pride of place. In retrospect I feel that a few Press Conferences before the Enumeration would have helped.

Chapter XIV

TOURING

Need of Extensive Touring—The Director of Census Operations needs to have a very intimate knowledge of every nook and corner of the State. Though I had been in this State for such a long period there were many areas with which I was not familiar at all. In this vast State there is great diversity of ways of life, and if one intends to have even a moderate knowledge about all this, one has to move about a lot. Besides, the Director must have a systematic programme of meeting the District Officers, the Subdivisional Officers and as many of the Charge Superintendents as possible. It is an effective means of generating an atmosphere of seriousness about Census in the field. And above all, it is necessary to know how things are going on in respect of the preparatory measures.

Extent of Touring—The touring involved is extremely strenuous and one has to draw on one's reserve of energy to cope with it. From March, 1969 until March, 1971 I covered in all 36,160 Kms. by road and 9,255 Kms. by rail a part of which was covered by journeys outside the State. Thus in these two years I went round the earth once and about 5,000 Kms. even beyond that. I visited each district headquarters and many subdivisional headquarters more than once. In fact only about ten of the fiftyeight subdivisions were left out of my schedule. I also went to many Charges and some villages in the deep interior regions.

Mode of Touring—Most of the touring by road was done in my own Ambassador Car. We had earlier got a jeep which was very inconvenient for long distance journeys. Later this Jeep was sent to Nagaland and we got an Ambassador Car. Very often this car was required at the headquarters and thus my own car helped me in moving about. Journeys in trains were possible but the utility would be very much limited, as on reaching the destination I would not be able to tour in the neighbourhood in absence of a vehicle. There were similar difficulties about the air-journey as well. Ranchi was connected with Patna through an air-route and so were Jamshedpur, Muzaffarpur, Gaya and Bhagalpur for sometime. But it would have limited my visit only to these district headquarters thus restricting the utility of the visits. Often I made a chain-programme covering all the desired places in one direction at a time. This was the most effective way of covering the maximum number of stations within a limited time. And it could be achieved most efficiently only through road journeys though these were very tiresome.

Sometimes we went to Delhi and other places outside the State by air and the air-journeys were promptly sanctioned by the Registrar General. In urgency we undertook these journeys in anticipation of approval and there was never any difficulty about sanction. Sometimes I also used the State Government plane as I would have done had I been in the State Government.

Similarly there was no bar to my using the staff cars placed at different district and subdivisional headquarters and the Block Jeeps. Even the Deputy Directors had the benefit of using these vehicles. There was, however, a serious practical handicap as the staff cars were seldom free amidst the numerous visits of Ministers and other dignitaries from the State Headquarters.

Touring of State Government Officials—The State Government officials, too, had to move about quite a lot in course of supervision of the Census work. There was a tacit understanding that they would charge T.A. from their own heads of account under the State Government. Similarly the Supervisors and Enumerators were also not paid any T.A. from the Census account.

Difficulties were, however, faced in Municipalities and Notified Areas where the officers were to move within a radius of five miles and thus were not entitled to any T.A. Specific requests in this regard came from Dehri Notified Area and Sasaram Municipality. The Charge Superintendents of these areas were allowed to charge the actual expenditure incurred by them on

transport during Enumeration. Similarly we paid for the propulsion charge of a vehicle used in Ranchi Municipality.

Though the whole matter was tackled and settled informally during this Census the doubts and questions faced on various occasions gave rise to an apprehension in my mind that the problem would come up in serious form in the next Census. During 1951 the State Government was reimbursed to some extent by payment of a lump sum on this account. During 1961 no such payment was made as the calculation of the required amount took some time and, by then, everything was over. I think it will be necessary in future to get a formal order issued by the State Government that their officers and other staff should undertake journeys during Census for which they should charge T. A. as usual from their respective heads of account. Since these people will normally utilise these tours for their own respective fields of work as well, it will be unfair to call upon the Central Government to make full payment for these journeys. At most, some reasonable amount which may be mutually agreed upon between the State Government and the Director of Census Operations can be transferred to the State Government. Though an exact calculation and even an estimate is difficult I think a sum of about Rupees Twenty thousand should be adequate.

Chapter XV

HONORARIUM—CENSUS MEDALS

Previous Censns—This country requires about 10 lakh Enumerators and Supervisors who have to work for about 4 or 5 hours everyday during about 20 days period at the time of Houselisting and about 25 days at the time of Enumeration. Obviously the country cannot afford a fully paid agency for this purpose as it will be too costly. In fact working in Census has been considered as a part of duty of a citizen to the country. Till 1951 the enumeration agency was not paid any amount at all. During 1961 the Enumerators and Supervisors were paid honorarium at the rate of Rs. 20 each which covered both Houselisting and Enumeration. Besides in Bihar the District Census Officers were sanctioned special pay at the rate of Rs. 75 per month for 8 months. There was no uniformity in the country about payment of special pay or honorarium to District Census Officers or other officers. This naturally caused some resentment in the States where no payment had been made. During the preparation for 1971 Census there were frequent complaints that the amount of honorarium of the enumeration agency should be increased and the Charge Superintendents should also be paid some amount. Rs. 20 was considered rather inadequate for the Enumerators and Supervisors.

Scale of Honorarium during 1971 Census—Taking all this into account the honorarium was sanctioned at the following rates:

(*i*) Rs. 40 for each Enumerator and Supervisor which was to be divided into two parts—Rs. 15 for Houselisting and Rs. 25 for Enumeration.

(*ii*) Rs. 150 for a Charge Superintendent of a Charge of adequate size. Those having the Charge of a smaller size were to be paid smaller amounts.

(*iii*) Rs. 200 for a Subdivisional Census Officer, and

(*iv*) Rs. 300 for a District Census Officer. The relevant letters sanctioning these scales of honorarium are reproduced in Annexure XVII.

The Charge Superintendents and the Subdivisional Census Officers were sanctioned honorarium for the first time in 1971 Census. In our State the scale of honorarium of the District Census Officers was reduced compared to that in 1961 causing some resentment among them, yet it could not be helped as a uniform pattern throughout the country was to be followed. After all, officers of this category in many States did not get any honorarium during 1961.

Allotment for honorarium was sent to the District Officers who sub-allotted it to the Subdivisional Officers. The latter being the drawing officer under the particular head of account drew the amount and sent it to the Charge Superintendents for disbursement. The disbursement is not yet complete though we are passing through December, 1971. It is, however, expected that it will be completed during this very financial year.

The persons working in Census cannot really be fully compensated for the strains that they undergo during the Census Operation. Honorarium is merely a token amount paid to them so that they can meet out-of-pocket expenses. Even this small amount per person results in heavy expenditure for the country as a whole. Only in Bihar we estimate the expenditure on account of honorarium to be nearly Rs. 4,125,000. Thus the expenditure in the entire country will exceed rupees four crore. In fact during this Census the bulk of the expenditure will be covered by only two items, viz., (*i*) payment of honorarium to the enumeration agency, and (*ii*) payment of salary to the tabulation staff.

Medals—Following the pattern of the previous Census some silver and bronze medals were to be awarded during this

Census also. We received 610 silver medals and 1,222 bronze medals. We called for recommendation from the District Officers for award of these medals to suitable persons. Naturally, after the Enumeration the correspondence regarding Census has gone somewhat into the background in the district offices, and though 1971 is ending, we have not yet received recommendations from all the districts. We, however, hope to complete the award of medals during this financial year. The criterion for awarding the medals is the interest taken by the persons concerned and their actual performance. We did not prescribe any system of marking for evaluating the work, rather we left it to the judgment of the officers at different levels.

Chapter XVI

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS—ACCOUNTS—STORES AND STATIONERY

Direct Recruitment and Deputation—Census comes like a flood which remains for a short while and then disappears. Thus, during the peak period we have to have a very large number of officers and other staff who have to go away gradually as the volume of work shrinks. Among the nucleus set up which came down to me from 1961 Census we had direct recruits as well as the deputationists from the State Government. To cope with the work of the Census we filled in our posts again through direct recruitment and by deputation from the State Government. The most serious problem that was felt was in respect of the direct recruitment of the vast army of Sorters, Compiler-Checkers and Supervisors for Tabulation Offices, which, of course, will be covered in Volume B of this Report.

Though there is often the demand that we should not have deputationists in the organisation yet I cannot see how we can do without them. Even with a smaller number of direct recruits as at present we are finding it difficult to provide adequate scope for promotion. Consequently there is likely to be grave stagnation at different levels if all our staff are directly recruited. The deputationists on the other hand can revert to their department at any time when they do not see any brighter prospect here.

Besides, we require quite a large number of trained staff for a short period during Census. If we directly recruit all these people we have to spend quite some time in training them and bringing them up to the mark. This would have been fruitful if we could retain them for a long time. But here we can keep them only for a few years and thus all this paraphernalia of recruitment and training would appear to be somewhat out of proportion. Nevertheless, we did recruit quite a large number of direct recruits for this Census as the State Directorate of Statistics was not in a position to spare many people for our work. We had a very nice experience of these direct recruits. Being young and energetic they picked up the work quickly and barring one or two exceptions they did put in their best

Deputy Directors—The Officers of the rank of Deputy Directors have to be necessarily taken on deputation from the General Administrative Cadre of the State Government. The work of organisation of Census as well as the tabulation of data is much more of administrative nature than technical. Very detailed planning and thorough experience in man-management is required. Besides, acquaintance with the field officers on personal level is also very necessary. Considering all this it has been my experience that the most suitable persons for the work of Deputy Directors will be the members of the State Civil Service who have a long experience of administration.

Delegation of Powers—The type of work in Census is such that delegation of powers is also very essential. In this respect the Director of Census Operations has been vested with adequate financial powers. He can create temporary posts in class III and class IV carrying pay less than Rs. 500 for a period not exceeding two years. He can incur contingent expenditure up to the extent of Rs. 1,000 on recurring items and Rs. 5,000 in each case on non-recurring items. While these powers were considered adequate yet the power to draw on-account advance was not enough. It was limited to only Rs. 1,500 at one time, whereas during the receipt and despatch of forms we had to incur quite a heavy expenditure within a short duration. It was not possible to get the vouchers and send the bill to Treasury within such a short time. For big States it will be necessary, to increase this amount of on-account advance to at least Rs. 4,000 at a time.

The annual budget for 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 are reproduced in Annexure XVIII.

The total amount of expenditure on Enumeration comes to about Rs. 50 lakhs

which does not take into account the cost on Tabulation. Thus the cost of Enumeration per head comes to about 9 *paise*.

Stationery—A serious difficulty that we faced from time to time was in respect of stationery. Our annual receipt was much smaller compared to our requirement. Particularly in respect of writing paper we found that the supply was really insignificant compared to our need. All this resulted in very heavy local purchase of the items of stationery; particularly, writing paper. It will be useful in future to move the Controller of Stationery for special allocation of writing paper to the office of the Director of Census Operations during the three years of the peak Census period.

Chapter XVII

POST-ENUMERATION CHECK—OTHER SPECIAL CHECKS

As in the last Census Post-enumeration Check was attempted this time too on scientific lines. There were, however, some differences. During 1961 Census the Post-enumeration Check was limited to coverage error whereas, this time, it was aimed at estimating both coverage error and content error. Besides, the Post-enumeration Check was conducted this time by the staff of the Regional Tabulation Offices who had no hand in conducting the Census in the field and to that extent their survey can be said to be free from any bias.

The detailed instructions regarding the Post-enumeration Check are contained in Registrar General's Circular nos. 26 and 26A. The procedure was complicated to the extent of being formidable for the agency which was to conduct this survey. Therefore, a thorough training was required, but even then we had the experience that these people had a lot of difficulty in understanding the procedural details and the various coding systems.

In this State 300 effective Blocks were selected by random sampling in three strata, viz., (*i*) city, (*ii*) non-city urban area, and (*iii*) rural area. While preparing the frame for sampling, small contiguous Blocks having less than 50 houses were clubbed together to form one effective Block so that these effective Blocks were generally of uniform size. The Supervisors, Compilers and some really intelligent Sorters of each Tabulation Office were put in this job. About 15 of them in each Regional Tabulation Office did the work in the area assigned to that office in about 15 days. Later the forms were sent to Patna where compilation was done. After the final compilation we found that out of 29,898 persons censused there were 233 omissions and 50 duplications. Thus net omission was to the extent of about 0.6 per cent.

Calibration with S.R.S.—The return regarding the children born within three years in the past were sought to be calibrated with the returns of the Sample Registration Scheme wherein births and deaths are noted. After matching of the Census return and the S. R. S. return Investigators were sent to the respective Blocks to enquire about the discrepancies which had been detected. The result of the field investigation is still under compilation and it is expected that it will be available by February, 1972.

Sample Survey for Worker and Non-worker—Another Sample Survey which was conducted was regarding the economic question, i.e., Question 16 of the Individual Slip. Provisional totals had shown that there was a steep fall in the percentage of workers as compared to 1961 Census. It was apprehended that comparability might have been affected due to two reasons—(*i*) during 1961, if a student or a house-wife did some part-time work regularly he or she was recorded as a worker, whereas in 1971 Census the main activity in such cases would be noted as "non-worker" and the part-time work would be recorded as "secondary work"; (*ii*) during 1961, the sequence of questioning was such that different activities came one after the other, e.g., a respondent would first be asked whether he was a cultivator or an agricultural labour or a household industry worker or some other worker or a non-worker. The options were placed in this sequence with the result that there was some chance of a slight bias in favour of earlier options. During 1971 a respondent was merely asked what his main activity was without specifically placing any alternatives before him in any sequence.

To estimate the differential arising out of these two different ways of asking questions a Sample Survey was planned. It is still going on. To assess the bias on account of the first point mentioned above special tabulation has been done for such non-workers who have reported secondary work.

Houselist Population—A Controversy—There is some controversy regarding the houselist population figure being higher than the enumeration population figure in Bihar. The controversy arose mostly because

of the lack of knowledge of the Census procedure. It is true that our houselist population was somewhat higher than the Census population though Houselisting had been done about ten months earlier. Even during 1961 Census it had been observed that the houselist population was higher than the Census population though the former had been conducted about five months prior to the latter. The important point to be kept in mind is that during Houselisting the size of population is not ascertained on very rigid scientific lines. The main idea in obtaining the approximate population at that time is that the field agency is able to assess the work-load of the Blocks and the requirement of forms. The rigid criteria regarding who is to be enumerated, particularly, in case of visitors and absentee members of a family, as are applicable at the time of enumeration are not applied at the time of Houselisting. Consequently, there is a likelihood that some persons who remain away from the family and have their household elsewhere may be included at both the places during Houselisting. Similarly, visitors also have a chance of being included at their own normal place of residence as also at the place of visit. Such duplication which is possible at the time of Houselisting is eliminated during Enumeration by adopting certain rigid principles regarding who is to be enumerated.

We sent some senior persons of the rank of Tabulation Officer and Statistical Assistant to some areas in the State where the difference had been somewhat pronounced. Our apprehensions were confirmed by these enquiries. In most of these cases the visitors and the persons normally remaining away from the family had been included in the Houselist population.

Chapter XVIII

CONCLUSION

Before I end this book I consider it my duty to put on record my deep gratitude to various persons and agencies who helped in successful completion of Census. The people of this State naturally come first to my mind as without their co-operation and understanding of our task the Enumerators would not have been able to elicit correct answers. The large army of Enumerators and Supervisors who undertook this unenviable task deserve the hearty thanks of all those connected with the organisation of Census. The honorarium paid to them was almost insignificant. The country should be grateful to these lonely figures who move from house to house and put up with a lot of odd situations that come their way. This has continued from decade to decade and the whole nation is, no doubt, obliged, as these are the persons who provide us with the backbone of raw data on which all our planning is based.

I am grateful to the Charge Superintendents and the Supervisors who assisted them at their headquarters, to the Subdivisional Officers, the Subdivisional Census Officers and the District Census Officers along with all their staff and, above all, to the District Officers who led their team so well throughout the field operation. I am specially grateful to the District Officers for a personal reason too. During the Operation I frequently visited their homes and all the time they were extremely nice and hospitable.

I am grateful to the State Government, particularly to the Officers of the Appointment, Revenue, Education, L.S.-G. and Public Relations Departments for all the help that they so readily offered.

Shree S. N. Sinha and Shree R. S. Mandal, the former Chief Secretaries always found time amidst their busy schedule to listen to my difficulties. Their prompt and unhesitating steps to solve my difficulties were a constant source of encouragement to me. All of us in the Census Organisation are very grateful to them.

It is difficult to express in words my deep gratitude to Shree A. Chandra Shekhar, the Registrar General, whose inspiration was there behind every thing that I did in discharging my duties. His affectionate behaviour and kind guidance at all stages of Census were always a big asset to us.

I am also grateful to the officers of the Registrar General's Office, particularly to Shree K. D. Ballal, the Deputy Registrar General, Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies), Shree K. K. Chakravorty, the Central Tabulation Officer, Shree S. Raghavachari, the Assistant Registrar General of the Demography and Sampling Unit, Shree S. C. Sharma, the Assistant Registrar General of the Data Processing Division, Shree S. L. Dhani, the Administrative Officer and all their staff who were also so helpful and co-operative. There was hardly any difficulty in the operation part of Census which Shree K. D. Ballal and Shree K. K. Chakravorty did not solve with utmost promptness.

I am deeply indebted to the officers and other staff of my own organisation who always put in their best in Census. Very often most of them had to work for long hours which they would do without the slightest hesitation. In these days when we are all beset with our own personal problems it was really touching to see them all working with utter disregard for their own comforts.

Shree S. P. Shukla, I.A.S., at present posted as Member-Secretary of the State Pay Revision Committee, took great pains in discussing with me the analytical interpretation of our data and in going through the manuscripts of our publications. I am obliged to him.

Shree S. N. Chatterjee, the Superintendent of the Secretariat Press and all his staff deserve special mention. The association of the Government Press with Census is as old as Census itself. Till 1951 they had printed all Census reports. In 1961 amidst all their copious work-load of the State Government printing they managed to print about half of the reports. It is my hope that during this Census also they will take up bulk of our printing work. The quality of their printing is no doubt one of the best in the country.

ANNEXURE I.

Copy of D.O. letter no. 37/10/68-RG, dated the 12th December, 1968 from Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, India, 2/A Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.

SUBJECT.—Census of India 1971—Circular no. 1

We are all privileged to be members of this great Organisation. The years you will spend with the Census Organisation will be one of the most rewarding. You will soon acquaint yourself with the great work that your predecessors at the earlier censuses had achieved. This has, however, been the result of hard, sustained and dedicated work, unmindful of one's own comforts. In your new assignment you may at times find yourself denied of the comforts and privileges that you might have normally expected as the head of a department or the head of a district or in a Secretariat post under the State Government. Yet, the work you will have done as Superintendent of Census Operations will be one of the most enduring and of lasting value. The work you are charged with will be quite exacting. You will have to win the confidence and co-operation of the State Government as well as a host of State Government officials throughout the State, and also of the local bodies and various other individuals over whom you may have no administrative control and it is only by commanding their goodwill that you can get the best out of them. It is the unstinted efforts of all the dedicated workers associated with the Census that had helped to build the reputation that the Indian Census enjoys as the single fruitful source of information about the country.

2. Unlike at the earlier censuses when the Census Organisation was being built up once in ten years like a phoenix, with the Census Superintendent as the first individual to report himself without even an office room for himself to start with, and had to create everything and build up the office and the rest of the Census organisation, you are fortunate that you have now succeeded to a continuing Census Office and there is a fairly adequate nucleus staff in the office which contains a good number of experienced personnel of the previous census. While you may thus be spared the initial problems of setting up an office, you will straightaway be diving into the thick of the preparatory measures for the next census, the success of which will depend entirely on your ingenuity, leadership and hard work and you shall have to enthuse the State officials at all levels for census work by your own personal example.

3. The pattern of census operations is likely to be basically the same as in the past, subject to certain variations that will be explained. You will greatly benefit by the Administration Reports recorded by your predecessor of the last census in your State as also of those in other States as well. You are well advised to go through them and get a feel of the problems that are to be tackled.

4. The work relating to census operations can be divided to fall under two broad heads, viz., (1) the census enumeration, and (2) the census tabulation and publication of reports.

5. The objective of the census enumeration is to see that the entire area in your charge is fully covered without omission or overlapping and every individual is enumerated and the required particulars of the individuals and households are recorded on certain prescribed schedules truthfully and accurately with reference to a particular point of time as notified, and by a correct application of concepts, by an enumeration agency which is most carefully trained for the purpose.

6. One of the earliest tasks in preparing for the census, therefore, is the building up of district and tahsil/thana maps indicating the boundaries of all administrative units down to the village. You may be fortunate to have already inherited good maps prepared at the last census on a scale or 1" = 1 mile or 1" = 4 miles. I believe your office had already taken upon itself the task of bringing these maps uptodate, taking into account all changes of boundaries that might have occurred since the last census. It is important that this work should receive first priority so that these maps are finalised as quickly as possible. The State Governments were already addressed by the Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* their letter

no. 28/66/68-Pub. I, dated the 15th April, 1968, a copy of which should be available in your office, requesting the State Governments not to give effect to any changes of boundaries after 31st December, 1969. If at all the State Governments contemplate any changes, it is hoped that they would have given effect to them much earlier than this date. You may, therefore, in consultation with the State Government, bring all your maps uptodate well before the end of 1969. These maps will be useful for determining the location code numbers of each administrative unit which will facilitate the allotment of jurisdictions to Census Officers in a systematic manner without overlapping or omission thus ensuring complete coverage of territory.

7. You have to take a decision urgently on the smallest administrative unit for which the primary census data will be presented at the next census. The experience of the last census recorded by your predecessor will help you to take a decision. You have to decide whether the revenue village or the village panchayat or gram-sabha, etc., should be the smallest rural unit for the purpose of census. It is always desirable to choose a viable and stable unit with definite fixed boundaries. These should generally be comparable with the units of previous censuses. A revenue village with definite surveyed boundaries is generally preferred. In some States, Census Officers had thought of recognising even hamlets of villages as units of enumeration and the presentation of primary census data separately for these units. This may be feasible at least for the larger hamlets. Since the list of villages with the primary census data provided by the census serves as an invaluable frame for all types of future studies, suggestions have also been made that in respect of large villages the primary census data may be furnished for portions of villages which may constitute separate census enumerator's blocks. Suggestions have also been made that where a village panchayat is recognised as a census village, the data for individual revenue villages that may constitute the panchayat should be separately given. You may like to give careful thought to these questions and let me know of your views as early as possible. Sometimes, in the midst of unsurveyed areas such as the tribal agencies, forest areas, etc., groups of habitations are recognised as rural units in the village series at the census. It will be necessary for you to clearly define the boundaries of such units as to be definitely identifiable by any other organisation who may like to use the series as a sampling frame.

8. Two broad divisions of areas, viz., rural and urban, have always been recognised at the censuses. It will be necessary to demarcate these two categories as early as possible. The definition of an urban unit as was evolved in India for adoption at the 1961 Census was as follows:

(*a*) All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment or a notified town area.

(*b*) All other places which satisfied the following criteria were also recognised as towns:

(1) A minimum population of 5,000;

(2) At least 75 per cent of the male working population was non-agricultural; and

(3) A density of population of at least 1,000 per sq. mile (390 per sq. km.).

This definition, by and large, had worked well and has brought about some uniformity of concept throughout the country. It is proposed to continue the same definition at the 1971 Census also which will enable us to have better comparability with the data of the last census. 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 1961 Census will make it easier for you to apply the criteria laid down above and determine the urban status more accurately. You may examine the cases of all rural units of 1961 which might have had a population of 4,000 or more at the 1961 Census which can be expected to have crossed 5,000 population mark by 1971, to see if the composition of the working force, the density of population and other factors would qualify those places to be categorised as urban. In the Census General Report of your State your predecessor might have already given some guidance in this matter. At the same time, you may also see if there are any areas recognised as urban at the 1961 Census which did not deserve to continue as urban

either due to any reduction in the population size or due to the composition of the working population or other factors. This work must also be completed as early as possible since you have to develop your location codes for your State quickly. I expect that your office might have already done some exercise in this regard. You may kindly finalise these, get the concurrence of the State Government also and let me have the final list of towns as quickly as possible.

9. The town group was another concept that was developed at the 1951 Census and followed with a little more liberal definition at the 1961 Census. However, it is felt that there was no uniform application of principles in the constitution of town groups. This question was discussed recently at a seminar of geographers, sociologists, economists, town planners and other scholars at Delhi and it has been suggested that the following criteria may be applied in recognising a group of urban units to constitute a town group.

10. Two or more towns may be clustered together as a town group when the core town has a population of 100,000 or more and the distance of the adjacent towns does not exceed ten miles from the periphery of the core town and also there is functional linkage between the towns to be included in the town group. The intervening area if any between the towns constituting the town group, if it is rural need not be treated as part of the town group.

11. Since it is reasonable to expect a fairly high growth rate of urban population between 1961 and 1971, you may examine the cases of all the Class I (population of 100,000 and above) and Class II (50,000 to 99,999) towns of 1961 Census whose populations are likely to reach 100,000 by 1971 and try to locate the possible future town groups. Your predecessor might have already indicated in the administration report or the General Report of 1961 the areas which might deserve to be treated as town groups.

12. The idea of recognising the town group is that the life in the constituent units of the town group around a large urban centre may be so articulating that it may be more realistic to give an integrated picture of the group together in the presentation of the data. The concept of a Town Group referred to in para 10 above may urdergo further change on the basis of some more fresh thought being given to it by the Town and Country Planning Organisation and other bodies. If there is going to be any change I shall let you know. For the present you may take action as suggested in para 11 above.

13. When once the State is divided into definite administrative territories down to the smallest unit of village or town, it will be convenient to develop a location code under which each district in your State is allotted a distinguishing code number and within each district, each tahsil or thana is allotted a serial number and ultimately within each tahsil or thana every village and town is allotted separate series of numbers so that by a combination of the code numbers allotted to each one of these units in the hierarchy, it would be possible to have a complete location code by which any particular village or town within a State can be conveniently indicated. The towns are distinguished from villages by the allotment of a Roman code number for the town, whereas for the villages, the code number will be in Arabic numerals. Thus 3/6/79 will represent village no. 79 in tahsil no. 6 of district no. 3. Or 3/6/II would mean town no. II in tahsil no. 6 of district no. 3. If it is proposed to recognise each of the larger hamlets for the purpose of giving primary census data it may be necessary to give a sub-number to the main village number as say 79(*i*), 79(*ii*) and so on to identify the hamlet. If to this location code is added within brackets the house number that may be allotted to a house within a village or town, e.g. 3/6/79[1-109] we shall have a system by which every house and within it, every household in all local areas can be indicated by a convenient location code. This will be extremely useful for the purpose of depiction on the Census Schedules and also while demarcating the jurisdictions of census enumerators. You may like to acquaint yourself fully with the system of location codes that was developed at the 1961 Census. We shall follow the same system. However, on an examination of the location code system last adopted in your State, if you find any defects, they can be rectified.

14. It has been found that in some cases, at the last census, some local variations had been made by the field staff and some

other elements such as the enumerator's number and so on, had been introduced into the location code and it was found that the allocation of slips to the correct village became difficult at the tabulation stage. It is, therefore, necessary to have a uniform and well-understood system adopted throughout the State. The location code numbers could perhaps follow the geographical contiguity as at 1961 Census rather than the alphabetical order.

15. The old location code will have to be brought uptodate, taking into consideration the changes, if any, in the jurisdictions of any of the administrative boundaries. It will be useful for you to draw up a statement showing the location code number now allotted for the 1971 Census for each village and town and the corresponding location code number of that unit at the 1961 Census, for the purpose of comparison as also to make sure that all the units of the 1961 Census are fully accounted for. You will have to ensure that the system of location code numbers is fully understood by the enumeration agency and that the code numbers allotted to each village or town are correctly noted on the schedules of that particular village or town.

16. The preparation of layout sketches of every village and town should be taken up immediately if not already done, in which the location of every building and house, residential or non-residential, should be shown and the important landmarks such as roads, rivers and canals, wells, temples, important public buildings, etc., should be indicated. This will serve as a basis for a rational housenumbering scheme to be evolved. I expect that your office, with the assistance of State Government, should have already started on the implementation of the scheme of permanent housenumbering. You may get yourself fully acquainted with the Manual on Housenumbering that had been issued. In some States, good house-numbering system may be already in existence and every house may already be bearing a prominent house-number. In others the painting or affixing of permanent house numbers may take their own time, depending on the finances of the local bodies concerned. But the preparation of a layout plan is an essential preliminary step which should be taken up immediately through the normal administrative agency of the Government or the municipal or panchayat administration. This can serve as the basis for you to allot house numbers which can be indicated on the layout sketch and these can be marked on the doors of houses by chalk or tar, etc., on the eve of the house-listing operation. These housenumbering sketches need not be to scale but even notional maps with adequate details to identify every house will go a long way in achieving the objective in view, viz., the ultimate demarcation of the jurisdictions of the enumerator's blocks so as to ensure equitable load on the enumerators and complete coverage of area. In the notional maps, not merely should the built up area be shown but the entire area of a village within its recognised boundaries. This will enable a complete coverage of the entire geographical area constituting the village. At the 1961 Census, at the stage of house-listing, such sketches were prepared. The quality of work vastly differed as the work had to be done in some hurry by some enumerators themselves. Now, if you start this work even now in a systematic way and get the work completed by the normal administrative machinery, such as the revenue or panchayat agency at the village level and the municipal or cantonment agency at the urban level, you are likely to have far better layout plans that will prove very useful for your work. Four copies of such layout plans could be prepared, one copy to be kept at the town or village itself, one to be kept at the tahsil or police station headquarters, and two copies to be kept in your office. These maps, if prepared carefully on sheets of uniform size, can be built up into convenient atlases for each tahsil/thana and can serve as invaluable reference material for the purpose of census operations as well as for various other statistical or administrative purposes. You may, therefore, please concentrate on the preparation of these layout sketches immediately. The Manual on Permanent Housenumbering, a copy of which should already be available in your office, will be the guide for the preparation of these village and town layout sketches.

17. While the above preparations go on, you should also determine the best agency suitable for census enumeration work. The experience of 1961 Census in your State will be useful. By and large, the school teachers

proved to be the best agency. This will have to be of course supplemented by others. The observations recorded by your predecessor of the last census will help you in the selection of the enumeration agency. You should get the officer in charge of the tahsil, thana or municipality to prepare an inventory of all the personnel that will be available for census work. While such a list may be got ready about a year in advance of census enumeration, you may have to request the State Government to issue instructions to the effect that the personnel selected for census work should not be disturbed till the census enumeration is completed. It may be necessary that the list of such personnel is prepared with reference to the place of residence of the individual concerned and not the place of his work, for, the census enumerator is expected to work outside of his normal working hours and he would obviously find it convenient to attend to this if the area allotted to him for census purposes is close to his residence. It was also the experience at the last census that some institutions furnished the list and others did not, and, so much so, the census personnel were selected only from the institutions which furnished the lists. This led to unnecessary burden on some institutions. You may have to ask the local Census Officers to see that all the institutions and offices within their jurisdiction do furnish the lists of all the personnel. It may be good to gather some particulars about the age and qualifications of the persons offered for census work.

18. It will be advantageous for you to get the officials at various levels, i.e., at the District, Subdivision, tahsil/thana and town level, notified Census Officers under the Census Act as early as possible. This will also give you the necessary authority to direct the operations and also make the local Census Officers responsible to you. You may get yourself thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of the Census Act. The State Governments generally extend all kinds of assistance to the Census Superintendent for the successful completion of the census operations. Various concessions are also extended to the personnel put on census duty. You may like to get yourself acquainted with the instructions issued in the past and you may persuade the State Government to issue suitable instructions to meet the present needs.

19. At the last census, a tradition has been started of canvassing a uniform Houselist with some simple questions on housing and on which also particulars of the size of the household were collected. This Houselist served the purposes of a Housing Census and yielded quite valuable data on housing. The Houselist provided an advance estimation of the population for each local area which would enable you to demarcate the jurisdictions of each census enumerator equitably so that they are all of more or less uniform size and such that they can be covered by the enumerator within the period allotted to him. At the next census also a similar Houselist will be canvassed. The houselisting will have to be done about February—April, 1970, i.e., about an year in advance of the census enumeration.

20. The experience of the last census, as also the first pretest of the draft questionnaires for the 1971, showed that the size of the enumerator's block in rural areas may be about 750 to 1,000 in population, i.e., about 150 to 200 households, and in the urban areas, about 600 to 750 population, i.e., 120 to 150 households. You shall have to get your local charge superintendents to demarcate the census enumerator's blocks accordingly. The formation of the enumerator's blocks is most important and the area of each enumerator's block should be clearly defined with reference to the boundaries as well as the house numbers that actually fall within his block. The housenumbering layout sketches, in conjunction with the Houselist, will enable the charge superintendents to carefully demarcate the census enumerator's block. The census enumerator's blocks so formed at the census served as a frame for all types of future sampling studies as well. A general criticism has been levelled that the census enumerator's blocks were not easily identifiable. It is true that it may be difficult to reconcile between an area with some natural physical boundaries such as roads and streets, and the desired size of population ideally suited for an enumerator. For census purposes obviously, it is more important that we have blocks of convenient population size to ensure complete and convenient coverage. The enumerator's blocks had been generally indicated in the past in terms of merely house numbers that constitute a block such as, for example, along a straight road, house

number 1 to house number 150 may form one enumerator's block and house numbers 151 to 250 may form another enumerator's block depending on the population size. Sometimes, the layout may be such that a cluster of houses will have to be allotted to an enumerator. Again, in a village which has both the built up area as also the cultivated area around with some odd farm houses, it will be necessary to clearly indicate the area allotted to an enumerator especially if a large village is divided between more than one enumerator. It is desirable that in an over-all control map of the village the jurisdiction of each individual census enumerator's block should be clearly demarcated and shown, even if the enumerator's block may be linear merely following a row of house numbers along a street. At the same time, it may be advantageous to get each enumerator to prepare a separate sketch of the area allotted to him in which he can set out in little more detail all the landmarks and all the individual houses that constitute his block. The name of the street along which his jurisdiction may lie and also the names of the adjoining streets and localities can be shown. This may greatly help in easier identification of the enumerator's blocks in future. The census enumerator can be required to furnish this sketch along with the enumeration abstract which he would be required to furnish at the end of census enumeration.

21. In several urban areas the National Sample Survey organisation had already prepared an urban area frame. This was used at the 1961 Census in some States for the purpose of forming the census enumerator's blocks. You may examine if the urban area frame so prepared is easily identifiable on ground and if the census enumerator's blocks can be conveniently formed as to conform to this frame.

22. A special feature of the 1971 Census will be that in 10 per cent of the enumeration blocks in urban areas and 10 per cent of rural villages a separate household form will also be canvassed besides an individual slip that will be canvassed on a universal basis. The instructions for the sampling design and the selection of the sample will be issued to you separately from this office in due course. It is adequate for you to know at this stage that it will be necessary for you to have a good frame of the enumerator's blocks from which the sample will have to be selected. For these sample blocks a slightly better qualified enumerator who may be a graduate or at least a matriculate, if possible, should be appointed.

23. A set of the second draft schedules that have been developed for the next census is enclosed. Copies of the instructions for filling them will follow. The first draft of the schedules was pretested by the State Census Offices. The papers and proceedings of the 1st conference of May, 1967 for developing the schedules and of January, 1968 in which the experiences of the pretest were discussed should be available in your office and you may like to study them.

24. You will have occasion to now pretest the second draft. The experience you will gain at the pretesting of the census schedules will be valuable. You may have the schedules and instructions translated and printed locally in your State language. I believe some translation has already been attempted by your staff of the first draft. This has to be merely brought up to date to take into account the further changes in the schedules and these can be pretested. You may take about 1,000 urban households and 1,000 rural households for the pretest. You may, for the purpose of the pretest, divide them into blocks of about 100 households. You may pretest the household forms along with individual slips in half the number of blocks and the individual slips alone in the other half. You should try to engage the same type of enumerators for the pretest as will be appointed ultimately at the actual census. You may have to get suitable instructions issued by the State Government to the District Officers to help you in the conduct of the pretest. Ultimately, the responsibility of successful enumeration will fall on your shoulders. You should utilise the opportunity of this pretest to satisfy yourself that the concepts can be fully understood by the enumerators and the enumerated and that there is no scope for any misinterpretation. You shall have to intensively train the local officers in charge of the pretest work who should, in turn, train the field enumerators thoroughly. An important document which the enumerator will be required to fill at the next census is the Enumerator's Abstract which is quite different from what was

adopted at the 1961 Census. In the Abstract now prescribed for the 1971 Census, the enumerator will be required to carefully post some data from each individual slip at the end of each day and ultimately the entries are all totalled and an abstract for the enumerator's block is prepared on completion of enumeration. Particular importance is attached to this as it is proposed to release the provisional population data after the actual census is over on the basis of the totals that these abstracts provide. I would like you to particularly assess to what extent the enumerator has been able to post the data in his abstracts accurately. The census supervisors should be made particularly responsible for the correct posting of these statements.

25. We shall finalise the schedules and instructions for the actual census soon after you complete your pretest and we shall have occasion to discuss your experiences at a meeting before we finalise them.

26. Besides the decennial census operations, the State Census Offices are charged with the responsibility of handling several other projects such as the Annual Sample Census, Sample Registration, Social Studies and so on. You may get yourself acquainted with the work already going on in these various fields. Your main concentration should, however, be on the successful completion of the 1971 Census operations.

27. As in the past the census enumeration of the household population will be spread over a period of about 19 days from 10th February, 1971 to 28th February, 1971 with a revisional round of three days from 1st March so as to bring the data up to date as at sunrise of 1st March, 1971, which would be the reference date for the 1971 Census. The houseless persons may have to be enumerated by a single night enumeration on the 28th February, 1971. In the areas difficult of accessibility non-synchronous enumeration will have to be resorted to spread over a longer time. The experience of 1961 Census in your State/Territory will be useful. It is likely that since 1961 several of the inaccessible areas might have been opened up with better communications and the developmental activities may have made available adequate personnel to serve as census enumeration staff so that enumeration in such areas can be carried out at the same time as in the rest of the country. You may like to examine this.

28. The intensive training of the census personnel at the various levels from the District staff down to the actual enumerator will be one of the most important items of census operations. Much of the success of the census will depend on the quality of training imparted. You will undoubtedly be assisted by a good number of Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations whom you shall have to appoint adequately in advance. Most of them will have to be in position by the end of 1969. You shall have to undertake training programme for the houselisting from early in 1970 and then after the census enumeration blocks are formed and census enumerators appointed, the training of the enumeration staff will have to be taken up in the second half of 1970. It is important that the District Census Officers, Charge Superintendents in charge of Tahsils, Towns and special areas, etc., should be very thoroughly trained first as they have to train up in turn the other census personnel under them. Every census worker should receive not merely theoretical training but should have adequate practical training in actual enumeration. Each should practice enumerate a good number of households before completion of training. Your predecessor of 1961 must have already laid down guide lines in this regard and might have also suggested improvements of procedure. You shall have to give careful attention to the training programme. I enclose for your information a circular on training issued at the 1961 Census in Andhra Pradesh which you may find of some use.

29. Apart from the careful training of the census enumeration staff it is important that the citizens should also be fully informed of the objectives, utility and contents of the census. An effective publicity programme such as through newspapers, radio talks, posters. school lessons, block extension services, film strips and various other media should be launched at the appropriate stages.

30. The entire census organisation should be fully keyed up and kept at a complete state of readiness to launch on the census enumeration as programmed. For this purpose you should draw up a census calendar indicating the various targetted dates by which each of the preparatory

measures of the census enumeration should be completed. The census calendar drawn up for 1961 Census can help you draw up the calendar for the next census. You should constantly review the progress of work and assure that the targetted dates are adhered to at each step. A mass operation such as the census can succeed only if each stage of the operation is planned and executed carefully according to a definite programme.

31. The provisional population totals will have to be announced as early as possible after the completion of census enumeration. At the 1961 Census the provisional totals of several States were relayed to the Registrar General as early as 7th March, 1961. The provisional totals of districts had started reaching the Census Superintendents immediately after the revisional round was over, i.e., 5th March, 1961. (In 1961 the revisional round was extended till 5th March, 1961 due to intervening Holi festival.) It should be possible at the next census to have the provisional figures even earlier. The revisional round is expected to be completed by 3rd March, 1971 itself. I had already referred to the form of Enumerator's Abstract prescribed for the next census. If these are carefully posted by the enumerator then and there each day there should be no difficulty in communicating the provisional figures by the targetted time. By careful organisation and efficient system of relay it should be possible for us to publish the provisional population totals almost immediately after the completion of census enumeration.

32. Immediately after the enumeration is completed, the census schedules will have to be received at a number of regional tabulation offices. A regional tabulation office will have to be opened to cover 5 to 6 million population. It will be necessary to secure buildings for this purpose adequately in advance. You may have to be in the look out for them even from the end of 1969. As at 1961 Census one Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations will be appointed for each one of the regional tabulation office. It is proposed to appoint these Deputy Superintendents even from about December, 1969 so that they may assist you in the houselisting programme from early 1970 and also later on in supervising the formation of enumerator's blocks and the training of census personnel. The experience of 1961 showed that these Deputy Superintendents appointed adequately in advance can be of great assistance to the Census Superintendent. You should be on the look out for capable, energetic and dedicated members of the State Civil Service whose services could be secured on deputation from December, 1969. These Deputy Superintendents when appointed could immediately locate buildings for opening regional tabulation offices. Later on they will have to recruit a large number of sorters, train them, control them and get the primary sorting and tabulation done as quickly as possible.

33. In the regional tabulation offices the sorting of the schedules for producing the primary census data for the smallest unit of the village in the rural area and the enumerator's block in the urban area will have to be taken up manually as was done at the 1961 Census. The other tabulations are proposed to be done by taking a sample of the individual slips. Therefore, at the regional tabulation office the drawing of the sample schedules will be an important item of work. A team of carefully trained staff may have to be earmarked for this purpose. It is tentatively proposed to tabulate 10 per cent of rural slips and 20 per cent of urban slips. The 10 per cent of the rural slips may be manually sorted and tabulated at State Headquarters and 20 per cent of the urban slips may be processed through computers. This means that cards may have to be punched to take the data of the 20 per cent of the urban slips. The data from the household forms which are canvassed in 10 per cent sample areas will be fully processed. Adequate number of persons will have to be trained at each State Headquarters to see that by the time the punching of cards is taken up the trained punch operators are available. Further detailed instructions will issue in due course.

34. The data on the Houselist may be processed by about 20 per cent sampling of the entries which will be coded and transferred to punch cards. The key punch installations and the trained key punch operators should, therefore, be in position in each of the State Census Offices even by about March/April, 1970.

35. Details of the tabulation programme and the instructions for sorting and tabulation will issue in due course from the Registrar General's Office.

36. Details of the publication programme for the 1971 Census will be worked out in due course in consultation with the Census Superintendents. The limitations of printing proved to be one of the greatest bottle-necks at the 1961 Census. We shall discuss and decide how best to get over it at the 1971 Census. In the meantime, any suggestions you may have in this regard will be welcome. Generally much time is lost between the completion of census operations and the availability of the census data to the public. It would appear desirable to publish as quickly as possible handy popular versions, well illustrated, giving out several basic census data which are of great use and interest to the Government and the public. The primary census data will have to be published as quickly as possible.

37. While the District Census Handbooks had proved extremely useful in the past we shall give some thought as to what form they should take at the next census so that they could be brought out as early as possible after the census enumeration is completed.

38. We have a great task ahead and I have little doubt that the Census Organisation will fulfil its responsibility the way it has always done.

Wishing you every success.

ANNEXURE II

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

GENERAL HOUSELIST

(Schedule A)

Name of District.....(Code no.).....Name of Village or Town.....(Code no.)....

Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal.....(Code no.).....Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block....(Code no.)....

Line no.	Building number (Municipal or local authority or Census no., if any).	Census House no.	Purpose for which Census house used *e. g.*, residential, shop, shop-*cum*-residence, business, factory workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.	If noted as vacant in col. 4 indicate why the census house is vacant ?	If any type of production, processing or servicing done in any part of the house. If yes, the details to be given in Schedule B. Yes/No	Description of Census House.			Sub no. of each census household with census house no (col. 3).	Name of Head of Household.	No. of rooms in the occupation of census household.	Does the household live in owned or rented house ? (a) Owned (O) (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit of the enumerator.			Remarks
						Material of wall.	Material of roof.	Material of floor.					Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Signature of Enumerator .....

Date.....

Signature of Supervisor.....

Date.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

MANU FACTU RING ESTABLISHMENTS

(S chedule B)

Name of District ..... (Code no.)..... Name of Village or Town ..... (Code no.).....

Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal.....(Code no).... Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block.. (Code no.) ...

Serial no.	Census House no.	Name of the establishment or proprietor.	Public or private Sector.	Is this a Household Industry ?	Descrip ion of product, processing or servicing.	Type of power of fuel used.	Average number of persons engaged daily last week including proprietor and family workers, if any.				Remarks
							Family workers		Hired workers		
							Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Dated Signature of Enumerator– .....

Dated Signature of Supervisor.....

ANNEXURE II.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971
SPECIAL HOUSELIST
(For Sample areas)
(Schedule A)

Name of District ..... (Code no.) ..... Name of village or Town ..... (Code no.) .....

Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal ..... (Code no.) ..... Name or number of ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block ..... (Code no.) .....

Line no.	Building no. (Municipal Local Authority or Census no.).	Census House no.	Age of the house in years	Use to which the census house is put.	If noted as vacant in col. 5 indicate why the census house is vacant.	Is any type of production processing or servicing done? (If yes, the details to be given in Schedule B).	Description of Census House.			Drinking water supply.		Has the residence electric supply? (Yes or No).	Is there a privy Yes or no? If yes, give type, e.g., Flush type, open type, scavenging service, etc.	For census houses used partly or wholly for residential purposes and having household population.										
							Material of wall.	Material of roof.	Material of floor.	Source e.g., piped water, public tap, hand pump, private well, public well, Pond, Tank, canal, river, etc.	If within the house write in the house, if not distance in meters			Household no.	Name of the Head of Household	Occupation of Head of Household	Total number of persons present in the household including the head.					No. of rooms occupied	Total living area (in sq. metres)	Owned (O) or rented (R)	Rent paid.
																	Grown up (Age 15 & over).		Children (Age 0—14).						
																	M	F	M	F	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Signature of Enumerator ..... Date ..... Signature of Supervisor ..... Date .....

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS 1971 Book No. ....

Slip No. .....

Location Code ——— Household No. [ ]

Name of Village/Town ———

1. (*a*) Name ——— 2. Sex ( )

1. (*b*) Relationship to Head ———

3 Age (Completed years) ——— 4. Marital Status ———

Birth place.

5. (*a*)(*i*) Place of birth ———

(*ii*) Rural or Urban ———

(*iii*) District ———

State ———

Country ———

Last residence.

5. (*b*)(*i*) Place of last residence ———

(*ii*) Rural or Urban ———

(*iii*) District ———

State ———

Country ———

6. Nationality ——— 6. (*c*) Duration of present residence ———

7. Religion ———

8 S. C. [ ] or S. T. [ ]

9. (*a*) Literacy [ ] 9. (*b*) Educational level ———

10. (*a*) Mother tongue ——— 10. (*b*) Other languages, if any ———

11. Working as cultivator ——— 12 Working as agricultural labourer ———

13. Working at Household Industry

(*a*) Description of work ———

(*b*) Nature of Production, Processing or Servicing done ———

(*c*) Class of Worker ———

14. Doing work other than 11, 12 and 13.

(*a*) Description of work ———

(*b*) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service ———

(*c*) Class of Worker ———

(d) Name of Establishment ———

15. (*a*) Among 11 to 14 which is principal work. △

15. (*b*) Secondary work ▽

16 Activity, if not working. [ ]

(Form M)

ENUMERATOR'S POSTING STATEMENT

Location Code..... Enumerator's No.....

Name of Village/town..... Name of Enumerator.....

MALES

Book No.	Slip No.	Sex Q.2	S. C. or S. T. Q.8		Literacy Q.9(a)		Principal work Q.15(a)				Non-worker Q 16
			S. C.	S. T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator Q.11	Agl labourer Q. 12	[House hold industry Q.13	Other work Q 14	
					L	O					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL											

Verified 100% and found correct.

Signature of the Enumerator..... .....

Date..... ....

Signature of the Supervisor ....

Date.....

(Form F)

ENUMERATOR'S POSTING STATEMENT

Location Code..... Enumerator's No.....

Name of Village/town... Name of Enumerator .....

FEMALES

Book No.	Slip No.	Sex Q.2	S. C. or S. T. Q.8		Literacy Q 9 *a*)		Principal work Q 15(*a*) △				Non-worker Q.16
			S. C.	S. T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator Q.11	Agl. labourer Q 12	Household industry Q.13	Other work Q 14	
			□	⋯	L	O					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL											

Verified 100% and found correct.

Signature of the Enumerator.....

Date.....

Signature of the Supervisor.....

Date.....

(Form T)

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

Location Code ..... Enumerator's No .....

Name of Village/town ..... Name of Enumerator .....

No. of households .....

Sex	Popula-tion.	S. C.	S. T	Literate	Illiterate	Workers				Non-workers
						Culti-vation	Agl. labour	House-hold industry.	Other work	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
M										
F										
TOTAL										

Signature of the Enumerator ..... Signature of the Supervisor .....

Date ..... Date .....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971
HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE
PART I

1. (*a*) Location Code..... 1. (*b*) Name of Village/Town.....

1. (c) Household No. [ ] [ ]

2. Is this { a homeless household / or / an institutional household (give name of the institution). } [ ]

3. Name of the Head of household .....

4. Occupation of the Head of household..... 5. Religion of Head.....

6. S. C. [ ] or S. T. [ ]

7. If nomadic.....

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

	Local name of right	Area
8. Household Cultivation		
A. Land under cultivation of Household		
(*i*) Owned or held from Government.	.....	.....
	.....	.....
(*ii*) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
(*iii*) Total of items (*i*) and (*ii*).	.....	.....
B. Land give to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share.		

	Nature of Industry	Number of months in a year during which conducted
9. Household Industry	(1).....	.....
	(2).....	.....

10. Workers

Participants	Household Cultivation and Household Industry		Household Cultivation only		Household Industry only	
	Males	Female	Males	Female	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(*a*) Family Workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Hired Workers						
TOTAL						

Dated Signature of Supervisor.....

POPULATION RECORD

PART II

Serial no.	Name	Sex	Relationship to head (indicate w. r. t. Sl. No. in column 1)	Age	Marital Status	Educational Level	Description of work in the case of worker description of non-worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

FERTILITY SCHEDULE

PART III

BOX 1 BLOCK A: MARITAL HISTORY

(*a*) Is marriage of widowed/divorced/separated permitted in your community.	Yes/No	
(*b*) If 'Yes, in (*a*) are there any women in this house so re-married	Yes/No	
(*c*) If 'Yes, in (*b*) list their serial nos. from Population Record for reference while filling certain details below.		

BOX 2

Particulars.		Serial No. of woman as in Population Record			
1. Name					
2. Current marital status (Codes M W or S)	of those Married once only (*i*)				
	of those Married more than once (*ii*)				
3. Number of times married for those in Q 2 (*ii*)					
4. At what age was she married ? first marriage only for those in Q 2 (*ii*).					
5 What was the husband's age then ?					
6 Interval (in yrs.) between marriage and the time she started living with husband.					
7. Age at effective marriage (Q 4+Q 6)					
8. No of years to date since marriage was broken due to death of spouse/divorce/separation in case of re-married Q 2 (*ii*) consider termination of first marriage only.					
9. Age at widowhood/divorce/separation (Present age—Q 8).					
10. Duration of effective married life Present age—Q.7 or (Q 9—Q.7)					
11. No. of children born alive and those born dead (for those re-married enumerate only children born by first marriage).	(*i*) Now alive and living here at present.				
	(*ii*) Now alive and living elsewhere at present.				
	(*iii*) Now dead				
	(*iv*) Total of (*i*)+(*ii*)+(*iii*)				
	(*v*) No. born dead				
12. Did she give birth to a child during the period since 1st Jany/Sankrant/Holi/Ugadi/Tamil New Year of last year to date Yes/No					
13. If 'Yes, in Q.12 is it a live birth or a still birth L/S					
14. If 'L' in Q.13 indicate the date of birth ..					
15. Type of birth Single/Twin/Triplets or more					
16. Sex of child Male/Female ..					

Dated Signature of Enumerator.....

BLOCK B : FERTILITY HISTORY

Sl. No. of woman as in Population Record	Particulars.		Order of birth. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total entries.	Total No. of children
	1. Present age of children now alive	M														
		F														
	2. (*a*) Age at death of those now dead	M														
		F														
	(*b*) No. of years passed since death of that child.	M														
		F														
	3. Age of mother at birth of child i. e., Present age of mother—Q.1 or [Q.2(*a*)+ Q.2(*b*)].	M														
		F														
	1. Present age of children now alive	M														
		F														
	2. (*a*) Age of death of those now dead	M														
		F														
	(*b*) No. of years passed since death of that child.	M														
		F														
	3. Age of mother at birth of child, i. e., (Present age of mother)—Q.1 or[(Q.2(*a*)+ Q.2(*b*)].	M														
		F														
	1. Present age of those now alive	M														
		F														
	2. (*a*) Age of death of those now dead	M														
		F														
	(*b*) No. of years passed since death of that child.	M														
		F														
	3. Age of mother at birth of child, i. e., Present age of mother—Q.1 or [(Q.2(*a*)+ Q.2(*b*)].	M														
		F														
	1. Present age of children now alive	M														
		F														
	2. (*a*) Age at death of those now death	M														
		F														
	(*b*) No. of years passed since death of that child.	M														
		F														
	3. Age of mother at birth of child, i. e., Present age of mother—Q.1 or [Q.2(*a*)+ Q.2(*b*)].	M														
		F														

Dated Signature of Supervisor..... ... .

ANNEXURE III

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

HOUSELIST

Name of District..... Code No..... Name of Village or Town..... Code No.....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island..... Code No..... Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... Code No....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No., if any).	Census House NO.	Age of the House.	Predominant construction Material of Census House.			Purpose for which Census house is used, e g., residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factery, workshop, school or other institution)bank commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc. or vacant.	If vacant, give reasons(e. g. Dilapidated, unsuitable for occupation, seasonally vacant, under repair or construction, etc.	Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, inte further details in Establish ment Schedule and indicate the serial no. of tha t entry here.	If used wholly or partly as a dwelling.								
				Material of Floor	Materiol of Wall	Material of Roof				Household No	Name of the Head of Household	If S. C. or S. T.	No. of living rooms in the occupation of census household.	Does the household live in owned or rented house ? (a) Owned (O) (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons normally residing in Census Household on day of visit of the enumerator.			Does the household cultivate land either owned or renter ? (Yes or No).
															Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Signature of Enumerator.....

Date.....

Signature of Supervisor.....

Date.....

ANNEXURE III

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

Name of District..... Code No..... Name of Village/Town..... Code No. .....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Anchal/Thana/Island.....Code No....Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... Code No....

Serial no.	Census House No.	If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done, is it (a) Registered Factory (b) Household Industry (c) Unregistered Workshop.	If used as shop or business house, (a) Wholesale or (b) Retail.	If used as any other establishment-Describe, e. g., Government Office, school hospital, Railway Station, barber's saloon, Cinema theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.	Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor.	Is the establishment (a) Government (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution.	Description of the products processing or servicing done in establishments coming under col. 3 or of the goods sold/bought in establishments coming under col. 4	Average number of persons working daily last week or in last working season including proprietors or, family workers	Type of fuel or power used in establishment coming under col. 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Signature of Enumerator.....

Date.....

Signature of Supervisor.....

Date.....

CONFIDENTIAL

HOUSEHOLD FORM

CENSUS 1971

PART I

POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from individual slip)

Serial no.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital Status	Literacy (O or L)	Description of work (Principal Work)	If not workin category
			M	F					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

PART II

HOUSING SCHEDULE

Age of the house.	Whether 'Pucca' or 'Katcha'	Number of rooms occupied by the household	Owned or Rented	Rent paid, if rented	Drinking water supply		Is there Electric Supply ? (Yes or No)	Is there a privy ? for the exclusive use of the household (Yes or No).	Kind of fuel used by the household for domestic purposes.
					Source	Distance, if not within the house.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

PART III
FERTILITY SCHEDULE

Location Code ..... Household No. [ ]
Name of village or town .....
Name of Head of Household .....
Does he belong to S. C. or S. T. ? If so name of Caste/Tribe .....

1. Serial No. of the woman as in the Population Record								
2. Name of Ever-married Woman, i. e, Married/Widowed/Divorced or Separated.								
3. Age	(a) At present							
	(b) At what age was she married ?							
	(c) What was the husband's age then ?							
4. Educational level								
5. Religion								
6. Principal work	(a) Description of work of the woman							
	(b) Description of work of the husband							
7. Number of children born to date		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	(a) Now living (i) Present here							
	(a) Now living (ii) Living elsewhere							
	(b) Born alive but now dead							
	(c) Total of (a) & (b)							
	(d) No. born dead							
8 Particulars of last child born	(a) Did she give birth to a child during the period from (the prescribed festival day last year) to 'date : 'Yes' or 'No'.							
	(b) Was it a live birth or still birth ?							
	(c) Sex of the child (M or F)							
	(d) Exact date of birth	day / month / year		day / month / year		day / month / year		day / month / year	
9 If 'No' in 8(a), when was the last child born								

PART IV
FAMILY PLANNING SCHEDULE

(To be collected from any male in the household of age 35 years or less who is currently married.)

1. Name .....
2. Age .....
3. Religion .....
4. Educational level .....
5. Principal work .....
6. Is he aware of family planning methods ? .....
7. What methods is he aware of (i) .....
   (ii) .....
   (iii) .....
2. (a) Does he or his wife practice family planning .....
   (b) What method is practised .....
   (c) Since when .....

CONFIDENTIAL CENSUS 1971

Pad No. [ ]

Slip No. .....

Location Code .... Household No [... ...]

Name of Village town ....

1. Name ——————————————

2. Relationship to head ——————————————

3. Sex ( )

4. Age ——————

5. Marital Status ——————————

6. Birth Place.
   - (a) Place of birth ——————————
   - (b) Rural or Urban ——————————
   - (c) District ——————————
   - (d) State Country ——————————

7. Last residence.
   - (a) Place of last residence ——————————
   - (b) ——————————
   - (b) Rural or Urban ——————————
   - (c) District ——————————
   - (d) State Country ——————————

8. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration ——————————

9. Nationality ——————————

10 Religion ——————————

S. C. [ ]

11. or

S. T. [ ]

12. If studying in any institution now ——————

13. Literacy (O or L) / \

14. Educational level
   - (a) General ——————————
   - (b) Technical ——————————

15. Mother tongue ——————————

16. Other language (s) known ——————————

17. PRINCIPAL WORK
   - (a) (i) Broad Category ——————————
   - (ii) is it household industry ——————
   - (b) Place of work ——————————
   - (c) Name of establishment ——————————
   - (d) Nature of industry/trade, profession or service ——————————
   - (e) Description of work ——————————
   - (f) Class of worker ——————————

18. SECONDARY WORK
   - (a) (i) Broad Category ——————————
   - (ii) is it household industry ——————
   - (b) Place of work ——————————
   - (c) Name of establishment ——————————
   - (d) Nature of industry/trade, profession or service ——————————
   - (e) Description of work ——————————
   - (f) Class of worker ——————————

19. If available for additional work, for how many months.

19. If not working, category / [ ] /

ENUMERATOR'S POSTING STATEMENT (Form M)

Location Code..... Enumerator's No.....

Name of Village/town.. Name of Enumerator.....

MALES

Pad no.	Slip no.	Sex Q 3	S C or S.T. Q.11		Literacy Q 18		Principal work Q 17				Non-worker Q.20.
			S. C.	S. T.	Literate L	Illiterate O	Cultivator C	Agl. Labourer. AL	Household industry Q.17 (a) (ii)	Other work O	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL ...											

Verified 100% with the schedules and found correct

Signature of the Enumerator. . ..... Signature of the Supervisor.....

Date ..... Date.....

(Form F)

ENUMERATOR'S POSTING STATEMENT

Location Code ..... Enumerator's No. .....

Name of Village/Town.... ..... Name of Enumerator.. . ...

FEMALES

Pad no.	Slip no.	Sex Q.8	S.C. or S.T. Q.11		Literacy Q.13		Principal work Q.17				Non-worker Q.20
			S. C	S. T.	Literate L	Illiterate O	Cultivator C	Agl. labourer. AL	House-hold Industry Q.17 (a) (iii).	Other work O	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL ...											

Verified 100% with the schedules and found correct.

Signature of the Enumerator..... Signature of the Supervisor.. ..

Date..... ..... Date..... .....

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT (Form T)

Location Code ... . Enumerator's No ....

Name of Village/Town .... Name of Enumerator..... ..

No of households . .. .

Sex	Population	S. C.	S. T	Literate	Illiterate	Workers				Non-workers
						Cultivation	Agr labour	Household industry.	Other work	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	11
M										
F										
TOTAL .										

Signature of the Enumerator. .... Signature of the Supervisor..... . ..

Date .... Date... ....

ANNEXURE IV

Pad No. ☐

CONFIDENTIAL **CENSUS OF INDIA 1971**

Individual Slip

Slip No. _____

Location Code - - -

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

HOUSELIST

Name of District..... ...Code no... .....Name of Village or Town... .... Code no.....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal Island ..... Code no. . ..Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block.....Code no.....

Line no.	Building no. (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No.)	Census House No.	Predominant construction material of Census House		Purpose for which Census House is used. e.g. residence shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop workshop-cum residence school, bank, commercial house, office hospital, hotel, etc. or vacant	Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment? Yes or No. If yes enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the serial no. of that entry here.	It used wholly or partly as a residence								Remarks.
			Material of Wall.	Material of Roof			Household no.	Name of the Head of Household.	If S. C. or S. T., write name of Caste/Tribe.	No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household.	Does the household live in owned or rented house? (i) Owned (O) (ii) Rented (R)	No of persons normally residing in Census Household on day of visit of the enumerator.			Does the household cultivate land? (Yes or No)	
												Males	Females	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
											Total					

Signature of Enumerator..... ....Date..... Signature of Supervisor.... ... .Date..... ....

ANNEXURE IV

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

Name of District.....Code no.....Name of Village or Town. .... Code no.....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island .. ...Code no... ..Name or no. of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block... .....Code no.....

Serial no	Census House no.	Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor.	Is the establishment (a) Govt./ Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution.	Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and or family workers.	If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done.			If used as a trading establishment.		If used as any other establishment, describe, e. g., Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway station, Barber's saloon, Cinema theatre, Hostel, Tea shop, etc.
					Is it (a) Household Industry. (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered workshop.	Description of the products, processing or servicing done.	Type of fuel or power used.	Description of goods bought sold	Whether (a) Wholesale or (b) Retail	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Signature of Enumerotar.....Date..... .. ..

Signature of Supervisor.....Date.....

ANNEXURE IV

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

(Form M)

Location Code.....

Enumerator's Block No.....

Name of Village.....

Name of Enumerator.....

MALES

Final Sl. no.	Pad no.	Slip no.	Sex. Q.3	S. C. or S.T. Q 11		Literacy Q.12		Main Activity Q. 16 (a) (i)				
				S.C.	S.T.	Literate. L	Illiterate. O	Cultivator. C	Agricultural labourer AL	Household Industry HHI	Other worker OW	Non-Workers. X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Signature of Enumerator.....

Date.....

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct.

Signature of the Supervisor.....

Date.....

NOTE : Make sure that total of col. 4 = total of cols. 7 + 8
= total of cols. 9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13.

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT (FORM F)

Location Code..... Enumerator's Block No.....

Name of Village..... Name of Enumerator.. .....

FEMALES

Final Sl No.	Pad No.	Slip No.	Sex Q. 3	S. C. or S. T. Q 11		Literacy Q. 12		Main Activity Q. 16 (a) (i)				
				S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer.	Household Industry.	Other worker	Non-workers
						L	O	C	AL	HHI	OW	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Signature of Enumerator.....

Date .....

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct.

Signature of the Supervisor .....

Date.....

NOTE: Make sure that col. 4=total of cols. 7+8=total of cols. 9+10+11+12+13.

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

(Form T)

Location Code.....

Enumerator's Block No. .....

Name of Village.....

Name of Enumerator.....

No. of occupied residential houses.....

Total No. of Households.....

No. of Institutional Households.....

No. of Houseless households.....

Sex	Population	S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate.	MAIN ACTIVITY.					Houseless population.	Institutional population.
						Cultivator	Agricultural labourer.	Household Industry.	Other worker.	Non-workers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
M												
F												
TOTAL												

Signature of the Enumerator.....

Signature of the Supervisor.....

Date.....

Date.....

NOTE : The information on the occupied residential houses, households, institutional households and houseless households will have to be provided with reference to entries in the Population Record. Make sure that you have counted the houses and households correctly. *See* paras. 24—29 of the instruction for filling up the Individual Slip.

The number of households can be same as or more than the census houses, but normally there will not be more houses than the households. The information for columns 12 and 13 will be obtained by counting the population in houseless households (household number noted 'O') and institutional households (household number with 'INST' indicated) respectively in the Population Record.

POPULATION RECORD

CONFIDENTIAL (To be compiled from Individual Slip) CENSUS 1971

Location Code

Household No.....

Name of village or town

If the head belongs to S. C. or S. T. ? .....

Sl. No.	Name.	Relationship to head.	Sex.		Age.	Marital Status.	Literacy (L or O)	Description of Main Activity.
			M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Signature of Enumerator..... ....

Signature of Supervisor..... .. ..

Date.....

Date.. .....

ANNEXURE V

Copy of letter no. 3627 LR, dated, Patna, the 1st May, 1969 from Shri S. N. Singh, Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar to all District Officers.

SUBJECT—1971 Census—Preliminary arrangements.

I am directed to say that the next decennial population Census, eleventh in the series, will be taken in February, 1971. Prior to the actual enumeration House-listing Operation will be done some time during February—April, 1970.

2. Statistics collected during the population Census have assumed great significance since independence after which detailed plans for social and economic development have been formulated and executed. In fact, there has been a progressively greater demand for collection of various kinds of useful data from census to census, since the decennial census affords a unique opportunity of universal enumeration of the population. The data to be collected in the coming census, therefore, is likely to be even more detailed than in the past.

3. The taking of census envisages large scale operations which will have to be undertaken with great care to ensure that results are accurate. The successful conduct of census will depend on the setting up of a proper organisation, constant supervision and strict adherence to the timetable. Large-scale deployment of enumerators and supervisors of various levels of the intellect and understanding as also the intricate nature of the questionnaire demands that there should be thorough and well-planned training. I need hardly emphasise that the accuracy of census work in your District will depend a good deal on the quantum of personal interest taken by you.

4. The preliminary arrangements for the census have already commenced and Shri B. L. Das, I.A.S. has already taken over as the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar. He will issue detailed instructions and circulars from time to time. It is necessary that these should receive the same care and attention from all concerned as a letter issued by the Government. It may please be ensured that this is done. You should take serious notice of any slackness in this regard and take disciplinary action without hesitation against persons seriously at fault.

Copy of letter no. CS-4486, dated Patna, the 15th Shrawan, 1891(S)/7th August, 1969 from Shri S. N. Singh, Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar, Cabinet Secretariat to all Secretaries to Government/all Heads of Department.

SUBJECT—Census 1971—Employment of Government servants for houselisting and enumeration in census operation.

I am directed to say that preparations for the decennial Census of India for 1971 has already been started. The first part of the operation, i.e., houselisting, will be done in February, 1970, and the second part, i.e. enumeration, will be done in February, 1971. These two main parts of the operation will be preceded by very detailed planning and thorough training.

2. Collection of data on the basis of house to house canvassing as it is done in the census operation is really a gigantic task. And yet, so far, we have the tradition of doing this work with a good deal of accuracy. This has been possible in the past only through the active co-operation and joint efforts of all the persons of various departments, the employees of Local Bodies, as well as the non-officials engaged in census work. I have no doubt that we shall also conduct the 1971 Census efficiently and according to time-schedule. The principle that census work is a public duty imposed in the interest of the community has always been accepted and is recognised as such under section 4 of the Indian Census Act which makes it obligatory on all persons to perform such census duties as are given to them. Apart from this general liability to serve, Government servants and employees of Local Bodies and Public institutions are obviously under special obligation to perform census duties.

3. The Government desire that all employees of your department should accept and perform readily any work connected with the census which is entrusted to them by responsible local officers. They should perform these duties as diligently and conscientiously as the normal duties of the post

held by them. The manner in which they perform these Census duties should be taken into account while assessing their work for 1969-70 and 1970-71.

4. Necessary instructions on the lines indicated above may kindly be issued to the officers subordinate to you and a copy of these instructions may kindly be forwarded to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, Patna for information.

Copy of D.O. letter no. 7/7/69-DCO, dated Patna, the 28th March, 1970 from Shri S. N. Singh, Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar to the District Officers.

SUBJECT—Houselisting Operation

You would have already made arrangements for the Houselisting Operation which is to be launched in May, 1970. You have implemented a part of the training programme which will be finally completed within April, 1970.

2. The Director of Census Operations has been inviting your attention from time to time to the specific steps which have to be taken till the Houselisting Operation is over. I wish to reiterate that ensuring accuracy in the census data is as important as adhering to the time-schedule prescribed. Though you may be occupied with many other subjects, yet, considering the importance of the Census data, you may please devote your primary attention to this programme and ensure that none of your subordinate officers and staff engaged in this work spares himself in discharging his duties. In this connection I may mention that the last round of training and close supervision during the Houselisting Operation are of vital importance. The successful completion of Census and the degree of accuracy obtained in your jurisdiction will, no doubt be an indicator of your efficiency and of the personal attention paid by you to this operation.

Copy of letter no. 7/25/70-DCO, dated Patna, the 17th November, 1970, from Shri R. S. Mandal, Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar, Cabinet Secretariat, to the District Officers.

I am directed to say that from time to time Government have invited your attention to the necessity of successful completion of the census operation. Now we are approaching the most vital part of this programme in the field. During December, 1970 and January, 1971 you will be organising the training of the Enumerators and the Supervisors and from 10th February till 3rd March, 1971 you will be conducting the actual enumeration and the revisional round.

2. We have to ensure complete coverage of population and accurate recording of answers in the various forms of census. For this purpose it is of utmost importance that you and your officers and other personnel engaged on the work of Census adhere strictly to the time-schedule and take up this work as a challenge as it has been done during the past one hundred years. I need hardly say that organisation of thorough training of the Enumerators and the Supervisors and very close supervision during the census enumeration is the real key to the successful and accurate census.

3. You may utilise the services of the officers and the staff of all Departments as you may consider necessary and ensure that none of the persons under your charge engaged on the work of Census shows any slackness. Their performance during the Census will naturally be recorded in their annual confidential report for 1970-71.

4. The Census being a time bound operation it will have to be undertaken on a priority basis. All our development plans are dependent on the data collected during the census. Hence, it is expected that you will devote yourself fully to this gigantic task which comes only once in ten years.

Copy of letter no. 7/25/70-DCO, dated Patna, the 17th November, 1970 from Shri R. S. Mandal, Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar, Cabinet Secretariat, to all Secretaries of Government/ all Heads of Departments/all Commissioners of Divisions and all District Officers.

I am directed to say that the training for the Census enumeration has started and it will continue till the end of January, 1971. Thereafter the Enumerators and Supervisors and concerned officers will be busy with the actual enumeration and the revisional round from 10th February till

3rd March, 1971. Very thorough training is extremely necessary for accurate collection of data during Census. If during this period officers and staff engaged on Census are transferred from one place to another it will dislocate the schedule of the census operation. Therefore, you may kindly ensure that the officers and other staff engaged on census are not transferred now onwards till the 10th March, 1971 except for compelling reasons.

अर्द्ध-सरकारी पत्र संख्या ७।२५।७०—डी०सी०ओ०, दिनांक पटना, १६ मार्च, १९७१, मुख्य सचिव बिहार द्वारा सभी जिला पदाधिकारी को प्रेषित।

सरकार के इच्छानुसार मुझे आपका ध्यान भारतीय जनगणना की ओर आकृष्ट करना है जो १० मार्च, १९७१ को प्रारम्भ हो गई है। आप अभी-अभी मध्यावधि चुनाव के कठिन परिश्रम से निकले हैं और उसके बाद शीघ्र ही आपको तथा आपके अधीनस्थ पदाधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों को जनगणना जैसे वृहत् कार्य में लग जाना पड़ा है। सरकार इस बात के लिये बड़ी इच्छुक है कि यह महत्वपूर्ण कार्य जिस पर हमारी सारी विकास योजनाएँ निर्भर हैं, भली-भाँति सम्पन्न हो।

यह आवश्यक है कि आप इसमें लगे सभी कार्यकर्त्ताओं को पूर्णतया उत्प्रेरित करें जिससे वे अपने उत्तरदायित्व को समझ सकें और इसको सफलतापूर्वक निभा सकें। आपको यह देखना है कि जनगणना का कार्य निश्चित अवधि में सम्पन्न हो और इसकी पर्चियां सही-सही भरी जायँ। इसके बाद इन सभी कागजों को एकत्रित कर लेना है तथा टेबुलेशन ऑफिसों में भेजना है। जनगणना में भरी हुई एक भी पर्ची या फारम के खोने का परिणाम गम्भीर है क्योंकि इसे फिर से तैयार करना बहुत कठिन है।

काम सही-सही और समय पर सम्पन्न हो इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आप, आपके अनुमण्डल.धिकारी तथा अन्य पदाधिकारीगण अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में व्यापक रूप से भ्रमण करें और इस कार्य की जाँच करें। किसी भी जगह थोड़ी भी शिथिलता न हो इस पर आप स्वयं साकांक्ष रहें। इस बात को दुहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि आपकी अभिरुचि तथा संगठन क्षमता आपके क्षेत्र में हुए जनगणना-कार्य में परिलक्षित होगी।

ANNEXURE VI

Copy of notification no. 6534-R, dated the 25th July, 1960 by the Government of Bihar, Revenue Department.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948), as amended from time to time, the Governor of Bihar is pleased to authorise all District Magistrates in the State of Bihar to sanction prosecution under the said Act.

Copy of notification no. 2-35-14/69—5262-L.R., dated Patna, the 18th June, 1969 by the Government of Bihar, Revenue Department (Land Reforms Section).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*i*) of section 6 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to appoint all Additional District Magistrates, all Additional Collectors, all Subdivisional Officers, all District Census Officers, and all Additional District Census Officers in the State of Bihar as the authorities competent to issue directions under the aforesaid section in connection with the eleventh decennial Census in 1971.

Copy of notification no. 2-35-14/69—5264-L.R., dated Patna, the 18th June, 1969 by the Government of Bihar, Revenue Department (Land Reforms Section).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to appoint all Additional District Magistrates, all Additional Collectors, all Subdivisional Officers, all District Census Officers, and all additional District Census Officers in the State of Bihar as the authorities competent to issue directions under the aforesaid section in connection with the eleventh decennial Census in 1971.

अधिसूचना संख्या २-३ ५-१४/६९—६५२०-रा०, दिनांक पटना, १८ जुलाई, १९६९, बिहार सरकार के राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रेषित।

समय-समय पर संशोधित जनगणना अधिनियम (अधिनियम संख्या ३७), १९४८ की धारा ४ की उप-धारा (४) में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्य सरकार निम्नलिखित प्राधिकारियों को अपने क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत जनगणना पदाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करने की शक्ति प्रदान करती है:

(१) अधीक्षक, जनगणना, बिहार।
(२) सभी जिला दंडाधिकारी।
(३) सभी अपर जिला दंडाधिकारी।
(४) सभी अपर समाहर्त्ता।
(५) सभी अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी।
(६) सभी जिला जनगणना पदाधिकारी।
(७) सभी अपर जिला जनगणना पदाधिकारी।
(८) सभी ब्लॉक डेवेलौपमेंट औफिसर, अंचल अधिकारी, सर्किल ऑफिसर।
(९) सभी प्रखंड विकास पदाधिकारी, प्रोजेक्ट एक्जीक्यूटिभ ऑफिसर।

अधिसूचना संख्या २-३ ५-१४/६९ ३१४२-रा०, दिनांक पटना, १४ अप्रील, १९७०, बिहार सरकार के राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रेषित।

समय-समय पर संशोधित जनगणना अधिनियम (अधिनियम संख्या ३७), १९४८ की धारा ४ की उप-धारा (४) में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्य सरकार सभी सहायक परियोजना पदाधिकारियों को अपने क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत जनगणना पदाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करने की शक्ति प्रदान करती है।

ANNEXURE VII

Census Time Table

Part I : Houselisting

I. *Registers and appointment letters—*	
1. Completion of preparation of Census Registers for rural areas and urban areas.	15th August, 1969.
2. Completion of preparation of Census Divisional Maps and Charge Registers and despatch of Charge Registers to Charge Superintendents.	15th October, 1969.
3. Last date for despatch of Census Maps and Abstract of Charge Register by Subdivisional Officers to State Superintendent.	31st October, 1969.
4. Last date for despatch of the list of Enumerators and Supervisors by the Charge Superintendents to Subdivisional Officers.	31st October, 1969.
5. Completion of preparation of Circle Register ...	10th November, 1969.
6. Completion of preparation of appointment letters and despatch to Charge Superintendents.	30th November, 1969.
7. Completion of the service of appointment letters on Enumerators and Supervisors.	15th December, 1969.
II. *Forms—*	
1. Completion of despatch of forms to Subdivisional Headquarters.	30th November, 1969.
2. Completion of despatch of forms by Subdivisional Officers to Charge Superintendents.	20th December, 1969.
3. Completion of handing over forms to Enumerators ...	15th January, 1970.
III. *Training—*	
1. Training of Subdivisional Officers and Charge Superintendents at District Headquarters.	From 15th November, 1969 to 25th December, 1969.
2. Training of Charge Superintendents at Subdivisional Headquarters.	From 1st December, 1969 to 31st December, 1969.
3. Training of Enumerators and Supervisors by the Subdivisional Officers and the Charge Superintendents.	From 1st January, 1970 to 31st January, 1970.

IV. *Houselisting operation*—

1. Completion of preparation of Notional Maps ...	3rd February, 1970.
2. Completion of checking by Supervisors	8th February, 1970.
3. Completion of housenumbering	15th February, 1970.
4. Completion of filling in Houselist and Establishment Schedule.	22nd February, 1970.

V. *Collection of forms*—

1. Completion of despatch of forms by Charge Superintendents to Subdivisional Officers.	28th February, 1970.
2. Completion of despatch of forms by Subdivisional Officers to State Superintendent.	7th March, 1970.

Part II : Enumeration

I. *Size of blocks*—

Completion of checking of the size of the blocks and finalisation of arrangement for big blocks.	31st May, 1970.

II. *Indent for pads*—

1. Completion of despatch of indent for Individual Slips by Charge Superintendents to Subdivisional Officers.	30th June, 1970.
2. Completion of despatch of indent for Individual Slips by Subdivisional Officers to District Officers.	15th July, 1970.
3. Completion of despatch of indent for Individual Slips by District Officers to State Superintendent.	31st July, 1970.

III. *Appointment of Enumerators (if a change after Houselisting is found necessary)*—

1. Completion of despatch of the list of new Enumerators and Supervisors by the Charge Superintendents to Subdivisional Officers.	15th October, 1970.
2. Finalisation of preparation of these new appointment letters and despatch by Subdivisional Officers to Charge Superintendents.	31st October, 1970.
3. Completion of service of appointment letters ...	15th November, 1970.

IV. *Despatch of pads*—

1. Completion of despatch of pads to Subdivisional Officers	15th October, 1970.
2. Completion of despatch of pads by Subdivisional Officers to Charge Superintendents.	15th November, 1970.
3. Finalisation of distribution of pads to Enumerators ...	31st December, 1970.

V. *Training*—

1. Training of District Officers, District Census Officers and Subdivisional Officers at Divisional level,	From 1st October, 1970 to 15th October, 1970.
2. Training of the Subdivisional Officers and the Charge Superintendents at District level.	From 16th October, 1970 to 30th November, 1970.
3. Training of Charge Superintendents at Subdivisional level.	From 1st December, 1970 to 15th December, 1970.
4. Training of Enumerators and Supervisors	From 16th December, 1970 to 7th February, 1971.

VI. *Enumeration*—

1. Enumeration	From 10th February, 1971 to 28th February, 1971.
2. Revisional round	From 1st March, 1971 to 3rd March, 1971.
3. Completion of reporting provisional total	5th March, 1971.

VII. *Collection of pads*—

1. Completion of return of pads by Charge Superintendents to Subdivisional Officers.	10th March, 1971.
2. Completion of return of pads by Subdivisional Officers to Regional Tabulation Office.	20th March, 1971.

Amended Time Table

1. Completion of preparation of Notional Map ...	3rd May, 1970.
2. Completion of checking by Supervisors	6th May, 1970.
3. Completion of Housenumbering	11th May, 1970.
4. Completion of filling in forms	18th May, 1970.
5. Completion of despatch of forms by Charge Superintendents to Subdivisional Officers.	22nd May, 1970.
6. Completion of despatch of forms by Subdivisional Officers to State Superintendent.	27th May, 1970.

7. *Size of Blocks*—	
Completion of checking of the size of the blocks and finalisation of arrangement for big blocks.	30th June, 1970.
8. *Indent for pads*—	
(*i*) Completion of despatch of indent for Individual Slips by Charge Superintendents to Subdivisional Officers.	30th July, 1970.
(*ii*) Completion of despatch of indent for Individual Slips by Subdivisional Officers to District Officers.	7th August, 1970.
(*iii*) Completion of despatch of indent for Individual Slips by District Officers to State Director.	15th August, 1970.
9. *Appointment of Enumerators (if change after house-listing is found necessary)*—	
(*i*) Completion of despatch of the list of new Enumerators and Supervisors by the Charge Superintendents to Subdivisional Officers.	1st November, 1970.
(*ii*) Finalisation of preparation of these new appointment letters and despatch by Subdivisional Officers to Charge Superintendents.	15th November, 1970.
(*iii*) Completion of service of appointment letters ...	1st December, 1970.
10. Reference Date	1st April, 1971 (Sunrise).
11. Enumeration	From 10th of March to 31st of March, 1971.
12. Enumeration of the Houseless population	31st March, 1971 (night).
13. Revisional Round	1st of April, 1971 to 3rd of April, 1971.

ANNEXURE VIII

List of District Census Officer

Serial no.	District	Name of District Census Officer	Period	
			From	To
1	Patna ..	1. Sri J. P. Verma, Deputy Collector	14th August, 1969	Till the end of the operation
2	Gaya ..	1. Sri R. S. Singh, Deputy Collector.	1st November 1969	Ditto
3	Shahabad .	1. Sri S. Mohammad, Deputy Collector.	4th September, 1969	10th November 1970.
		2. Sri S Baitha, Deputy Collector.	10th November, 1970.	Till the end of the operation.
4	Saran ..	1. Sri K. Jha, Deputy Collector	1st December, 1969	10th March, 1970.
		2. Sri A K. Sinha, Deputy Collector.	11th March, 1970	6th April, 1970
		3. Sri B N. Verma, Deputy Collector.	7th April, 1970 ..	Till the end of the operation.
5	Champaran ..	1. Sri Chandra Mohan Prasad Deputy Collector	19th September 1969.	Ditto.
6	Muzaffarpur ..	1. Sri Chaturbhuj Roy, Deputy Collector.	1st November, 1969	Ditto.
7	Darbhanga ..	1. Sri U K. Tripathy, Deputy Collector.	1st November, 1969	Ditto.
8	Monghyr ...	1. Sri Krishnadeo Prasad Singh, Deputy Collector.	1st November, 1969	28th December, 1969.
		2. Sri M. A. Topno, Deputy Collector.	29th December, 1969.	21st April, 1970.
		3. Sri Lala Janardan Prasad Sinha, Deputy Collector.	22nd April, 1970	6th November, 1970
		4. Sri Akhauri Pramod Sekhar Sinha, Deputy Collector.	7th November, 1970	Till the end of the operation.
9	Bhagalpur ..	1. Sri Upendra Narain Pandey, Deputy Collector.	6th May, 1969 ..	Ditto.
10	Saharsa ..	1. Sri Satyadeo Prasad, Deputy Collector.	1st November, 1969	Ditto.
11	Purnea ..	1. Sri P. N. Sinha, Deputy Collector.	1st November, 1969	Ditto.
12	Santal Parganas	1. Sri Avinash Chandra Sinha, Deputy Collector.	1st November, 1969	26th January, 1970
		2. Sri Ram Chandra Sinha, Sub-Deputy Collector.	27th January, 1970	Till the end of the operation.

Serial no.	District	Name of District Census Officer	Period	
			From	To
13	Palamau ..	1. Sri S. K. Pati, Deputy Collector.	16th September, 1969.	24th February 1970.
		2. Sri E. Rahman, Deputy Collector.	25th February, 1970	8th July, 1970.
		3. Sri J. Sahay, Deputy Collector	9th July, 1970 .	Till the end of the operation.
14	Hazaribagh ..	1. Sri H. K. Sharma, Deputy Collector.	1st November, 1969	Ditto.
15	Ranchi ..	1. Sri B. M. S. Yadav, Deputy Collector.	24th September, 1969.	31st March, 1970.
		2. Sri P. P. Sinha, Deputy Collector.	1st April, 1970 ..	31st August, 1970.
		3. Sri Jawahar Ram, Deputy Collector.	1st September, 1970	Till the end of the operation.
16	Dhanbad ..	1. Sri M. Hassan, Deputy Collector.	1st July, 1969 ..	Ditto.
17	Singhbhum ..	1. Sri B. N. Pandit, Deputy Collector.	1st November, 1969	31st May, 1970.
		2 Sri S. P. Sinha, Deputy Collector.	1st June, 1970 ..	Till the end of the operation.

ANNEXURE IX

Statement showing the names of Urban Agglomerations with their constituents.

Serial no.	Name of Agglomeration and its constituents.	Whether town or city in its own right or outgrowth.
1	Patna Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*i*) Patna Municipal Corporation	City.
	(*ii*) Pataliputra Housing Colony	Outgrowth.
	(*iii*) Phulwari town	Town.
2	Dinapur Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Dinapur Nizamat (M)	Town.
	(*b*) Dinapur Cantonment	Town.
3	Motihari Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Motihari (M)	Town.
	(*b*) Lauthaha (N)	Town.
4	Sitamarhi Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Sitamarhi (M)	Town.
	(*b*) Dumra (N)	Town.
5	Begusarai Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Begusarai (M)	Town.
	(*b*) Barauni I. O. C. Township	Town.
6	Khagaria Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Khagaria (M)	Town.
	(*b*) Mathurapur town	Town.
7	Purnea Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Purnea (M)	Town.
	(*b*) Kasba town	Town.
8	Deoghar Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Deoghar (M)	Town.
	(*b*) Jasidih (N)	Town.
9	Gumla Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Gumia town	Town.
	(*b*) Saram town	Town.
	(*c*) Tenu Dam-*cum*-Kathara town	Town.
10	Ramgarh Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Ramgarh Cantonment	Town.
	(*b*) Sirka town	Town.
	(*c*) Barkakana town	Town.

Serial no.	Name of Agglomeration and its constituents.	Whether town or city in its own right or outgrowth.
11	Patratu Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Patratu town	Town.
	(*b*) Saunda town	Town.
12	Bermo Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Bermo town	Town.
	(*b*) Bokaro town	Town.
	(*c*) Kargali town	Town.
	(*d*) Jaridih Bazar town	Town.
13	Chandrapura Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Chandrapura town	Town.
	(*b*) Dugda town	Town.
14	Ranchi Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Ranchi (M)	City.
	(*b*) Doranda (N)	Town.
	(*c*) Jagannathnagar town	Town.
15	Bokaro Steel City Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Bokaro Steel City town	Town.
	(*b*) Chas town	Town.
16	Kumardhubi Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Kumardhubi town	Town.
	(*b*) Chirkunda town	Town.
	(*c*) Dumarkunda town	Town.
17	Katras Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Katras-*cum*-Salanpur	Town.
	(*b*) Angarpather town	Town.
18	Dhanbad Urban Agglomeration—	
	(*a*) Dhanbad (N)	Town.
	(*b*) Jharia (N)	Town.
	(*c*) Sindri (N)	Town.
	(*d*) Bhuli town	Town.
	(*e*) Loyabad town	Town.
	(*f*) Sijua town	Town.
	(*g*) Kerkend town	Town.
	(*h*) Kenduadih town	Town.
	(*i*) Bera town	Town.
	(*j*) Jorapokhar town	Town.

Serial no.	Name of Agglomeration and its constituents.	Whether town or city in its own right or outgrowth.
	(*k*) Bhagatdih town	Town.
	(*l*) Bhowrah town	Town.
	(*m*) Pathardih town	Town.
	(*n*) Tisra town	Town
	(*o*) Jamadoba town	Town.
19	Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration	
	(*a*) (*i*) Jamshedpur (N)	City.
	(*ii*) Tatanagar Railway Colony	Outgrowth.
	(*b*) Jugsalai (N)	Town.
	(*c*) Bagbera town	Town.
	(*d*) Kalimati town	Town.
	(*e*) Adityapur (N)	Town

M—denotes Municipality.

N – denotes Notified Area.

ANNEXURE

Distribution of Enumerators and Supervisors (including

Number of Enumerators

State/Division/District	Teachers			Karmacharis			V. L. Ws.		
	Actual	Reserve	Total	Actual	Reserve	Total	Actual	Reserve	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR STATE.	58,955	15,833	74,788	2,905	1 174	4,079	4,569	985	5,554
PATNA DIVISION	11,926	4,122	16,048	571	224	795	947	190	1,137
1. Patna ..	3,292	852	4,144	116	38	154	223	76	299
2. Gaya ..	4,366	1,458	5,824	244	82	326	505	53	558
3. Shahabad ..	4,268	1,812	6,080	211	104	315	219	61	280
TIRHUT DIVISION	18,770	4,555	23,325	880	319	1,199	1,130	279	1,409
4. Saran ..	3,809	1,377	5,186	257	69	326	422	66	488
5. Champaran .	3,641	1,008	4,649	201	76	277	336	107	443
6. Muzaffarpur ..	5,123	1,153	6,276	239	64	303	250	48	298
7. Darbhanga ..	6,197	1,017	7,214	183	110	293	122	58	180
BHAGALPUR DIVISION	16,411	3,579	19,990	656	454	1,110	1,233	371	1,604
8. Monghyr ..	4,510	780	5,290	147	100	247	219	80	299
9. Bhagalpur ..	2,380	346	2,726	66	93	159	100	59	159
10. Saharsa ..	2,159	579	2,738	109	95	264	179	36	215
11. Purnea ..	3,935	957	4,892	196	77	273	266	100	366
12. Santal Parganas	3,427	917	4,344	138	89	227	469	96	565
CHOTANAGPUR DIVISION.	11,848	3,577	15,425	798	177	975	1,259	145	1,404
13. Palamau ..	1,524	612	2,136	168	37	205	167	32	199
14. Hazaribagh .	3,076	755	3,831	234	52	286	320	27	347
15. Ranchi ..	2,544	1,195	3,739	233	49	282	530	40	570
16. Dhanbad ..	1,787	421	2,208	64	10	74	55	7	62
17. Singhbhum ..	2,917	594	3,511	99	29	128	187	39	226

X

Reserve) by broad categories.

for Houselisting

Panchayat Sewaks			Other Government employees			Private persons			Total		
Actual	Reserve	Total	Actual	Reserve	Total	Actual	Reserve	Total	Actual	Reserve	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2t
7,590	1,293	8,883	1,325	717	2,042	448	118	566	75,792	20,120	95,912
1,535	295	1,830	247	178	425	44	39	33	15,270	5,048	20318
375	28	403	70	31	101	33	15	48	4,109	1,040	5,149
607	119	726	71	61	132	4	1	5	5,797	1,774	7,571
553	148	701	106	86	192	7	23	30	5,364	2,234	7,598
2,247	389	2,636	166	123	289	63	43	106	23,256	5,708	28,964
613	108	721	37	32	69	1	1	2	5,139	1,653	6,792
512	76	588	61	20	81	14	32	46	4,765	1,319	6,084
569	85	654	53	34	87	3	7	10	6,237	1,391	7,628
553	120	673	15	37	52	45	3	48	7,115	1,345	8,460
1,951	428	2,379	308	195	503	43	12	55	20,602	5,039	25,641
487	74	561	109	40	149	11	..	11	5,483	1,074	6,557
250	132	382	27	22	49	15	5	20	2,838	657	3,495
307	35	342	11	8	19	4	..	4	2,769	753	3,522
380	90	470	83	64	147	13	2	15	4,873	1,290	6,163
527	97	624	78	61	139	..	5	5	4,639	1,265	5,904
1,857	181	2,038	604	221	825	298	24	322	16,664	4,325	20,989
263	22	285	40	30	70	..	..	..	2,162	733	2,895
522	58	580	85	49	134	53	22	75	4,290	963	5,253
577	28	605	206	58	264	1	..	1	4,091	1,370	5,461
162	13	175	120	4	124	13	..	13	2,201	455	2,656
333	60	393	153	80	233	231	2	233	3,920	804	4,724

State/Division/District.	Number of Supervisors for Houselisting																	
	Teacher			Supervisory staff of Block and Anchal			Other staff of Block and Anchal			Other Government employees			Private persons			Total		
	Actual	Reserve	Total	Actual	Reserve	Total	Actual	Reserve	Total	Actual	Reserve	Total	Actual	Reserve	Total	Actual	Reserve	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BIHAR STATE	6,377	881	7,258	4,949	518	5,467	2,218	178	2,396	602	108	710	133	7	140	14,279	1,692	15,971
PATNA DIVISIGN	1,326	195	1,521	1,049	100	1,149	561	44	605	164	28	192	2	1	3	3,102	368	3,470
1. Patna ...	430	60	490	160	21	181	89	11	100	93	8	101	..	..	..	772	100	872
2. Gaya ..	473	59	532	446	24	470	172	12	184	27	1	28	1	..	1	1,119	96	1,215
3. Shahabad ..	423	76	499	443	55	498	300	21	321	44	19	63	1	1	2	1,211	172	1,383
TIRHUT DIVISION	1,856	184	2,040	1,288	154	1,442	739	54	793	113	25	138	38	3	41	4,034	420	4,454
4. Saran ..	312	31	343	328	39	367	161	5	166	24	3	27	1	1	2	826	79	905
5. Champaran..	400	64	464	319	34	353	96	11	107	28	10	38	3	..	3	846	119	965
6, Muzaffarpur	558	37	595	324	44	368	123	13	136	41	3	44	19	2	21	1,065	99	1,164
7. Darbhanga..	586	52	638	317	37	354	359	25	384	20	9	29	15	..	15	1,297	123	1,420
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	1,803	244	2,047	1,369	158	1,527	596	47	643	108	22	130	17	2	19	3,893	473	4,366
8. Monghyr ..	396	66	462	360	23	383	185	11	196	31	10	41	3	..	3	975	110	1,085
9. Bhagalpur ..	278	42	320	147	42	189	70	11	81	20	2	22	2	2	4	517	99	616
10. Saharsa ..	253	27	280	192	26	218	89	5	94	12	2	14	..	..	..	546	60	606
11. Purnea ..	426	46	472	312	33	345	147	17	164	32	4	36	12	..	12	929	100	1,020
12. Santal Parganas	450	63	513	358	34	392	105	3	108	13	4	17	..	..	..	926	104	1,030
CHOTANAGPUR DIVISION.	1,392	258	1,650	1,243	106	1,349	322	33	355	217	33	250	76	1	77	3,250	431	3,681
13. Palamau ...	108	34	142	197	13	210	65	11	76	20	3	23	..	..	..	390	61	451
14. Hazaribagh..	360	72	432	311	16	327	75	10	85	41	9	50	..	..	..	787	107	894
15. Ranchi ...	289	58	347	395	47	442	95	5	100	62	11	73	..	..	..	841	121	962
16. Dhanbad ..	269	34	303	115	8	123	17	2	19	46	3	49	..	..	..	447	47	494
17. Singhbhum ..	366	60	426	225	22	247	70	5	75	48	7	55	76	1	77	785	95	880

District	Total Rural Urban	Number of Enumerators for Enumeration								Number of Supervisors for Enumeration							
		Teachers		Village officers		Government and local admn. officials		Others		Teachers		Village officers		Government and local admn. officials		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
TOTAL ..	T	77,449	..	18,729	..	2,040	..	672	..	7,506	..	7,927	..	724	..	350	..
	R	69,089	..	18,270	..	1,298	..	177	..	6,126	..	7,692	..	463	..	188	..
	U	8,360	..	459	..	742	..	495	..	1,380	..	235	..	261	..	162	..
1. Patna ..	T	4,707	..	1,019	..	80	..	64	..	586	..	410	..	65	..	..	..
	R	3,529	..	964	..	42	..	48	..	389	..	401	..	15	..	..	..
	U	1,178	..	55	..	38	..	16	..	197	..	9	..	50	..	..	..
2. Gaya ..	T	5,784	..	1,652	..	154	..	2	..	519	..	696	..	36	..	2	..
	R	5,310	..	1,616	..	149	..	2	..	453	..	680	..	26	..	..	..
	U	474	..	26	..	5	..	..	..	66	..	16	..	10	..	2	..
3. Shahabad	T	6,278	..	1,294	..	244	..	33	..	491	..	791	..	93	..	10	..
	R	5,742	..	1,248	..	162	..	31	..	400	..	775	..	63	..	1	..
	U	536	..	46	..	82	..	2	..	91	..	16	..	30	..	9	..
4. Saran ..	T	5,558	..	1,631	..	64	..	1	..	443	..	476	..	58	..	2	..
	R	5,345	..	1,607	..	39	..	..	..	402	..	468	..	38	..	1	..
	U	213	..	24	..	25	..	1	..	41	..	8	..	20	..	1	..
5. Champaran	T	4,599	..	1,309	..	89	..	26	..	474	..	463	..	35	..	..	..
	R	4,317	..	1,280	..	85	..	26	..	423	..	457	..	26	..	..	..
	U	282	..	29	..	4	..	..	..	51	..	6	..	9	..	..	..

District	Total Rural Urban	Number of Enumerators for Enumeration								Number of Supervisors for Enumeration							
		Teachers		Village officers		Government and local admn. officials.		Others		Teachers		Village officers		Government and local admn. officials.		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6. Muzaffarpur	T	6,226	..	1,286	..	72	..	2	..	589	..	489	..	41	..	23	..
	R	5,834	..	1,274	..	47	..	2	..	550	..	482	..	22	..	1	..
	U	392	..	12	..	25	..	..	..	39	..	7	..	19	..	22	..
7. Darbhanga	T	7,425	..	1,157	..	42	..	62	..	705	..	746	..	33	..	11	..
	R	7,073	..	1,154	..	17	..	17	..	654	..	735	..	13	..	..	..
	U	352	..	3	..	25	..	45	..	51	..	11	..	20	..	11	..
8. Monghyr..	T	5,687	..	1,206	..	195	..	11	..	505	..	706	..	43	..	6	..
	R	5,002	..	1,163	..	98	..	2	..	379	..	688	..	23	..	..	..
	U	685	..	43	..	97	..	9	..	126	..	18	..	20	..	6	..
9. Bhagalpur	T	2,799	..	560	..	29	..	32	..	351	..	207	..	41	..	18	..
	R	2,461	..	560	..	23	..	2	..	286	..	207	..	32	..	14	..
	U	338	..	..	..	6	..	30	..	65	..	..	..	9	..	4	..
10. Saharsa ..	T	3,102	..	863	..	39	..	10	..	324	..	346	..	26	..	8	..
	R	2,939	..	857	..	29	..	3	..	282	..	343	..	22	..	..	..
	U	163	..	6	..	10	..	7	..	42	..	3	..	4	..	8	..
11. Purnea ..	T	5,221	..	1,130	..	131	..	19	..	349	..	425	..	22	..	..	..
	R	4,823	..	1,112	..	98	..	19	..	302	..	414	..	14	..	..	..
	U	398	..	18	..	33	..	..	..	47	..	11	..	8	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12. Santal Parganas.	T	4,231	..	1,405	...	102	..	1	..	512	..	496	..	21	..	1	..
	R	3,867	..	1,396	..	94	..	..	..	429	..	478	...	16	..	..	..
	U	364	..	9	..	8	..	1	..	83	..	18	..	5	.	1	..
13. Palamau	T	1,938	..	641	..	68	..	..	..	145	..	259	...	30	..	163	..
	R	1,810	...	639	..	64	..	..	..	126	..	258	.	25	..	151	..
	U	128	..	2	...	4	..	..	..	19	..	1	..	5	..	12	..
14. Hazaribagh	T	4,045	..	1,185	..	170	..	43	..	429	..	425	..	50	..	7	..
	R	3,516	..	1,146	..	133	..	19	..	351	..	410	..	41	...	6	..
	U	529	..	39	..	37	..	24	..	78	..	15	..	9	..	1	...
15. Ranchi ..	T	3,866	..	1,357	..	289	..	2	..	345	..	549	..	49	..	..	..
	R	3,808	..	1,341	..	127	..	..	..	232	..	541	..	44	..	..	..
	U	558	..	16	..	162	..	2	..	113	..	8	..	5	..	..	..
16. Dhanbad	T	2,317	..	331	..	136	..	44	..	347	...	133	..	43	..	..	..
	R	1,291	..	231	..	24	..	4	..	197	..	69	..	11	..	..	..
	U	1,026	..	100	..	112	..	40	..	150	..	64	..	32	..	..	..
17. Singhbhum	T	3,666	..	713	..	136	..	320	..	392	..	310	..	38	..	99	..
	R	2,922	..	682	..	67	..	2	..	271	..	286	...	32	..	14	..
	U	744	..	31	..	69	..	318	..	121	..	24	..	6	..	85	..

ANNEXURE XI

Procedure for estimating the requirement of forms and number of forms sent to different subdivisions.

Houselist

The population figure of 1961 Census of a rural charge was raised by 23.6 per cent and of urban charge by 57.5 per cent for expected increase in population in the decade 1961–71. The figure so arrived at was divided by 5 to derive the estimated number of households in 1971. The 1961 Census figure of non-dwelling houses was raised by 25 per cent and added to the number of estimated households. The total of the estimated number of households and estimated number of non-dwelling houses was taken as the number of lines to be filled in the Houselist for a Charge. As each sheet of Houselist form contained 40 lines, the requirement of number of sheets was calculated by dividing the total number of lines by 40. The figure so arrived at was multiplied by 2 as Houselist forms were required to be filled in duplicate. 10 per cent reserve had been provided at Charge level and 5 per cent at Subdivisional level.

Establishment Schedule

This was also to be filled in duplicate. 4 forms were supplied to each Enumerator in rural areas and 8 forms to each Enumerator in urban areas. Besides, 20 per cent reserve had been provided at Charge level and 10 per cent reserve at Subdivisional level.

Houselist Abstract

The requirement was estimated at the rate of one form of Block Abstract of Houselist for each Enumerator's Block and one form of Circle Abstract for each Circle without any reserve. The requirement of Charge Abstract was estimated at the rate of one form for each Charge. One extra form of Charge Abstract was supplied as reserve in each Subdivision.

Individual Slip

The population figure of a Charge according to Houselisting Operation, 1970 was increased by 13 per cent. The figure so arrived at represented the requirement of Individual Slips. The requirement was estimated by increasing the Houselist population by 13 per cent to provide 5 per cent reserve each at Enumerator's Block level and Circle level and 3 per cent reserve at Charge level. Besides, 2 per cent reserve had also been provided at Subdivisional level. The pads of 100 slips and 25 slips were supplied roughly in proportion of 3: 1.

Population Record

The total number of households according to Houselisting Operation, 1970 was raised by 13 per cent to derive the requirement of Population Record. This was done to provide 5 per cent reserve each at Enumerator's Block level and Circle level and 3 per cent reserve at Charge level. Besides, 2 per cent reserve was provided at Subdivisional level also.

Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement

Each form contained 48 lines. The Houselist population was divided by 48. As separate forms had been prescribed for males and females, the number so arrived at was divided by 2 to estimate the requirement of forms for each sex. Besides, 5 per cent reserve was provided each at Enumerator's Block level and Circle level and 3 per cent reserve at Charge level. 2 per cent reserve was also provided at Subdivisional level.

Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card

For urban areas, the estimate was made on the basis of the number of Degree-holders and Technical Diploma holders in urban areas in 1961 Census. The number of Degree holders and Technical Diploma holders according to 1961 Census was doubled.

For rural areas, the number of persons with educational level matriculation and above according to 1961 Census was available. The proportion of Degree holders and Technical Diploma holders among persons with educational level matriculation and above in urban areas according to 1961 Census was calculated first. The same proportion was adopted for rural areas and the number of Degree holders and Technical

Diploma holders for rural areas was estimated. The number was increased by 50 per cent. Adequate reserve was provided at different levels.

Enumerator's Abstract/Circle Abstract

The number of Census Blocks in a Charge was increased by 13 per cent to estimate the requirement of Enumerator's Abstract. The number was increased by 13 per cent to provide 5 per cent reserve each at Enumerator's Block level and Circle level and 3 per cent reserve at Charge level. Besides, 2 per cent reserve was provided at Subdivisional level also.

The requirement of Circle Abstract was calculated by raising the number of Circles in a Charge by 13 per cent. This was done to provide 10 per cent reserve at Circle level and 3 per cent reserve at Charge level. Besides, 2 per cent reserve was provided at Subdivisional level also.

Charge Abstract

Provision had been made for making entries in respect of 25 Circles in one form. The requirement was estimated at the rate of one form if the Charge contained 25 or less than 25 Circles. In case the number of Circles was more than 25 extra form was supplied.

Subdivisional Abstract

Provision had been made for making entries in respect of 25 Charges in one form. The supply was made at the rate of 3 forms to each Subdivision in case the Subdivision contained 25 Charges or less. Where the number of Charges was more than 25 extra forms were supplied.

Forms for Training

Each Enumerator and Supervisor (including reserve) was supplied one form each of Houselist and of Establishment Schedule for the entire practical training for Houselisting Operation.

Two pads each of 25 individual slips, 20 forms of Population Record, one form each of Enumerator's Abstract, Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement for males and Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement for females all in red ink were supplied to each Enumerator and Supervisor (including reserve) for the entire practical training for enumeration.

Number of different types of forms supplied during houselisting

State/District	Houselist Form			Establishment Schedule for			
	Total	Actual operation	For training	Total	Actual operation	Training	
						Hindi	English
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	1,129,342	1,006,492	122,850	619,150	496,748	36,825	85,577
Patna ..	76,139	68,030	8,109	39.247	31,488	50	7,709
Gaya.. ..	92,793	82,222	10,571	51,105	40,534	..	10,571
Shahabad ..	86,484	76.709	9,775	42,998	33,223	..	9,775
Saran ...	85,416	76,907	8,509	40,958	32,449	..	8,509
Champaran ..	76,918	68,913	8,005	35,187	27,182	8,005	..
Muzaffarpur ..	98,311	88,072	10,239	49,928	39,689	..	10,239
Darbhanga ...	103,976	92,624	11,352	52,055	40,703	..	11,352
Monghyr ..	75,577	67,546	8,031	41,870	33,839	..	8,031
Bhagalpur ..	40,021	35,443	4,578	23,040	18,462	...	4,578
Saharsa ..	45,079	40,349	4,730	23,015	18,285	..	4,730
Purnea ..	70,721	62,566	8,155	41,221	32,966	5,188	3,067
Santal Parganas ..	62,435	54,252	8,183	36,377	27,944	1,421	7,012
Palamau ..	27,402	24,838	2,564	15,516	12,893	2,619	4
Hazaribagh ..	57,070	50,655	6,415	35,924	29,509	6.415	..
Ranchi ..	52,030	46,493	5,537	32,270	26,733	5,537	..
Dhanbad ..	29,082	25,910	3,172	22,803	19,631	3,172	..
Singhbhum ..	49,888	44,963	4,925	35,636	31,218	4,418	..

ANNEXURE XI

State/District	Instruction Booklets		Block Abstract	Circle Abstract	Charge Abstract	Filled in Hous list	Filled in Establishment Schedule	Explanatory Note	Form of Notional Map	Guidelines for the supervisor
	Hindi	English								
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
BIHAR	129,642	243	104,274	17,317	907	88,455	98,439	98,448	207,312	17,924
Patna ..	7,752	12	5,477	1,078	52	5,775	5,775	5,775	10,084	1,078
Gaya ..	10,597	4	8,229	1,241	68	8,310	8,310	8,310	16,652	1,403
Shahabad ..	10,020	4	6,874	1,587	58	7,140	7,140	7,140	13,510	1,402
Saran ..	8,509	5	6,430	1,076	51	6,425	6,425	6,425	12,857	1,196
Champaran ..	8,012	3	5,576	1,233	48	6,212	6,212	6,212	10,662	1,088
Muzaffarpur ..	10,275	5	7,608	1,239	71	7 955	7,955	7,955	14,304	1,259
Darbhanga ..	11,352	5	7,833	1,563	54	8,699	8,699	8,699	15,322	1,469
Monghyr ..	9,097	20	6,305	988	58	6,282	6,282	6,282	12,664	1,195
Bhagalpur ..	4,578	2	3,904	516	28	3,585	3,594	3,593	8,039	638
Saharsa ..	4,770	3	3,081	699	33	3,584	3,584	3,584	6,498	668
Purnea ..	8,513	35	6,529	1,154	52	6,825	6,8 0	6,800	13,308	1,120
Santal Parganas ..	8,355	6	11.125	1,261	67	5 907	5,907	5,907	23,192	1,164
Palamau ..	3,493	13	3 868	455	33	2,605	2,605	2,605	7,420	485
Hazaribagh ..	7,331	15	7,621	843	68	5,609	5,609	5,609	15,422	1,056
Ranchi ..	7,064	5	5,063	855	72	5,312	5,312	5,312	10,048	1,039
Dhanbad —	3,884	2	3,006	578	41	2,920	2,920	2,920	5,934	574
Singhbhum ..	7,040	104	5,745	951	58	5,310	5 310	5,310	11,396	1,086

District/Subdivision	Housellst Form			Establishment Schedule for			
						Training	
	Total	Actual operation.	For training	Total	Actual operation	Hindi	English
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PATNA	76,139	68,030	8,109	40,247	31,488	50	7,709
P. M. C. ...	11,571	10,021	1,550	8,622	6,422	..	1,200
Patna City ...	704	626	78	337	259	..	78
Patna Sadar ..	8,453	7,392	1,061	4,490	3,429	50	1,011
Dinapur ..	15,849	14,288	1,561	7,413	5,852	...	1,561
Barh	15,213	13,606	1,607	7,726	6,119	..	1,607
Bihar ...	24,349	22,097	2,252	11,659	9,407	...	2,252
GAYA	92,793	82,222	10,571	51,105	40,534	..	10,571
Gaya Sadar ...	35,975	31,213	4,762	24,440	19,678	..	4,762
Aurangabad ..	20,885	18,823	2,062	9,293	7,231	...	2,062
Jehanabad ...	17,168	15,711	1,457	7,315	5,858	..	1,457
Nawadah ...	18,765	16,475	2,290	10,057	7,767	..	2,290
SHAHABAD	86,484	76,709	9,775	42,998	33,223	..	9,775
Arrah Sadar ...	26,882	24,194	2,688	13,428	10,740	...	2,688
Sasaram ...	28,481	25,187	3,294	14,410	11,116	..	3,294
Bhabua ..	14,137	12,425	1,712	6,722	5,010	..	1,712
Buxar ..	16,984	14,903	2,081	8,438	6,357	..	2,081
SARAN	85,416	76,907	8,509	40,958	32,449	..	8,509
Chapra Sadar ..	33,998	30,428	3,570	17,830	14,260	..	3,570
Siwan ..	28,624	25,735	2,889	13,275	10,386	..	2,889
Gopalganj ..	22,794	20,744	2,050	9,853	7,803	..	2,050

District/Subdivisions	Instruction Booklets		Block Abstract	Circle Abstract	Charge Abstract	Filled in Houselist	Filled in Establishment Schedule	Explanatory Note	Form of Notional Map	Guidelines for the Supervisor
	Hindi	English								
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
PATNA	7,752	12	5,477	1,078	52	5,775	5,775	5,775	10,084	1,078
P. M. C. ..	1,148	7	957	191	4	895	895	895	1,236	130
Patna City ..	78	1	46	10	2	60	60	60	92	15
Patna Sadar ..	1,036	1	669	138	8	755	755	755	1,468	149
Dinapur ..	1,631	1	1,080	253	12	1,145	1,145	1,145	1,960	238
Barh ..	1,607	1	1,138	233	12	1,185	1,185	1,185	2,154	210
Bihar ..	2,252	1	1,587	253	14	1 735	1,735	1,735	3,174	288
GAYA	10,597	4	8,229	1,241	63	8,310	8,310	8,310	16,652	1,403
Gaya Sadar ..	4,762	1	3,488	441	23	3,925	3,925	3,925	6,976	478
Aurangabad ..	2,088	1	2,140	323	17	1,555	1,555	1,555	4,430	405
Jehanabad ..	1,457	1	1,185	167	9	1,120	1,120	1,120	2,370	193
Nawadah ..	2,290	1	1,416	310	14	1,710	1,710	1,710	2,876	327
SHAHABAD	10,020	4	6,874	1,587	58	7,140	7,140	7,140	13,510	1,402
Arrah Sadar ..	2,688	1	1,678	368	16	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,286	395
Sasaram ..	3,449	1	2,380	497	19	2,355	2,355	2,355	4,710	456
Bhabua ..	1,762	1	1,597	397	13	1,330	1,330	1,330	2,944	222
Buxar ..	2,121	1	1,219	325	10	1,475	1,475	1,475	2,570	329
SARAN	8,509	5	6,430	1,076	51	6,425	6,425	6,425	12,857	1,196
Chapra Sadar ..	3,570	1	2,481	446	18	2,665	2,665	2,665	4,962	528
Siwan ..	2,889	2	2,157	335	19	2,205	2,205	2,205	4,174	385
Gopalganj ..	2,050	2	1,792	295	14	1,555	1,555	1,555	3,721	283

District/Subdivision.	Household Form			Establishment Schedule for			
						Training	
	Total	Actual operation	For training	Total	Actual operation	Hindi	English
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CHAMPARAN	76,918	68,913	8,005	35,187	27,182	8,005	..
Motihari Sadar ..	41,598	37,280	4 318	18,798	14,480	4,318	..
Bettiah ..	35,320	31,633	3,687	16,389	12,702	3,687	..
MUZAFFARPUR	98,311	88 072	10,239	49,928	39,689	..	10,239
Muzaffarpur Sadar	39,533	35,585	3,948	19,931	15,983	..	3,948
Hajipur ..	25,890	22,728	3,162	14,132	10,970	..	3,162
Sitamarhi ..	32,888	29 759	3,129	15,865	12,736	..	3,129
DARBHANGA	103,976	92,624	11,352	52,055	40,703	.	11,352
Darbhanga Sadar..	30,083	26,641	3,442	16,436	12,994	...	3,442
Samastipur ..	35,842	32,182	3,660	17,042	13,382	..	3,660
Madhubani ..	38,051	33,801	4,250	18,577	14,327	..	4,250
MONGHYR	75,577	67,546	8 031	41,870	33,839	..	8,031
Monghyr Sadar ..	27,188	23,965	3,223	16,003	12,780	..	3,223
Jamui ..	14,574	13,207	1,367	7,649	6,282	..	1,367
Begusarai ..	21,617	19,508	2,109	12,163	10,054	.	2,109
Khagaria ..	12,198	10,866	1,332	6,055	4,723	..	1,332
BHAGALPUR	40,021	35,443	4,578	23,040	18,462	..	4,578
Bhagalpur Sadar ...	23,919	21,124	2,795	15,614	12,219	..	2,795
Banka ..	16,102	14,319	1,783	8,026	6,243	..	1,783

District/Subdivisions	Instruction Booklets		Block Abstract	Circle Abstract	Charge Abstract	Filled in Household	Filled in Establishment Schedule	Explanatory Note	Form of Notional Map	Guidelines for the Supervisor
	Hindi	English								
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CHAMPARAN	8,012	3	5,576	1,233	48	6,212	6,212	6,212	10,662	1,089
Motihari Sadar ..	4,325	1	3,063	741	26	3,315	3,315	3,315	5,626	561
Bettiah ..	3,687	2	2,513	492	22	2,897	2,897	2,897	5,036	527
MUZAFFARPUR	10,275	5	7,608	1,239	71	7,955	7,955	7,955	14 304	1,259
Muzaffarpur Sadar	3,949	1	2,876	408	16	3,125	3,125	3,125	5,752	455
Hajipur ..	3,162	1	2,069	355	15	2,445	2,445	2,445	4,138	899
Sitamarhi ..	3,164	3	2,663	476	40	2,385	2,385	2,385	4,414	405
DARBHANGA	11,352	5	7,833	1,563	54	8,699	8,699	8,699	15,322	1,469
Darbhanga Sadar...	3,442	3	2,292	378	138	2,680	2,680	2,680	4,680	416
Samastipur ..	3,660	1	2,833	669	20	2,810	2,810	2,810	5,266	478
Madhubani ..	4,250	1	2,708	516	21	3,209	3,209	3,209	5,476	575
MONGHYR	8,097	20	6,305	988	58	6,282	6,282	6,282	12,664	1,195
Monghyr Sadar ..	3,223	11	2,170	390	21	2,460	2,460	2,460	4,394	461
Jamui ..	1,367	1	1,774	185	11	990	990	990	3,548	244
Begusarai ..	2,173	7	1,512	258	16	1,817	1,817	1,817	3,024	306
Khagaria ..	1,334	1	849	155	10	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,698	184
BHAGALPUR	4,578	2	3,904	516	28	3,585	3,594	3,593	8,039	638
Bhagalpur Sadsr ..	2,795	1	1,877	296	16	2,195	2,196	2,195	3,815	383
Banka ..	1,783	1	2,027	220	12	1,390	1,399	1,398	4,224	255

District/Subdivision	Houselist Form			Establishment Schedule for			
						Training	
	Total	Actual operation	For training	Total	Actual operation	Hindi	English
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SAHARSA	45,079	40,349	4,730	23,015	18,285	..	4,730
Saharsa Sadar ..	13,814	12,467	1,347	7,090	5,743	..	1,347
Supaul ..	15,580	13,801	1,779	8,138	6,359	..	1,779
Madhepura ..	15,685	14,081	1,604	7,787	6,183	..	1,604
PURNEA	70,721	62,566	8,155	41,221	32,966	5,188	3,067
Purnea Sadar ..	22,078	19,111	2,967	13,517	10,550	..	2,967
Katihar ..	21,236	19,068	2,168	11,982	9,714	2,168	100
Araria ..	17,096	15,069	2,027	9,552	7,525	2,027	..
Kisbanganj ..	10,311	9,318	993	6,170	5,177	993	..
SANTAL PARGANAS	62,435	54,252	8,183	36,377	27,944	1,421	7,012
Dumka Sadar ..	13,899	12,304	1,595	7,260	5,665	..	1,595
Jamtara ..	7,608	6,343	1,265	4,372	3,107	..	1,265
Deoghar ..	12,108	10,348	1,760	7,995	5,985	..	2,010
Godda ..	10,975	9,590	1,385	6,252	4,867	..	1,385
Rajmahal ..	10,086	8,665	1,421	6,494	5,073	1,421	..
Pakaur ..	7,759	7,002	757	4,004	3,247	..	757
PALAMAU	27,402	24,838	2,564	15,516	12,893	2,619	4
Daltonganj Sadar	13,555	12,249	1,306	7,921	6,615	1,306	..
Latehar ..	5,878	5,299	579	3,506	2,923	579	4
Garhwa ..	7,969	7,290	679	4,089	3,355	734	..

District/Subdivisions	Instruction Booklets		Block Abstract	Circle Abstract	Charge Abstract	Filled in Houselist	Filled in Establishment Schedule	Explanatory Note	Form of Notional Map	Guidelines for the Supervisor
	Hindi	English								
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SAHARSA	4,770	3	3,081	699	33	3,584	3,584	3,584	6,498	668
Saharsa Sadar ..	1,387	1	988	225	9	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,972	175
Supaul ..	1,779	1	1,095	220	13	1,330	1,330	1,330	2,250	253
Madhepura ..	1,604	1	998	254	11	1,190	1,190	1,190	2,276	235
PURNEA	8,513	35	6,529	1,154	52	6,825	6,800	6,810	13,308	1,120
Purnea Sadar ..	2,967	2	1,880	357	15	2,245	2,245	2,245	3,760	401
Katihar ..	2,168	31	2,345	397	15	1,940	1,940	1,940	4,540	285
Araria ..	2,027	1	1,259	229	13	1,635	1,610	1,620	2,918	268
Kishanganj ..	1,351	1	1,045	171	9	1,005	1,005	1,005	2,090	166
SANTAL PARGANAS	8,355	6	11,125	1,261	67	5,907	5,907	5,907	23,192	1,164
Dumka Sadar ..	1,595	1	2,763	187	12	1,215	1,215	1,215	5,526	225
Jamtara ..	1,265	1	1,130	259	7	745	745	745	2,260	185
Deoghar ..	1,785	1	2,566	372	12	1,135	1,135	1,135	5,908	243
Godda ..	1,385	1	1,791	161	9	1 060	1,060	1,060	3,748	175
Rajmahal ..	1,421	1	1,604	172	11	1,070	1,070	1,070	3,208	205
Pakaur ..	904	1	1,271	110	16	682	682	682	2,542	133
PALAMAU	3,493	13	3,868	455	33	2,605	2,605	2,605	7,420	489
Daltonganj Sadar	1,718	11	2,056	234	13	1,325	1,325	1,325	3,812	234
Latehar ..	805	1	846	107	10	590	590	590	1,676	117
Garhwa ..	970	1	966	114	10	690	690	690	1932	138

District/Subdivision	Household form			Establishment Schedule for			
						Training	
	Total	Actual operation	For training	Total	Actual operation	Hindi	English
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HAZARIBAGH	57,070	50,655	6,415	35,924	29,509	6,415	..
Hazaribagh Sadar	28,941	25,647	3,294	19,654	16 360	3,294	..
Chatra ..	7,280	6,407	873	4,605	3,732	873	...
Giridih ..	20,849	18,601	2,248	11,665	9,417	2,248	..
RANCHI	52,030	46,493	5,537	32 270	26,733	5,537	..
Ranchi Sadar ..	21,781	19,797	1,984	13,276	11,292	1,984	..
Khunti ..	11,293	10,016	1,277	7,171	5,894	1,2 77	..
Simdega ..	7,366	6,430	936	4,212	3,276	936	..
Gumla ..	11,590	10,250	1,340	7,611	6,271	1,340	..
DHANBAD	29,082	25,910	3,172	22,803	19,631	3,172	..
Dhanbad Sadar ..	18,789	16,981	1,808	14,815	13,007	1,808	..
Baghmara ..	10,293	8,929	1,364	7,988	6,624	1,364	..
SINGHBHUM	49,888	44,963	4,925	35,636	31,218	4,418	..
Chaibasa Sadar ..	18,656	17,037	1,619	12,792	11,173	1,619	...
Seraikela ..	9,306	7,962	1,344	6,140	5,303	837	..
Dhalbhum ..	21,926	19,964	1,962	16,704	14,742	1,962	...

District/Subdivision	Instruction Booklets		Block Abstract	Circle Abstract	Charge Abstract	Filled in Houslist	Filled in Establishment Schedule	Explanatory Note	Form of National Map	Guidelines for the Supervisor
	Hindi	English								
I	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
HAZARIBAGH	7,331	15	7,621	843	68	5,609	5,609	5,609	15,422	1,056
Hazaribagh Sadar	4,193	3	2,893	401	37	3,360	3,360	3,360	6,066	511
Chatra ..	888	11	1,777	148	8	579	579	579	3,554	202
Giridih ..	2,250	1	2,951	294	23	1,670	1,670	1,670	5,802	343
RANCHI	7,064	5	5,063	855	72	5 312	5,312	5,312	10,048	1,039
Ranchi Sadar ..	2,728	1	2,064	358	25	1,987	1,987	1,987	4,124	445
Khunti ..	1,656	1	1,235	176	12	1,295	1,295	1,295	2,470	211
Simdega ..	936	1	602	106	9	720	720	720	1,204	132
Gumla ..	1,744	2	1,162	215	26	1,310	1,310	1,310	2,250	251
DHANBAD	3,884	2	3,006	578	41	2,920	2,920	2,920	5,934	574
Dhanbad Sadar ..	2,411	1	1,907	375	28	1,725	1,725	1,725	3,816	354
Baghmara ..	1,473	1	1,099	203	13	1,195	1,195	1,195	2,118	220
SINGHBHUM	7,040	104	5,745	951	58	5,310	5,310	5,310	11,396	1,086
Chaibasa Sadar ..	3,122	1	2,062	424	25	2,250	2,250	2,250	4,124	485
Seraikela ..	1,344	2	1,349	190	13	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,604	197
Dhalbhum ..	2,574	101	2,334	337	20	1,980	1,980	1,980	4,668	404

Number of different types of forms

State/District	Individual slips				Population Record Forms		
	Pads of 100 slips (Blank).	Pads of 25 slips in		Total slips	Pads of 50 forms (Black)	Pads of 25 forms (Black)	Total forms
		Black	Red				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total forms received	629,909	254,104	(Included in col. 23)	..	256,000	154,880	..
Forms supplied—							
BIHAR	629,850	247,246	7,400	69,351,150	251,356	123,249	15,649,025
Patna ..	36,261	32,203	1,100	4,458,675	13,805	7,353	874,075
Gaya ..	50,010	18,320	600	5,474,000	18,055	8,816	1,123,150
Shahabad ..	44,264	16,652	..	4,842,700	15,618	7,887	978,075
Saran ..	49,695	20,526	1,000	5,507,659	16,978	8,106	1,051,550
Champaran ..	38,640	13,098	2,800	4,261,450	15,339	7,264	948,550
Muzaffarpur .	55,088	18,540	..	5,972,300	21,051	10,061	1,304,075
Darbhanga ..	60,420	20,489	..	6,554,225	22,577	11,565	1,417,975
Monghyr ..	44,747	15,967	900	4,896,375	17,382	8,806	1,089,250
Bhagalpur ..	23,745	8,071	..	2,576,275	9,809	4,523	603,525
Saharsa ..	26,187	9,479	..	2,855,675	10,544	5,202	657,250
Purnea ..	42,699	15,646	..	4,661,050	17,600	8,421	1,090,525
Santal Parganas	35,392	14,663	..	3,905,775	16,365	7,947	1,016,925
Palamau ..	16,220	7,261	..	1,803,525	7,600	3,491	467,275
Hazaribagh ..	34,236	12,209	1,000	3,753,825	14,561	7,073	904,875
Ranchi ..	29,035	7,096	...	3,080,900	12,579	6,079	780,925
Dhanbad ..	17,091	6,100	..	1,861,600	8,926	4,091	548,575
Singhbhum ..	26,120	10,926	..	2,885,150	12,567	6,564	792,450

NOTE—Forms of Circle Abstract (Col. 18), Charge Abstract (Col. 19) and 55,000 forms of D. H. and T. P. Card (Col. 22) and Guidelines for Supervisors (Col. 31) and Brief note of Instructions to Enumerators (Col. 32) were got printed in Bihar. Some forms of Charge Abstract were modified and used as Subdivisional Abstract (Col. 20). Forms of District Abstract (Col. 21) had been cyclostyled in our office. The remaining forms/booklets had been supplied by R. G.'s Office.

Supplied during Enumeration

Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement.								
Males			Females			Enumerator's Abstract.		
Black	Red	Total	Black	Red	Total	Black	Red	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
852,000	(Included) in col. 26.)	..	837,000	(Included in col. 27.)	..	125,000	(Included in col. 28.)	..
837,718	2,500	8,40,218	828,007	1,000	829,007	123,892	2,725	126,617
52,938	..	52,938	52,113	500	52,613	6,003	400	6,403
63,472	..	63,472	62,437	..	62,437	9,749	25	9,774
56,724	500	51,224	56,624	..	56,624	7,879	800	8,679
63,503	..	63,503	65,026	..	65,026	7,671	200	7,871
49,658	..	49,658	49,658	..	59,658	6,274	..	6,274
67,918	..	67,918	67,918	..	67,918	8,714	..	8,714
76,219	2,000	78,219	74,219	..	74,219	9,367	..	9,367
56,522	..	56,522	56,022	500	56,522	7,736	500	8,236
32,639	..	32,639	32,639	..	32,639	4,519	..	4,519
36,474		36,474	36,474	..	36,474	3,868	..	3,868
53,970	..	53,970	53,970	..	53,970	7,471	..	7,471
46,667	..	46,667	46,583	..	46,583	14,251	..	14,251
26,936	..	26,936	26,936	..	26,936	4,729	..	4,729
44,376	..	44,376	44,376	..	44,376	9,213	800	10,013
38,730	..	38,730	39,130	..	39,130	6,054	..	6,054
33,664	..	33,664	26,664	..	26,664	3,574	..	3,574
37,308	..	37,308	37,218	..	37,218	6,820	..	6,820

Number of different types of forms

State/District	Circle Abstract	Charge Abstract	Subdivisional Abstract	District Abstract	Degree Holder and Technical Personnel	Training — Individual slips — Pads of 25 slips	Training — Individual slips — Total slips
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Total forms received	20,000	1,500	(included in col. 19)	100	580,000*	281,200	..
Forms supplied—							
BIHAR	19,384	1,065	183	57	578,334	262,639	6,565,975
Patna ..	1,138	71	18	6	72,183	15,077	376,925
Gaya ..	1,354	70	12	3	35,593	21,516	537,900
Shahabad ..	1,590	78	12	3	32,822	19,978	499,450
Saran ..	1,237	87	9	3	25,990	17,540	438,500
Champaran ..	1,141	63	6	3	15,442	16,564	414,100
Muzaffarpur ..	1,351	66	9	3	55,769	21,126	528,150
Darbhanga ..	1,588	78	9	3	42,743	23,424	585,600
Monghyr ..	1,215	77	12	3	47,141	16,694	417,350
Bhagalpur ..	656	31	6	3	23,366	8,758	218,950
Saharsa ..	745	39	9	3	15,068	10,016	250,400
Purnea ..	1,235	65	12	3	23,255	17,730	443,250
Santal Parganas	1,644	73	18	6	15,861	14,764	369,100
Palamau ..	542	32	9	3	7,182	6,988	174,700
Hazaribagh ..	1,094	73	12	3	34,038	15,632	390,800
Ranchi ..	1,071	55	12	3	48,645	14,194	354,850
Dhanbad ..	652	42	9	3	36,038	8,024	200,600
Singhbhum ..	1,131	65	9	3	47,198	14,614	365,350

*Includes 55,000 forms of Degree Holder and Technical Personnel cards printed in Bihar.

supplied during Enumeration

forms in Red Ink

Population Record Forms	Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement		Enumerator's Abstract.	Instruction Booklets		Guidelines for Supervisors	Brief note of Instructions to Enumerators
	Males	Females		Hindi	English		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
3,000,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	143,500	2,050	20,000	110,000
2,821,760	130,328	121,828	120,837	138,078	329	19,022	103,731
175,800	8,090	7,590	7,490	8,382	14	759	6,563
186,620	9,771	9,271	9,171	10,276	13	1,457	7,729
207,980	9,699	9,199	9,099	10,159	10	1,579	7,257
192,040	8,902	8,402	9,011	9,357	18	1,210	6,896
175,680	8,084	7,584	7,484	8,531	6	1,123	6,381
215,080	10,054	9,654	9,454	10,508	13	1,340	8,146
223,420	10,471	9,971	9,871	10,964	8	1,583	9,075
192,940	8,947	8,447	8,347	9,461	77	1,319	7,262
113,580	4,979	4,479	4,379	5,461	6	677	3,871
117,580	5,179	4,679	4,579	5,615	16	755	4,011
188,500	8,725	8,225	8,125	9,180	10	1,226	6,548
173,640	7,982	7,482	7,382	8,444	14	1,260	6,178
93,040	3,952	3,452	3,352	4,389	8	575	2,898
157,620	7,181	6,681	6,581	7,636	8	1,160	6,006
158,660	7,233	6,733	6,633	7,670	15	1,161	5,544
106,240	4,612	4,112	4,012	5,031	6	758	3,880
143,340	6,467	5,967	5,867	7,014	87	1,080	5,486

District/Subdivision	Individual slips				Population Record	
	Pads of 100 slips (Black)	Pads of 25 slips in		Total slips	Pads of 50 forms (Black)	Pads of 25 forms (Black)
		Black	Red			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PATNA	36,261	32,203	1,100	4,458,675	13,805	7,353
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	750	200
P. M C.	5,160	3,079	..	592,975	1,670	1,165
Patna City	308	36	..	31,700	90	48
Patna Sadar	4,550	2,375	..	514,375	1,598	864
Dinapur	4,237	18,799	..	893,675	2,594	1,403
Barh	8,300	2,932	100	905,800	2,731	1,524
Bihar	13,406	4,742	1,000	1,484,150	4,372	2,149
GAYA	50,010	18,320	600	5,474,000	18,055	8,816
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Gaya Sadar	19,116	6,483	600	2,088,675	6,730	3,335
Jehanabad	9,160	4,014	..	1,016,350	2,963	1,481
Aurangabad	11,241	4,148	..	1,227,800	3,981	1,981
Nawada	10,193	3,435	..	1,105,175	3,366	1,819
SHAHABAD	44,264	16,652	..	4,842,700	15,618	7,887
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Arrah Sadar	14,067	4,957	..	1,530,625	4,376	2,228
Buxar	8,386	3,955	..	937,475	2,766	1,375
Bhabua	7,251	2,597	..	790,025	2,661	1,416
Sasaram	14,260	4,903	..	1,548,575	4,800	2,668
SARAN	49,695	20,526	1,000	5,507,650	16,978	8,106
District Reserve ..	300	840	1,000	76,000	1,035	240
Chapra Sadar	20,185	9,020	..	2,244,000	6,368	3,133
Siwan ..	16,684	5,483	..	1,805,475	5,307	2,608
Gopalganj	12,526	5,183	..	1,382,175	4,268	2,125
CHAMPARAN	38,640	13,098	2,800	4,261,450	15,339	7,264
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Motihari	21,406	7,077	2,800	2,387,525	7,850	3,859
Bettiah	16,934	5,781	..	1,837,925	6,474	3,205
MUZAFFARPUR	55,088	18,540	..	5,972,300	21,051	10,061
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Muzaffarpur Sadar ..	21,187	7,191	..	2,298,475	7,875	3,874
Hajipur	15,778	5,249	..	1,709,025	5,328	2,623
Sitamarhi	17,823	5,860	..	1,928,800	6,833	3,364

Forms	Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement						Enumerator's abstract.	
	Males			Females				
Total forms	Black	Red	Total	Black	Red	Total	Black	Red
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8,74,075	52,938	..	52,938	52,113	500	52,613	6,003	400
42,500	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	..
112,625	6,573	..	6,573	6,373	..	6,373	949	..
5,700	335	..	335	335	..	335	53	..
101,500	5,994	..	5,994	5,369	500	5,869	740	200
164,775	9,162	..	9,162	9,162	..	9,162	1,072	..
174,650	9,217	..	9,217	9,217	..	9,217	1,231	..
272,325	14,657	..	14,657	14,657	..	14,657	1,858	200
1,123,150	63,472	..	63,472	62,437	..	62,437	9,749	25
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	..
419,875	20,955	..	20,955	20,955	..	20,955	4,143	..
185,175	10,635	..	10,635	10,635	..	10,635	1,393	..
248,575	12,958	..	12,958	12,358	..	12,358	2,416	..
213,775	11,924	..	11,924	11,489	..	11,489	1,697	25
978,075	56,724	500	57,224	56,624	..	56,624	7,879	800
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	500
274,500	16,346	..	16,346	16,246	..	16,246	1,993	..
172,675	9,763	..	9,763	9,763	..	9,763	1,397	..
1,68,450	8,032	..	8,032	8,032	..	8,032	1,674	..
306,700	15,583	500	16,083	15,583	..	15,583	2 715	300
1,051,550	63,503	..	63,503	65,026	..	65,026	7,671	200
57,750	8,560	..	8,560	7,700	..	7,700	100	200
396,725	22,320	..	22,320	22,320	..	22,320	2,941	..
330,550	18,601	..	18,601	18,601	..	18,601	2,511	..
266,525	14,022	..	14,022	16,405	..	16,405	2 119	..
948,550	49,658	..	49,658	49,658	..	49,658	6,274	..
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	..
488,975	23,886	..	23,886	23,886	..	23,886	3,310	..
403,825	18,772	..	18,772	18,772	..	18,772	2,864	..
1,304,075	67,918	..	67,918	67,918	..	67,918	8,714	..
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	..
490,600	23,970	..	23,970	23,970	..	23,970	3,528	..
331,975	17,230	..	17 230	17 230	..	17 230	2 471	..
425,750	19,718	..	19,718	19,718	..	19,718	2,615	..

District/Subdivision	Enumerator's Abstract — Total	Circle Abstract	Charge Abstract	Sub-divisional Abstract	District Abstract	Degree holder and Technical Personnel Cards	Individual — Pads of 25 slips
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
PATNA	6,403	1,138	71	18	6	72,183	15,077
District Reserve ..	100	50	..	..	6	..	..
P. M. C.	949	157	13	3	..	33,867	1,859
Patna City	53	12	3	3	..	234	220
Patna Sadar	940	146	9	3	..	4,817	1,714
Dinapur	1,072	235	14	3	..	9,326	3,294
Barh	1,231	246	16	3	..	9,372	3,434
Bihar	2,058	292	16	3	..	14,667	4,556
GAYA	9,774	1,354	70	12	3	35,593	21,516
District Reserve ..	100	50	..	...	3	..	..
Gaya Sadar	4,143	479	24	3	..	20,976	9,704
Jehanabad	1,393	192	12	3	..	4,999	2,960
Aurangabad	2,416	301	16	3	..	4,689	4,160
Nawada	1,722	332	18	3	..	4,529	4,602
SHAHABAD	8,679	1,590	78	12	3	32,822	19,978
District Reserve ..	600	50	..	..	3	1,000	..
Arrah Sadar	1,993	409	21	3	..	11,082	5,484
Buxar	1,397	350	17	3	..	4,711	4,344
Bhabua	1,674	222	12	3	..	3,139	3,434
Sasaram	3,015	559	28	3	..	1,890	6,716
SARAN	7,871	1,237	87	9	3	25,990	17,540
District Reserve ..	300	50	25	..	3	4,000	..
Chapra Sadar	2,941	516	28	3	..	12,493	7,284
Siwan	2,511	387	19	3	..	5,457	5,962
Gopalganj	2,119	284	15	3	..	4,040	4,294
CHAMPARAN	6,274	1,141	63	6	3	15,442	16,564
District Reserve ..	100	50	..	..	3	..	..
Motihari	3,310	565	33	3	..	8,848	8,752
Bettiah	2,864	526	30	3	..	6,594	7,812
MUZAFFARPUR	8,714	1,351	66	9	3	55,769	21,126
District Reserve ..	100	50	..	..	3	8,000	..
Muzaffarpur Sadar ..	3,528	471	23	3	..	26,265	8,268
Hajipur	2,471	411	21	3	..	10,634	6,478
Sitamarhi	2,615	419	22	3	..	10,870	6,380

Training forms in Red ink								
slips	Population Record forms	Enumerator's Daily Statement		Enumerator's Abstract	Instruction Booklet		Guidelines for Supervisors	Brief note of Instructions to Enumerators
Total slips		Males	Females		Hindi	English		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
376,925	175,800	8,090	7,590	7,490	8,382	14	759	6,563
...	26,000	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
46,475	21,340	1,067	1,067	1.067	922	2	155	894
5,500	1,280	64	64	64	66	2	18	64
42,850	17,140	857	857	857	864	2	..	946
82,350	29,480	1,474	1,474	1,474	1,474	2	264	1,294
85,850	35,000	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,762	2	..	1,420
113,900	45,560	2,278	2,278	2,278	2,292	2	317	1,935
537,900	186 620	9,771	9,271	9,171	10,276	13	1,457	7,729
...	2,600	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
242,600	72,640	3,632	3,632	3,632	3,655	2	547	3,073
74,000	29,640	1,452	1,452	1,452	1,492	2	217	1,223
104,000	41,120	2,056	2,056	2,056	2,083	5	343	1,722
117,300	40,620	2,031	2,031	2,031	2,044	2	345	1,701
499 450	207,980	9,699	9,199	9,099	10,159	10	1,579	7,257
..	26,000	600	100	...	1,002	2	5	10
137,100	50,720	2,536	2,536	2,536	2,552	2	433	2,001
108,600	34,780	1,739	1,739	1,739	1,750	2	323	1,349
85,850	30,200	1,510	1,510	1.510	1,522	2	252	1,234
167,900	66,280	3,314	3,314	3,314	3,333	2	566	2,663
438,500	192,040	8,902	8,402	9,011	9,357	18	1,210	6,896
..	26,000	600	100	...	1,002	12	5	10
182,100	70,780	3,539	3,539	3,539	3,558	2	506	2,843
149,050	55,360	2,768	2,768	2,788	2,788	2	425	2,408
107,350	39,900	1,995	1,995	2,684	2,009	2	274	1,635
414,100	175,680	8,084	7,584	7,484	8,531	6	1,123	6,381
..	26,000	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
218,800	87,520	4,376	4,876	4,376	4,401	2	626	3,627
195,300	62,160	3,108	3,108	3,108	3,128	2	492	2,744
528,150	215,080	10,054	9,554	9,454	10,508	13	1,340	8,146
...	26,000	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
206,700	74,860	3,743	3,743	3,743	3,760	7	474	3,179
161,950	50,240	2,512	2,512	2,512	2,528	2	437	2,242
159,500	63,980	3,199	3,199	3,199	3,218	2	424	2,715

District/Subdivision	Individual slips				Population Record	
	Pads of 100 slips (Black)	Pads of 25 slips in		Total slips	Pads of 50 forms (Black)	Pads of 25 forms (Black)
		Black	Red			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DARBHANGA ..	60,420	20,489	..	6,554,225	22,577	11,565
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Darbhanga Sadar ..	17,489	6,136	..	1,902,300	6,294	3,367
Samastipur ..	21,121	6,985	..	2,286,725	7,384	3,778
Madhubani	21,510	7,128	..	2,329,200	7,884	4,220
MONGHYR	44,747	15,967	900	4,896,375	17,382	8,806
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Monghyr Sadar	15,011	4,941	..	1,624,625	5,419	2,664
Jamui	9,264	3,473	..	1,013,225	3,435	1,793
Begusarai	13,072	4,615	900	1,445,075	4,841	2,841
Khagaria	7,100	2,698	..	777,450	2,672	1,308
BHAGALPUR	23,745	8,071	..	2,576,275	9,809	4,523
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Bhagalpur Sadar ..	13,962	4,643	..	1,512,275	5,072	2,490
Banka	9,483	3,188	..	1,028,000	3,722	1,833
SAHARSA	26,187	9,479	..	2,855,675	10,544	5,202
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Saharsa Sadar	7,943	2,817	..	864,725	2,978	1,630
Supaul	9,328	3,585	..	1,022,425	3,482	1,733
Madhepura ..	8,616	2,837	..	932,525	3,069	1,639
PURNEA	42,699	15,646	..	4,661,050	17,600	8,421
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Purnea Sadar ..	12,818	4,526	..	1,394,950	5,018	2,460
Araria	10,769	3,689	..	1,169,125	4,115	2,095
Katihar	12,252	4,162	..	1,329,250	4,782	2,356
Kishanganj	6,560	3,029	..	731,725	2,670	1,310
SANTAL PARGANAS ..	35,392	14,663	..	3,905,775	16,365	7,947
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Dumka	8,147	2,814	..	885,050	3,517	1,751

Forms	Inumerator's Daily Posting Statement						Enumerator's Abstract	
Total forms	Males			Females				
	Black	Red	Total	Black	Red	Total	Black	Red
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,417,975	76,219	2,000	78,219	74,219	..	74,219	9,367	..
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	..
398,875	20,314	2,000	22,314	19,314	..	19,314	2,751	..
463,650	25,121	..	25,121	24,121	..	24,121	3,270	..
499,700	23,784	..	23,784	23,784	..	23,784	3,246	..
1,089,250	56,522	..	56,522	56,022	500	56,522	7,736	500
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	..
337,550	16,434	..	16,434	16,434	..	16,434	2,679	..
216,575	10,036	..	10,036	10,036	..	10,036	2,083	..
313,075	15,076	..	15,076	14,576	500	15,076	1,877	500
166,300	7,976	..	7,976	7,976	..	7,976	997	..
603,525	32,639	..	32,639	32,639	..	32,639	4,519	..
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	..
315,850	15,240	..	15,240	15,240	..	15,240	2,171	..
231,925	10,399	..	10,399	10,399	..	10,399	2,248	..
657,250	36,474	..	36,474	36,474	..	36,474	3,868	..
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	..
189,650	9,481	..	9,481	9,481	..	9,481	1,125	..
217,425	10,406	..	10,406	10,406	..	10,406	1,426	..
194,425	9,587	..	9,587	9,587	..	9,587	1,217	..
1,090,525	53,970	..	53,970	53,970	..	53,970	7,471	..
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	..
312,400	14,233	..	14,233	14,233	..	14,233	2,208	..
258,125	11,909	..	11,909	11,909	..	11,909	1,464	..
298,000	13,644	..	13,644	13,644	..	13,644	2,284	..
166,250	7,184	..	7,184	7,184	..	7,184	1,415	..
1,016,925	46,667	..	46,667	46,583	..	46,583	14,251	..
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	..
219,625	8,785	..	8,785	8,785	.	8,785	3,821	..

District/Subdivision	Enumerator's Abstract		Circle Abstract	Charge Abstract	Sub-divisional Abstract	District Abstract	Degree holder and Technical Personnel Cards	Individual
	Total							Pads of 25 slips
1	17		18	19	20	21	22	23
DARBHANGA	..	9,367	1,588	78	9	3	42,743	23,424
District Reserve	..	100	50	..	..	3	3,000	..
Darbhanga Sadar	..	2,751	441	22	3	..	19,656	7,068
Samastipur	..	3,270	492	27	3	..	8,550	7,658
Madhubani	..	3,246	605	29	3	..	11,537	8,698
MONGHYR	..	8,236	1,215	77	12	3	47,141	16,694
District Reserve	..	100	50	..	..	3	..	..
Monghyr Sadar	..	2,679	458	28	3	..	25,022	6,776
Jamui	..	2,083	219	11	3	..	3,466	2,792
Begusarai	..	2,377	304	27	3	..	15,574	4,436
Khagaria	..	997	184	11	3	..	3,099	2,690
BHAGALPUR	..	4,519	656	31	6	3	23,366	8,758
District Reserve	..	100	50	..	..	3	..	..
Bhagalpur Sadar	..	2,171	347	18	3	..	18,803	5,416
Banka	..	2,248	259	13	3	..	4,563	3,342
SAHARSA	..	3,868	745	39	9	3	15,068	10,016
District Reserve	..	100	50	..	..	3	2,000	..
Saharsa Sadar	..	1,125	194	10	3	..	2,989	2 852
Supaul	..	1,426	261	15	3	..	7,012	3,830
Madhepura	..	1,217	240	14	3	..	3,067	3,334
PURNEA	..	7,471	1,235	65	12	3	23,255	17,730
District Reserve	..	100	50	..	..	3	4,000	..
Purnea Sadar	..	2,208	418	22	3	..	5,585	5,994
Araria	..	1,464	270	17	3	..	2,551	3,964
Katihar	..	2,284	297	16	3	..	8,363	5,060
Kishanganj	..	1,415	200	10	3	..	2,756	2,712
SANTAL PARGANAS	..	14,251	1,644	73	18	6	15,861	14,764
District Reserve	..	100	50	..	..	6	..	..
Dumka	..	3,821	408	11	3	..	2,446	3,124

Training forms in Red ink								
slips	Population Record forms	Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement		Enumerator's Abstract	Instruction Booklet		Guidelines for Supervisors	Brief note of Instructions to Enumerators
Total slips		Male	Female		Hindi	English		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
585,600	223,420	10,471	9,971	9,871	10,964	8	1,583	9,075
..	26,000	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
176,700	55,480	2,774	2,774	2,774	2,788	2	450	2,749
191,450	69,580	3,479	3,479	3,479	3,534	2	508	3,074
217,450	72,360	3,618	3,618	3,618	3,640	2	620	3,242
417,350	192,940	8,947	8,447	8,347	9,461	77	1,319	7,262
..	26,000	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
169,400	67,760	3,388	3,388	3,388	3,407	69	506	2,646
69,800	27,920	1,396	1,396	1,396	1,408	2	230	1,331
110,900	44,360	2,218	2,218	2,218	2,290	2	380	2,191
67,250	26,900	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,354	2	198	1,084
218,950	113,580	4,979	4,479	4,379	5,461	6	677	3,871
..	26,000	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
135,400	54,160	2,708	2,708	2,708	2,775	2	385	2,341
83,550	33,420	1,671	1,671	1,671	1,684	2	287	1,520
250,400	117,580	5,179	4,679	4,579	5,615	16	755	4,011
..	26,000	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
71,300	25,740	1,287	1,287	1,287	1,297	10	197	1,105
95,750	32,400	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,633	2	290	1,542
83,350	33,440	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,683	2	263	1,354
443,250	188,500	8,725	8,225	8,125	9,180	10	1,226	6,548
..	26,000	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
149,850	59,940	2,997	2,997	2,997	3,012	2	420	2,094
99,100	33,260	1,663	1,663	1,663	1,677	2	301	1,462
126,500	48,420	2,421	2,421	2,421	2,435	2	312	2,005
67,800	20,880	1,044	1,044	1,044	1,054	2	188	977
369,100	173,640	7,982	7,482	7,382	8,444	14	1,260	6,178
..	26,000	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
78,100	31,240	1,562	1,562	1,562	1,575	2	254	1,335

District/Subdivision	Individual slips				Population Record	
	Pads of 100 slips (Black)	Pads of 25 slips in		Total slips	Pads of 50 forms (Black)	Pads of 25 forms (Black)
		Black	Red			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deoghar	6,739	2,538	..	737,350	2,920	1,483
Godda	6,572	2,326	..	715,350	2,807	1,422
Jamtara	4,057	2,102	..	458,250	1,787	949
Sahibganj	5,422	1,829	..	587,925	2,401	1,181
Pakaur	4,155	2,814	..	485,850	1,918	961
PALAMAU	16,220	7,261	..	1,803,525	7,600	3,491
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Daltonganj	7,703	3,171	..	849,575	3,133	1,540
Latehar	3,208	1,629	..	361,525	1,395	740
Garhwa	5,009	2,221	..	556,425	2,057	1,011
HAZARIBAGH ..	34,236	12,209	1,000	3,753,825	14,561	7,073
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Hazaribagh Sadar ..	17,398	5,914	1,000	1,912,650	6,812	3,535
Chatra	4,685	1,784	..	513,100	1,965	986
Giridih	11,853	4,271	..	1,292,075	4,769	2,352
RANCHI	29,035	7,096	..	3,080,900	12,579	6,079
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Ranchi Sadar ..	13,194	1,358	..	1,353,350	5,187	2,742
Khunti	5,500	2,004	..	600,100	2,449	1,202
Gumla	6,058	2,136	..	659,200	2,399	1,180
Simdega	3,983	1,358	..	432,250	1,529	755
DHANBAD	17,091	6,100	..	1,861,600	8,926	4,091
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Dhanbad Sadar .	10,288	3,456	..	1,115,200	4,640	2,276
Baghmara .	6,503	2,404	..	710,400	3,271	1,615
SINGHBHUM ..	26,120	10,928	..	2,885,150	12,567	6,564
District Reserve ..	300	240	..	36,000	1,015	200
Chaibasa	9,733	3,344	..	1,056,900	4,205	2,064
Seraikela	5,540	2,553	..	617,825	2,501	1,308
Dhalbhum	10,547	4,789	..	1,174,425	4,846	2,992

Forms	Inumerator's Daily Posting Statement						Enumerator's abstract	
	Males			Females				
Total forms	Black	Red	Total	Black	Red	Total	Black	Red
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
183,075	7,184	..	7,184	7,184	..	7,184	2,839	..
175,900	7,347	..	7,347	7,347	..	7,347	2,079	..
113,075	5,586	..	5,586	5,502	..	5,502	1,312	..
149,575	6,057	..	6,057	6,057	..	6,057	1,866	..
119,925	4,708	..	4,708	4,708	..	4,708	2,234	..
467,275	26,936	..	26,936	26,936	..	26,936	4,729	.
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	.
195,150	8,724	..	8,724	8,724	..	8,724	2,206	..
88,250	3,649	..	3,649	3,649	..	3,649	1,297	..
128,125	7,563	..	7,563	7,563	..	7,563	1,126	..
904,875	44,376	..	44,376	44,376	..	44,376	9,213	800
55,750	7,300	..	7,300	7,300	..	7,300	100	100
428,975	19,162	..	19,162	19,162	..	19,162	3,497	500
122,900	5,049	..	5,049	5,049	..	5,049	2,101	..
297,250	12,865	..	12,865	12,865	..	12,865	3,515	200
780,925	38,730	..	38,730	39,130	..	39,130	6,054	..
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	..
327,900	14,457	..	14,457	14,857	..	14,857	2,477	..
152,500	6,053	..	6,053	6,053	..	6,053	1,458	..
149,450	6,683	..	6,683	6,683	..	6,683	1,320	..
95,325	4,537	..	4,537	4,537	..	4,537	699	..
548,575	33,664	..	33,664	26,664	..	26,664	3,574	..
55,750	15,000	..	15,000	8,000	..	8,000	100	..
288,900	11,369	..	11,369	11,369	..	11,369	2 233	..
203,925	7,295	..	7,295	7,295	..	7,295	1,241	..
792,450	37,308	..	37,308	37,218	..	37,218	6,820	..
55,750	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	100	..
261,850	10,777	..	10,777	10,777	..	10,777	2,392	..
157,750	6,669	..	6,669	6,579	..	6,579	1,477	..
317,100	12,862	..	12,862	12,862	..	12,862	2,851	..

District/Subdivision	Enumerator's Abstract: Total	Circle Abstract	Charge Abstract	Sub-divisional Abstract	District Abstract	Degree holder and Technical Personnel Cards	Individual Pads of 25 slips
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Deoghar	2,839	373	18	3	..	4,556	3,484
Godda	2,079	186	10	3	..	2,076	2,742
Jamtara	1,312	303	14	3	..	2,285	1,544
Sahibganj	1,866	198	13	3	..	2,556	2,230
Pakaur	2,234	126	7	3	..	1,942	1,640
PALAMAU	4,729	542	32	9	3	7,182	6,988
District Reserve ..	100	50	..	..	3	..	..
Daltonganj	2,206	230	14	3	..	3,019	3,436
Latehar . ..	1,297	126	9	3	..	2,008	1,612
Garhwa	1,126	136	9	3	..	2,155	1,940
HAZARIBAGH ..	10,013	1,094	73	12	3	34,038	15,632
District Reserve ..	200	50	..	..	3	5,000	..
Hazaribagh Sadar ..	3,997	526	41	6	..	18,774	8,588
Chatra	2,101	178	8	3	..	2,382	2,094
Giridih	3,715	340	24	3	..	7,882	4,950
RANCHI	6,054	1,071	55	12	3	48,645	14,194
District Reserve ..	100	50	..	..	3	10,000	..
Ranchi Sadar ..	2,477	430	26	3	..	29,546	5,442
Khunti	1,458	208	11	3	..	3,209	3,360
Gumla	1,320	255	13	3	..	3,628	3,520
Simdega	699	128	5	3	..	2,262	1,872
DHANBAD	3,574	652	42	9	3	36,038	8,024
District Reserve ..	100	50	..	..	3	..	..
Dhanbad Sadar ..	2,233	380	28	6	..	25,666	4,800
Baghmara	1,241	222	14	3	..	10,372	3,224
SINGHBHUM	6,820	1,131	65	9	3	47,198	14,614
District Reserve ...	100	50	..	..	3	..	..
Chaibasa	2,392	491	29	3	..	7,622	6,274
Seraikela	1,477	192	12	3	..	7,989	2,730
Dhalbhum	2,851	398	24	3	..	31,587	5,610

Training forms in Red ink								
slips	Population Record forms	Enumerators Posting Statement, Daily		Enumerator's Abstract	Instruction Booklet		Guidelines for Supervisors	Brief note ofInstruction to Enumerators
Total slips		Male	Females		Hindi	English		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
87,100	34,840	1,742	1,742	1,742	1,754	2	269	1,199
68,550	27,420	1,371	1,371	1,371	1,380	2	213	1 127
38,600	15,440	772	772	772	779	2	156	705
55,750	22,300	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,125	2	207	1 049
41,000	16,400	820	820	820	829	2	156	753
174,700	93,040	3,952	3,452	3,352	4,389	8	575	2,898
..	26,000	600	100	..	1.002	2	5	10
85,900	31,920	1,596	1,596	1,596	1,610	2	249	1,372
40,300	15,720	786	786	786	796	2	152	687
48,500	19,400	970	970	970	981	2	169	829
390,800	157,620	7,181	6,681	6,581	7,636	8	1,160	6,006
..	26,000	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
214,700	61,180	3,059	3,059	3,059	3,086	2	566	3,075
52,350	20,940	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,056	2	183	837
123,750	49,500	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,492	2	406	2,084
354,850	158,660	7,233	6,733	6,633	7,670	15	1,161	5,544
..	26,000	600	100	-	1,002	2	5	10
136,050	53,180	2,659	2,659	2,659	2,659	7	488	2,192
84,000	28,540	1,427	1,427	1,427	1,439	2	229	1,238
88,000	32,220	1,611	1,611	1,611	1,625	2	283	1,376
46,800	18,720	986	936	936	945	2	156	728
200,600	106,240	4,612	4,112	4,012	5,031	6	758	3,880
..	26,000	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
120,000	48,000	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,411	2	472	2,546
80,600	32,240	1,612	1,612	1,612	1,618	2	281	1,324
365,350	143,340	6,467	5,967	5,867	7,014	87	1,080	5,486
..	26,000	600	100	..	1,002	2	5	10
156,850	46,000	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,319	2	449	2,084
68,250	23,760	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,251	6	211	1,16(
140,250	47,580	2,379	2,379	2,379	2,442	77	415	2,23

ANNEXURE XII

Number of forms received from different sources

Place from where received	Date of receipt	Mode of receipt	Quantity of forms received									
			Houselist	Establishment Schedule		Instruction Booklet for Houselisting		Individual slips			Population Record	
								Pad of 100 slips	Pad of 25 slips		Pad of 50 forms	Pad of 25 forms
			Hindi	Hindi	English	Hindi	English	Black	Black	Red	Black	Black
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
New Delhi ...	29th October, 1969 ...	Rail ...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	..	...	...	...	...	...
	11th November, 1969 ...	Truck ...	400,000	500,000	95,800	26,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13th November, 1969 ...	Rail ...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
	9th December, 1969 ...	Truck ...	708,400	...	...	20,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19th December, 1969 ...	Rail ..	...	...	...	23,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd January, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	28,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16th January, 1970 ...	Truck ...	...	...	...	21,600	1,000	...	..	...	...	...
	10th March, 1970 ...	Rail ...	25,000	...	...	13,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28th March, 1970 ...	Truck ...	...	25,000	...	25,000	..	...	...	...	...	...
	14th May, 1970 ...	Rail ...	5,000	15,000	.	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29th September, 197	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6th November, 1970 ...	Truck ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28th November, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15th December, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26th March, 1971 ...	Rail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,000
Calcutta ...	28th August, 1970 ...	Truck ...	..	...	...	..	...	29,500	...	281,200	...	...
	30th August, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	103,950	...	...	...	...
	4th September, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	107,175	...	...	...	...
	13th September, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	41,775	245,740	...	...	...
	25th September, 1970 ..	Do. ...	..	...	...		...	104,350	..	...	..	...
	21st October, 1970 ..	Do. ...	...	..	...	...	...	119,950	...	...	...	...
	9th November, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	..	...	...

Place from where received	Date of receipt	Mode of receipt	Population Record	Quantity of forms received.								
				Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement				Enumerator's Abstract		Instruction Booklet for Enumeration		Diploma holder and Technical Personnel card
				Black	Green	Red		Black	Red	Hindi	English	
			Red	Males	Females	Males	Females					
1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
New Delhi ...	29th October, 1969 ...	Rail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11th November, 1969 ...	Truck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18th November, 1969 ...	Rail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9th December, 1969 ...	Truck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19th December, 1969 ...	Rail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd January, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16th January, 1970 ...	Truck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10th March, 1970 ...	Rail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28th March, 1970 ...	Truck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14th May, 1970 ...	Rail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29th September, 1970...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,000	...
	6th November, 1970 ...	Truck ...	...	800,000	837,000	135,000	135,000	125,000	135,000	9,940	1,000	...
	28th November, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	52,000	...	...	...	...	...	62,500	...	16,000
	15th December, 1970...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,510	...	509,000
	26th March, 1971 ...	Rail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	28th August, 1970 ...	Truck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30th August, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4th September, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13th September, 1970 ..	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25th September, 1970	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21st October, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9th November, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Place from where received	Date of receipt	Mode of receipt	Quantity of forms received									
			Houselist	Establishment Schedule		Instruction Booklet for Houselisting		Individual slips			Population Record	
								Pad of 100 slips	Pad of 25 slips		Pad of 50 forms	Pad of 25 forms
			Hindi	Hindi	English	Hindi	English	Black	Black	Red	Black	Black
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	11th December,1970 ...	Truck ...	...	...	...	...	...	42,300	...	...	...	...
	19th February,1971 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,175	...	...	...	...
	25th February,1971 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,825	...	...	...	...
Aligarh ...	3rd November,1970 ...	Rail ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117,380	153,880
	7th November,1970 ...	Do. ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	138,670	...
	11th December,1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,909	4,364	...	...	...
	30th January,1971 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,900	4,000	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,139,400	541,000	95,800	174,600	1,100	629,909	254,101	281,209	256,000	154,880

Place from where received	Date of receipt	Mode of receipt	Quantity of forms received									
			Population Record	Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement				Enumerator's Abstract		Instruction Booklet for Enumeration		Diploma holder and Technical Personnel card
				Black	Green	Red						
			Red	Males	Females	Males	Females	Black	Red	Hindi	English	
1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	11th December, 1970 ...	Truck ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19th February, 1971 ...	Do. —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25th February, 1971 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh ...	3rd November, 1970 ...	Rail ...	3,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7th November, 1970 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11th December, 1970 ...	Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30th January, 1971 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,000,000	852,000	837,000	135,000	135,000	125,000	135,000	143,450	2,000	525,000

ANNEXURE XIII

Statement showing the Routes, names of Transport agency and rates approved

Serial no.	Name of the Transport Agency	Name of Route	Approved rates	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
1	All-India General Transport Corporation Ltd., Dak Bungalow Road, Patna-1.	1. Bhagalpur—Banka—Godda—Pakur—Sahibganj.	650.00	
		2. Dhanbad—Baghmara—Jamtara—Dumka—Deoghar—Giridih.	700.00	
		3. Dinapur—Aurangabad—Garhwa—Daltonganj—Latehar—Gumla—Simdega.	800.00	
2	M/s. East India Transport Company, Hajiganj, Patna City.	1. Begusarai—Khagaria—Madhepura—Saharsa—Supaul.	750.00	
		2. Arrah—Buxar—Bhabua-Sasaram.	400.00	
		3. Motihari—Bettiah ...	450.00	
		4. Muzaffarpur—Chapra	400.00	
		5. Hajipur—Siwan—Gopalganj.	450.00	
		6 Ranchi—Khunti—Chaibasa—Seraikela—Jamshedpur—Hazaribagh.	950.00	
3	M/s. New Patna Calcutta Transport Agency, Hajiganj, Patna City.	1. Purnea—Katihar—Kishanganj—Araria.	700.00	
		2. Bihar—Nawadah—Jamui—Monghyr.	350.00	
		3. Jehanabad—Gaya—Chatra—Hazaribagh.	450.00	
		4. Barh—Darbhanga—Madhubani.	450.00	
		5. Samastipur—Sitamarhi	400.00	

ANNEXURE XIV

CENSUS OF INDIA—1971
CONFIDENTIAL

DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL CARD
(Please see instructions overleaf. Do not write inside the squares)

LOCATION CODE

1. Name
Designation & Address
2. Year of Birth
3. Home State
*4. Male / Female
*5. Never married / Married / Widowed / Separated
6. Age at Marriage (first)

7. Qualifications Deg./Dip.	Year of Passing	Duration of course (yrs)	Divn./ Class	Main Subject	Country

8. Specialisation :
9. If you have been abroad : i. Total stay abroad ii. Year of return (last) iii. Country of Longest stay
10. Number of publications : i. Books ii. Research papers iii. Technical Reports iv. Others
11. Status : Employee / Self-employed / Student / Trainee / Apprentice / Retired / Unemployed and trying for a job / Not employed, but not trying for a job
12. If employee, state : Permanent / Quasi-Permanent / Temporary / Contract / Work charged / on Muster Roll

13. Employment	Type of organisation (See list under Instructions)	Sector Private/Public	Year of joining	Nature of duties (See list under Instructions)	Total Emoluments (Rs. per month) As entry	Last drawn
Present						
The Previous						
First						

*14. Are you at present doing any research work ? Yes/No.
15. If unemployed, state for how many months now ?
16. Indicate period of unemployment if any during 1960–1970 after completion of your studies. (If more than four, give the last four periods)
i. From To ii. From To
iii. From To iv. From To

*Encircle ◯ appropriate alternative applicable to you in items 4, 5, 11, 12 and 14.

Signature

Please read carefully the following

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THIS CARD

You should fill up this card only if you possess a degree in Arts Science, Engineering, Technology or Medicine, or a technical diploma or a technical certificate. Otherwise, return the blank card to Census enumerator.

Please Do Not write within the coding squares shown as

Encircle appropriate answers in items 4, 5, 11, 12 and 14, e.g (Male)

Items

1. Write your name in full.
If you are employed, give your office address. If not, give present residential address.

3. Home State is the State to which you belong.

7. Indicate your Bachelors' Degree(s) or equivalent and Master's Degree(s), if any, besides other qualifications.

8. In case of specialisation in more than one branch or sub-branch, indicate the best specialisation first.

9. Consider trips abroad only for study, research, training or employment.

11 & 12. Indicate position as on Feb 1, 1971

13. **Please Note :**

The different employments should relate to different organisations served, not the different jobs held in same organisation.

In case of present and previous employment, indicate nature of duties performed last; in the case of first-employment, indicate the duties at the beginning.

Type of organisation : (i) Inst. of Higher Educ., Univ. or affltd College, (ii) Polytech. (giving 2-3 yr Dip. Course), (iii) School, (iv) private Coaching Inst. (v) Other Educational Inst., (vi) Research & Development Orgn., (vii) Natural Resources Dev. Orgn. (like, NCDC, NMDC, ONGC, Surveys, etc.), (viii) Social Development Orgn. (Community Dev. & Extn., Social Dev Board, Family Planning, etc.), (ix) Public Sector Industry, (x) Other Govt. Orgn., (xi) Private Sector Industry, (xii) Other Private Sector Orgn.

Nature of duties : (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) Other (specify).

Total emoluments should include salary and all allowances.

14 & 15. Indicate position as on Feb. 1, 1971

ANNEXURE XV

Copy of notification no. S. O. 2709, dated New Delhi 1, the 3rd July, 1969/ 12 Asadha, 1891 of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

In pursuance of section 3 of the Census Act, 1948 (37 of 1948), the Central Government is pleased to declare that a census of the population of India shall be taken during the year 1971. The reference date for the census will be the sunrise on 1st March, 1971.

Copy of notification no. S.O. 371, dated New Delhi, the 14th January 1971 by the Registrar-General of India and *Ex-officio* Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

In pursuance of section 3 of the Census Act, 1948 (37 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs no. S.O. 2709, dated the 3rd July, 1969 namely:

In the said notification, for the expression "1st March, 1971", the expression "1st April, 1971" shall be substituted.

[No. 9/30/69-CTU]

अधिसूचना संख्या एल० आर० ११०१७, दिनांक पटना, १७ दिसम्बर, १९६९, राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रेषित ।

राजस्व विभाग की अधिसूचना एल० आर० १०९६४, दिनांक १७ दिसम्बर १९६९ का अंग्रेजी में निम्नलिखित अनुवाद बिहार-राज्यपाल के प्राधिकार से इसके द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है जो भारत संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३४८ के खंड (३) के अधीन अंग्रेजी भाषा में उसका प्रधिकृत पाठ समझा जायगा :

In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948) and in supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Governor of Bihar is pleased to direct that a Census Officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed [subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of the said section 8] as are necessary for correctly recording in the houselist form, establishment schedule and individual slip information regarding the following matters:

1. *Houselist Form*

(*i*) Predominant construction material of Census House:

(*a*) Material of walls (*b*) Material of roof.

(*ii*) Purpose for which census house is used, e.g. residence, shop, shop-*cum*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-*cum*-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc. or vacant.

(*iii*) Name of the Head of Household.

(*iv*) If scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, name of caste/tribe.

(*v*) No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household.

(*vi*) Does the household live in owned or rented house?

(*vii*) No. of persons normally residing in census Household on day of visit of the enumerator:
(*a*) Males (*b*) Females (*c*) Total.

(*viii*) Does the household cultivate land?

2. *Establishment Schedule*

(*i*) Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor.

(*ii*) Is the establishment

(*a*) Government Quasi Government; (*b*) Private; (*c*) Co-operative Institution.

(*iii*) Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and or family workers.

(*iv*) is it;

(*a*) Household Industry, (*b*) Registered Factory; (*c*) Unregistered workshop.

(*v*) Description of the products, processing or servicing done.

(*vi*) Type of fuel or power used.

(*vii*) Description of goods bought/sold.

(*viii*) Whether

(*a*) Wholesale, or (*b*) Retail.

(*ix*) If used as any other/establishment, describe, e.g. Government office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, The Shop, etc.

3. *Individual Slip*

(1) Name

(2) Relationship to head

(3) Sex

(4) Age

(5) Marital status.

(6) For currently married women only:

(*a*) age at marriage

(*b*) any child born in the last one year.

(7) Birth Place:

(*a*) Place of birth

(*b*) Rural/Urban

(*c*) District

(*d*) State/Country

(8) Last Residence:

(*a*) Place of last residence

(*b*) Rural/Urban

(*c*) District

(*d*) State/Country

(9) Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration.

(10) Religion.

(11) Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.

(12) Literacy.

(13) Educational level.

(14) Mother Tongue.

(15) Other languages.

(16) Main Activity:

(*a*) (*i*) Workers (C. AL, HHI, OW)
(*ii*) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O).

(*b*) Place of work
(Name of village/town).

(*c*) Name of Establishment.

(*d*) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or service

(*e*) Description of work.

(*f*) Class of workers.

(17) Secondary work:

(*a*) Place of work
(Name of village/town).

(*b*) Name of Establishment.

(*c*) Nature of Establishment.

(*d*) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service.

(*e*) Description of work.

(*f*) Class of worker.

ANNEXURE XVI

Statement showing Posters and other Publicity materials received and distributed

Serial no.	Name of Posters	No. of copies received	When received	How distributed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Census Posters—			
	English	5,000	14-10-1970	Sent to the S. D. Os. for making distribution among Charge Superintendents.
	Hindi	81,000	21-1-1970	Sent to the S. D. Os. for making distribution among Charge Superintendents. Also sent 1,400 to the Director, P. R. D.
	Urdu	150	26-3-1971	Sent to the Director, P.R.D. but returned as according to them they have no time to send them to field so as to reach in time.
2	Census Stickers—			
	English	5,000	14-10-1970	Sent to the S D. Os. for making distribution among Charge Superintendents.
	Hindi	81,000	15-3-1971	Sent to the Director of Public Relations, Bihar.
	Urdu	75	26-3-1971	Sent to the Director, P.R.D. but returned.
3	Folders entitled "Population Census why should we have one"—			
	English	25,000	20-2-1971	Sent to the S. D. Os. for distribution among Charge Superintendents.
	Hindi	40,000	2-3-1971	Ditto.
		90,000	11-3-1971	Sent to the Director, P.R.D.
		110,000	11-3-1971	Ditto.
		170,000	15-3-1971	Sent to the Director, P.R.D. but returned.
4	No. of Prints of Film in Hindi.	3		Supplied directly to the Film Publicity Officer.
		42	24-12-1970	Sent to Film Publicity Officer.
		5	5-2-1971	Ditto.
5	Census Slides—			
	English	10	19-2-1971	Sent to the Director, P. R. D.
	Hindi	108	19-2-1971	Ditto.
		1	16-3-1971	Ditto.

ANNEXURE XVII

Instructions for grant of honorarium to the enumeration agency in connection with 1971 Census enclosed with the letters issued by the Director of Census Operations, Bihar.

Enumerator:

1. An enumerator will get Rs. 25 as honorarium for enumeration. He had been paid Rs. 15 for houselisting.
2. If an enumerator had been assigned two Blocks or more because of the sizes of these Blocks being small he will get Rs. 25 for enumeration in all these Blocks taken together.
3. If an enumerator who had been assigned the work who did not do it will not get the honorarium. The person who was later assigned to do the work will get it.
4. If an enumerator had finished the work assigned to him and then again employed to do the work of another enumerator who had been absent or who otherwise did not do the work, such enumerator will get honorarium separately for both the areas, i.e., he will get Rs. 50 for enumeration.

Supervisor:

The same principles as applicable to enumerators will be applicable to Supervisors as well. The rate will be Rs. 25 per Supervisor for enumeration. For houselisting the rate was Rs. 15 per Supervisor.

District Census Officer, Subdivisional Census Officer, Charge Superintendent:

1. The total honorarium payable to District Census Officer, Subdivisional Census Officer and Charge Superintendent is respectively Rs. 300, Rs. 250 and Rs. 150. The distribution between houselisting and enumeration will be as follows:

Officer		Houselisting	Enumeration
		Rs.	Rs.
District Census Officer	...	100	200
Subdivisional Census Officer	...	80	170
Charge Superintendent	...	50	100

2. An officer might have functioned as Charge Superintendent in more charges than one. Generally our rural charges are quite big though some urban charges are small. For each rural charge the honorarium will be Rs. 150 for the entire operation subject to the condition that a person will get a maximum amount of Rs. 300.

For the urban charges the scale will be as follows:

Town with population	Amount of honorarium payable
	Rs.
(*i*) Below 10,000	nil
(*ii*) Above 10,000 but less than 25,000	75
(*iii*) Above 25,000 but less than 35,000	100
(*iv*) Above 35,000 but less than 50,000	125
(*v*) 50,000 and above	150

For this purpose the population as in the Charge Abstract may be the guiding factor. If an officer has functioned as Charge Superintendent in two charges or more he may get honorarium on the scale mentioned above subject to the condition that the maximum amount payable to a person will be Rs. 300. If an officer has functioned as a Charge Superintendent of a rural charge and some urban charges he will get honorarium @ Rs. 150 for the rural charge and at the rates mentioned above for the urban charges subject to the maximum of Rs. 300.

The division for houselisting and enumeration for urban charges will be worked out in the proportion 1: 2 for different population range as mentioned above.

3. Some of these officers might have been charged during these operations for which it is necessary to make fair apportionment. For this purpose the period of houselisting will be reckoned from December, 1969 to May, 1970 and that of enumeration from December, 1970 to March, 1971. A person who has been in these posts only during a portion of these periods should be paid proportionately for such a period.

4. In some municipalities/notified areas though the Chairman/Vice-Chairman was earlier suggested to be appointed as Charge Superintendent he actually did not do any work and some officer performed the functions of Charge Superintendent. In such cases the persons who actually performed the work should get the honorarium.

5. In Patna Municipal Corporation the Administrator functioned as Charge Superintendent during houselisting and the Deputy Administrator worked as Charge Superintendent during enumeration. Honorarium should be paid accordingly.

6. In Patna Municipal Corporation, Ranchi Municipality and Jamshedpur Notified Area some Deputy Charge Superintendents had been appointed. Each of them will get honorarium at the rate of Rs. 125 for the entire operation. If somebody worked only for a part of the operation the division will be as follows:

Houselisting : Rs. 40 Enumeration : Rs. 85

7. The Subdivisional Officers will please calculate the honorarium payable to Charge Superintendents and Subdivisional Census Officer. The decision of District Officers will be final regarding the apportionment of honorarium. If some officer has been transferred and has left the Subdivision the amount may be despatched by Money Order after deducting the M.O. Commission and the receipt sent by him may be preserved.

ANNEXURE XVIII

Annual Budgets for 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72

1968-69

Sub-head —

Non-Plan

A-Superintendence

	Rs.
A1-Pay of Officers	13,500.00
A2-Pay of Establishment	80,600.00
A3-Allowances	81,950.00
A4-Other Charges	29,000.00
	205,050.00

C-Abstraction and Compilation

C1-Pay of Olficers	8,300.00
C2-Pay of Establishment	29,900.00
C3-Allowances Honorarium	41,750.00
C4-Other Charges	100.00
	80,050.00
D-Printing and Stationery	22,700.00

Plan

G-Registration, Promotion and Methodological Research

G2-Pay of Establishment	4,700.00
G3-Allowances Honorarium, etc.	3,350.00
Total Plan	8,050.00
Total Plan and Non-Plan	315,850.00

1969-70

Major Head and Sub-head	Final grant
39-*Miscellaneouss*	Rs.
A-Superintendence	
A1-Establishment Charges	209,900.00
A2-Travelling Allowances	12,600.00
A3-Other Charges	65,800.00
	288,300.00

	Rs.
B-Enumeration	
B1-Establishment Charges	107,350.00
B2-T. A.	7,400.00
B3-Other Charges	30,000.00
	144,750.00
C-Abstraction and Compilation	
C1-Establishment Charges	98,300.00
C2-T. A.	4,000.00
C3-Other Charges	Nil
	102,300.00
D-Printing and Stationery	29,700.00
Grand Total	565,050.00

1970-71

Major Head and Sub-head	Final grant of appropriation
39-Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisation	
	Rs.
A-Superintendence	
A1-Establishment Charges	190,600.00
A2-Interim Relief	9,900.00
A3-T. A.	12,500.00
A4-Other Charges	67,100.00
	280,100.00
B-Enumeration	
B1-Establishment Charges	424,200.00
B2-Interim Relief	Nil
B3-T. A.	38,400.00
B4-Honorarium to Enumerator	1,486,400.00
B5-Other Charges	92,600.00
	2,041,600.00

				Rs.
C-Abstraction and Compilation				
C1-Establishment Charges		...	...	640,500.00
C2-Interim Relief	...	...	...	52,200.00
C3-T. A.	...	...	...	32,800.00
C4-Other Charges	...	...	...	156,900.00
				882,400.00
D-Printing and Stationery		...	...	9,000.00
L-Registration (Plan)				
L1-Establishment Charges	. .	...	...	13,500.00
L2 Interim Relief	...	...	...	1,200.00
L3-T. A.	...	...	...	2,000.00
L4-Other Charges	...	...	...	500.00
				17,200.00
Grand Total	...	...	. .	3,230,300.00

1971-72

Sub-head				*Sanctioned Budget*
				Rs.
A-Superintendence				
A-1 Establishment Charges				
Salary of Officers	...	...	...	32,000.00
Salary of Establishment	...	...	...	134,200.00
D. P./D. A.	...	...	...	96,100.00
Other Allowances	...	...	...	43,600.00
Total Establishment Charges		...	...	305,900.00
A-2 Interim Relief	...	...	...	21,000.00
A-3 Travelling Allowance		...	...	16,300.00
A-4 Other Charges	. .	...	...	39,500.00
A-5 Grant-in-Aid	...	...	...	Nil
Total A-Superintendence	...	..	...	382,700.00
B-Enumeration				
				Rs.
B-1 Establishment Charges				
Salary of Establishment	...	...	...	44,500.00
D. P./Allowance	...	...	...	22,300.00
Other Allowances	...	...	...	2,000.00
Total B-1 Establishment Charges		...	...	68,800.00

B-2 Interim Relief	...	...	...	Nil
B-3 Travelling Expenses	...	..	...	11,400.00
B-4 Honorarium to Enumerators		...	..	2,618,100.00
B-5 Other Charges	...	...	...	15,000.00
Total B-Enumeration	...	...	...	2,713,300.00
C-Abstraction and Compilation				
C-1 Establishment Charges				
Salary of Officers	...	...	...	132,100.00
Salary of Establishment	...	...	...	3,395,500.00
D. P. and Allowances	...	...	...	467,400.00
Other Allowances	...	...	...	141,200.00
Total C-1 Establishment Charges		..	...	4,136,200.00
Sub-head				*Sanctioned Budget*
C-2 Interim Relief	...	...	...	87,400.00
C-3 Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	60,000.00
C-4 Other Charges	...	...	...	269,500.00
Total C-Abstraction and Compilation			...	4,553,100.00
D-Printing and Stationery		..	...	40,500.00
Total Non-Plan	...	...	...	7,689,600.00
Plan				
L-1 Establishment Charges				
Salary of Officers	...	...	..	4,000.00
Salary of Establishment	...	...	...	20,100.00
D. P. and Allowances	...	...	...	18,000.00
Other Allowances	...	. .	..	4,300.00
Total Establishment Charges		...	...	46,400.00
L-2 Interim Relief	...	...	..	3,800.00
L-3 Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	7,300.00
L-4 Other Charges	...	...	...	1,800.00
L-5 Kaira Project	..	...	...	*Nil*
L-6 Training	...	...	...	Nil
Total Plan	...	...	...	59,300.00
Total Plan and Non-Plan	...	...	...	7,748,900.00

ERRATA

Page no.	Particulars	Column no.	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
31	Para 6, line 13	.. ..	67,567	67,566
101	9. Gumia Urban Agglomeration	.. 2	Gumla Urban Agglomeration	Gumia Urban Agglomeration
104	10. Saharsa	.. 7	264 ..	204
106	11. Purnea	.. 19	1,020 ..	1,029
107	Gaya, T	.. 5	Illegible ..	1,642
113	Darbhanga	.. 14	Illegible ..	8,699
113	Purnea	.. 15	Illegible ..	6,800
113	Purnea	.. 16	6,800 ..	6,810
113	Hazaribagh	.. 15	Illegible ..	5,609
113	Singhbhum	.. 16	Illegible ..	5,310
113	Singhbhum	.. 17	Illegible ..	11,396
115	P.M.C.	.. 18	130 ..	138
115	Barh	.. 18	Illegible ..	250
117	Motihari Sadar	.. 11	Illegible ..	3,063
117	Darbhanga Sadar ..	.. 13	138 ..	13
122	Total forms received ..	.. 6	Illegible ..	256,000
122	Shahabad	.. 4	Blank ..	..
122	Saran	.. 6	Illegible ..	16,978
122	Champaran	.. 5	Illegible ..	4,261,450
122	Muzaffarpur	.. 2	Illegible ..	55,088
122	Muzaffarpur	.. 8	Illegible ..	1,304,075
122	Bhagalpur	.. 6	Illegible ..	9,809
122	Santal Parganas	.. 5	Illegible ..	3,905,775
122	Santal Parganas	.. 6	Illegible ..	16,365
123	Gaya	.. 14	Illegible ..	62,437
123	Shahabad	.. 11	51,224 ..	57,224
123	Shahabad	.. 12	Illegible ..	56,624
123	Shahabad	.. 15	Illegible ..	7,879
123	Shahabad	.. 16	Illegible ..	800
123	Champaran	.. 14	Illegible ..	49,658
123	Darbhanga	.. 17	Illegible ..	9,367
126	Nawada	.. 5	Illegible ..	1,105,175
127	Sasaram	.. 8	Illegible ..	306,700
128	Patna District Reserve ..	.. 22	Blank ..	..
128	Sasaram	.. 22	Illegible ..	12,890
139 141	Col. headings	.. 23	Diploma holder .....Card.	Degree holder .....Card.