

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES-13

MEGHALAYA

PART II-A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

J. M. JALA
of the Indian Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
MEGHALAYA

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

SERIES—13

MEGHALAYA

PART II-A



THE CROWNED MENHIR AT MAWSMAI

All over Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the countryside is dotted with monoliths, table stones and stone sepulchres, a sight which had aroused wonder and curiosity to the earliest visitors to these Hills. These are Cenotaphs consisting of Menhirs and Dolmens which are really memorial stones, and Cromlechs meant for use as Ossuaries, the place where bones of the dead are kept.

The theme of these objects is connected with a type of ancestor worship similar to the one in the ancient Shinto Cult of Japan. This was a view taken by Lt. Col. P. R. T. Gurdon, the writer of the monograph "THE KHASIS". Cenotaphs consist of up-right stones in the order of 3, 5, 7, 9 or 12 with a flat table stone in front. Cenotaphs can be of massive dimensions as the great monolith at Nartiang measuring 27 ft. high and 2½ ft. thick or the Dolmen at Laitlyngkot measuring 28½ ft. by 13½ ft. and 1 ft. 8 in. thick. The aim of these relics was to commemorate the ancestors both from the male and female sides, or certain famous rulers or a great event. Few and far between, the tallest Menhir in the middle is surmounted by a circular carved stone, the rim having been notched vertically in a saw-toothed fashion. Col. Gurdon interpreted it as signifying a crown. According to Dr. H, Bareh in his book, "The History and Culture of the Khasi People", the cenotaphs shown as a motif in the cover had an association with the transfer of the headquarters of the Cherra Syiemship from Nonglba to Mawsmai at a point of time. Col. Gurdon considered the stones of Mawsmai to be the best carved in the Hills.

These stones of hewn granite or sand stone usually taper towards the top. A Menhir between Jowai and Jarain, erected with a small end downwards is one exception mentioned by Dr, J. H. Hutton in his article "Some Megalithic work in the Jaintia Hills". How and when were they made and what are the significances of these stone compositions should be a matter of great curiosity. For as Col. Gurdon has noted that "no attempt has been made to explain in any detail the peculiar significance of these objects", and that the subject is "in reality a large one, on which a great deal could be written."

(Sketch by Shri Weng Sing Roy, Artist, from photograph by Karuz Photographers, Shillong.)

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PREFACE

The 1971 Census Count was organised between 10th March, 1971 and 31st March, 1971 with sunrise of 1st April, 1971 as the reference date. The provisional population figures of this state compiled from the Enumerators' Abstracts were published on 21st April, 1971 in Paper-1 of 1971—Provisional Population Totals. The purpose of releasing these provisional population figures was to satisfy the immediate expectations of the people of the country to know the broad results of the 1971 Census.

Thereafter the Census Schedules had to be processed in detail and the data were tabulated to provide a number of meaningful tables on various characteristics of the population. The tables presented in this volume relate to the General Population Tables of the A-Series.

I am deeply indebted to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, India whose unfailing help and guidance has made our task much easier. My sincere thanks are also due to Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Assistant Registrar General and Shri S. C. Srivastava, Central Tabulation Officer and a host of other colleagues in the Registrar General's Office who were always helpful in seeing through the tables and their analysis. Shri R. B. Chari, Deputy Registrar General is always very helpful in administrative matters and to him I am very grateful.

In my own office, I wish to acknowledge the dedicated services of the team of my officials headed by Shri K. S. Lyngdoh, Tabulation Officer in the preparation of this volume. I depend a lot on Shri N. Philip, Deputy Director of Census Operations in supervising the office and his contribution in the preparation of this work is valuable. Shri A. K. Bhaduri, Head Assistant and his team of officials were also helpful in going through the proofs and supervising the final printing.

Lastly, I wish to thank Shri T. K. Bose, Proprietor of Messrs. Art Engravers, Calcutta and his team for the interest they took in quickly bringing out this volume.

J. M. JALA

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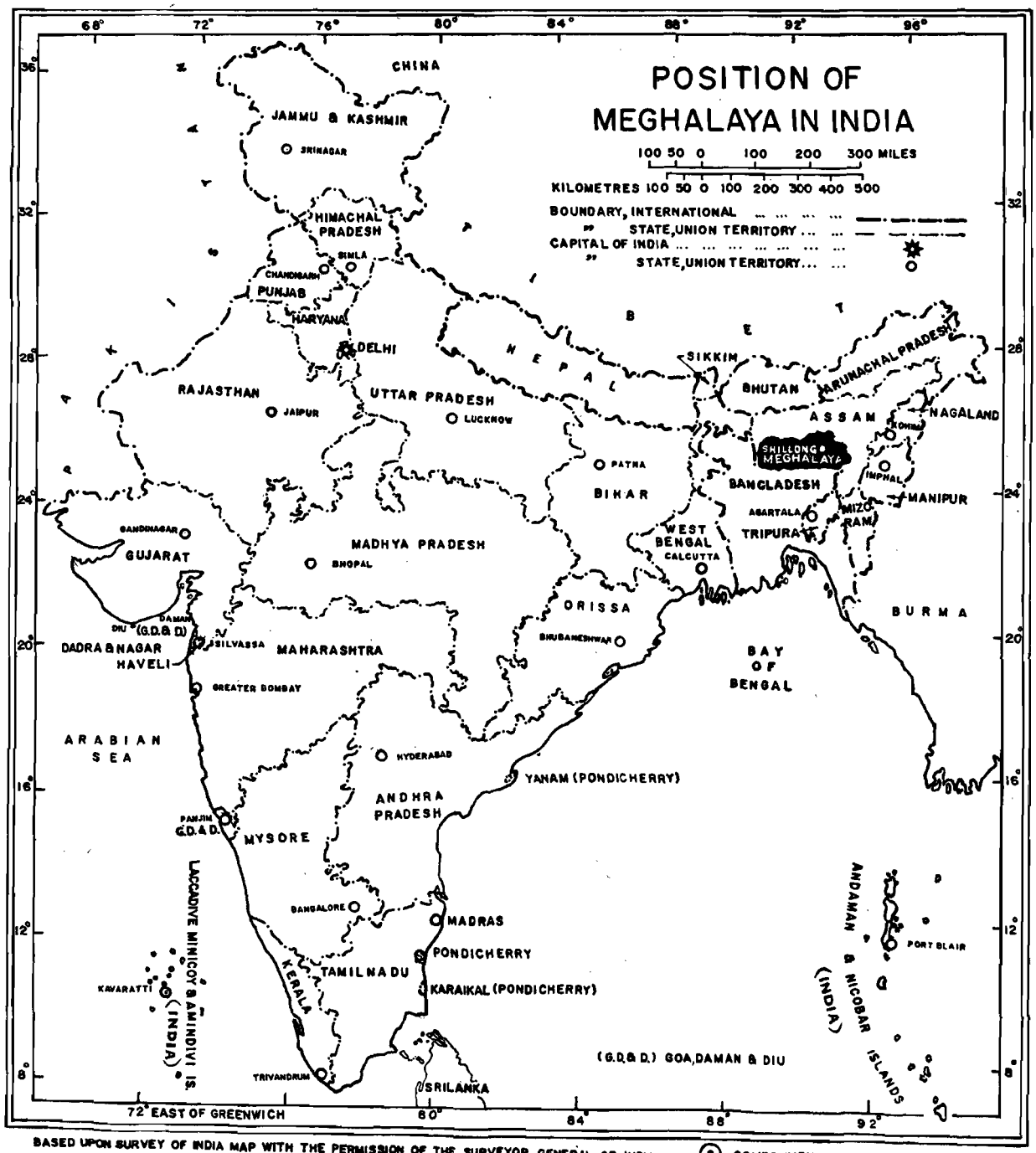
FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

MEGHALAYA

●Population	Total	Persons	1,011,699
		Males	520,967
		Females	490,732
	Rural	Persons	864,529
		Males	441,533
		Females	422,996
	Urban	Persons	147,170
		Males	79,434
		Females	67,736
●Decennial growth rate of population 1961-71(%).			31.50
●Area in Square Kms.			22,489
●Density of population per Sq. Km.			45
●Sex ratio (Number of Females per 1,000 males).			942
●Literacy rate(percentage of literates to total Persons/Males/Females before deducting age group 0-4 years).		Persons	29.49
		Males	34.12
		Females	24.56
●Percentage of urban population to total population.			14.55
●Percentage of workers to total population (Main activity only).		Persons	44.17
		Males	53.21
		Females	34.57
●Break-up of workers : (Percentage to total workers)			
i) Cultivators		Persons	69.15
		Males	63.55
		Females	78.30
ii) Agricultural labourers		Persons	9.88
		Males	9.34
		Females	10.75
iii) Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		Persons	2.66
		Males	3.10
		Females	1.94

iv) Mining & Quarrying	Persons	0.15
	Males	0.18
	Females	0.10
v) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs		
(a) Household Industry	Persons	1.09
	Males	1.13
	Females	1.03
(b) Other than Household Industry	Persons	1.26
	Males	1.82
	Females	0.35
vi) Construction	Persons	0.95
	Males	1.43
	Females	0.17
vii) Trade & Commerce	Persons	2.98
	Males	3.50
	Females	2.13
viii) Transport, Storage and Communications	Persons	1.25
	Males	1.82
	Females	0.33
ix) Other Services	Persons	10.63
	Males	14.13
	Females	4.90
●Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population.	Persons	0.38
	Males	0.39
	Females	0.37
●Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population.	Persons	80.48
	Males	78.29
	Females	82.81
●Number of occupied residential houses.		193,059
●Number of Villages.	Total	4,982
	Inhabited	4,583
	Uninhabited	399
●Number of Towns.		6



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA. © GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COPYRIGHT, 1972

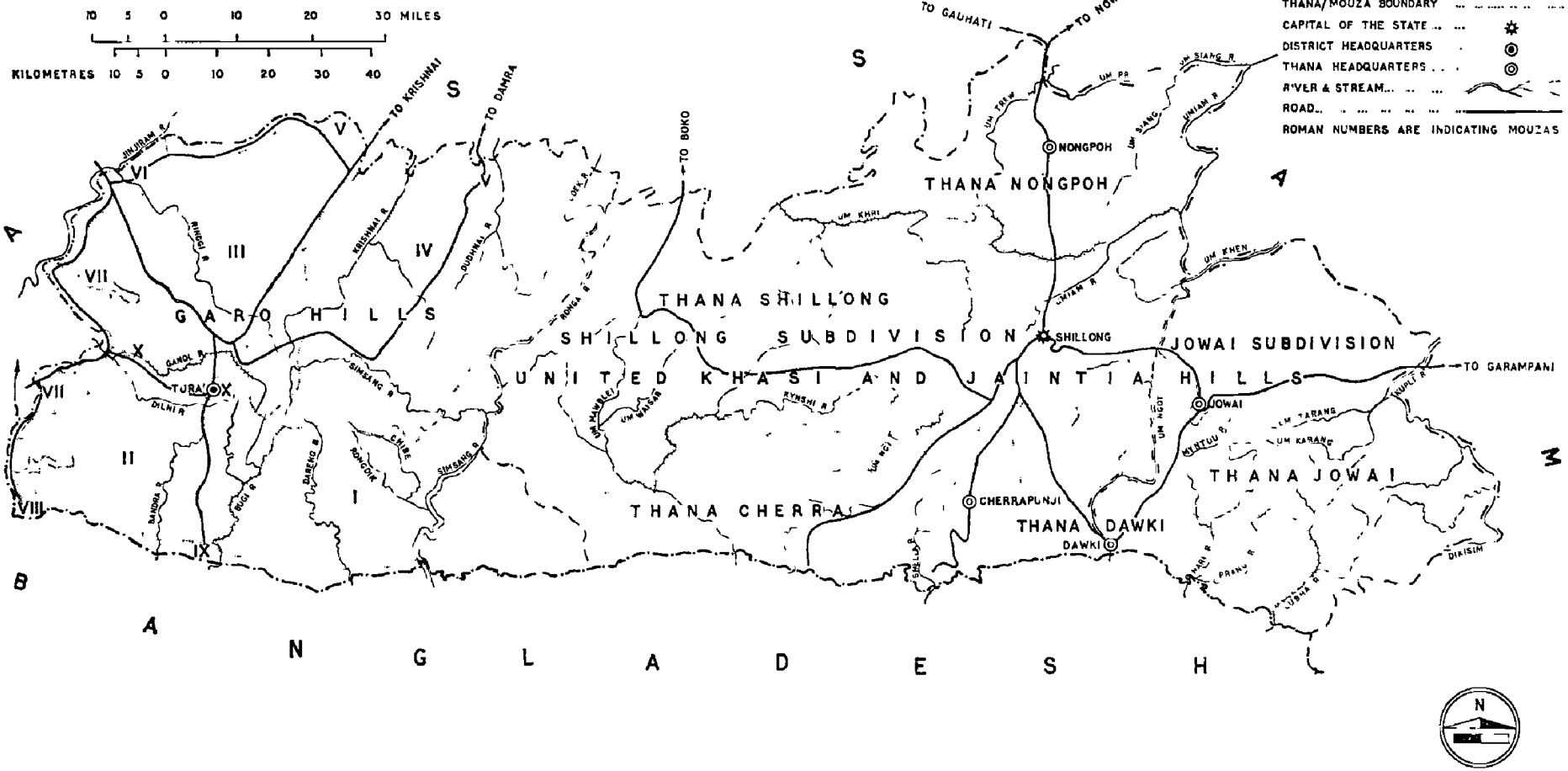
The Territorial Waters of India Extend into the Sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate line.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North Eastern areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

MEGHALAYA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1971



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

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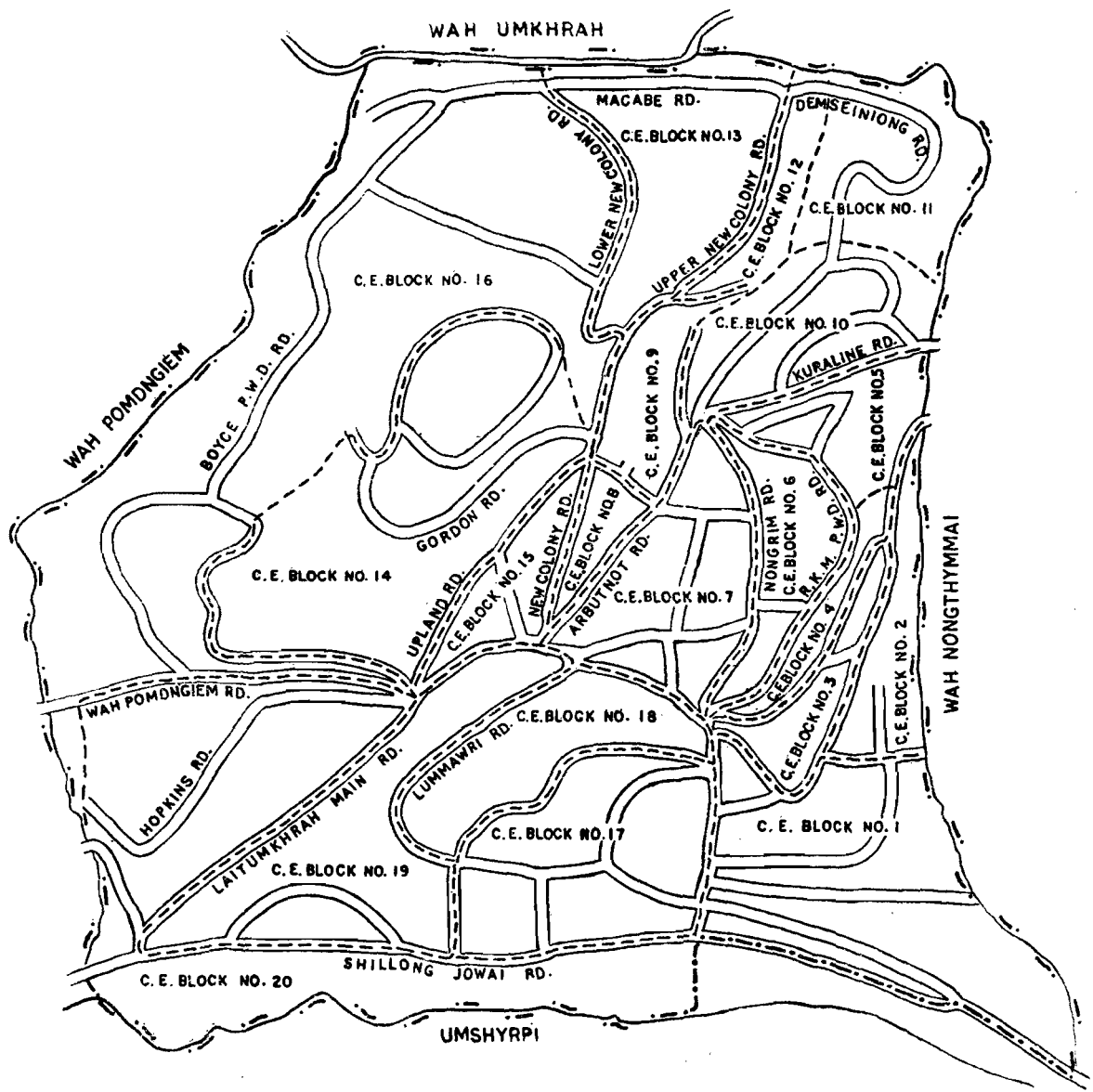
THE BOUNDARY OF MEGHALAYA SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS AS INTERPRETED FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION) ACT, 1971, BUT HAS YET TO BE VERIFIED.

INTRODUCTION

SHILLONG TOWN

CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS

IN WARD NO. I



N

REFERENCES

WARD BOUNDARY... ... ...

C. E. BLOCK BOUNDARY ... ...

STREAM... ... ...

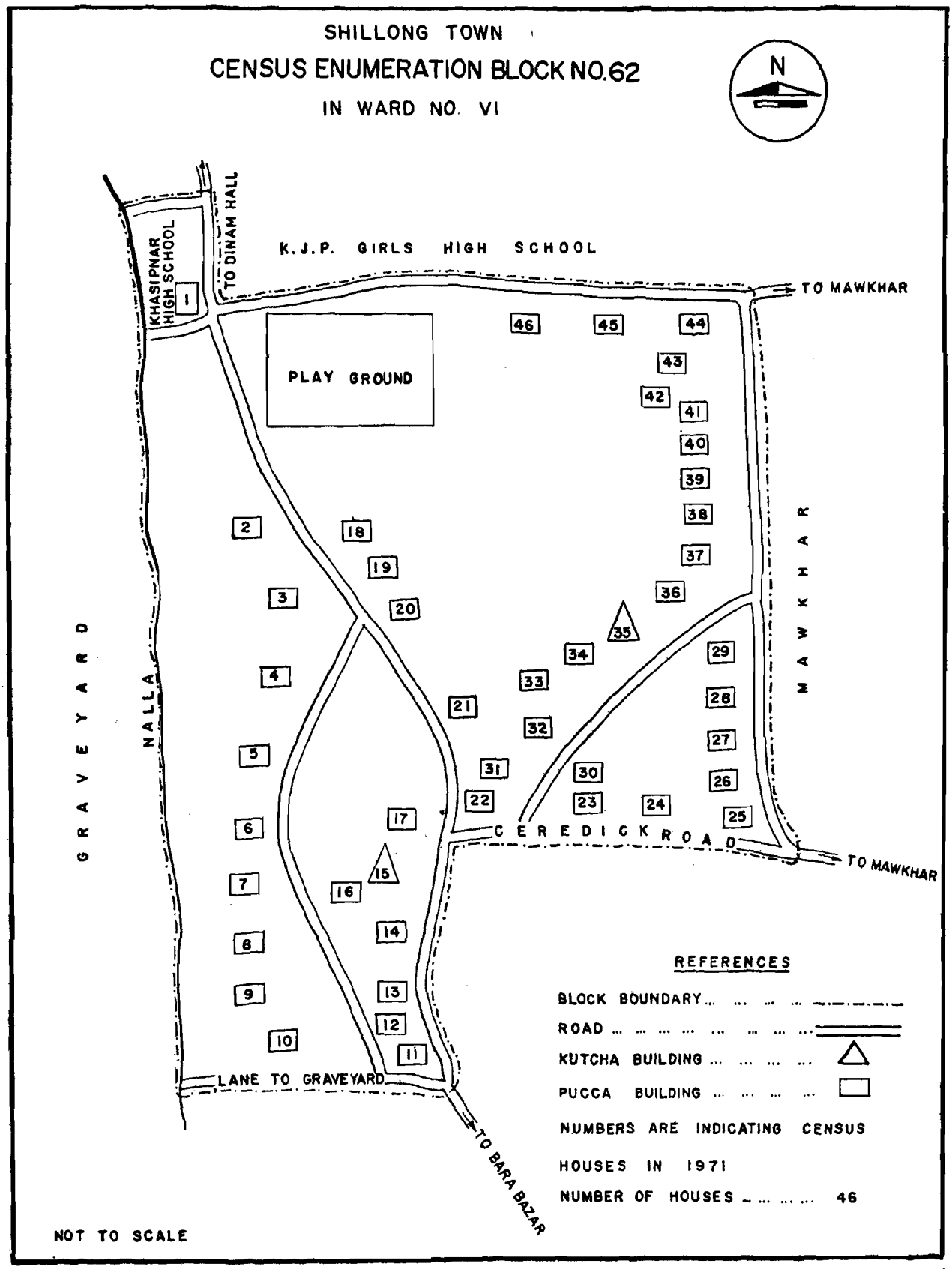
ROAD... ... ...

NOT TO SCALE

SHILLONG TOWN

CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCK NO.62

IN WARD NO. VI



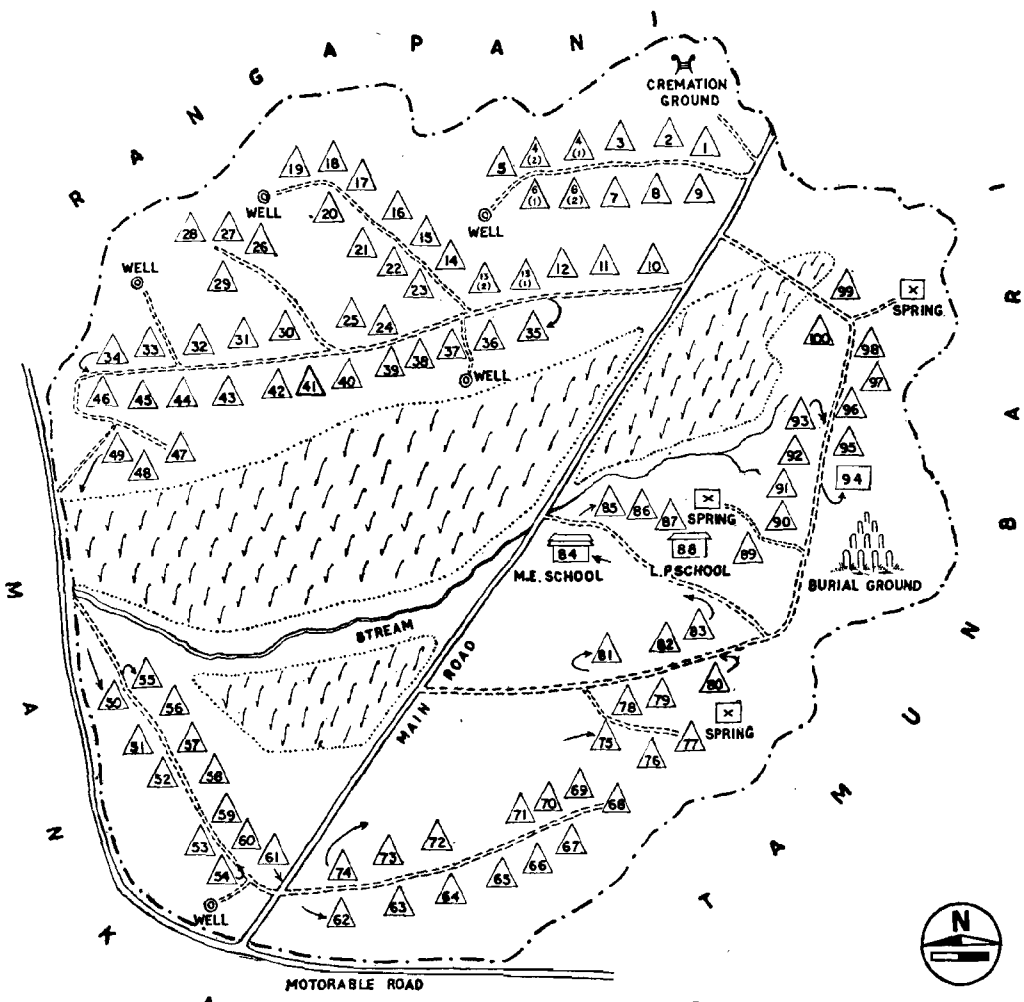
NOTIONAL MAP OF

MONABARI

LOCATION CODE NO. 5/11/20

DISTRICT GARO HILLS

MOUZA NO. 11



REFERENCES

VILLAGE BOUNDARY	CREMATION GROUND
MOTORABLE ROAD	BURIAL GROUND
FOOTPATH	PADDY FIELD
STREAM	SPRING
PUCCA BUILDING	WELL
KUTCHA BUILDING	NUMBERS ARE INDICATING CENSUS HOUSES IN 1971

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS 103

TOTAL POPULATION 474

1. Introduction :

This Volume Part II-A, of the 1971 Census Report of the State of Meghalaya, presents the General Population Tables-A-Series and the Primary Census Abstract—the basic demographic data of the 1971 Census. There are five main tables under the A-Series. Table A-I presents areas, houses and population. This is the basic population table. It gives the area in square kilometre, density of population per square kilometre, number of villages both inhabited and uninhabited, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses, number of households and population by sex for both the rural and urban areas of the State, districts and thanas and for each town. There are three Appendices to this table. The first one gives the 1961 territorial units constituting the present set-up of the State. The second Appendix gives the number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000. The third one gives the houseless and institutional population.

Table A-II shows the decadal variation of population since 1901 for the State and the districts. Comparability is rendered easier by the fact that the two whole districts *viz.*, Garo Hills and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills with their jurisdiction intact were taken from the State of Assam to form the jurisdiction of the new State of Meghalaya. There has been no change in the area of these two district since 1901 except in 1951 when an area of 603·2 square miles involving a population of 22,544 was transferred from the district of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills to form a part of the new district of United Mikir and North-Cachar Hills. Since then the areas of the two districts have remained constant. Similarly, an Appendix to this table has been worked out to show the district population figure of 1961 according to the territorial jurisdiction in 1961 compared to figure for 1971 according to the jurisdiction of the same districts that constitute the new State.

Table A-III presents the villages classified by population in different population size groups starting from less than 200 and ending with 10,000 and above. An Appendix to this table gives the villages classified by four broad size groups of population, *viz.*, less than 500, 500 to 1,999, 2,000 to 4,999 and 5,000 and above.

Table A-IV gives the towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1971 with variation since 1901. There are two Appendices to this table. The first one shows new towns added in 1971 and towns in 1961 declassified in 1971. It is to be noted here, that no new town is added in 1971 and no town declared in 1961 is declassified in 1971. The second Appendix shows the changes in area of towns (with population) between 1961 and 1971 and the reasons for change in area. Here also it is to be noted that there is no such change in the area of towns.

Table A-V has been introduced for the first time in 1971 Census giving details regarding Standard Urban Areas.

Over and above, there are 13 subsidiary tables presented in this volume. In addition to these, the Primary Census Abstract which gives the basic information on area, number of occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, literates and educated

persons, the working population classified into nine broad industrial categories and non-workers as a separate category is presented upto the thana and town level.

The 1971 Census count was organised between 10th March, 1971 and 31st March, 1971 followed by a revisional round from April 1 to 3, 1971 with the aim of presenting the population data as at sunrise of lst April, 1971, which was the reference date.

2. Two pretests of the census schedules :

The census questionnaire holds the key of the effectiveness of the Census Operation. It has to satisfy the hunger for data at national and international levels. It has to be flexible so as to allow multiple tabulation processes, it has to be inherently dynamic so as to contain all required information and directive could be evolved therefrom to serve as guidelines to social and economic changes. It has to be down right practical so that it is equally comprehensible to the enumerator and the enumerated with the standard of education prevailing at the level of the masses today. Evolving the census questionnaire, therefore, was attended to in all seriousness. Consultations at every stage were held by the Registrar General starting as early as May, 1967 with different Ministries of the Central Government, State Governments and other National Institutions, Research Institutions and Universities as well as individual scholars.

For its manageability the questionnaires were pretested on the field. The first pretest was conducted in May, 1967 and the second pretest was conducted in January, 1969. Two Conferences of Superintendents of Census Operations were held immediately after the results of pretest were made available. A special meeting was held where the Planning Commission made certain recommendations. The final schedules were evolved for 1971 Census and approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Schedules as finally adopted were—(1) Houselist, (2) Establishment Schedule, (3) Individual Slip and (4) Population Record.

3. Houselist :

Based on the recommendations of the United Nations recognising the importance of housing in National Development Planning, the 1971 Census had carried out houselisting operations from September 10 to October 31, 1970, that is, six months ahead of the final enumeration. The objectives of the housing census as laid down by the United Nations were to make an inventory of all the various kinds of premises in which people lived and which together constituted stock housing accommodation to their geographic location, structural characteristics, available facilities, installations and services ; and secondly, to obtain indicators of housing conditions in which the population lived, living space per inhabitant and per household, the equipment provided and the services laid on, that is, kind of lighting, supply of gas, water, cooling equipment *etc.*, *etc.*†† Accordingly, in 1971 houselisting operations particularly for the purposes for which census houses are used, the material of wall and roof of each census houses, number of each household were collected. Houselisting operations is as old as the Hills. It had featured in all censuses since 1881. The 1961 houselisting operations, however, stood as land mark. It has adopted uniform or standardised schedule for the listing of houses throughout the country. It had made good use of information evolved from the data collected and accordingly five tables were built up form the data furnished. The 1971 Houselist followed the pattern of 1961 Census Houselist. Additional information was, however, added—(1) A remark column was inserted to ascertain the reasons for

††S.C. SRIVASTAVA, Indian Census in Perspective.

vacancy in a vacant house, and (2) record was made if the head of the household belonged to the scheduled caste or the scheduled tribe.

4. Establishment Schedule :

This is a new schedule adopted for 1971 Census but it is not entirely without a background. The Third Session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East Region recognised the gap in industrial statistic available to countries in the region due to lack of data on industrial establishment and elementary information on the structure of industrial segments. The household schedule of 1961 Census sought information on the extent of land cultivated by the household, the land rights particulars, nature of the household industry and also the number of workers engaged in cultivation or household industry. Table E-III of 1961 Census furnished the data of census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power and size of the establishment.

The establishment schedule of 1971 Census sought information on whether the establishment is (a) Government/Quasi Government, (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. Is it (a) Household Industry, (b) Registered Factory, (c) Un-registered 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 ; if used as any other establishment describe whether it is Government Office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Room, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea Shop *etc., etc.*

" This schedule yielded very useful data particularly in regard to the unorganised sector classifying the establishments by the size of employment and the industrial or trade categories; co-relating the power used and size of planning; indicating public or private co-operative institution by the size of employment. The establishment schedule will also serve as a very good frame available in type of future sample surveys. It may, however, be remembered that the establishment schedule covered only the *establishments run within the same building* which was listed and did not cover open air establishments or itinerant establishments with no regular building in which it was located."**

5. Individual Slip :

The individual slip is the main schedule of the census and can be divided into three main segments namely the demographic questions, social questions and the economic questions. It is meant for every single individual living at the time when census was taken.

The demographic questions are nine in number wherein information on name of the individual, relationship to the head of household, sex, age, marital status, age at marriage and any child born in the last one year for currently married woman only, particulars of birth place, particulars of last residence and duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration. The new questions added namely — (1) age at marriage, and any child born during the last one year for each currently married woman was found to yield useful data on fertility differentials, (2) questions on particulars of place of last residence was found to yield more meaningful data on internal migration. The migration statistics in the earlier censuses furnished by birth place returns were considered inadequate in a study with reference to internal migration.

**Plans and Programmes of 1971 Census—Published by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Social questions are six in number and follow the usual pattern of information on religion, name of scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, literate or illiterate, highest educational level attained, mother tongue, and other languages known. The question of nationality has been dropped from the schedule which was adopted in 1961 Census.

The economic questions are two in number wherein information was sought on the main activity of the person, ascertained according as he spends his time basically as a "Worker" or as a "Non-worker." Under this question, if a person was categorised as worker he was further categorised according to the type of work namely cultivator, agricultural labourer, engaged in household industry and other work. The information relating to place of work, name of establishment, nature of industry, trade, profession of service, description of work and class of worker (employer or employee, single worker, family worker) was also collected. For regular work in industry, trade or services, the reference period is the week prior to the enumeration and for seasonal work such as agriculture *etc.*, the last one year. The information relating to the secondary work was enquired from every person and the information collected under this question was also on the pattern of previous question namely "Main Activity". A worker can be engaged in both "Main Activity" and "Secondary Work". If a non-worker such as a student or a house wife, does make some marginal contribution to work then secondary work is recorded in a separate question of the individual slip. It was realised that the census was not a proper agency to collect reliable data on unemployment. However, the unemployed are expected to fall in the residuary category of workers and data in that respect can be utilised subject to all the limitations.

"It is in the field of economic questions that a significant departure has been made at the 1971 Census. In the earlier Indian Censuses, income or economic independence was made criterion for measuring the economy of the country. At the 1931 Census an intermediate category of economic semi-independence was introduced and it was called 'Working Department'. In 1941 this category was known as partly dependent and earning dependent in 1951. At the 1961 Census, stress was laid on work so that all people who work, including family workers, who are not in receipt of any income, and/or who cannot earn enough for the maintenance, could also be included as 'Workers'.*

6. Population Record :

Certain basic particulars of all members of each household are copied out from the individual slips and entered in a separate schedule for each household called the Population Record. It is an abstract for each household containing all the members of the household, their relationships to the head, size of the household, sex, marital status, literacy and description of the main activity. It gives an instant picture of the composition of household and can be used as a framework for future surveys.

7. Historical perspective :

The Imperial Censuses of India during the British rule was started in 1871. It was synchronous and lack of total coverage. The 1872 Census was held when Assam was part of Bengal. In 1872, Assam was constituted the Chief Commissioner's province and remained as such still 1905. During this period three Censuses were completed and separate reports for Assam published. In 1911 it was censused as part of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The 1941 Census was the first one

* Plan of Tabulation for 1971 Census — Published by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

when Assam was given the provincial autonomy introduced by the Government of India Act, 1935. The 1951 Census, ninth in the decennial census, was of great importance since it was the first census done after India had attained Independence and gained the important place in the comity of nations and for Assam it was the first census when Assam has been created as a Part 'A' State of the Republic of India.* The 1971 Census completes 100 years of census taking in India.

The Autonomous State of Meghalaya was formed on the 2nd April, 1970. Eight months later a new Directorate of Census Operations was started. Three and half month after the creation of the Directorate, census enumeration took place. The enumeration for Shillong Municipality and Cantonment was done by Assam Census for sake of convenience. According to the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969, (No. 55 of 1969) dated the 20th December, 1969, the three Wards of Shillong Municipality and Cantonment fell outside the jurisdiction of the Autonomous State of Meghalaya. The first publication, after the census for Meghalaya, called the Paper-I of 1971 furnished provisional data for the entire State except the three Wards of Shillong Municipality and Cantonment. On the 21st January, 1972, a full fledged State of Meghalaya was created according to the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (Act No. 81 of 1971) and the entire Shillong Municipality and Cantonment came over to the new State. Henceforth, all data in respect of the entire State will be published under the supervision of the Directorate of Census Operations, Meghalaya.

8. Translation of the Schedule :

The various schedules for the 1971 Census was canvassed in English. Only the instructions had to be translated into local languages for those enumerators who could not understand and read English. The translation of the instructions was done very early, and they were supplied to the field staff in time.

9. The Census Date :

According to the original programme the reference date for the census enumeration was the sunrise of lst March, 1971. The mid-term poll for the Lok Sabha was to be held on lst March, 1971 and to avoid a clash with the mid-term election, the Government of India postponed the census. Accordingly, the date was revised and the census enumeration took place between March 10 and April 3, 1971 with lst April as the reference date. The enumeration of the houseless persons was done on the night of 31st March, 1971. The period from 1st April to 3rd April, 1971 was utilised for a quick revisit of household by the enumerator, called the "Revisional Round", to bring the figures up-to-date as on the 1st April, 1971, the reference date, by including births and excluding deaths that might have occurred during the enumeration period. The Census Calendar for Meghalaya showing the various stages of the organisation of the census against the targetted dates is reproduced in Appendix-I.

10. The Census Act :

The Indian Census Act (No. XXXVII of 1948) empowers the Central Government to take a census in the country and to notify the date of census and appoint a Census Commissioner for India, to supervise the taking of the census throughout the country and the Director of Census Operations to supervise the taking of the census within the several States. The Act also empowers the State Governments to appoint persons as census officers to take or aid in or supervise the taking of the census within any specified local area. The State

* R. B. VAGHAIWALA, General Report, Assam, 1951.

Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census officers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Act. All Census Officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860). The Act also enjoins upon all census officers to ask and canvass the census questionnaires and every person of whom any question is asked shall be legally bound to answer such questions to the best of his knowledge or belief. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census officer in the discharge of his duty as such, and no entry in any such book, register or record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding. The information thus collected are strictly confidential and could be used only for statistical purposes.

11. Census Maps :

The first preparatory step was the preparation of thana maps where all the villages were located and on the basis of these maps census divisions were formed. The State was divided into District, Sub-division and Police Station. Each Police Station was divided into Charges, Circles and Blocks. The accuracy of the maps had to be tested for the purpose of the census and the same was sent to the district authorities for physical verification on the spot and to indicate the correct boundaries and location of villages. A certificate was obtained from the agency concerned and thereafter the charge maps were finalised. Each Charge was sub-divided into Circles and each Circle into Blocks. Each census Block consisted of about 150 households or 600 to 750 persons in the rural area and 120 households or 500 to 600 persons in urban area. Each Circle consisted of five to eight Blocks and eight to ten Circles comprised each Charge. The whole State of Meghalaya was divided into 2 Districts, 6 Police Stations, 10 Mauzas, 47 Charges, 596 Circles and 1875 Enumerator's Blocks.

The Director of Census Operations was at the apex of the state census organisation. He was assisted at the district level by the District Census Officers who were overall incharge of the operations within the Districts. Next came the charges. Each District was subdivided into Census charges — each under a census officer designated as the Charge Superintendent who was responsible for all Census work in his charge. Normally a senior gazetted officer was appointed as Charge Superintendent. The Charge Superintendent demarcated his charge into circles and blocks. The Circle Supervisors were recruited from amongst the Upper Division Assistants of the State Government Departments and also some Government Officials and also from amongst the school teachers. The Enumerators were recruited mainly from amongst the school teachers.

12. Housenumbering and Houselisting :

It is an accepted pre-requisite of all census operations, that there should be a proper system of house-numbering by which the smallest unit, namely a household could be easily identified and correctly located. Great care had to be taken not to leave any house from numbering. House numbers were normally painted in the centre of the lintel of the front door of the house or on the front of the door itself or the portion of the wall next to the door to catch the eye. In the case of huts the pillar was used for affixing the house-numbers. Before the actual house-numbering, house-numbering plans were drawn up for each village showing how the house-numbering was to be done. First, an outline map indicating the general layout of the entire village was prepared. This was a rough sketch and not to scale. Then in the same sheet a more detailed sketch of the layout

of the main residential portion of the village was prepared. This sketch gave a clear picture of the location of houses, layout of the streets, roads, *etc.* The numbering of houses in each village or block was done clock-wise or anti-clockwise or along the main road or street starting from one end and ending in another.

In case of towns, the house-numbering sketches were got ready by the census department initiated under the urban frame survey scheme. The boundary of the town, wards and blocks were shown, along with a layout of the streets, roads and other important landmarks.

Houselisting was done jointly with the numbering of houses. The houselist form is reproduced in Appendix-II of this volume.

A houselist helped us to have a complete list of the buildings, census houses and census households. The Houselist recorded the purpose for which each census house was used. It gave us an idea of the number of census houses used as workshops and establishments engaged in productive purposes. It also gives us information regarding the materials of wall and roof for which the census house was constructed, the number of rooms in occupation of each household and whether the household lived in their own or rented house *etc.*, *etc.*

13. Training of the Census Personnel :

The need for elaborate training of the vast numbers of census enumerators was to make them fully understand the census concepts to evoke proper response from the respondents. A systematic scheme of training programme was drawn up under which the Director and his staff imparted training to all census officers at the different centres. Apart from theoretical training, considerable emphasis was laid on practical training where the enumerator canvassed a number of households on practice enumeration slips especially printed in red ink for the purpose. Each enumerator was required to attend a minimum of six training classes.

14. Census Count from 10th March to 31st March, 1971 :

During the enumeration period, the enumerator covered every household in his jurisdiction and enumerated every individual who normally resided in the household. The census enumerator was clothed with legal authority by the Census Act to ask the respondents in his jurisdiction all the census questions. During his rounds the enumerator first carefully checked up all the houses in his jurisdiction with reference to the extract of the houselist supplied to him and then he visited every household. The persons to be enumerated included—

i) All those who normally stayed and were present in that household during the entire period of enumeration i.e. from 10th March to 31st March, 1971 (both days inclusive).

ii) Also those who were known to be normally residing, and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (10th to 31st March, 1971) but were not present at the time of his visit ;

iii) Also those who were known to be normally residing and were not present at the time of his visit but were expected to return before 1st April, 1971; and

iv) Visitors who were present in household censused by him but had been away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors

will be treated as normal residents of the place (household) where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

15. Institutional Population :

People living in institutions such as hostels, boarding houses, patients of hospitals, orphanages, convicts in jails *etc.*, were enumerated at their respective institutions applying the four criteria indicated in the foregoing paragraphs.

16. Houseless Population :

Houseless Population such as beggars, sadhus, nomads who had no fixed place of residence *etc.*, were enumerated at the places where they normally slept on the night before the census reference date, *i.e.*, on the night of 31st March, 1971.

17. Defence Personnel :

As regards the Defence establishments, the census Enumerators, Supervisors and Charge Superintendents were appointed from amongst the unit concerned and enumeration conducted as in all other areas.

18. Revisional Round :

The enumeration period commenced from March 10 to March 31, 1971. Since the objective was to present the picture of the population as at sunrise of 1st April, 1971, it would be necessary to take into account any birth or death that might have occurred in a household after it was enumerated but prior to the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 or to enumerate any fresh visitor during the period who had missed enumeration elsewhere. For this purpose, the enumerator went on a revisional round from April 1 to April 3, 1971 to all households within his jurisdiction to see if there had been any (i) new births and deaths in the households after his last visit, during the enumeration period but before the sunrise of April 1, 1971 and (ii) to verify any visitor, not elsewhere enumerated during the enumeration period, had joined the household. In the case of births and the enumerated visitor, a new slip was filled in and in the case of a death, the slip would be annulled writing the word "DEAD" across the slip. Thus the entire census count was made to synchronise with the appointed reference time for the census count *viz.*, the sunrise of 1st April, 1971.

19. Provisional Totals :

The last item of the census enumeration campaign was the communication of crude totals called "PROVISIONAL FIGURES" from the enumerator onwards to the Director of Census Operations and thereon to the Registrar General, India by the quickest means possible.

Immediately after the revisional round was completed the enumerator prepared an abstract and posted his "PROVISIONAL FIGURES" in the prescribed form given to him. He was expected to check and re-check his totals to ensure accuracy. He then submitted the filled-in Individual Slips, neatly bound in 25's and 100's along with the abstract of his provisional total. The supervisor re-checked the slips and when was fully satisfied of the accuracy, prepared his circle abstract in the prescribed form and submitted the same to his charge superintendent. The Charge Superintendent likewise rechecked the enumerators abstract, circle abstract and the filled-in Individual Slips and prepared a charge abstract in respect of his charge. The charge superintendent submitted a copy of the charge abstract to the district or sub-divisional census officer, by means of a telegram or telephone or by a special messenger. The District census officer consolidated his figures for the district and communicated his figures for the district to the

Registrar General, India and the Director of Census Operations, by telegram and/or by phone. The provisional census figures of the Meghalaya were relayed to the Registrar General, India on the 5th April, 1971.

20. Tabulation Programme:

Though the 1971 Census, for the first time in the census history, was processing considerable part of the data on electronic computers, the manual sorting was not altogether avoided. The provision of primary census data for every village and block of a town would require the processing of the entire lot of schedules running to over 547 million. Input of data pertaining to such a huge quantity of schedules on the computer posed insuperable problems. It was, therefore, decided that for the purpose of providing the primary census data the individual slips would be processed manually in the Regional Tabulation Offices as was being done at the previous censuses. The data pertaining to twenty per cent of the urban individual slips was transferred on to punch cards and thence on to magnetic tape and all the cross tabulations for the urban data was generated by processing this data on an electronic computer. The cross tabulation of the rural data was derived from ten per cent sample of the individual slips which was processed manually. The tabulation of the Houselist data was also done on a twenty per cent sample basis except for small states in which tabulation was done on cent per cent basis. The establishment schedule was also processed cent per cent. The data relating to the housing and establishments was processed on the electronic computer.

Advance tabulation at national level from a one per cent sample of the individual slips was taken up. Since this one per cent data would be stored on magnetic tape it should also be possible to produce different types of cross classification of data as may be required by any Institution or Scholar besides the standard tables evolved for the 1971 Census.

Tabulation of population data of a country as big as India involved enormous cost. The hunger for cross tabulation was on the increase and the demands on the Census Organisation were too many. Since a limit was placed over the overall cost on the census, the tabulation programme was framed within the permissible limit. A minimum programme of tabulation which was quite elaborate in itself was evolved after consultation with the various data users and experts. The list of tables that were prepared for the 1971 Census is reproduced in the Appendix II.

TABLE A—I

Area, Houses and Population

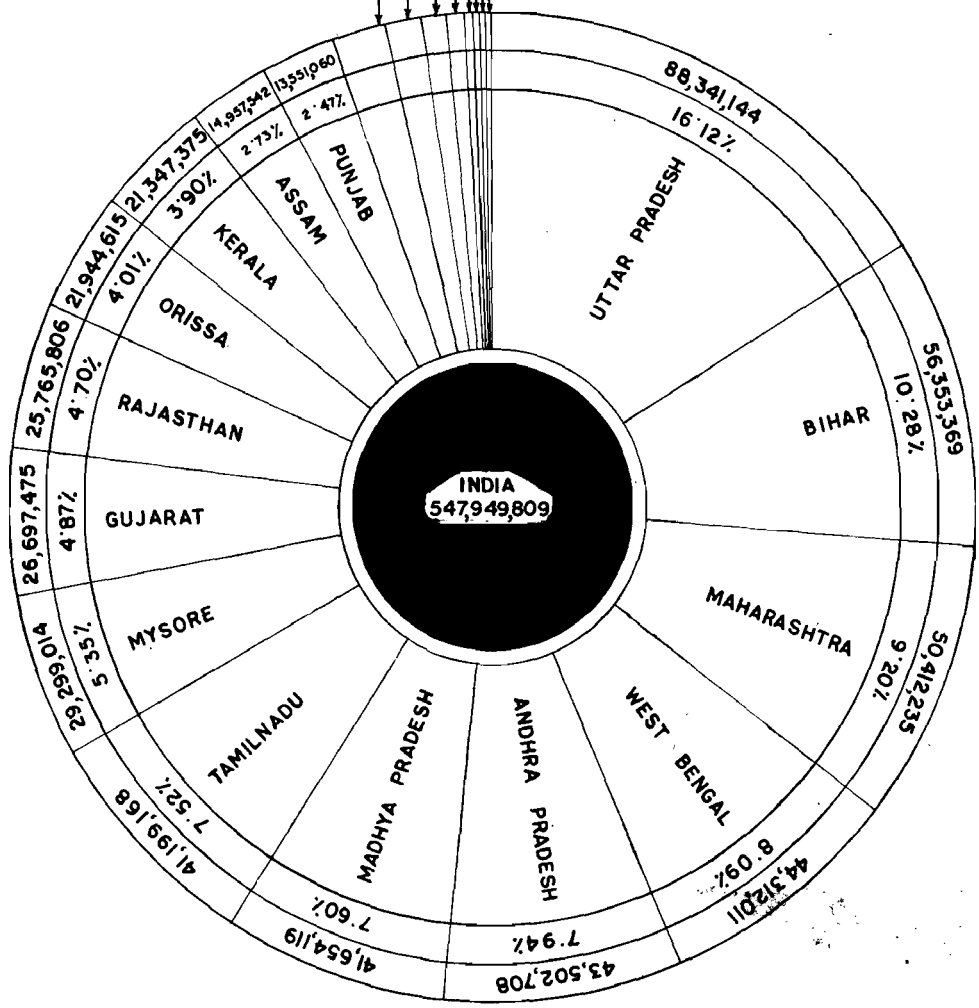
INDIA

POPULATION

1971

STATE	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3,460,434	0·63%
JAMMU & KASHMIR	4,616,632	0·84%
UNION TERRITORIES	6,341,051	1·16%
HARYANA	10,036,808	1·83%

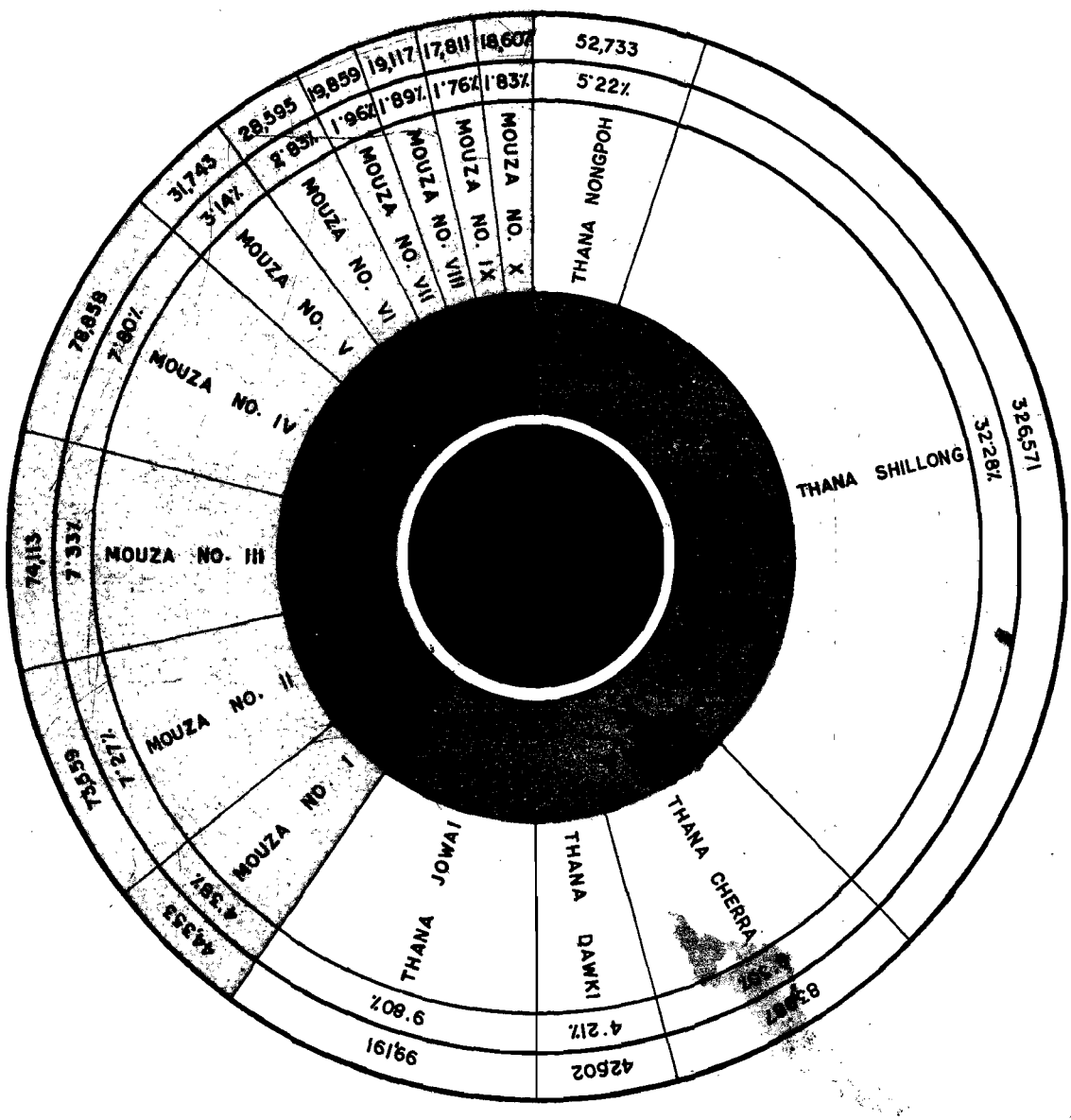
STATE	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
TRIPURA	1,556,342	0·28%
MANIPUR	1,072,753	0·20%
MEGHALAYA	1,011,699	0·19%
NAGALAND	516,449	0·09%



MEGHALAYA

POPULATION

1971



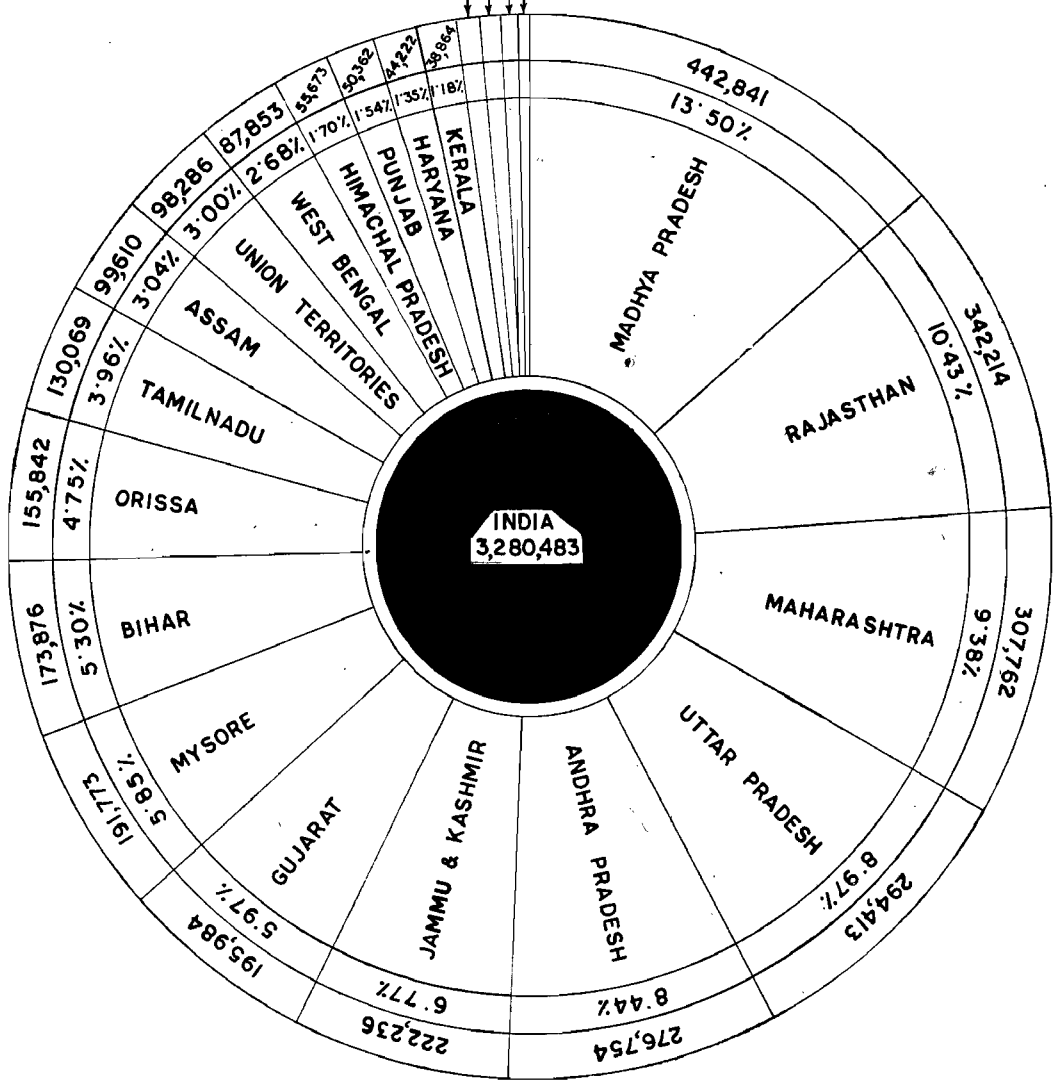
INDIA

AREA 1971

IN SQUARE KILOMETRES

SATE	AREA	PERCENTAGE
MANIPUR	22,356	0·68%
MEGHALAYA	22,489	0·69%

STATE	AREA	PERCENTAGE
NAGALAND	16,527	0·50%
TRIPURA	10,477	0·32%



MEGHALAYA

AREA 1971

(IN SQUARE KILOMETRES)

MOUZA	AREA	PERCENTAGE
MOUZA NO. VII	107·5	0·48 %
MOUZA NO. VI	100·5	0·45 %
MOUZA NO. V	92·5	0·41 %

MOUZA	AREA	PERCENTAGE
MOUZA NO. VIII	75·4	0·34 %
MOUZA NO. IX	70·7	0·31 %
MOUZA NO. X	19·9	0·09 %

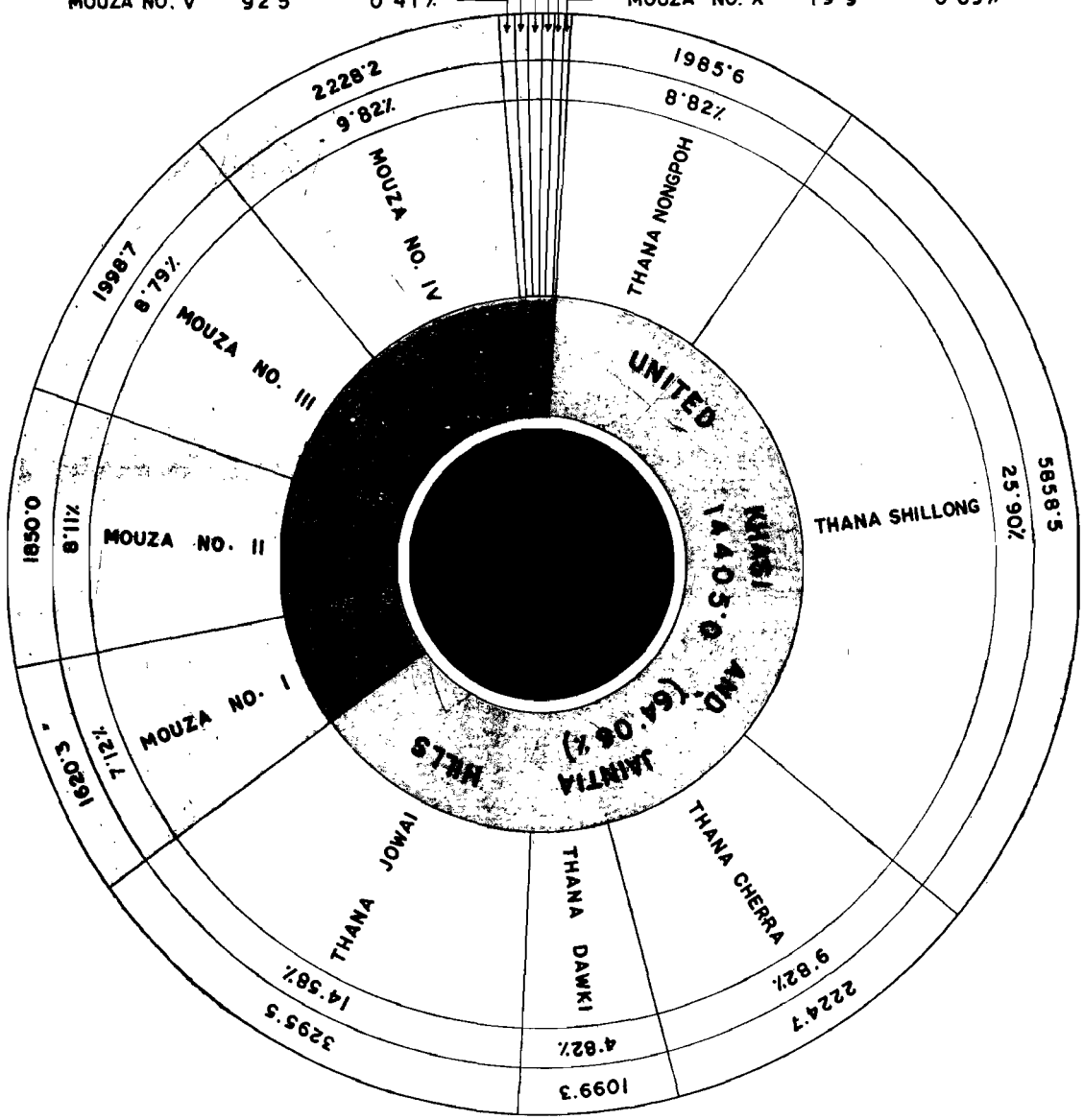


TABLE 'A'-I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

1. **Introductory :**

This table is presented in two parts, Union Table and State Table with three Appendices. In this Table, the districts have been arranged in the order of the location code numbers adopted at the census, and not in an alphabetical order.

The allotment of location code was made by the Assam Census Directorate and the codes were adopted accordingly for the Districts of Meghalaya which were under Assam before separation. For example, Goalpara District was allotted Location Code No. 1, Kamrup District Location Code No. 2, Darrang District Location Code No. 3, Lakhimpur District Location Code No. 4, Garo Hills District Location Code No. 5 and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Location Code No. 6.

2. **Brief account of changes in area of State and District from 1901 to 1971.**

Meghalaya State was carved out of the territories of the composite Assam State. The Autonomous State of Meghalaya was created on 2nd April, 1970, according to the Assam Re-Organisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969) comprising the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District as described in sub-para (2) of Article 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the constitution and the Garo Hills District. The three Wards of Shillong Municipality namely European Ward, Police Bazar Ward and Jail Road Ward and Cantonment remained with Assam.

A brief account of the changes from 1901 to 1971 in the area of what constitutes the present State of Meghalaya is given below :-

1901-1961 : During these decades Meghalaya was part of Assam State.

Under Government of Assam Notification No. TAD/R/31/50/148, dated the 13th April, 1951, a new district known as the United Mikir and North-Cachar Hills District was formed by transferring the whole of the North-Cachar Sub-Division from Cachar District of Assam and by carving out certain areas from the Jowai Sub-division of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District. The area transferred from Jowai Sub-Division to the United Mikir and North-Cachar Hills was 596.0 Square miles or 1543.7 square kilometres.

1961-1971 : The New State of Meghalaya came into existence on 21st January, 1972, under the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (Act No. 81 of 1971). The new State comprises the territories which were comprised in the Autonomous State of Meghalaya formed under Section 3 of the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969) and so much of the territories comprised within the Canton-ment and Municipality of Shillong as did not form part of that Autonomous State. In short, the new State comprises the whole of Garo Hills District and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.

The new administrative District of Jaintia Hills constituted under Government Notification No. HPL.36/71/43, dated the 21st February, 1972, by bifurcating the old United Khasi and

Jaintia Hills District could not be made to feature in the presentation of data as the new district was created after lst April, the reference date of the Census.

The area figures of Meghalaya and its districts as furnished by the Surveyor General of India are given below :

Sl.No.	Name of State/ District	In Square Kilometre
	MEGHALAYA STATE	22,489·0
1.	Garo Hills District	8,084·0
2.	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	14,405·0

3. **Rural and Urban Population :**

Table A-I shows the area and population figures of each administrative unit separately for rural and urban areas. The classification of population as rural and urban has always been recognised at the censuses and has helped to bring out the differentials in the social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the population. Till 1961 Census there was no uniformity in the definition of urban area. As a result, there was marked variation in the standards applied from State to State. For the first time in 1961 Census a uniform definition of urban areas has been recognised. This definition by and large, had worked well and hence it was decided to follow the same definition in 1971 Census also.

Definition of an Urban Area :- To qualify for a town area, for the purpose of the census, a place should be a Municipality, a Town Committee or a Cantonment and any other area having the following urban characteristics :-

1. A Population of not less than 5,000 ;
2. A density of not less than 1,000 persons per square miles ;
3. At least three-fourth of the male working population is non-agriculutral.

The Rural-Urban dichotomy was recognised by Indian Census right from the beginning. There has been a change of concept of rural and urban since the Census of 1901, but it has not stood in the way of comparison from Census to Census. The eligibility test usually applied to identify a place as a town is governed by (1) Administrative Criteria and (2) Urban Characteristics. The Administrative Criteria treats all places irrespective of population size served by local bodies such as (1) Municipal Corporation, (2) Municipal Area, (3) Town Area Committee, (4) Notified Area Committee and (5) Cantonment Board. Besides the above, the test of "Urban Characteristics" to be applied to any place is largely a matter of discretion vested with the Provincial Superintendents. For example, in 1901 the urban characteristics which a provincial Superintendent may decide to apply is "A continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than five thousand persons". This definition was made applicable in 1911 also though a few other places particularly in the princely States which did not satisfy the requirements of the definition were treated as towns for special purposes. The Provincial Superintendents, however, were cautioned to "take care to exclude such places as merely over grown villages and have no urban features". In 1921 and 1931 Censuses the same principle was also made applicable, that is, in regions where there were no municipality areas having collection of houses inhabited not less than five thousand persons—this same principle should be extensively applied. The same principle was also adopted in 1941 and 1951 Censuses. The eligibility test was based on ideas common to all States but they were not identical nor had they been applied with uniformity. As stated above, uniformity was struck in 1961 Census though a certain amount of discretion was left to the Superintendents of Census.

These principles were formed after due

recognition of the fact that in the otherwise predominant agricultural background there has been a tendency for people to agglomerate in certain areas ; that these areas assumed a different pattern of inhabitation from the rural areas ; and there is a higher rate of population growth in the newly formed urban areas than that of the surrounding rural areas.

It was not an altogether easy task to classify any new area as urban at the 1971 Census as the State itself came into existence on the 21st January, 1972 and a separate Census Directorate was created in November, 1970. This matter should be taken into consideration at the 1981 Census. Hence, there was no new classification of town or declassification of old town at the 1971 Census. The number of towns remains as it was during the 161 Census. The towns have been classified into six categories—

Class	I	Population of 100,000 and over.
Class	II	Population of 50,000 to 99,999
Class	III	Population of 20,000 to 49,999
Class	IV	Population of 10,000 to 19,999
Class	V	Population of 5,000 to 9,999
Class	VI	Population of less than 5,000

The classification of towns of this State at the 1971 Census is given below :-

		No. of Towns
Class	I	Nil
Class	II	1
Class	III	Nil
Class	IV	3
Class	V	1
Class	VI	1
	Total—	6

There is no town having a population of 100,000 and over in Meghalaya.

The following is the list of towns according to 1971 Census :

Name of Town	Population	Status	Classification
1. Tura	15,489	Town Committee	Class IV
2. Shillong	87,659	Municipality	Class II
3. Shillong Cantonment	4,730	Cantonment	Class VI
4. Nongthymmai	16,103	Non-Municipality	Class IV
5. Mawlai	14,260	Non-Municipality	Class IV
6. Jowai	8,929	Non-Municipality	Class V

The following is a tabular statement of the progress in the number of towns from 1901 to 1971.

PROGRESS IN THE NO. OF TOWNS FROM 1901 to 1971

State/ District	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
MEGHALAYA	6	6	2	2	2	1	1	1
Garo Hills District	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District	5	5	2	2	2	1	1	1

From the above statement it is seen that the number of towns increased rapidly from 2 in 1951 to 6 in 1961. Judging from the trends of population growth in the State as a whole and the indications of various growth centres in the otherwise predominant rural picture at various points within the State, the addition of of new towns in 1981 Census will be fairly large.

Definition of a village :

The definition of a village in the State of Meghalaya follows the traditional stamp which had been adopted since 1901. It is a collection of houses bearing a separate name and situated within certain boundaries traditionally recognised by the villagers. In the past censuses in Assam

the definition of a village in the Plain Districts is a cadastral village and "in the hill district a village was generally a colletion of houses bearing a separate name." This definition of a village in Meghalaya is still being followed in the present census also. Things have changed such a lot that this definition is no longer systematic. A brief discussion will help illustrate the point. A village in Garo Hills in the olden times is tied up with a village land called Akhing and is also associated with community ownership of the land by all the members of the village. The management of the Akhing land vest with the Nokma who acts in cooperation with the villagers. The boundaries of the village were marked by boundary stones and official records exist of boundary maps as was in the case of Rambagiri during the Deputy Commissionership of Mr. G. D. Walker in 1924.* The Nokmas as a rule, cannot sell or lease this land. Cases may be quoted where influential Nokma departed from this rule by mortgaging the Akhing land and were held in the courts of law as was in the case of Silsochigiri in 1928 during the Deputy Commissionership of Mr. W. Shaw.* The Akhing land are sub-divided into household portions and the product of this particular portion belongs to the household. In the olden days the Akhing lands were very extensive and provided ample period of rotation of jhum cultivation for each household. The kinship bond was very strong and each village dwelled in isolation and relied its capacity for defence on its own secluded position. Thus villages contained larger number of households. The advent of British Rule brought about cessation of hostilities and stability. Rate of growth of population picked up rapidly. This brought about breaking of these villages into a newer villages within the same Akhing boundaries ruled by different Nokhma. At present, such old and traditional villages have broken up into many satellite villages. As pressure on land increases, certain households have to move away from their own villages and formed an independent households in their jhum fields. After harvest they returned to their own village for security from wild animals. In recent years, the fear of wild animals have decreased due to possession of firearms and few household together may establish a village in their jhum fields and assume a different name for itself. In areas neighbouring the plains, where wet cultivation is possible the traditional system of Akhing's ownership is breaking up. Private ownership is the rule, villages have no traditional boundaries except that they are collection of residential houses. In this district villages of less than 500 people formed 96·07 per cent to the total number of villages in the whole State and 81·631 percent of the total population of the State.

In the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, the land tenure system is somewhat complex. Lands can be classified into the following broad divisions :—@

(i) Lands intended for the support of traditional chiefs and priests for instance Ri Syiem, Ri Lyngdoh in the Khasi Hills, and service lands or lands given rent free to the Dalois and Pators in the Jaintia Hills. These lands are usually of a small extent and do not come within the possibility of settlement or formation of villages.

(ii) Lands preserved for sacred groves called Lawkyntang, usually composed of forest, prohibited from deforestation. These groves are the property of villages.

(iii) Private lands may be subdivided into Ri-Kur or land belonging to the clan and Ri Kynti belonging to the family or acquired

* CHIE NAKANE, Garo and Khasi. A comparative study in matrilineal systems.

@LT. COL. P. R. T. GURDON, The Khasis.

landed property. This particular land tenure system is prevalent in the up-lands of Khasi Hills. The variety of this system exist in Jaintia Hills called Raid Hali Lands privately owned but assessed to revenue.

(iv) Raid lands belongs to the community of the village or a group of villages. These lands can be cultivated by any member of the village or group of villages and the rights on the land exist only in the acquisition of the products of the land. These lands mostly exist in the northern portion of the district and variety of it is found in Jaintia Hills called unclaimed land or Government waste land. In theory, the land belongs to the Government and the people have rights only in the development on the land.

Settlements or villages are mostly on the lands of the last two categories described above. Villages, situated within the Ri-Kur, if they have boundaries, are coterminus with the boundaries of the Ri-Kur or clan land. Members of the clan can cultivate the land and non-members can do so only by payment of rent to the manager of the clan. In more developed areas these Ri-Kurs have undergone fragmentation and families have acquired private ownership of land by outright purchase and a token rent is paid to the landlord. Villages are known to be situated comprising of several Ri-Kurs and boundaries of these villages are not determinate. In the Ri Raid Lands or land belonging to the community it is usually found that a village with the consent of the managers of Raid Land, have acquired a certain boundary. The pressure of population on the up-lands have resulted in the exodus of the people from the up-lands to Raid Lands which at one time were not conducive to settlement due to the prevalence of diseases. In recent years, due to the activities of the National Malaria Eradication Programme these areas have been subjected to heavy influx and new villages have cropped up in these areas.

When I took-over as Director of Census Operations, the first phase of census, that is houselisting operation ; had already been completed. Instructions were given to the District Officers to follow the 1961 pattern in the formation of a list of villages. Emphasis was given in the formation of Enumerator's block as per requirement and also on the identity of the village. The upshot was that a number of big villages with traditions behind them got fragmented into blocks and their singular identity disappeared. This had happened in 1961 Census also where local names of a block feature severally instead of one big village.

Statement 1 gives a comparative idea of the number of inhabited villages recognise as such, district-wise from census to census from 1901 to 1971.

STATEMENT—1

Progress in the number of inhabited villages 1901-1971

State/ District	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
MEGHALAYA	4583	4407	4059	4658	4589	4262	4077	2865
1. Garo Hills District	2338	2415	2257	2196	2160	2048	1937	1026
2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	2245	1992	1802	*2462	*2429	*2214	*2140	*1839

No attempt has been made in 1961 to compare the figures of villages from 1901 to 1941 for the District of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, after the transfer of these villages to form the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills District.

*The figure includes the villages which were subsequently transferred to Mikir Hills Sub-Division in November, 1951.

The reasons stated in 1961 report were "The exact number of inhabited villages from the portion taken out from the Sibsagar, Nowgong and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District cannot be exactly ascertained. So the comparability of figures for Cachar, Nowgong, Sibsagar, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and United Mikir and North-Cachar Hills District from 1941 downwards cannot be exactly established."

Subject to the limitations as mentioned above, the trends of change and comparison of the villages will be briefly discussed below as well as in Table 'A' III.

STATEMENT—2

Statement showing the size of villages and percentage decade variation 1961-1971.

State/District	Year	No. of villages with a population of less than 500	Percentage decade variation.	No. of villages with a population of 500 to 999	Percentage decade variation.	No. of villages with a population of 1000 and above	Percentage decade variation.
Meghalaya	1961	4235	+1·18	146	+62·33	26	+107·79
	1971	4285	..	237	..	54	..
Garo Hills District	1961	2376	−5·47	38	+100·00	1	+1400·00
	1971	2246	..	76	..	15	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	1961	1859	+9·68	108	+49·07	25	+56·00
	1971	2039	..	161	..	39	..

Statement—2 above shows the comparative position of small and bigger villages in the tate of Meghalaya as well as of its component units in regard to the number of villages and the percentage variation during the decade 1961-1971. The statement shows that though there has been a rise in the number of villages for the State below 500 of population as well as a rise in the percentage decade variation in the decade 1961-1971 is very much less (+1·18) than the percentage decadal variation of the over all population growth (31·50) of the State whereas the percentage decade of villages between 500-999 rose very much above the over-all percentage growth (+62·33) of population and for the villages above 1000, the percentage decadal variation is very high (+107·79). This trend is registered mostly through the changes in the Garo Hills District where it could be seen that the percentage decadal variation for that district of villages below 500 shows a negative increase, whereas the percentage decade variation of villages of population 500-999 shows a percentage decade variation of +100·00 and of villages above the population of 1000 and above an increase of +1400·00. The position of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills also though not of such marked decree shows a tendency of concentration of population in the villages of the category beyond 500.

In the foregoing note of the villages of Meghalaya, it has been shown that the

diversification of population in the rural areas of the State has been along the lines of breaking up of bigger villages into smaller ones. This phenomenon was contributed by number of factors and the major part was played by the system of cultivation known as jhumming. This requires a large area of operation and brought about of breaking up of villages as population increases. This has been a major problem in the State whose policy is to keep jhumming at the lowest necessary level and resettle villages into bigger ones in areas where wet and permanent cultivation is possible by modern agricultural techniques. The process of change of concentration into bigger villages is bound to happen as more and more people realised the social and economical benefits that can be obtained in larger villages. The trend is a happy augury and as the process of change accellerates the burden of the State would be very much lessened.

CENSUS HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD

Census House :

A "Census House", according to the definition in 1971 Census, is building or part of a building having a seperate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or stair-case, used or recognised as separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

Household :

A household, in the 1971 Census definition, is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be 'one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons ; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, Ashrams *etc.* These are called "Institutional Households".

The definition of census house may sometime be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying pattern of structures and their usage. For example, (1) A flat in the occupation of one household of the residence may be made up of several rooms and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common court-yard or stair-case. (2) In a hostel building a door of each room which a student lives opens out to a common verandah or stair-case. (3) A single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which is made of one main entrance. In such cases, the definition of census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation.

In Meghalaya, a married daughter with a husband share a census house and partake their meals from a common kitchen which serves other members of the family, father, mother, brothers and sisters. Both she and her husband cook and partake their meals at different times from the same kitchen and do not pool their resources with the other members of the family.

In such case, they have been treated as a separate household.

Population per census house and household, sex-ratio, percentage of rural and urban population and density :

Statement—3 below shows the number of persons per occupied residential census houses, persons per household, number of females per 1000 males, percentage of rural and urban population and density per square kilometre according to 1971 Census. Statement—4 shows the corresponding figures during 1961 Census.

STATEMENT—3

1971

State/District	Persons per occupied Census House			Persons per Household			No of females per 1,000 males			Percentage of Rural & Urban Population to total Population			Density per Sq. Kilometre		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MEGHALAYA	5·24	5·20	5·49	4·90	4·90	4·94	942	958	853	100·00	85·45	14·55	45	39	3852
Garo Hills District	5·25	5·22	5·88	4·93	4·93	4·98	950	958	779	100·00	96·19	3·81	50	48	1702
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	5·24	5·18	5·45	4·88	4·87	4·94	936	958	862	100·00	78·24	21·76	42	33	4525

STATEMENT—4

1961

State/District	Persons per occupied Census House			Persons per Household			No. of females per 1,000 males			Percentage of Rural & Urban Population to total Population			Density per Sq. Kilometre		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MEGHALAYA	4·93	4·90	5·12	4·75	4·73	4·87	937	971	764	100·00	84·73	15·27	34	29	3084
Garo Hills District	5·12	5·10	5·71	4·97	4·97	5·11	960	972	639	100·00	97·11	2·89	38	37	977
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	4·82	4·74	5·07	4·62	4·55	4·85	921	971	775	100·00	76·50	23·50	32	25	3745

The five aspects presented in the above statement are discussed below :

(A) *Persons per occupied Census House* :

In India, as well as in most countries of the world, the population census was conducted simultaneously with the housing census. In the United Kingdom, the housing census provides data which were classified to obtain means of assessing the adequacy of housing on the one hand, and on the other, to measure both curr-

ent level of living and potential housing demand.* The term "Census House" as generally understood in that country is associated with other terms like dwellings, housing units, premises which have varying connotations. A dwelling may be fit or unfit for human habitation and a dwelling may need repairs or improvement to make it fit for human habitation. The housing unit can be an occupied or vacant house, apartment, room, or occupied hut, cabin, house boat, camp *etc.*, or, a barn, cave, or other shelter used for human habitations at a time of the census. There can be a use of premises for dwelling purposes and other purposes and conversion of the units from one to the other. In the 1971 houselisting operation, in India, a census house is identified and canvassed as to the material of wall, material of roof, the purposes for which the census house is used, number of living rooms, whether the census house is rented or owned, and a de facto as well as de jure population count was made.

The discussion on the subject of persons per occupied census house, therefore, is largely confined to the terms "census houses" and the term can be appreciated more fully in the discussions on the report on housing tables given in the 'H' series and the census tables (Part-IV). Looking broadly at Statement No.3 there seemed to be not much variation of persons per occupied census house for the State and for the two component units of the Garo Hills District and the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District. There is, however, an upward pressure in the urban areas of Garo Hills District of 5·88 in comparison to the District average of 5·25 and somewhat further away from the rural figure of 5·22. The District average of Garo Hills and the rural average comes closely to the state average. The corresponding figure for the urban areas of Khasi Hills District is 5·45 and the rural average of the District of 5·18 is below the state average as well as the District average of 5·24. Comparing these figures with 1961, we find that there is a definite pressure of persons per occupied census house for the State which is mainly due to the pressure registered in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.

(B) *Persons per Household :*

Dr. Bernard Benjamin has aptly stated that the aims of the population census are many, one of which is to identify the family of household groupings *i.e.*, the way in which the individual people combined together to satisfy their living needs, the essential requirement for understanding the socio-economic condition of the people. He further states that the basic criteria and concept of the hosehold are that persons constituting the household jointly occupied a common dwelling space, that they share principal meals (unless prevented by working conditions), and that they make common provision for basic living needs.* These concepts which have been adopted in the United Kingdom are closely similar to the concept adopted for the Indian Census. The brief narration in the following, of the concepts of the household and the family as adopted in the United Kingdom, may be of help to understand the concepts adopted by the census in India. The multi-person household may be comprised of members of family and relatives, resident domestic servants, employees and other persons living with the family. The family in the narrow sense is limited to a married couple with one or more un-married children ; a married couple without children ; or one parent with one or more un-married children, or family comprising all the related members of the household. Household can be private or institutional.

* Dr. B. Benjamin, The Population Census.

* Dr. B. Benjamin, The Population Census.

Private household can be classified into non-family and multi-family household. Non-family household can be classified into one-person and multi-person household ; the multi-person household can be further subdivided into those consisting of related persons only, of related and unrelated persons, and of unrelated persons only. It is clear, therefore, that the concept of family is easy to understand because of its primary biological significance ; that of a household with its economic content is more difficult.

A fuller discussion on the subject will be made in the general report on social and cultural tables on C-I Part-A and C-I Part-B (1 & 2). Ancillary studies on such allied subject matter which are relevant to local conditions in the State of Meghalaya can be made, for example, the identification of the head of the household from the economic point of view *i.e.*, the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the economic maintenance of the household vis-a-vis identification of the head of the household from social point of view *i.e.*, kinship reckoned from matrilineal descent principles, the nearest of which is the mother in the family. Also, changes from duo-local marriages (a married man staying with his mother after marriage) which are prevalent in Jaintia Hills, to uxorilocal marriages (a married man staying with his wife after marriage).

The analysis on the subject is associated with the foregoing analysis of number of persons per occupied census house. Prima facie, there is not much difference between the number of people per household and the number of people per occupied census house. Yet, the number of people per household and the number of people per occupied census house is nearer to each other in 1961 than what is obtained in 1971. Whether housing space provided in 1961 is sub-standard, standard or above standard, the creation of space during the decade has not kept one family pace with population growth of the composition of the family in relation to the numbers of members has taken an upward swing. While population increases by 242320 or 31·5 percent during the decade, the number of households increases by 44407 or 21·5 percent only. Thus, taking the incremental figures only, the new incremental households will have to accommodate 5·46 percent household on the average, the figure which is larger than in 1961 (4·75). The foregoing analysis shows that there is a steady build-up of pressure of population per household. Unexpectedly, the pressure build-up is exerted via the rural areas, though it is felt in the urban areas also. The whole pressure is exerted due to the build-up in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District which shows an upward pressure in both rural and urban areas. In contrast, a reduced pressure is shown in the Garo Hills District, more pronounced in the urban areas of that district. It may be noted that the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills records an incremental value of 6 persons per additional household as against the state average of 5·46 percent per household.

(C) *Sex-Ratio :*

The unique feature in the census history of India is the predominant masculinity of its population *i.e.*, paucity of women in the country's population and most disturbing is the fact that the dis-proportion between men and women has increased decade by decade. The sex-ratio in India started from 954 in 1881, rose lightly till 1901 and fell steadily since then till the present census where it stands at 932. This unique feature is reflected in the State of Meghalaya also which has dwindled from 1036 in 1901 to 942 in 1971. In the rural areas the sex ratio fell from 1047 in 1901 to 958 in 1971*. On the contrary, the ratio

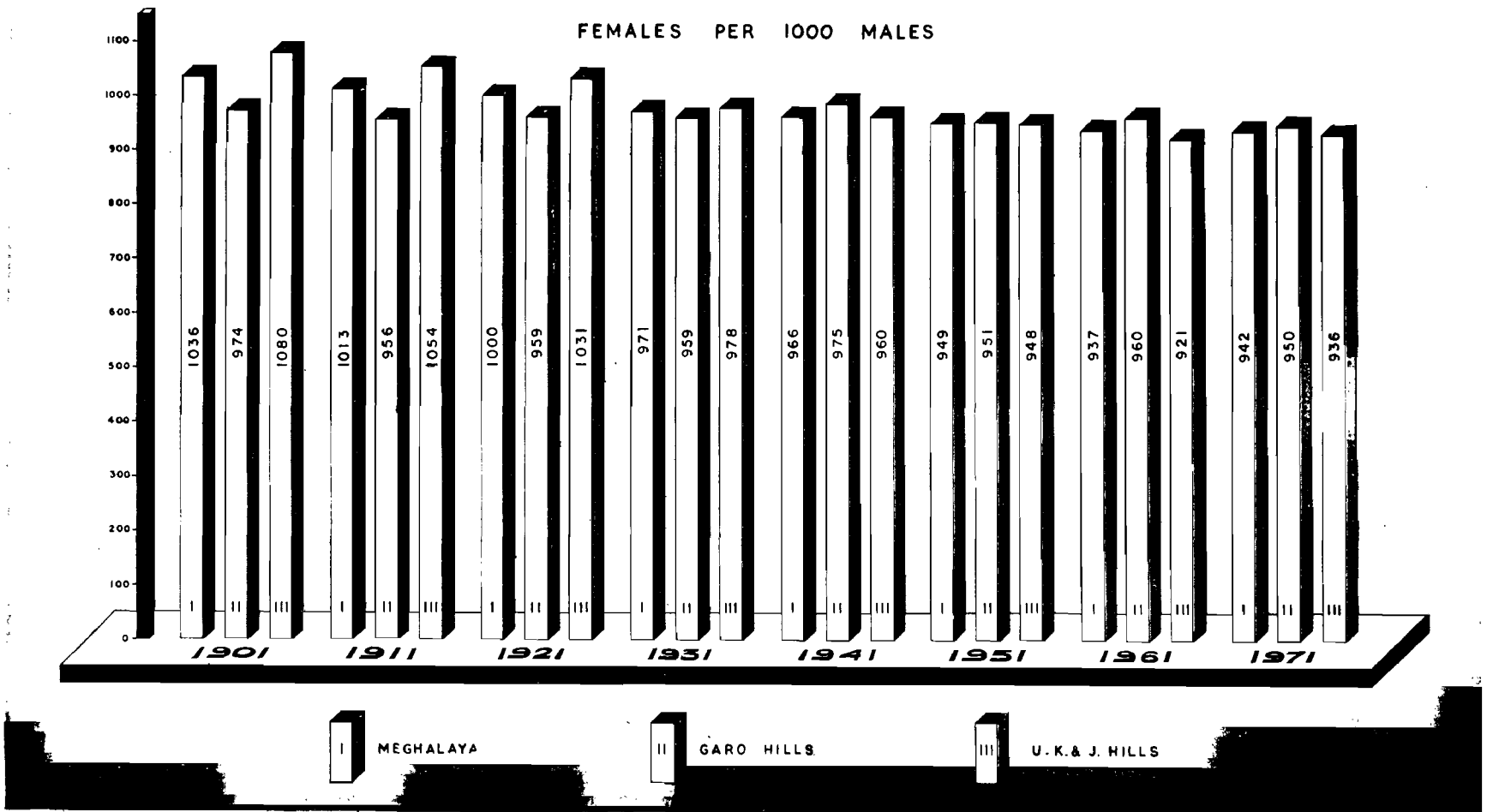
* D. Natarajan, Changes in Sex-Ratio, Census Centenary Monograph No. 6.

SEX RATIO OF

MEGHALAYA

1901—1971

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES



in the urban areas has slightly increased from 764 in 1961 to 853 in 1871. In the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District there were more females than males from 1901 to 1921. But since 1931 the ratio felt down from 978 in 1931 to 936 in 1971.

STATEMENT 5

Statement showing the changes in the proportion of sexes, (Females Per 1,000 Males) 1901 to 1971

State/ District	Total (T) Rural (R) Urban (U)	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	T	942	937	949	966	971	1,000	1,013	1,036
MEGHALAYA	R	958	971	969	991	989	1,009	1,024	1,047
	U	853	764	784	683	697	809	757	725
	T	950	960	951	975	959	959	956	974
Garo Hills District	R	958	972	951	975	959	959	956	974
	U	779	639	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	T	936	921	948	960	978	1,031	1,054	1,080
	R	958	971	983	1,003	1,012	1,051	1,076	1,102
	U	862	775	784	683	697	809	757	725

STATEMENT 6

1971

India/State/Union Territory.	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 Males)
INDIA	**930**
STATES—	
1. Andhra Pradesh	977
2. Assam *	897
3. Bihar	954
4. Gujarat	934
5. Haryana	867
6. Himachal Pradesh	958
7. Jammu & Kashmir	878
8. Kerala	1,016
9. Madhya Pradesh	941
10. Maharashtra	930
11. Manipur	980
12. Meghalaya	942
13. Mysore	957
14. Nagaland	871
15. Orissa	988
16. Punjab	865
17. Rajasthan	911
18. Tamil Nadu	978
19. Tripura	943
20. Uttar Pradesh	879
21. West Bengal	891
UNION TERRITORIES	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	644
2. Arunachal Pradesh	861
3. Chandigarh	749
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,007
5. Delhi	801
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	989
7. L. M. & A. Island	978
8. Pondicherry	989

* Includes Mizo District now constitutes as a separate Union Territory of Mizoram.

STATEMENT 7

Country	Density/ km²	Sex Ratio per 1000 males	Growth Rate (Per 1000 people per year)
1. Bhutan	18(70)	N.A.	22(61-70)
2. Nepal	69(63)	1,030(61)	18(61-63)
3. Pakistan	121(70)	900(61)	21(63-70)
4. Burma	41(70)	962(41)	22(63-70)
5. Indonesia	81(70)	1,028(61)	28(63-70)
6. China (Mainland)	79(70)	930(53)*	18(63-70)
7. China (Taiwan)	390(70)	915(66)	26(63-70)
8. Japan	280(70)	1,037(70)	11(63-70)
9. Ceylon	191(70)*	924(70)	23(63-70)
10. S. Korea	323(70)	986(70)	24(63-70)
11. Thailand	70(70)	N.A.	31(63-70)
12. U. A. R.	33(70)	982(66)	25(63-70)
13. U. K.	228(70)	1,069(61)	5(63-70)
14. U. S. A.	22(70)	1,055(70)	12(63-70)
15. Argentina	9(70)	986(70)	15(63-70)
16. U. S. S. R.	11(70)	1,171(70)	11(63-70)
17. Canada	2(70)	991(66)	17(6370)
18. E. Malaysia	8(70)	957(60)	39(63-70)
19. W. Malaysia	70(70)	939(57)	26(63-70)
20. Republic of Vietnam.	105(70)	N.A.	26(63-70)
21. Democratic Republic of Vietnam.	133(70)	1,070(70)	24(63-70)
22. Ceylon (Srilanka)	194(71)	948(71)	23(63-70)

Note : (i) figures within brackets indicate year of estimate
(ii) N.A. Not available

Source : Serials 1 to 21 United Nations Demographic year Book (Twenty Second Issue).

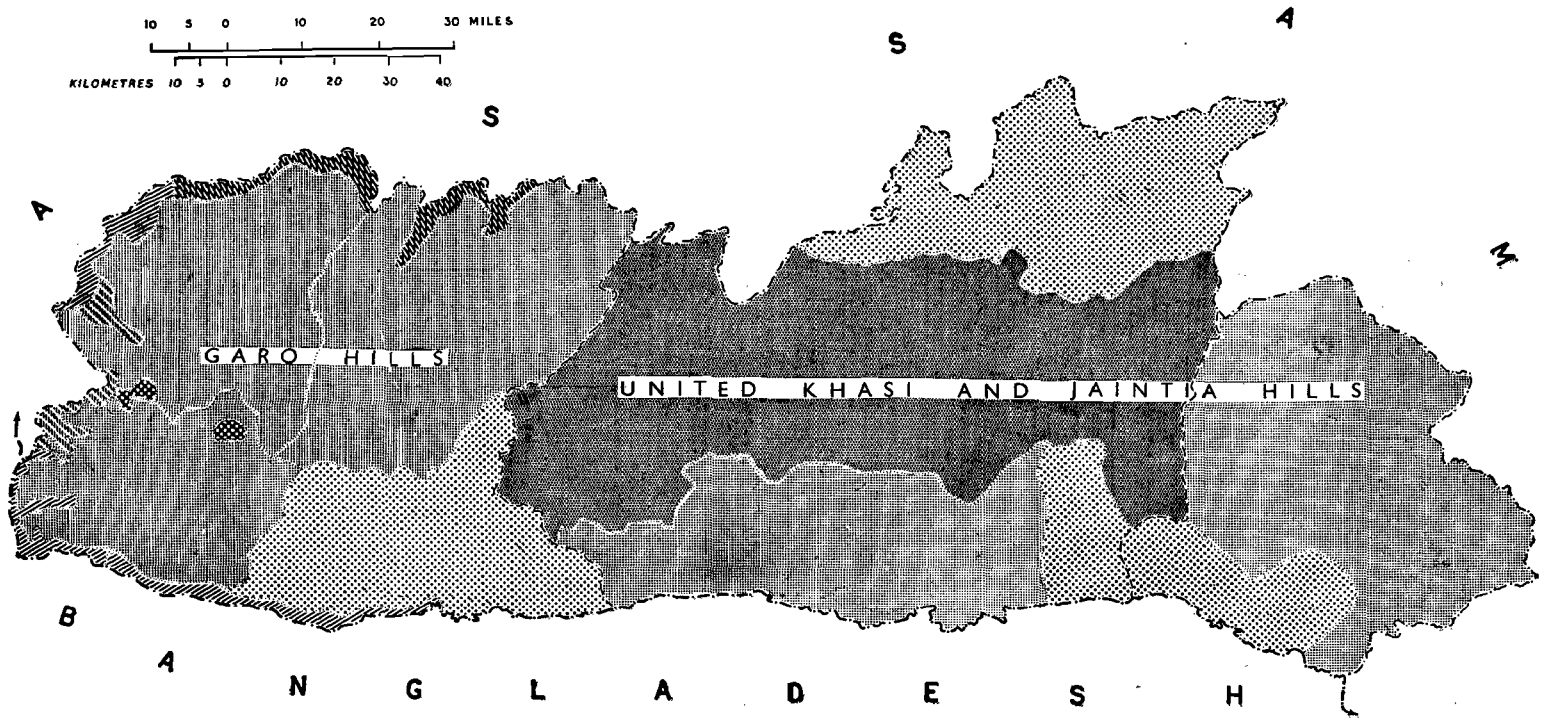
Serial 22 and figures marked * Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, Australia (Dec.1971)

MEGHALAYA

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971

10 5 0 10 20 30 MILES

KILOMETRES 10 5 0 10 20 30 40



PERSONS PER SQUARE KILOMETRE

- BELOW 30
- 30 TO 60
- 61 TO 90
- 100 TO 200
- 201 TO 300
- 301 TO 400
- 900 & ABOVE

STATE AVERAGE — 45

DISTRICT GARO HILLS — 50

DISTRICT U.K.& J. HILLS — 42

BOUNDARIES

INTERNATIONAL ... ...

STATE ... ...

DISTRICT ... ...

SUBDIVISION ... ...

THANA/MOUZA ... ...

N

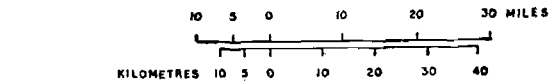
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

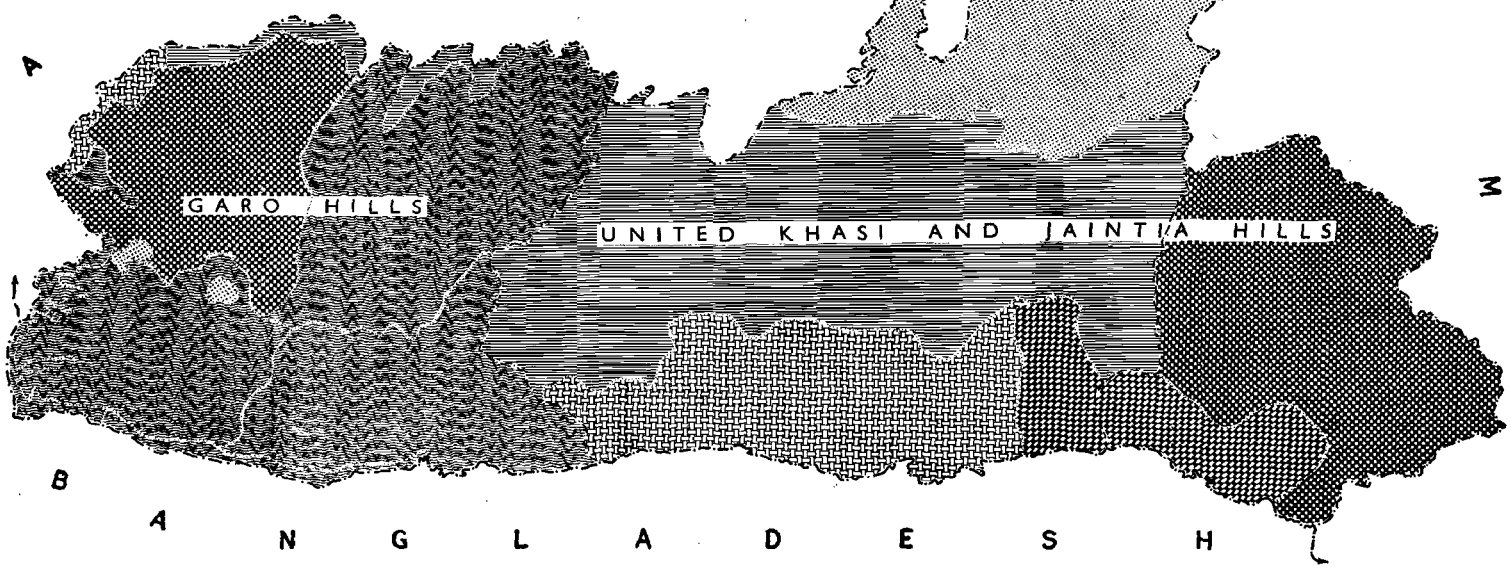
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MEGHALAYA

SEX RATIO 1971





BOUNDARIES

INTERNATIONAL...

STATE...

DISTRICT...

SUBDIVISION...

THANA/MOUZA...

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES

BELOW 900	951 TO 975	STATE AVERAGE	942
900 TO 925	976 TO 1000	DISTRICT GARO HILLS	950
926 TO 950	ABOVE 1000	DISTRICT U. K. & J. HILLS	936

N

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Prof. Gyan Chand had pointed out that this disparity in the Indian Population scene, is very marked in particular ranges and North of Latitude 22, the sex ratio is lower than the South of it (Statement-6)*. In Statement-7 a few countries of the world are selected showing other particulars beside density, common sex ratio and growth rate of population. It may be noticed that in certain Western Countries (more economically developed) distinct female bias in the sex ratio is shown and that has been a matter of serious concern to all. Similarly, the male bias in the sex ratio in India has been a matter of controversy in the Indian Census Report since 1871. A number of reasons were given to explain away disparity in the Indian Census and census reports earlier than 1921 mentioned the following factors :—

(i) Female infanticide,
(ii) Neglect of female infant life,
(iii) Premature co-habitation and child bearing coupled with unskilled midwifery, and
(iv) Low population count of the females.

The census report of 1881 observed that "The main cause of the apparent disparity is the omission to give a correct count of the females". Physiological reasons have been assigned in census report of 1871-1872 for this excess such as the asserted tendency of the hot climate to produce an excess of male births. In the censuses of the recent past, two reasons were adexplain to explain this disparity *i.e.*, neglect of girls in childhood and greater mortality of women in child births. Prof. Gyan Chand, however, pointed out that this may explain the situation upto a point, and the position calls for the deeper study and social analysis.

* Prof. Gyan Chand, Population in Perspective.

(D) *Percentage of Rural and Urban Population to Total Population :*

The fourth aspect is the percentage of rural and urban population to the total population, district-wise. 85·45 per cent population of this State live in the rural areas and 14·55 per cent live in urban areas. This indicates that the population of the State is still predominantly rural. The United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District recorded the heaviest urban population and the percentage of urban population to the total population of the district is 21·76 per cent. This is due to the fact that Shillong which is the district headquarters is also the capital of the State.

(E) *Density per Square Kilometre :*

Density known as Arithmetic (or simple density compares total population to total area. It is a physical standardisation. It involves only the numbers of people and disregard the characteristics of the people and resource potential for supporting human life. Suggestions have been made to have a better criterion *i.e.*, ratio between total population and arable area. But this also has its own limitation as it eliminates non-arable land which have resource potential for support of human life. In the world density map, the largest area of high density (1000 persons per square kilometre) are to be found in Eastern and Southern Asia, Western Europe and North-Eastern United States. In some parts of these high density regions, the ratio rises to 500 or 1000 persons per square mile (1250 or 2500 per square kilometre) and even higher. It has been pointed out that in Europe and Anglo America, the regions of high density are also regions of a higher degree of urbanisation. In Asia, however, excepting Japan, the high density regions represent predominantly rural areas.++

++ G.T. TREWATHA, *Spatial characteristics of World's Population.* Distribution and density—Published ih the *World's Population, problems of growth*—Edited by Q.H. STANFORD.

In India, the area the high density of 200-500 persons per square kilometre stretches from the North Punjab Plain through the Ganga Plain embracing Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar down to Bhagirathi and Mahanadi Deltas in West Bengal and Orissa (density becomes exorbitantly high above 800 persons per square kilometre) around the metropolises such as, Calcutta and Delhi. A few pockets with a density above 500 persons per square kilometre are visible in the crowded Northern Plain. They are mostly Commercial and Industrial Centres and overpopulated rural tracts by contrast with the Northern Plain showing a very high density. The Peninsula, South Kerala and Tamil Nadu shows either a medium or low density in most of its parts. Density is significantly low in the areas of inhospitable claimate and rugged topography such as, Rajasthan desert, Ladak of Hills, Arunachal, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, United Mikir & North Cachar Hills District, Mizoram, and Bastar Plateau. They show a density below 52 persons per square kilometre. **

The State of Meghalaya shows a density of 45 persons per Sq. km.

G. T. Trewatha mentions three factors that affect spatial aspects of population namely :—

(a). Physical or natural factors including climate, water, soils, minerals *etc., etc.*

(b). Two cultural factors embracing social attitude and institutions, stage of economic development and political organisation.

(c). Demographic factors, involving differential birth and death rates and the currents of migration.

He made an interesting remark with Asiatic population which has become vast and dense while it remained overwhelming rural. He states that this is due partly to the fact that its agriculture is almost completely reoriented towards vegetable kingdom and does not significantly involve animal feeding. Such an agriculture in which crops are consumed directly by human beings and support several times more people than a mixed crop animals type in which the crop out-put is fed to animals and indirectly consumed by human beings.

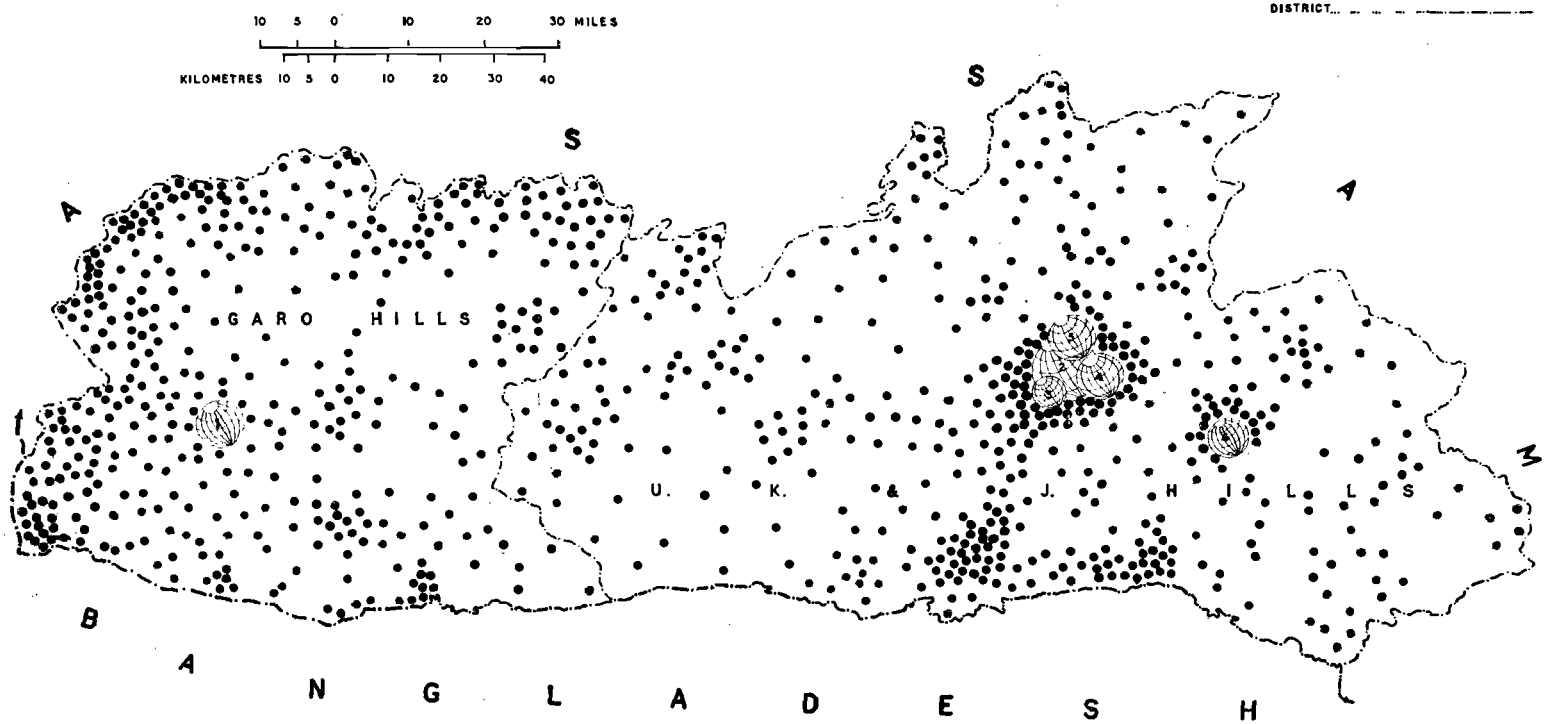
The State of Meghalaya has a low density of 45 persons per square kilometre rural being 39 and urban 3852 persons per square kilometre. Of the two districts of the State density of population is heavier in Garo Hills District (50 persons per square kilometre). As regards urban area density of population is heaviest in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (4525 persons per square kilometre). Comparison may be made to the areas showing a similar urban density namely Kanpur City Urban Agglomeration (4265 persons per square kilometre), Kanpur Corporation (4413 persons per square kilometre), Poona Urban Agglomeration (3498 persons per square kilometre)@. The foregoing statement that this Arithmetic density cannot be very indicative of various factors at work can be noted in the case of the State of Meghalaya. The over-all density of the State is among the lowest in India, whereas the density in the Urban areas can be compared to the very highly developed cities of India like Poona and Kanpur. The high rate of growth of population (among the highest in India shown in Meghalaya during the decade 1961-1971), apparently shows that demographic factors in combination with cultural factors can over-come physical or natural factors (namely ruggedness of the terrain, absence of arable areas *etc., etc.*)

** Census Atlas Volume—I, Part—IX, Census of India, 1961 by Late Dr. (Miss) P. Sen Gupta.

@ Pocket Book of Population Statistics 1972—Published by Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, New Delhi.

MEGHALAYA

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN & RURAL POPULATION 1971



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UNION TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	POPULATION		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	T	22,489·0	45	4,583	399	6	193,059	206,285	1,011,699	520,967	490,732
MEGHALAYA	R	22,450·8	39	4,583	399	..	166,265	176,516	864,529	441,533	422,996
	U	38·2	3,860	..	..	6	26,794	29,769	147,170	79,434	67,736
Garo Hills	T	8,084·0	50	2,338	120	1	77,510	82,419	406,615	208,498	198,117
District	R	8,074·9	48	2,338	120	..	74,876	79,309	391,126	199,793	191,333
	U	9·1	1,704	..	..	1	2,634	3,110	15,489	8,705	6,784
United Khasi	T	14,405·0	42	2,245	279	5	115,549	123,866	605,084	312,469	292,615
and Jaintia	R	14,375·9	33	2,245	279	..	91,389	97,207	473,403	241,740	231,663
Hills District	U	29·1	4,534	..	..	5	24,160	26,659	131,681	70,729	60,952

Note:-(i) The area figures for the State/District represent provisional geographical area figures supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for Urban Areas are based on 1961 Census. Area figures for Rural Areas are derived by subtracting the Urban Area from the Total area of the District.

(ii) The Density figures per Km² shown under column 4 for Urban area of State/District are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the area of individual town in the respective Units and not using the area figures given in the Table. For "Total" and "Rural" the density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

STATE TABLE A-I AREA

State/District/ Sub-division/Police Station/ Urban Agglomeration/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		Number of Towns
				Inhabited	Un-inhabited	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MEGHALAYA	**T**	**22,489· 0****	**45**	**4,583**	**399**	**6**
	R	**22,450· 8**	**39**	**4,583**	**399**	..
	U	**38· 2**	**3,860**	..	..	**6**
1. Garo Hills District	T	8,084· 0**	50	2,338	120	1
	R	8,074· 9	48	2,338	120	..
	U	9· 1	1,704	..	..	1
1. Mauza I	R	1,620· 3	27	504	23	..
2. Mauza II	R	1,850· 0	40	516	32	..
3. Mauza III	R	1,998· 7	37	474	17	..
4. Mauza IV	R	2,228· 2	35	422	23	..
5. Mauza V	R	92· 5	343	126	7	..
6. Mauza VI	R	100· 5	285	64	1	..
7. Mauza VII	R	107· 5	185	77	3	..
8. Mauza VIII	R	75· 4	254	60	5	..
9. Mauza IX	R	70· 7	252	83	9	..
10. Mauza X	T	19· 9**	935	12	..	1
	R	10· 8	289	12	..	..
	U	9· 1	1,704	..	..	1
I. Tura Town (T.C.)	U	9·09	1,704	..	..	1
2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	T	14,405· 0**	42	2,245	279	5
	R	14,375· 9	33	2,245	279	..
	U	29· 1	4,534	..	..	5
Shillong Sub-division	T	11,168· 1	44	1,839	268	4
	R	11,146· 8	33	1,839	268	..
	U	21· 3	5,771	..	..	4
1. Nongpoh P.S.	R	1,985· 6	27	303	94	..
2. Shillong P.S.	T	5,858· 5	56	878	47	4
	R	5,837· 2	35	878	47	..
	U	21· 3	5,771	..	..	4
3. Shillong Urban Agglomeration	U	21·27	5,771	..	..	4
I. Shillong (M)	U	10.36	8,461	..	..	1
*II Nongthymmai	U	2·93	5,496	..	..	1
*III Mawlai town	U	6·14	2,322	..	..	1

HOUSES AND POPULATION

Number of Occupied residential houses	Number of households	Population			State/District Sub-division/Police Station/ Urban Agglomeration/Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
193,059	**206,285**	**1,011,699**	**520,967**	**490,732**	**MEGHALAYA**
166,265	**176,516**	**864,529**	**441,533**	**422,996**	
26,794	**29,769**	**147,170**	**79,434**	**67,736**	
77,510	82,419	406,615	208,498	198,117	**1. Garo Hills District**
74,876	79,309	391,126	199,793	191,333	
2,634	3,110	15,489	8,705	6,784	
8,667	9,382	44,353	22,672	21,681	1. Mauza I
14,719	15,201	73,559	37,379	36,180	2. Mauza II
15,048	15,375	74,113	37,284	36,829	3. Mauza III
15,397	15,907	78,858	40,397	38,461	4. Mauza IV
6,026	6,272	31,743	16,587	15,156	5. Mauza V
4,144	4,933	28,595	14,744	13,821	6. Mauza VI
3,458	4,697	19,859	10,135	9,724	7. Mauza VII
3,522	3,548	19,117	9,797	9,320	8. Mauza VIII
3,278	3,377	17,811	9,119	8,692	9. Mauza IX
3,251	3,727	18,607	10,354	8,253	10. Mauza X
617	617	3,118	1,649	1,469	
2,634	3,110	15,489	8,705	6,784	
2,634	3,110	15,489	8,705	6,784	I. Tura Town (T.C.)
115,549	123,866	605,084	312,469	292,615	**2. United Khasi and**
91,389	97,207	473,403	241,740	231,663	**Jaintia Hills District**
24,160	26,659	131,681	70,729	60,952	
95,237	102,400	491,209	255,510	235,699	Shillong Sub-division
72,222	77,151	368,457	189,349	179,108	
23,015	25,249	122,752	66,161	56,591	
10,608	10,669	52,733	27,855	24,878	1. Nongpoh P.S.
61,163	67,071	326,571	170,820	155,751	2. Shillong P.S.
38,148	41,822	203,819	104,659	99,160	
23,015	25,249	122,752	66,161	56,591	
23,015	25,249	122,752	66,161	56,591	3. Shillong Urban Agglomeration
17,563	17,592	87,659	47,569	40,090	I Shillong (M)
3,109	3,843	16,103	8,558	7,545	*II Nongthymmi
1,543	2,904	14,260	7,355	6,905	*III Mawlai Town

STATE TABLE A-I AREA

State/District/ Sub-division/Police Station/ Urban Agglomeration/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		Number of Towns
				Inhadited	Un-inhabited	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IV. Shillong (Cantt)	U	1·84	2,571	..	..	1
4. Cherra P.S.	R	2,224· 7	38	498	103	..
5. Dawki P.S. (Shillong portion)	R	1,099· 3***	39	160	24	..
Jowai Sub-division	T	3,295· 5	35	406	11	1
	R	3,287· 7	32	406	11	..
	U	7· 8	1,149	..	..	1
6 Jowai P.S.	T	3,295· 5	30	328	9	1
	R	3,287· 7	27	328	9	..
	U	7· 8	1,149	..	..	1
V. *Jowai Town	U	7·77	1,149	..	..	1
7. Dawki P.S. (Jowai portion)	R	..	..	78	2	..

Notes :— The following abbreviations are used for status of a Town

(M) — Municipality

(Cantt) — Cantonment area

(T.C.) — Town Committee

* Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 census which continues as towns in 1971 census.

** (i) The area figures for the State and the Districts represent "Provisional Geographical area" figures supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for Urban Areas are based on 1961 census. Area figures for Rural areas are derived by subtracting the Urban areas from the total area of the District. The total of the area figures of the Sub-divisions/Police Stations/Mauzas will not tally with the district figures because the former represents "Land Use" area and are derived from the figures supplied by the State Director of Land Records.

(ii) The density figures per km² shown under column 4 for Urban area of State/District/Sub-division/Police Station are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the area of individual town in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. For "Total and Rural" the density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

*** This figure represents the area of both the portions of Dawki P. S. and the density is worked out by taking into account the population of both the portions.

HOUSES AND POPULATION

Number of Occupied residential houses	Number of house holds	Population			State/District/ Sub-division/Police Station/ Urban Agglomeration/Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
800	910	4,730	2,679	2,051	IV. Shillong (Cantt.)
17,139	18,126	83,987	43,173	40,814	4. Cherra P.S.
6,327	6,534	27,918	13,662	14,256	5. Dawki P.S. (Shillong portion)
20,312	21,466	113,875	56,959	56,916	Jowai Sub-division
19,167	20,056	104,946	52,391	52,555	
1,145	1,410	8,929	4,568	4,361	
17,899	18,672	99,191	49,649	49,542	6. Jowai P.S.
16,754	17,262	90,262	45,081	45,181	
1,145	1,410	8,929	4,568	4,361	
1,145	1,410	8,929	4,568	4,361	V. *Jowai Town
2,413	2,794	14,684	7,310	7,374	7. Dawki P.S. (Jowai portion)

APPENDIX I TO TABLE A—I.

Appendix I to table A-I gives all the 1961 Census territorial units which constitute the present area of the State. It sets out clearly the changes in the area that have taken place since 1961 of the State, Districts, Sub-divisions and Police Stations. The creation of this new State brought about by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (Act No 81 of 1971) and the changes regarding transfer of territories have already been discussed in the foregoing chapter. The whole of Garo Hills District and the whole of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District were transferred from the existing State of Assam to form the new State of Meghalaya.

In this table the Dawki Police Station has been shown twice. This is so because one portion of it falls under Shillong Sub-division and another portion under Jowai Sub-division. Some of the areas of Cherra Police Station under Shillong Sub-division and some areas of Jowai Police Station under Jowai Sub-division were carved out and transferred to form the Dawki Police Station. The respective gain and loss in territories are also indicated in the table.

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX I

Statement showing 1961 territorial units constituting the present set-up of Meghalaya State

State/District/ Sub-division/ Police Station	1961 Territorial Units	Areas Added		Name of State/ District/ Police Station, from which area is subtracted	Area which has been Subtracted		Name of State/ District/ Police Station to which area is added	Net Gain/ Loss (+) Gain (−) Loss in km²
		Name	Area in km²		Name	Area in km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MEGHALAYA	Formed in 1972 by the North Eastern Areas Re-organisation Act, 1971	Meghalaya	22,489.0	Assam State	—	—	—	(+)22,489.0
A. Garo Hills District	As in 1961	Entire Garo Hills District	8,084.0	Do	—	—	—	(+) 8,084.0
(i) Mauza—I	Do	Do	1,620.3	Do	—	—	—	(+) 1,620.3
(ii) Mauza—II	Do	Do	1,850.0	Do	—	—	—	(+) 1,850.0
(iii) Mauza—III	Do	Do	1,998.7	Do	—	—	—	(+) 1,998.7
(iv) Mauza—IV	Do	Do	2,228.2	Do	—	—	—	(+) 2,228.2
(v) Mauza—V	Do	Do	92.5	Do	—	—	—	(+) 92.5
(vi) Mauza—VI	Do	Do	100.5	Do	—	—	—	(+) 100.5
(vii) Mauza—VII	Do	Do	107.5	Do	—	—	—	(+) 107.5
(viii) Mauza—VIII	Do	Do	75.4	Do	—	—	—	(+) 75.4
(ix) Mauza—IX	Do	Do	70.7	Do	—	—	—	(+) 70.7
(x) Mauza—X	Do	Do	19.9	Do	—	—	—	(+) 19.9

(Contd.)

APPENDIX I

Statement showing 1961 territorial units constituting the present set-up of Meghalaya State—*(Contd.)*

State/District/ Sub-division/ Police Station	1961 Territorial Units	Areas Added		Name of State/ District/ Police Station, from which area is subtracted	Area which has been Subtracted		Name of State/ District/ Police Station to which area is added	Net Gain/ Loss (+) Gain (—) Loss in km²
		Name	Area in km²		Name	Area in km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	As in 1961	Entire United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	14,405.0	Assam State	—	—	—	(+)14,405.0
(a) Shillong Sub-division	Do	Entire Shillong Sub-division	11,168.1	Do	—	—	—	(+)11,168·1
1. Nongpoh P.S.	Do	Entire Nongpoh P.S.	1,985.6	Do	—	—	—	(+) 1,985.6
2. Shillong P.S.	Do	Entire Shillong P.S.	5,858.5	Do	—	—	—	(+) 5,858.5
3. Cherra. P.S.	Cherra-punji P.S.	Entire	2,224.7	Do	186 Villages transferred to form a New P.S. known as Dawki P.S.	N.A.	Dawki P.S.	N.A.
4. Dawki P.S. (Shillong portion)	—	Newly formed by the transfer of 186 Villages	*1,099.3	Cherra. P.S.	—	—	—	(+) 1,099.3
(b) Jowai Sub-division	As in 1961	Entire Jowai Sub-division	3,295.5	Assam State	—	—	—	(+) 3,295.5
5. Jowai P.S.	Do	Entire Jowai P.S.	3,295.5	Assam State	80 Villages transferred to form a new P.S. known as Dawki P.S.	N.A.	Dawki P.S.	N.A.
6. Dawki P.S. (Jowai portion)	—	Newly formed by the transfer of 80 Villages	—	Jowai P.S.	—	—	—	N.A.

* This figure represents the area of both the portions of Dawki P.S.

APPENDIX II TO TABLE A—I

Appendix II to Table A-I requires to show the number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000 for the whole State and then District by District.

As there is no such village with a population of 5,000 and over in the State, this table has not been shown here. On the other hand, there is only one town, *viz.*, Shillong Cantonment with a population of 4730 which is less than 5,000.

APPENDIX III TO TABLE A—I

This Appendix gives the figures for the Houseless Population and Institutional Population classified by sex for the entire State as also for each District, Thana-wise and Mauza-wise, separately for Total, Rural, and Urban Areas.

Houseless population comprises those people who have no fixed place of residence and no regular house to live in and include such persons as beggars, Sadhus, nomads, mendicants, vagrants, vagabonds, tramps *etc.*, and also population on boats plying on rivers. These were enumerated on the night of 31st March, 1971. The total number of houseless persons that were enumerated in the State in 1971 was 1052, 471 in Garo Hills District and 581 in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.

An Institutional House-hold, for the purpose of census, may be defined as a group of unrelated persons living and messing together under the management of the head of the household appointed by the rules regulating the Institution or by common consent of its members. Institutional population, therefore, includes such persons as those living in hostels, boarding houses, hotels with lodging and boarding facilities, in-patients of hospitals, sanatoria and nursing homes, inmates of jails, beggar homes, orphanages, convents *etc.* The institutional population that were enumerated in the State in 1971 was 4604 as against 3662 in 1961, thus showing an increase of twenty five per cent during the decade.

TABLE A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX III

Houseless and Institutional Population

District/ Sub-division/ Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meghalaya State	T	746	1,052	774	278	316	4,604	2,782	1,822
	R	608	808	566	242	155	1,666	1,070	596
	U	138	244	208	36	161	2,938	1,712	1,226
Garo Hills District	T	219	471	364	107	88	1,018	605	413
	R	138	310	219	91	50	577	344	233
	U	81	161	145	16	38	441	261	180
Mauza I	R	..	..	..	..	23	178	110	68
Mauza II	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauza III	R	66	214	123	91	6	156	79	77
Mauza IV	R	38	38	38	..	8	84	41	43
Mauza V	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauza VI	R	18	21	21	..	3	60	55	5
Mauza VII	R	1	1	1	..	2	6	5	1
Mauza VIII	R	7	7	7	..	4	8	8	..
Mauza IX	R	8	29	29	..	..	..	..	..
Mauza X	T	81	161	145	16	42	526	307	219
	R	..	..	..	..	4	85	46	39
	U	81	161	145	16	38	441	261	180
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	T	527	581	410	171	228	3,586	2,177	1,409
	R	470	498	347	151	105	1,089	726	363
	U	57	83	63	20	123	2.497	1,451	1,046
Shillong Sub-division	T	295	349	278	71	172	2,890	1,853	1,037
	R	274	302	250	52	63	898	608	290
	U	21	47	28	19	109	1,992	1,245	747
Nongpoh P.S.	R	24	24	15	9	19	180	122	58
Shillong P.S.	T	265	291	229	62	120	2,218	1,463	755
	R	244	244	201	43	11	226	218	8
	U	21	47	28	19	109	1,992	1,245	747
Cherra P.S.	R	6	34	34	..	33	492	268	224

(Contd.)

TABLE A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX III (*Contd.*)

Houseless and Institutional Population

District/ Sub-division/ Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dawki P.S.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jowai Sub-division	T	232	232	132	100	56	696	324	372
	R	196	196	97	99	42	191	118	73
	U	36	36	35	1	14	505	206	299
Jowai P.S.	T	230	230	130	100	54	686	319	367
	R	194	194	95	99	40	181	113	68
	U	36	36	35	1	14	505	206	299
Dawki P.S. Jowai portion	R	2	2	2	..	2	10	5	5

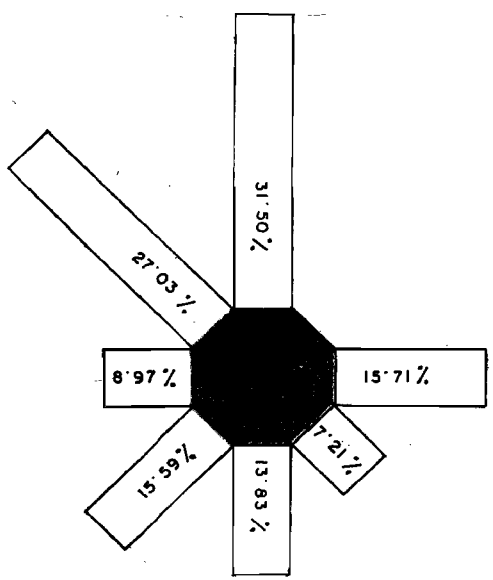
TABLE A—II

Decadal Variation in Population Since 1901

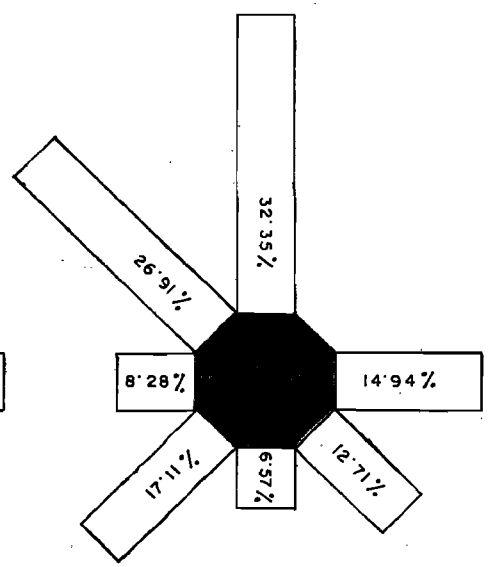
PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION OF POPULATION

1901—1971

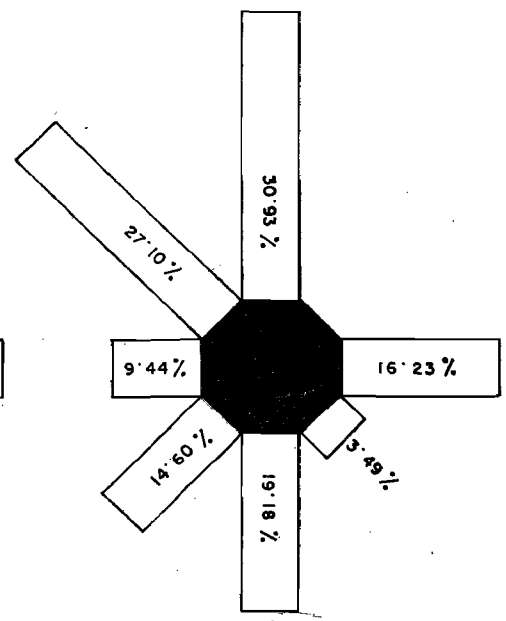
MEGHALAYA

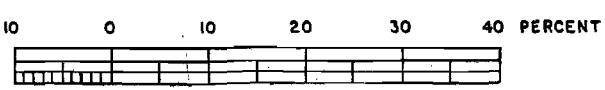


GARO HILLS



U. K. & J. HILLS



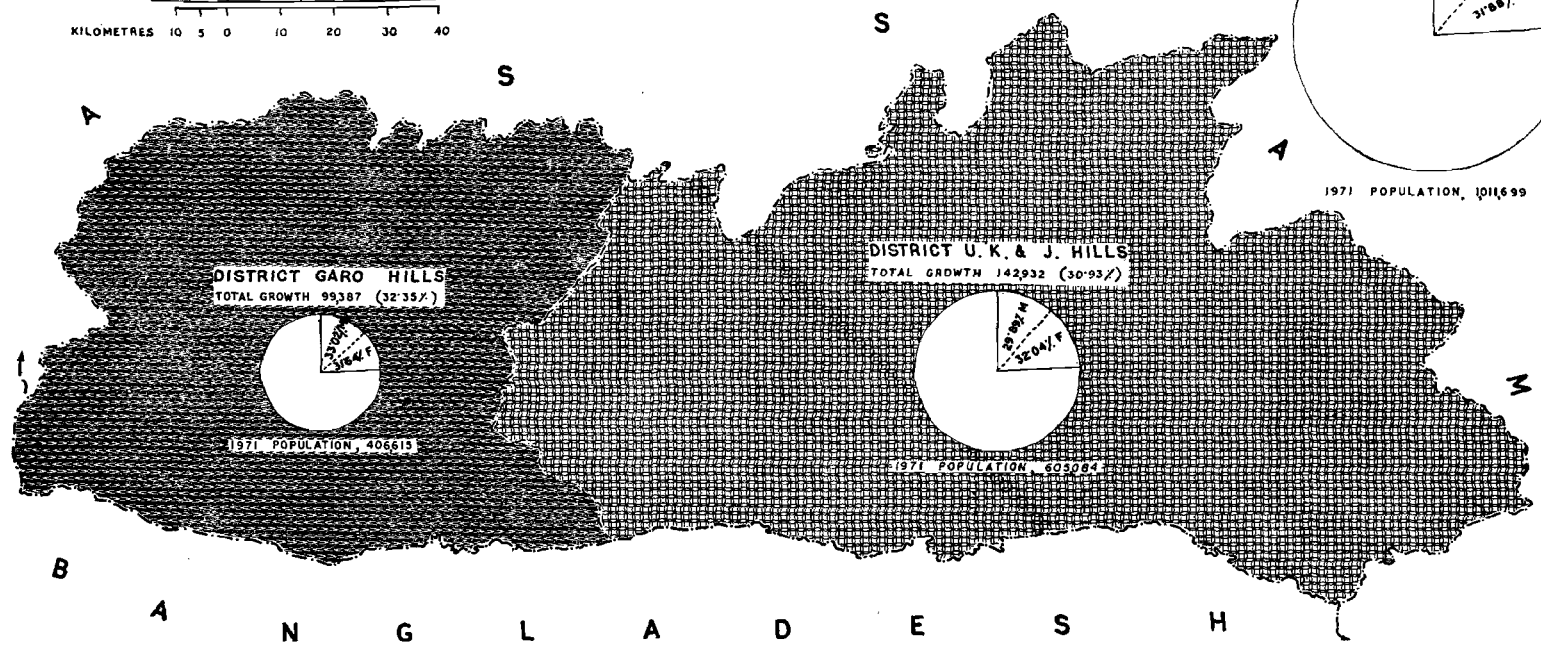


MEGHALAYA

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961–1971

10 5 0 10 20 30 MILES

KILOMETRES 10 5 0 10 20 30 40



MEGHALAYA

TOTAL GROWTH 242319 (31·50%)

1971 POPULATION, 1011699

CIRCLES REPRESENT TOTAL POPULATION, 1971

TOTAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

M = MALE

F = FEMALE

PERCENTAGE INCREASE

30·50% TO 31·50%

31·51% TO 32·50%

BOUNDARIES

INTERNATIONAL

STATE

DISTRICT

N

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

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THE BOUNDARY OF MEGHALAYA SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS AS INTERPRETED FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION) ACT, 1971, BUT HAS YET TO BE VERIFIED.

TABLE A—II

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Introductory :

Table A-II furnishes for the State as well as the Districts, the total population for the eight censuses from 1901 to 1971 and the variation of population. This is a very important table as it gives the growth of population from decade to decade, and in the absence of reliable vital statistics, this table forms the source for estimation of population.

The Appendix to Table A-II gives for the State and for each District the area in square kilometres for 1971 and 1961, the population in 1961 according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1961 and the population in 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971 and the variation by net increase or decrease. The details of transfer of areas in each case with names, area in square kilometres of the territory transferred, with dates of notification are given in a foot note to the Appendix.

The changes in area and the adjustment of population effected by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 to conform to the jurisdiction prevailing at 1961 Census are presented in this Appendix. The figures for the areas added or subtracted in respect of the units are already presented in Appendix I to Table A-I.

2. Percentage of Variation of Population 1901-1971 :

Statement I gives percentage of variation of population from 1901 to 1971 for the State as a whole as well as for each District. The percentage of increase for each decade had been worked out correcting the population to the 1971 jurisdiction.

Statement I

Percentage of variation of Population 1901-1971

State/District	Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1971	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
Meghalaya	T	+197.10	+31.50	+27.03	+8.97	+15.59	+13.83	+7.21	+15.70
	R	+161.26	+32.62	+19.14	+5.71	+13.94	+12.12	+6.53	+14.95
	U	+1429.67	+25.27	+100.78	+53.20	+43.93	+54.25	+26.13	+41.76
Garo Hills District	T	+194.06	+32.35	+26.91	+8.28	+17.11	+6.57	+12.71	+14.94
	R	+182.86	+31.10	+23.24	+8.28	+17.11	+6.57	+12.71	+14.94
	U	—	+74.27	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	T	+199.18	+30.93	+27.10	+9.44	+14.60	+19.18	+3.49	+16.23
	R	+145.76	+33.90	+15.89	+3.75	+11.64	+16.51	+2.09	+14.95
	U	+1268.68	+21.26	+85.59	+53.20	+43.92	+54.25	+26.13	+41.76

TABLE A-II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Years	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEGHALAYA	**1901**	**340,524**	..	..	**167,256**	**173,268**
	1911	**394,005**	+ **53,481**	+ **15.71**	**195,706**	**198,299**
	1921	**422,403**	+ **28,398**	+ **7.21**	**211,216**	**211,187**
	1931	**480,837**	+ **58,434**	+ **13.83**	**243,993**	**236,844**
	1941	**555,820**	+ **74,983**	+ **15.59**	**282,666**	**273,154**
	1951	**605,674**	+ **49,854**	+ **8.97**	**310,706**	**294,968**
	1961	**769,380**	+ **163,706**	+ **27.03**	**397,288**	**372,092**
	1971	**1,011,699**	+ **242,319**	+ **31.50**	**520,967**	**490,732**
Garo Hills District	1901	138,274	..	..	70,035	68,239
	1911	158,936	+ 20,662	+ 14.94	81,264	77,672
	1921	179,140	+ 20,204	+ 12.71	91,466	87,674
	1931	190,911	+ 11,771	+ 6.57	97,442	93,469
	1941	223,569	+ 32,658	+ 17.11	113,180	110,389
	1951	242,075	+ 18,506	+ 8.28	124,054	118,021
	1961	307,228	+ 65,153	+ 26.91	156,740	150,488
	1971	406,615	+ 99,387	+ 32.35	208,498	198,117
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District	1901	202,250	..	..	97,221	105,029
	1911	235,069	+ 32,819	+ 16.23	114,442	120,627
	1921	243,263	+ 8,194	+ 3.49	119,750	123,513
	1931	289,926	+ 46,663	+ 19.18	146,551	143,375
	1941	332,251	+ 42,325	+ 14.60	169,486	162,765
	1951	363,599	+ 31,348	+ 9.44	186,652	176,947
	1961	462,152	+ 98,553	+ 27.10	240,548	221,604
	1971	605,084	+ 142,932	+ 30.93	312,469	292,615

TABLE A-I1 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

State and Districts showing 1961 Population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1961, changes in area and the population of 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971.

State/Districts	Area in Square Km. 1971	Population 1971	Area in Square Km. 1961	Popln. according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1961	Popln. in 1961 adjusted to jurisdicton of 1971	Net increase or decrease between Cols 5 & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEGHALAYA	**22,489.0**	**1,011,699**	**22,548.5**	**769,380**	**769,380**	..
Garo Hills Districts	8,084.0	406,615	8,163.7	307,228	307,228	..
United Khasi and Jantia Hills District	14,405.0	605,084	14,384.8	462,152	462,152	..

The State of Meghalaya was created on 21st January 1972 by the North Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Act 1971. The entire Districts of Garo Hills and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills were transferred from Assam to form the new State.

TABLE A—III

Villages Classified by Population

TABLE A—III

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

1. Introductory

The definition of the terms "Village" has already been defined in the fly-leaf to Table A-I.

Table A-III gives the total number of inhabited villages classified by various population sizes of (i) less than 200, (ii) 200-499, (iii) 500-999, (iv) 1000-1999, (v) 2,000-4999, (vi) 5,000-9,999 (vii) 10,000 and above indicating therein the total rural population by persons, males and females for the whole State, as well as for each District.

Statement I below gives the percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population of the State as well as each District according to 1971 Census.

Statement I

Percentage of Population living in Villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population in each District in 1971.

State/District	Villages with population						
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10,000 and above
MEGHALAYA	33·63	37·88	18·31	7·75	2·43	..	..
Garo Hills District	40·19	41·44	12·82	4·52	1·03	..	..
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	28·20	34·94	22·85	10·41	3·60	..	..

All the villages of the State have been broadly grouped into seven categories according to population sizes as shown in the Statement. For purpose of easy reference it would be convenient to give a suitable nomenclature for each of these categories of villages as indicated below :

1. Less than 200 population—Diminutive Village.
2. 200-499 —Very small size.
3. 500-999 —Small Village.
4. 1,000-1,999 —Medium Village.
5. 2,000-4,999 —Large Village.
6. 5,000-9,999 —Very large Village.
7. 10,000 + —Special Village.

Statement I above would reveal that 33.63 per cent of the State's rural population live in diminutive villages. The diminutive villages *i.e.*, those with a population of less than 200 are 3,192 in number out of 4,583 inhabited villages of the State.

The next higher category, *viz.*, very small villages of population size 200-499, numbering 1093 account for 37·88 per cent of the States's rural population.

The villages having a population of 500-999 or small villages account for 18·31 per cent of the rural population of the State. The total No. of villages in this category is 237. The United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District alone records 22·85 per cent of the rural population of the State in this category.

The number of medium villages in the State is 54 only. 10·41 per cent is recorded in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, while Garo Hills District accounts for only ·452 per cent of the rural population of the State.

There are 7 villages with a population size of 2000-4999 accounting for only 2·43 per cent of the rural population of the State.

Statement 2 shows the percentage of villages and population by class of villages for 1961 and 1971.

Statement

PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES AND

State/District	Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1,999
	P.C. of No of villages in this class to total No. of villages	P.C. of population in this class to total population	P.C. of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	P.C. of population in this class to total population	P.C. of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
		1961 CENSUS			
MEGHALAYA	96.10	80.01	3.31	14.86	0.59
Garo Hills District	98.39	91.37	1.57	8.23	0.04
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	93.32	70.42	5.42	20.46	1.26
		1971 CENSUS			
MEGHALAYA	93.50	71.51	5.17	18.31	1.18
Garo Hills District	96.07	81.63	3.25	12.82	0.64
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	90.82	63.14	7.17	22.85	1.74

Taking the State as a whole, it is interesting to note that the percentage of the number of villages in the class less than 500 to the total population as well as the percentage of population in this class to total population has shown a marked decrease. 8·50 per cent less of rural population lived in 2·60 per cent less number of villages during 1961 than in 1971. On the contrary, the percentage of the number of villages in the class 500-999 to the total population as well as the percentage of population in this class to total population shows a significant increase. 3·45 per cent less of rural population lived in 1·86 per cent less number of villages in 1971 than in 1961. Similarly, there is an increase in the percentage of the number of villages in the class 1,000 to 1,999 to the total population as well as in percentage of population in this class. 2·62 per cent less of rural population lived in 0·59 per cent less number of villages in 1971 than in 1961. All this indicates a tendency for the larger concentration of rural population in bigger villages.

—2

POPULATION BY CLASS OF VILLAGES 1961 & 1971.

1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000 and above	
P.C. of population in this class to total population	P.C. of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	P.C. of Population in this class to total population	P.C. of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	P.C. of population in this class to total population	P.C. of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	P.C. of population in this class to total population
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			1961 CENSUS			
5.13	..	..	..	..	..	..
0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1971 CENSUS			
7.75	0.15	2.43	..	..	..	..
4.52	0.04	1.03	..	..	..	..
10.41	0.27	3.60	..	..	..	..

UNION TABLE A-III

State/District	Total No of Inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less								
					Less than 200 Population			200—499 Population			500—999 Population		
		Population	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MEGHALAYA	**4,583**	**864,529**	**441,533**	**422,996**	**3,192**	**148,064**	**142,646**	**1,093**	**167,886**	**159,594**	**237**	**80,444**	**77,835**
Garo Hills District	2,338	391,126	199,793	191,333	1,689	79,638	77,551	557	82,782	79,310	76	26,177	23,955
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	2,245	473,403	241,740	231,663	1,503	68,426	65,095	536	85,104	80,284	161	54,267	53,880

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

than 2,000 population			II-Villages with a population 2,000-9,999						III-Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
1,000-1,999 Population			2,000-4,999 Population			5,000-9,999 Population			10,000 and above Population		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
54	34,212	32,787	7	10,927	10,134	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	9,153	8,549	1	2,043	1,968	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	25,059	24,238	6	8,884	8,166	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATE TABLE A-III VILLAGES

State/District/ Sub-division/Police Station	Total number of Inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			I Villages with less than					
					Less than 200 Population			200-499 Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MEGHALAYA	**4,583**	**864,529**	**441,533**	**422,996**	**3,192**	**148,064**	**142,646**	**1,093**	**167,886**	**159,594**
Garo Hills District	2,338	391,126	199,793	191,333	1,689	79,638	77,551	557	82,782	79,310
Mauza I	504	44,353	22,672	21,681	461	16,315	15,780	43	6,357	5,901
Mauza II	516	73,559	37,379	36,180	394	18,578	18,278	116	16,715	16,038
Mauza III	474	74,113	37,284	36,829	363	18,336	18,400	100	15,035	14,775
Mauza IV	422	78,858	40,397	38,461	273	15,165	14,522	131	18,582	17,841
Mauza V	126	31,743	16,587	15,156	59	3,661	3,445	56	8,730	8,259
Mauza VI	64	28,595	14,774	13,821	18	1,194	1,011	27	4,582	4,324
Mauza VII	77	19,859	10,135	9,724	34	2,180	2,080	33	4,799	4,591
Mauza VIII	60	19,117	9,797	9,320	32	1,553	1,467	19	3,103	2,850
Mauza IX	83	17,811	9,119	8,692	50	2,329	2,220	26	3,981	3,869
Mauza X	12	3,118	1,649	1,469	5	327	348	6	898	862
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	2,245	473,403	241,740	231,663	1,503	68,426	65,095	536	85,104	80,284
Shillong Sub-division	1,839	368,457	189,349	179,108	1,267	58,134	54,985	429	68,332	64,215
Nongpoh P.S.	303	52,733	27,855	24,878	213	10,642	9,543	78	12,333	10,893
Shillong P.S.	878	203,819	104,659	99,160	567	28,161	26,740	226	36,433	34,586
Cherra P.S.	498	83,987	43,173	40,814	375	15,697	14,922	92	14,789	13,679
Dawki P.S. (Shillong portion)	160	27,918	13,662	14,256	112	3,634	3,780	33	4,777	5,057
Jowai Sub-division	406	104,946	52,391	52,555	236	10,292	10,110	107	16,772	16,069
Jowai P.S.	328	90,262	45,081	45,181	183	8,318	8,028	86	13,484	12,886
Dawki P.S. (Jowai portion)	78	14,684	7,310	7,374	53	1,974	2,082	21	3,288	3,183

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

2,000 Population			II Villages with a population 2,000-9,999									III Villages with a population 10,000and above		
500-999 population			1,000-1,999 population			2,000-4,999 population			5,000-9,999 population			10,000 & above population		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
237	**80,444**	**77,835**	**54**	**34,212**	**32,787**	**7**	**10,927**	**10,134**	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	26,177	23,955	15	9,153	8,549	1	2,043	1,968	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2,086	1,864	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
10	3,308	3,083	1	605	571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4,834	4,432	3	1,816	1,666	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4,196	3,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4,029	3,856	8	4,969	4,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3,156	3,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2,581	2,510	1	517	525	1	2,043	1,968	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1,563	1,446	2	1,246	1,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	424	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	54,267	53,880	39	25,059	24,238	6	8,884	8,166	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	37,749	36,752	26	17,469	16,343	5	7,665	6,813	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3,493	3,052	2	1,387	1,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	22,111	21,402	15	10,289	9,619	5	7,665	6,813	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	8,456	8,501	6	4,231	3,712	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	3,689	3,797	3	1,562	1,622	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	16,518	17,128	13	7,590	7,895	1	1,219	1,353	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	15,666	16,345	11	6,394	6,569	1	1,219	1,353	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	852	783	2	1,196	1,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

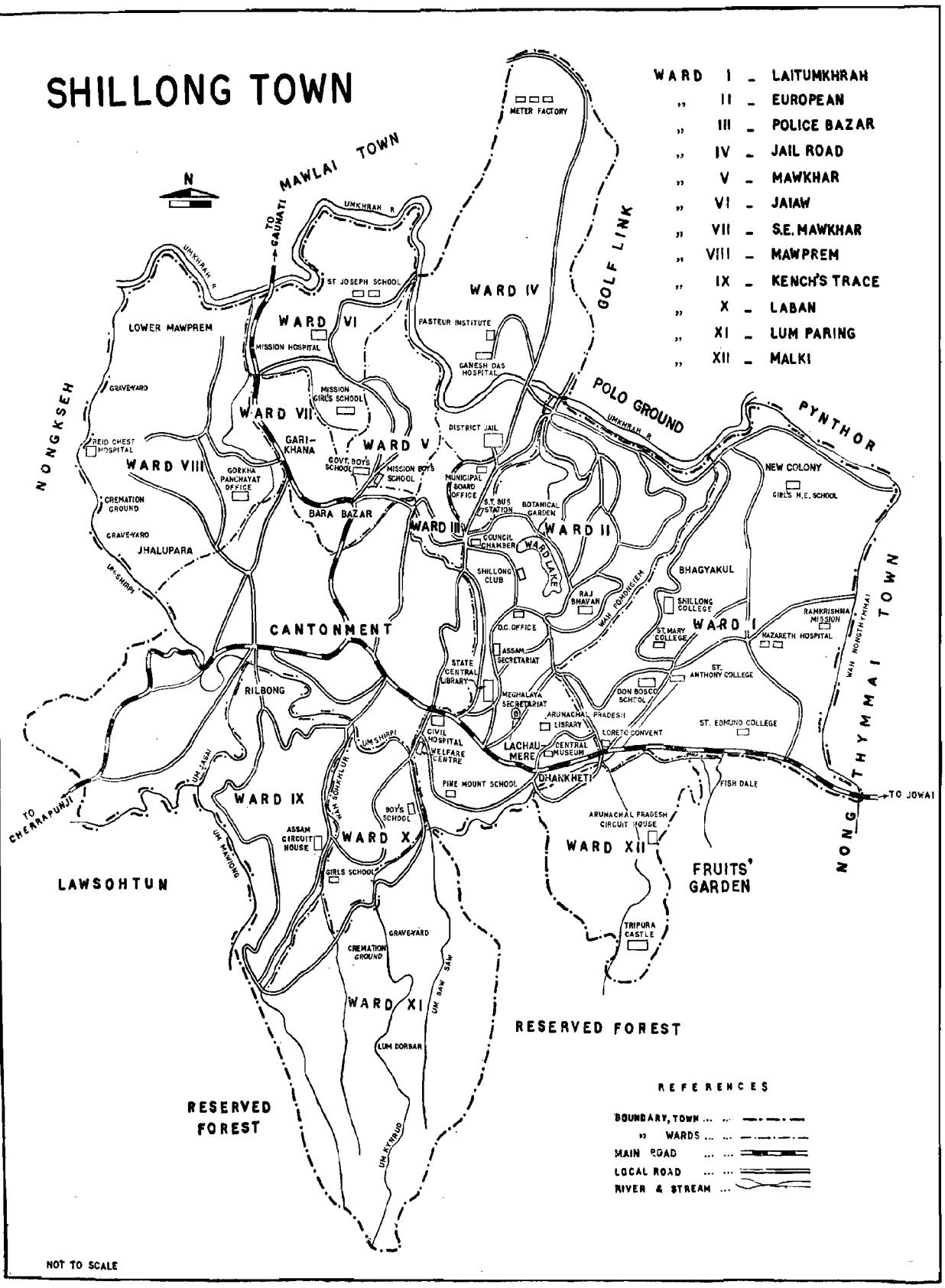
TABLE A-III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

(APPENDIX)

State/District	Total No. of Inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			I-Villages with less than 2,000 Population						II-Villages with a Population 2,000-4,999			III-Villages with a population of 5,000 and above		
					Less than 500 Population			500-1,999 Population			2,000-4,999 Population			5,000 and above Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MEGHALAYA	**4,583**	**864,529**	**441,533**	**422,996**	**4,285**	**315,950**	**302,240**	**291**	**114,656**	**110,622**	**7**	**10,927**	**10,134**	..	..	..
1. Garo Hills District	2,338	391,126	199,793	191,333	2,246	162,420	156,861	91	35,330	32,504	1	2,043	1,968	..	..	..
2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	2,245	473,403	241,740	231,663	2,039	153,530	145,379	200	79,326	78,118	6	8,884	8,166	..	..	..

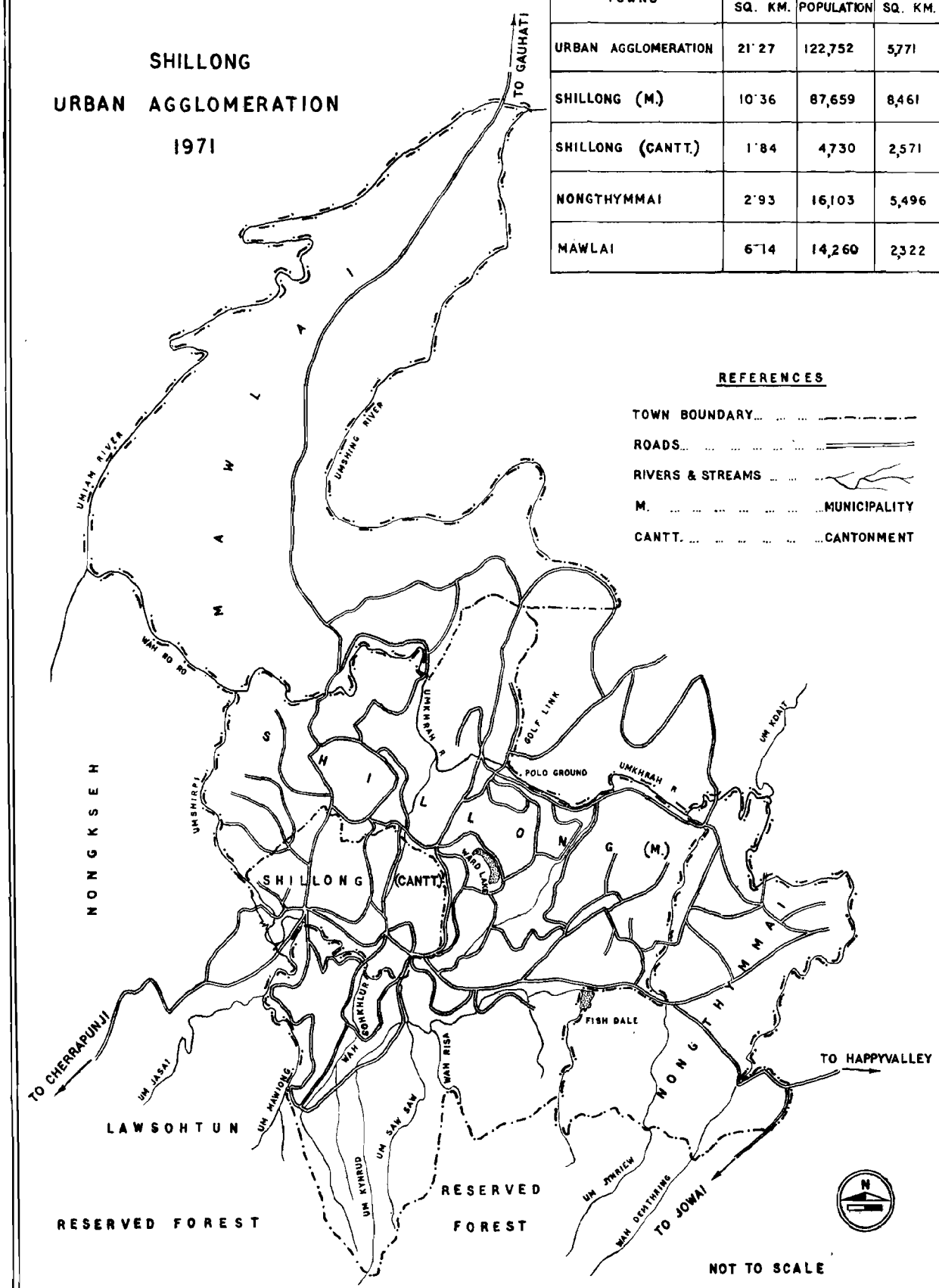
TABLE A—IV

Towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1971 with variation since 1901


SHILLONG TOWN
WARD I - LAITUMKHRAH
,, II - EUROPEAN
,, III - POLICE BAZAR
,, IV - JAIL ROAD
,, V - MAWKHAR
,, VI - JAIAW
,, VII - S.E. MAWKHAR
,, VIII - MAWPREM
,, IX - KENCH'S TRACE
,, X - LABAN
,, XI - LUM PARING
,, XII - MALKI
N
MAWLAI TOWN
TO GAUHATI
UMKHRAH R
METER FACTORY
GOLF LINK
ST JOSEPH SCHOOL
WARD IV
WARD VI
PASTEUR INSTITUTE
LOWER MAWPREM
MISSION HOSPITAL
GANESH DAS HOSPITAL
POLO GROUND
PYNTHOR
NONGKSEH
GRAVEYARD
MISSION GIRL'S SCHOOL
WARD VII
DISTRICT JAIL
REID CHEST HOSPITAL
GARI-KHANA
WARD V
WARD VIII
GOVT. BOYS SCHOOL
MISSION BOYS SCHOOL
NEW COLONY
GIRLS M.E. SCHOOL
GORKHA PANCHAYAT OFFICE
MUNICIPAL BOARD OFFICE
ST. BUS STATION
BOTANICAL GARDEN
CREMATION GROUND
BARA BAZAR
WARD III
WARD II
GRAVEYARD
COUNCIL CHAMBER
WARD LAKE
JHALUPARA
SHILLONG CLUB
BHAGYAKUL
UMSHIRPI
RAJ BHAVAN
SHILLONG COLLEGE
RAMKRISHNA MISSION
CANTONMENT
D.C. OFFICE
ST MARY COLLEGE
WARD I
NAZARETH HOSPITAL
ASSAM SECRETARIAT
STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY
ST. ANTHONY COLLEGE
RILBONG
MEGHALAYA SECRETARIAT
DON BOSCO SCHOOL
ARUNACHAL PRADESH LIBRARY
ST. EDMUND COLLEGE
CIVIL HOSPITAL WELFARE CENTRE
LORETO CONVENT
LACHAU-MERE
CENTRAL MUSEUM
DHANKHETI
PINE MOUNT SCHOOL
FISH DALE
TO JOWAI
TO CHERRAPUNJI
WARD IX
BOY'S SCHOOL
ARUNACHAL PRADESH CIRCUIT HOUSE
ASSAM CIRCUIT HOUSE
WARD X
WARD XII
GIRLS SCHOOL
FRUITS' GARDEN
LAWSOHTUN
GRAVEYARD
CREMATION GROUND
TRIPURA CASTLE
WARD XI
RESERVED FOREST
RESERVED FOREST
LUM DORBAR
REFERENCES
BOUNDARY, TOWN ... ...
,, WARDS ... ...
MAIN ROAD ... ...
LOCAL ROAD ... ...
RIVER & STREAM ...
NOT TO SCALE

SHILLONG URBAN AGGLOMERATION 1971

TOWNS	AREA IN SQ. KM.	TOTAL POPULATION	PERSONS/ SQ. KM.
URBAN AGGLOMERATION	21·27	122,752	5,771
SHILLONG (M.)	10·36	87,659	8,461
SHILLONG (CANTT.)	1·84	4,730	2,571
NONGTHYMMAI	2·93	16,103	5,496
MAWLAI	6·14	14,260	2,322



REFERENCES

TOWN BOUNDARY ... ...

ROADS ... ...

RIVERS & STREAMS ... ...

M. ... ... MUNICIPALITY

CANTT. ... ... CANTONMENT

TABLE A-IV

TOWN AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

1. Introductory :

Table A-IV shows the growth of each town and urban agglomeration from the 1901 Census to the 1971 Census, divided into six classes by population for the whole State as well as for each district. The areas of towns and urban agglomerations at the 1971 Census are indicated in square kilometres and variation as well as percentage of variation of population are given from decade to decade since 1901.

In the 1961 Census there were six towns in the State namely Shillong Municipality, Shillong Cantonment, Nongthymmai, Mawlai, Jowai and Tura. There was no deletion of old towns nor recognition of new towns in 1971 Census. The town group concept of 1961 Census was replaced by the concept of Urban Agglomeration in 1971 Census. The Urban Agglomeration made up of the main town together with the adjoining areas of urban growth was treated as one urban spread, the population covered by such spreads being categorised as urban. An urban agglomeration should form a continuous urban spread constituted of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous and well recognised urban out-growths, if any, of such towns. The following towns formed the Shillong urban agglomeration :

1. Shillong Municipality 2. Shillong Cantonment. 3. Nongthymmai. 4. Mawlai.

The definition of a town has already been defined in the fly-leaf to Table A-I. The towns are divided into the following six classes according to their population size ;

Class		*Limits of Population*
I	... ...	100,000 and over.
II	...	50,000 to 99,999
III	...	20,000 to 49,999
IV	...	10,000 to 19,999
V	...	5,000 to 9,999
VI	...	Less than 5,000

Class I towns with a population of over 100,000 are also termed as cities. There is no town in Meghalaya which has crossed the population of 100,000 and over.

2. Changes in classification of towns 1901 to 1971 :

Statement 1 gives the changes in the classification of each urban agglomeration or town from 1901 to 1971.

Statement—1

Changes in classification of Towns in Meghalaya from 1901 to 1971.

Towns	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
* Shillong Urban Agglomeration	I	I	II	III	III	IV	IV	V
Shillong Municipality	II	II	II	III	III	IV	IV	V
Shillong Cantonment	VI	IV	VI	V	V	..	..	..
Nongthymmai	IV	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mawlai	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jowai	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tura	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The population of Shillong Urban Agglomeration is the sum total of the total population of Shillong Municipality, Shillong Cantonment, Nongthymmai & Mawlai.

3. **Number of towns of each class during 1901-1971 :**

Statement 2 below gives the number of towns of each class during 1901-1971.

Statement—2

Number of towns of each class during 1901-1971
(An Urban Agglomeration is classified according to total population)

Class	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Class I	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class II	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Class III	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Class IV	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Class V	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Class VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

There is no individual town which may be classified as Class I town. Taking together the towns of Shillong Municipality, Shillong Cantonment, Nongthymmai and Mawlai which together form the Urban Agglomeration, the number of Class I town as shown in the above statement is. 1.

The towns which have been declared as such for the first time in 1961 Census are Mawlai, Nongthymmai, Jowai and Tura. Jowai, Tura and Mawlai were class V towns in 1961 and Nongthymmai a Class IV town in 1961. In 1971 two towns were promoted from Class V in 1961 to

Class IV *viz.*, Mawlai and Tura and Shillong Cantonment, a Class IV town in 1961, was demoted to Class VI town in 1971.

4. Percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1901-1971 :

The Statement 3 below gives the percentage in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population from 1901 to 1971 :—

STATEMENT—3

Percentage of Towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population 1901-1971. (An Urban Agglomeration is classified according to total population)

Class	1971		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Class I	33·33	83·41	33·33	87·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class II	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV	33·33	10·52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	..	..
Class V	33·33	6·07	66·67	12·84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00
Class VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Shillong Urban Agglomeration accounts for 83·41 per cent of the total urban population in 1971 and 87·16 per cent in 1961. Shillong Municipality accounts for 100 per cent of the population right from 1901 to 1951. Shillong was a Class V town in 1901, a class IV town in 1911 and 1921, a Class III town in 1931 and 1941 and class II town from 1951 to 1971. Tura which is a class IV town accounts for 10·53 per cent of the total urban population in 1971 and Jowai a class V town accounts for 6·06 per cent in 1971. In 1961 both the towns, *viz.*, Jowai and Tura were Class V towns and accounted for 12·84 per cent of the total urban population.

5. Percentage of towns in each class to total urban area of the State and Density of population per urban square kilometre in each class :—

The statement 4 below gives the percentages of towns in each class to total urban area of the State and the density of population per urban square kilometre in each class :

Statement 4

Percentage of area of towns in each class to total Urban area of the State and density of population per urban Sq. Km.

Name of Towns	Class of towns	Years	Density of population	Percentage of area to total urban area	Class of towns	Years	Density of population	Percentage of area to total urban area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Shillong Urban Agglomeration	I	1961	4814	55·71	I	1971	5771	55·78
Shillong (M)	II	1961	6992	27·14	II	1971	8461	27·17
Shillong(C)	IV	1961	6167	4·82	VI	1971	2571	4·83
Nongthymmai	IV	1961	3442	7·67	IV	1971	5496	7·68
Mawlai	V	1961	1389	16·08	IV	1971	2322	16·10
Jowai	V	1961	798	20·35	V	1971	1149	20·38
Tura	V	1961	972	23·94	IV	1971	1704	23·84

Shillong Municipality, a Class II town, records the highest density of population both in 1961 and 1971 being 6992 and 8461 respectively. It also records the highest percentage of area to total urban area of the State in both the Censuses.

Jowai a class V town both at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses has the lowest density of population with 798 and 1,149 respectively. Shillong Cantonment and Nongthymmai have the lowest percentage of area to total urban area at both the Censuses.

TABLE A-IV TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		MEGHALAYA				All classes-1 Urban Agglomeration and 2 Towns				
			1901	..	..	9,621	..	..	5,577	4,044
			1911	..	..	13,639	+ 4,018	+ 41.76	7,762	5,877
			1921	..	..	17,203	+ 3,564	+ 26.13	9,512	7,691
			1931	..	..	26,536	+ 9,333	+ 54.25	15,634	10,902
			1941	..	..	38,192	+11,656	+ 43.93	22,696	15,496
			1951	..	..	58,512	+20,320	+ 53.20	32,790	25,722
			1961	..	38.18	117,483	+58,971	+100.78	66,587	50,896
			1971	..	38.13	147,170	+29,687	+ 25.27	79,434	67,736
						Class-I (100,000 & Above) 1 Urban Agglomeration				
			1961	..	21.27	102,398	..	..	58,082	44,316
			1971	..	21.27	122,752	+20,354	+ 19.88	66,161	56,591
1	Shillong Urban Agglomeration	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	1901	..	..	9,621	..	..	5,577	4,044
			1911	..	..	13,639	+ 4,018	+ 41.76	7,762	5,877
			1921	..	..	17,203	+ 3,564	+ 26.13	9,512	7,691
			1931	..	..	26,536	+ 9,333	+ 54.25	15,634	10,902
			1941	..	..	38,192	+11,656	+ 43.93	22,696	15,496
			1951	..	..	58,512	+20,320	+ 53.20	32,790	25,722
			1961	..	21.27	102,398	+43,886	+ 75.00	58,082	44,316
			1971	..	21.27	122,752	+20,354	+ 19.88	66,161	56,591
(a)	Shillong Municipality	—do—	1901	..	..	9,621	..	..	5,577	4,044
			1911	..	..	13,639	+ 4,018	+ 41.76	7,762	5,877
			1921	..	..	17,203	+ 3,564	+ 26.13	9,512	7,691
			1931	..	..	21,300	+ 4,097	+ 23.82	12,087	9,213
			1941	..	..	30,734	+ 9,434	+ 44.29	17,263	13,471
			1951	..	..	53,756	+23,022	+ 74.91	29,554	24,202
			1961	M	10.36	72,438	+18,682	+ 34.75	40,550	31,888
			1971	M	10.36	87,659	+15,221	+ 21.01	47,569	40,090
(b)	*Nongthymmai	—do—	1961	..	2.93	10,084	..	..	5,443	4,641
			1971	..	2.93	16,103	+ 6,019	+ 59.69	8,558	7,545

(Continued.)

TABLE A-IV—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(c)	*Mawlai	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	1961	..	6.14	8,528	..	..	4,350	4,178
			1971	..	6.14	14,260	+ 5,732	+ 67.21	7,355	6,905
(d)	Shillong Cantonment	—do—	1931	..	..	5,236	..	..	3,547	1,689
			1941	..	..	7,458	+ 2,222	+ 42.44	5,433	2,025
			1951	..	..	4,756	— 2,702	— 36.23	3,236	1,520
			1961	Cantt.	1.84	11,348	+ 6,592	+138.60	7,739	3,609
			1971	Cantt.	1.84	4,730	— 6,618	— 58.32	2,679	2,051
					Class-II (50,000-99,999)					
			1951	..	..	58,512	+20,320	+ 53.20	32,790	25,722
					Class-III (20,000-49,999)					
			1931	..	..	26,536	+ 9,333	+ 54.25	15,634	10,902
			1941	..	..	38,192	+11,656	+ 43.93	22,696	15,496
					Class-IV (10,000-19,999)-1Town					
			1911	..	..	13,639	+ 4,018	+ 41.76	7,762	5,877
			1921	..	..	17,203	+ 3,564	+ 26.13	9,512	7,691
			1971	..	9.09	15,489	..	..	8,705	6,784
2	Tura	Garo Hills District	1961	..	9.14	8,888	..	..	5,423	3,465
			1971	T.C.	9.09	15,489	+ 6,601	+ 74.27	8,705	6,784
					Class-V (5,000-9,999)-1 Town					
			1901	..	..	9,621	..	..	5,577	4,044
			1961	..	16.91	15,085	..	..	8,505	6,580
			1971	..	7.77	8,929	— 6,156	— 40.81	4,568	4,361
3	Jowai	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	1961	..	7.77	6,197	..	..	3,082	3,115
			1971	..	7.77	8,929	+ 2,732	+ 44.09	4,568	4,361

Note :—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961, which continue as towns in 1971, are shown with an asterik (*) at their left.

2 The following abbreviations have been used for status of a town :

'M' :—Municipality 'Cantt' :—Cantonment 'T.C.' :—TownCommittee

3. The total area of all towns (under all Classes) comes to 38.13 Square Kms. in Table A-IV where as the total Urban Area given in Table A-I (Union/State) is 38.2 Square Kms. The difference of 0.07 Square Kms. is due to the fact that the area shown in Table A-I has been derived by adding up the Urban Area of each Town within a Police Station/Mauza and rounding the same up to one place of decimal.

concld.

TABLE A-IV TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

Changes in area and population of towns between 1961 & 1971 and reason for change in area

District/Town	Area in (KM²) 1961	Area in (KM²) 1971	Population		Reason for the changes in area
			1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Khasi and Jaintia Hills District					
Shillong Urban Agglomeration	21·27	21·27	102,398	122,752	(i) No change in area.
Shillong (M)	10·36	10.36	72,438	87,659	(ii) The State of Meghalaya came into existence on 21st January, 1972, under the North Eastern Area (Re-organisation) Act, 1971 (Act No. 81 of 1971).
Shillong (Cantt.)	1·84	1·84	11,348	4,730	
Nongthymmai	2·93	2·93	10,084	16,103	
Mawlai	6·14	6·14	8,528	14,260	

TABLE A—V

Standard Urban Areas

STANDARD URBAN AREA
SHILLONG

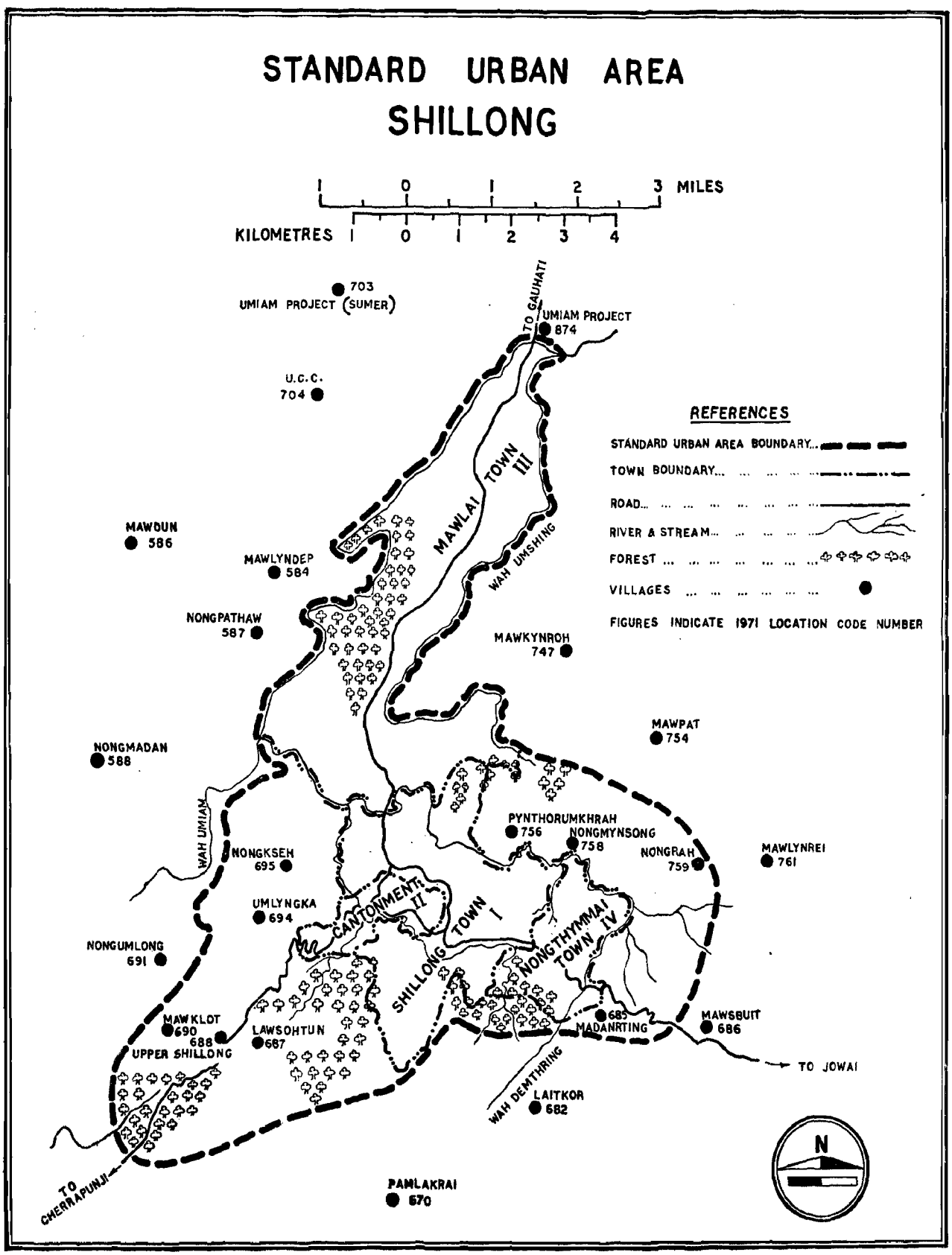


TABLE A—V
STANDARD URBAN AREAS

1. Introductory

This is a new table introduced for the first time in 1971 Census. The concept of town group as was adopted in the past was of limited use as it did not bring out spatially contiguous territory of urban-rural settlements. Further this concept did not help to effectively tackle the problem of furnishing statistical data in respect of urbanized or urbanizable areas in the near future outside the jurisdiction of the existing towns. 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 fifty thousands 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 inter-action 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 food-grains, clothes 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.

Thus the Standard Urban Area may be defined as the projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban. Such an area will include all extra-municipal urban growth such as the suburbs (residential and industrial) railway colonies, civil lines and cantonments and also such of those villages and towns which are likely to be urbanised by 1991. The Standard Urban Area will thus be an area which will extend beyond the main city or town and would contain all likely developments over the next twenty years upto 1991. Thus it will remain a statistical reporting unit during the next three successive censuses, irrespective of the changes in the boundaries of the local administrative units within the area. The Standard Urban Area is identified by the administrative units that it encompasses namely city, town, thana or village ; the boundaries of the Standard Urban Area are the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

The delimination of the Standard Urban Area was jointly undertaken by the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the State Government and the offices of the Registrar General, India, and the Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya and duly approved by the Town and Country Planning Organisation of India. There is only one Standard Urban Area in the State and that is the Shillong Standard Urban Area. The component units included in this area are four urban and nine rural units.

TABLE A-V STANDARD

State/District	Standard Urban Area and Component Units	Civic Status	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	No. of occupied residential houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
MEGHALAYA	Total		61·08	2,349	~~25,971~~
	Urban Total		21·27	5,771	23,015
	Rural Total		39·81	521	~~2,956~~
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	**Shillong Standard Urban Area**				
	Total		61·08	2,349	~~25,971~~
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS :				
	Shillong Municipality	M	10·36	8,461	17,563
	Nongthymmai	..	2·93	5,496	3,109
	Mawlai	..	6·14	2,322	1,543
	Shillong Cantonment	Cantt.	1·84	2,571	800
	TOTAL URBAN GROUP		21·27	5,771	23,015
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS :				
	Mawklot (6/2/690)	..	N. A.	N. A.	~~125~~
	Lawsohtun (6/2/687)	..	,,	,,	433
	* Upper Shillong	..	,,	,,	~~122~~
	+ Pynthor Umkhrah	..	,,	,,	665
	Nongmynsang (6/2/758)	..	,,	,,	241
	Nongrah (6/2/759)	..	,,	,,	111
	Madanrting (6/2/685)	..	,,	,,	~~393~~
	Nongkseh (6/2/695	..	,,	,,	564
	Umlyngka (6/2/694)	..	,,	,,	302
	TOTAL RURAL GROUP		39·81	521	~~2,956~~

Note : 1 N.A.—Stands for *Not Available*.

2 * Upper Shillong consists of 6th Mile Farm, 5th Mile-Upper Shillong, 4th Mile-Upper Shillong and 3½ Mile-Upper Shillong with their location codes 6/2/688, 6/2/689, 6/2/692 & 6/2/693 respectively.

3 + Pynthor Umkhrah consists of Pynthor Bah (Location Code 6/2/756) and Nongkhardot (Location Code 6/2/757).

4 Figures within bracket against the Rural component indicate 1971 Location Code numbers.

CORRIGENDUM

Particulars	For	Read
Pages 68, 69		
Col. 6 against		
Total	25,971	26,431
Col. 11 —do—	1,245	1,440
Col. 13 —do—	29,720	29,979
Col. 7 against urban total	31	21
Col. 6 against Rural total	2,956	3,416
Col. 11 —do—	...	195
Col. 13	4,471	4,730
Col. 6 against total	25,971	26,431
Col. 10 —do—	190	109
Col. 11 —do—	1,245	1,440
Col. 13 —do—	29,720	29,979
Col, 18 against Shillong Municipality	87,658	87,659
Col. 6 against Mawklot	125	110
Col. 13 —do—	125	135
Col. 6 against Upper Shillong	122	518
Col. 6 against Madanrting	393	472
Col. 13 —do—	554	647
Col. 11 against Nongkseh	...	195
Col. 13 —do—	635	791
Col. 6 against Total Rural Group	2,956	3,416
Col. 11 —do—	...	195
Col. 13 —do—	4,471	4,730

URBAN AREA

Houseless population			Institutional population			Total population including institutional and houseless population			Population		
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1951	1961	1971
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
21	28	19	109	~~1,245~~ 1440	747	~~29,720~~ 29979	77,161	66,335	58,512	115,160	143,496
~~31~~ 21	28	19	109	1,245	747	25,249	66,161	56,591	58,512	102,398	122,752
..	..	..	..	195	..	~~4,471~~ 4730	11,000	9,744	..	12,762	20,744
21	28	19	~~190~~ 109	~~1,245~~ 1440	747	~~29,720~~ 29979	77,161	66,335	58,512	115,160	143,496
21	28	19	93	892	422	17,592	47,569	40,090	53,756	72,438	~~87,658~~ 87659
..	..	..	10	40	..	3,843	8,558	7,545	..	10,084	16,103
..	..	..	5	313	178	2,904	7,355	6,905	...	8,528	14,260
..	..	..	1	..	147	910	2,679	2,051	4,756	11,348	4,730
21	28	19	109	1,245	747	25,249	66,161	56,591	58,512	102,398	122,752
..	..	..	..	..	..	~~125~~ 135	306	325	N. A.	450	631
..	..	..	..	..	..	465	1,059	972	,,	1,430	2,031
..	..	..	..	..	..	518	1,185	1,021	,,	1,526	2,206
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,280	3,106	2,497	,,	4,077	5,603
..	..	..	..	..	..	425	942	886	,,	N.A.	1,828
..	..	..	..	..	..	111	270	274	,,	416	544
..	..	..	..	..	..	~~554~~	1,569	1,444	,,	1,778	3,013
..	..	..	..	—	..	~~635~~ 791	1,851	1,594	,,	2,037	3,445
..	..	..	..	..	..	358	712	731	,,	1,048	1,443
..	..	..	..	—	..	~~4,471~~ 4730	11,000	9,744	..	12,762	20,744

TABLE A-V
APPENDIX

State/District	Standard Urban area and component units	Occupied Residential Houses: No. of Houses	Occupied Residential Houses: No. of House-holds	Total Population (including institutional & house-less population): Persons	Total Population: Males	Total Population: Females	Scheduled Castes: Males	Scheduled Castes: Females	Scheduled Tribes: Males	Scheduled Tribes: Females
1	2	3/	4/	5	6/	7/	8	9	10	11
	Total	**193,059**	**206,285**	**1,011,699**	**520,967**	**490,732**	**2,048**	**1,839**	**407,859**	**406,371**
MEGHALAYA	**Rural**	**166,265**	**176,516**	**864,529**	**441,533**	**422,996**	**823**	**850**	**375,627**	**371,486**
	Urban	**26,794**	**29,769**	**147,170**	**79,434**	**67,736**	**1,225**	**989**	**32,232**	**34,885**
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	Shillong Standard Urban Area –Total	26,431	29,979	143,496	77,161	66,335	876	608	29,194	32,460
	Urban Components									
	Shillong Municipality	17,563	17,592	87,659	47,569	40,090	850	597	15,117	17,114
	Nongthymmai	3,109	3,843	16,103	8,558	7,545	23	11	3,344	3,603
	Mawlai	1,543	2,904	14,260	7,355	6,905	..	..	5,454	6,079
	Shillong Cantonment	800	910	4,730	2,679	2,051	2	..	78	111
	Total Urban Group	23,015	25,249	122,752	66,161	56,591	875	608	23,993	26,907
	Rural Components									
	Mawklot (6/2/690)	110	135	631	306	325	..	..	300	325
	Lawsohtun (6/2/687)	433	465	2,031	1,059	972	..	..	502	504
	*6thMile Farm (6/2/688)	152	152	518	303	215	..	..	49	55
	*5th Mile Upper-Shillong (6/2/689)	122	122	617	301	316	..	..	278	297
	*4th Mile Upper-Shillong (6/2/692)	146	146	666	368	298	..	..	199	207
	*3½ Mile Upper-Shillong (6/2/693)	98	98	405	213	192	..	..	118	129
	@Pynthor Bah (6/2/756)	270	426	1,666	945	721	..	..	232	263
	@Nongkhardot (6/2/757)	395	854	3,937	2,161	1,776	..	..	397	469
	Nongmynsang (6/2/758)	241	425	1,828	942	886	..	..	304	357
	Nongrah (6/2/759)	111	111	544	270	274	1	..	250	268
	Madanriting (6/2/685)	472	647	3,013	1,569	1,444	..	..	941	971
	Nongkseh (6/2/695)	564	791	3,445	1,851	1,594	..	..	1,133	1,152
	Umlyngka (6/2/694)	302	358	1,443	712	731	..	..	498	556
	Total Rural Group	3,416	4,730	20,744	11,000	9,744	1	..	5,201	5,553

STANDARD URBAN AREA

Inmates of Institution		Houseless Persons		Literate and Educated Persons		WORKERS					
						Total Workers (I—IX)		I		II	
								Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2,782	**1,822**	**774**	**278**	**177,772**	**120,540**	**277,186**	**169,642**	**176,144**	**132,834**	**25,894**	**18,237**
1,070	**596**	**566**	**242**	**122,220**	**80,107**	**238,638**	**160,594**	**175,377**	**132,483**	**25,152**	**17,834**
1,712	**1,226**	**208**	**36**	**55,552**	**40,433**	**38,548**	**9,048**	**767**	**351**	**742**	**403**
1,440	747	28	19	53,155	38,436	37,811	9,322	1,153	671	1,358	853
892	422	28	19	34,798	24,954	23,607	5,463	235	71	77	9
40	..	..	..	6,213	4,959	4,033	911	33	18	43	17
313	178	..	..	4,141	3,363	3,524	1,307	313	171	544	318
..	147	..	..	1,689	1,030	1,426	44	..	2	1	..
1,245	747	28	19	46,841	34,306	32,590	7,725	581	262	665	344
..	..	..	..	99	64	152	89	41	24	81	62
..	..	..	..	641	499	479	177	90	47	63	63
..	..	..	..	164	68	220	63	..	..	85	50
..	..	..	..	146	120	123	57	27	23	27	5
..	..	..	..	271	144	161	11	6	..	19	1
..	..	..	..	131	95	110	26	1	1	35	18
..	..	..	..	430	232	493	97	81	33	48	23
..	..	..	..	1,522	925	1,118	158	43	11	44	43
..	.	..	..	494	299	440	147	42	42	54	59
..	..	..	..	67	75	130	139	93	86	25	50
..	..	..	..	900	590	648	162	32	31	27	12
195	..	..	..	1,116	754	819	313	62	57	89	46
..	..	..	..	333	265	328	158	54	54	96	77
195	..	..	..	6,314	4,130	5,221	1,597	572	409	693	509

(*contd.*)

TABLE A-V

APPENDIX

State/District	Standard Urban area and component units	WORKERS							
		III		IV		V			
		Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
						(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Femles	Males	Females
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Total	**8,593**	**3,292**	**501**	**168**	**3,120**	**1,754**	**5,043**	**602**
MEGHALAYA	**Rural**	**7,828**	**3,218**	**490**	**166**	**2,297**	**1,524**	**1,359**	**262**
	Urban	**765**	**74**	**11**	**2**	**823**	**230**	**3,684**	**340**
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	Shillong Standard Urban Area—Total	963	77	31	25	714	129	3,502	272
	Urban Components								
	Shillong Municipality	430	44	10	1	392	49	2,481	171
	Nongthymmai	59	3	..	1	62	9	188	20
	Mawlai	186	13	..	..	133	42	332	42
	Shillong Cantonment	7	..	..	..	32	..	289	2
	Total Urban Group	682	60	10	2	619	100	3,290	235
	Rural Components								
	Mawklot (6/2/690)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lawsohtun (6/2/687)	13	2	..	..	8	4	23	3
	*6th mile farm (6/2/688)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	*5th mile Upper-Shillong (6/2/689)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
	*4th mile Upper-Shillong (6/2/692)	3	..	..	..	9	..	8	..
	*3½ mile Upper-Shillong (6/2/693)	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
	@Pynthor Bah (6/2/756)	47	3	..	8	10	1	11	1
	@Nongkhardot (6/2/757)	32	3	..	..	26	4	58	6
	Nongmynsang (6/2/758)	81	2	3	6	9	1	10	4
	Nongrah (6/2/759)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Madanriting (6/2/685)	5	3	17	9	27	18	41	4
	Nongkseh (6/2/695)	82	3	1	..	..	..	43	16
	Umlyngka (6/2/694)	18	1	..	..	1	..	13	2
	Total Rural Group	281	17	21	23	95	29	212	37

Figures within brackets indicating 1971 location code numbers.

N. B. *Upper Shillong consists of 6th mile farm, 5th mile Upper Shillong, 4th mile Upper Shillong and 3½ mile Upper Shillong with their Location Code Nos. 6/2/688, 6/2/689, 6/2/692, and 6/2/693 respectively.

STANDARD URBAN AREA

(contd.)

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Construction		Trade and Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-Workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
3,960	**280**	**9,706**	**3,617**	**5,049**	**554**	**39,176**	**8,304**	**243,781**	**321,090**
1,628	**157**	**3,500**	**1,528**	**1,794**	**271**	**19,213**	**3,151**	**202,895**	**262,402**
2,332	**123**	**6,206**	**2,089**	**3,255**	**283**	**19,963**	**5,153**	**40,886**	**58,688**
2,200	121	5,595	2,141	3,186	249	19,109	4,784	39,350	57,013
1,138	92	4,335	1,422	2,057	156	12,452	3,448	23,962	34,627
381	8	273	106	349	46	2,645	683	4,525	6,634
358	8	310	359	394	29	954	325	3,831	5,598
22	..	340	4	191	5	544	31	1,253	2,007
1,899	108	5,258	1,891	2,991	236	16,595	4,487	33,571	48,866
2	..	..	2	3	..	25	1	154	236
35	..	46	30	5	1	196	27	580	795
1	1	1	7	2	..	131	5	83	152
4	..	2	9	2	..	57	19	178	259
29	2	3	..	6	..	78	8	207	287
6	..	5	1	6	..	51	6	103	166
48	2	22	15	11	..	215	11	452	624
55	1	96	27	49	3	715	60	1,043	1,618
13	1	43	22	16	..	169	10	502	739
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	140	135
41	2	51	23	42	8	365	52	921	1,282
51	2	56	106	37	1	398	82	1,032	1,281
16	2	12	8	16	..	102	14	384	573
301	13	337	250	195	13	2,514	297	5,779	8,147

@Pynthorumkhrah consists of Pynthor Bah and Nongkhardot with the Location Code Nos. 6/2/756 and 6/2/757 respectively.

(concld.)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

1. Introductory :

The Primary Census Abstract presents basic data on information like area in square kilometre, the number of occupied residential houses and the number of households, the total population and its sex break-up, population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by sex, the total population including inmates of institutions and houseless persons by sex, literate and educated persons by sex, and the total workers and the break-up of the workers by nine categories and also the total non-workers by sex.

In this volume the Primary Census Abstract gives figures for the State as a whole and then District by District for each Thana and also for each Town. In the District Census Handbooks which are published separately as the State Government publications, the Primary Census Abstract will furnish figures for each village in rural area and for each ward or circle and enumerator's block in urban areas.

The figures furnished in the Primary Census Abstract relate to all persons who were alive at the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 and were present within the territory of the State.

The total population of Meghalaya State as revealed by the Primary Census Abstract is as follows :—

Persons	—	1,011,699
Males	—	520,967
Females	—	490,732

Columns 1 and 2 of the Primary Census Abstract indicate the location code and the name of the units respectively for which the figures are presented. The Districts have been allotted separate code numbers serially. Within each District the Sub-division and the Thana have also been allotted similar location code numbers. The Towns within each District have been allotted District code numbers which is indicated by a Roman figure.

2. Area :

Column 4 of the Primary Census Abstract furnishes the area of each unit. The area figures for the State and the Districts are supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for urban areas are based on 1961 Census. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the district.

3. Occupied Residential Census Houses and Households :

Columns 5 and 6 of the Primary Census Abstract gives the total number of residential Census houses as also the number of households. An occupied Census house for the purpose of the Primary Census Abstract is a structure or part of a structure with a spearate entry which is used as a dwelling by one or two households. A household means the entire group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen. An occupied residential Census house may be used wholly as a dwelling or it may be put to other uses also besides dwelling. An occupied Census house may be used as shop-cum-dwelling *i.e.*, a place where all kinds of articles are sold as well as for residential purpose. Similarly, it can be a workshop-cum-dwelling. All these categories of Census houses are known as occupied residential Census houses.

4. Percentage of households to Census houses :

The Statement 1 below gives the percentage of household to number of houses in the rural and urban areas for the State as a whole and for each District.

Statement-1

Percentage of households to total number of houses in rural and urban areas Districtwise.

State/District	1961			1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	104	104	105	107	106	111
Garo Hills District	103	103	112	106	106	118
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District	104	104	104	107	106	110

Statement-2

Number of households per Sq. Km. in rural and urban areas District by District-1971.

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	9	8	779
Garo Hills District	10	10	342
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District	9	7	916

The above table shows that the number of households in relation to the number of houses for the state of Meghalaya is larger being 107 in 1971 and 104 in 1961 *i.e.*, 100 Census houses were shared by 107 households in 1971 and by 104 households in 1961. The congestion is being felt more in urban areas of the State being 111 in 1971 and 105 in 1961. Garo Hills District accounts for a greater number of households in in urban areas being 118 in 1971 and 112 in 1961, whereas in the rural areas of the district the congestion is less accounting for 106 in 1971 and 103 in 1961. Taking the State as a whole the congestion in the rural areas of the State is less. This indicates that land is plentiful in the rural areas where each household occupies a single house in a single structure.

5. Number of households per Square Kilometre :

The Statement 2 below gives the number of households per Sq. Km. for total, rural and urban areas separately for the State and for each District.

It is observed from the above table that the average number of households per sq.km. in the State is 9 and the heaviest density of households is in the urban area accounting for 783 households per Sq. Km. The District of United Khasi & Jaintia Hills records the heaviest concentration accounting for 919 households per Sq. Km. which is greater than the State average. The pattern of density of households per Sq. Km. in a way reflects the general economic condition of the area as well. It appears that the District of United Khasi & Jaintia Hills is well developed. The better developed the District the higher the density and the less developed the District the lower the density.

6. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

Columns 10 to 15 of the State Primary Census Abstract gives the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes sex-wise.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this State are those included in the

President's lists, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) Order, 1956. The lists of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in Meghalaya State is given below :—

Scheduled Castes (Throughout the State) :—

1. Bansphor, 2. Bhuinmali or Mali, 3. Brittial-Bania or Bania, 4. Dhupi or Dhobi, 5. Dugla or Dholi, 6. Hira, 7. Jalkeot, 8. Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo, 9. Kaibartta or Jaliya, 10. Lalbegi, 11. Mahara, 12. Mehtar or Bhangi, 13. Muchi or Rishi, 14. Namasudra, 15. Patni, 16. Sutradhar.

Scheduled Tribes

(A) In the Autonomous Districts :—

1. Chakma, 2. Dimasa (Kachari), 3. Garo, 4. Hajong, 5. Hmar, 6. Khasi & Jaintia (including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi, or Lyngngam).

7. Any Kuki Tribes including :—

i) Biate or Biete
ii) Changsan
iii) Chongloi
iv) Doungel
v) Gamalhou
vi) Gangte
vii) Guite
viii) Hanneng
ix) Haokip or Haupit
x) Haolai
xi) Hengna
xii) Hongsungh
xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhol
xiv) Jongbe
xv) Khawchung
xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong
xvii) Khelma
xviii) Kholhou
xix) Kipgen
xx) Kuki
xxi) Lengthang
xxii) Lhangum
xxiii) Lhoujem
xxiv) Lhouvun
xxv) Lupheng
xxvi) Mangjel
xxvii) Misao
xxviii) Riang
xxix) Sairhem
xxx) Selnam
xxxi) Singson
xxxii) Sitlhou
xxxiii) Sukte
xxxiv) Thado
xxxv) Thangngen
xxxvi) Uibuh
xxxvii) Vaiphei

8. Lakher, 9. Man (Tai-speaking), 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes, 11. Mikir, 12. Any Naga Tribes, 13. Pawi, 14. Synteng.

(B) In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts :-

All tribes of North-East Frontier Agency (now Arunachal Pradesh) including :

1. Abor, 2. Aka, 3. Apatani, 4. Dafla, 5. Galong, 6. Khampti, 7. Khowa 8. Mishmi 9. Momba, 10. Any Naga Tribes, 11. Sherdukpen, 12. Singpho.

(C) In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal areas :—

1. Barmans in Cachar, 2. Boro-Borokachari, 3. Deori, 4. Hojai, 5. Kachari including Sonwal, 6. Lolung, 7. Mech, 8. Miri, 9. Rabha.

Statement 3 shows the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population by males and females for rural and urban areas for the State as a whole and for each District as also the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population by sex in each of the town having a population of 50,000 and above.

Statement-3

Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes severally to total males and females by rural and urban areas of each District—1971

State/District	Percentage of Scheduled Castes				Percentage of Scheduled Tribes			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	0·19	1·54	0·20	1·46	85·07	40·58	87·82	51·50
Garo Hills District	0·31	3·99	0·34	5·57	80·44	51·76	81·90	58·25
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District	0·09	1·24	0·08	1·00	88·90	39·20	92·71	50·75
Shillong (Municipality)	..	1·79	..	1·49	..	31·78	..	42·69

The total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State according to 1971 is as follows :-

Scheduled Castes	Total	— 3,887
	Males	— 2,048
	Females	— 1,839
Scheduled Tribes	Total	— 814,230
	Males	— 407,859
	Females	— 406,371

The Scheduled Castes form only 0·4 per cent of the total population of the State and the Scheduled Tribes 80·5 per cent.

The Statement 4 below shows the percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural and urban areas to the total population of the State and the Districts.

Statement-4

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural and urban areas to total population

State/District	Percentage of Scheduled Castes			Percentage of Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Meghalaya	0·38	0·19	1·50	80·48	86·42	45·61
Garo Hills District	0·49	0·33	4·69	80·14	81·15	54·61
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District	0·31	0·08	1·13	80·71	90·77	44·55

It is seen from the above statement that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 0·38 per cent and 80·48 per cent respectively of the total population of the State. The proportion of Scheduled Castes is slightly more in urban areas and is highest in the urban areas of the District of Garo Hills which accounted for 4.69 per cent more than the State average. The proportion of Scheduled Tribes is lower in the urban areas which is 45·61 per cent as against 86·42 per cent in the rural areas of the State. The lower proportion of Scheduled Tribes in the urban areas is also seen in the two Districts of the State.

7. Literacy and Education :

Columns 16 and 18 of the Primary Census Abstract gives the number of literates and educated persons sex-wise for each unit. The test for literacy as laid down in the instructions to enumerators for 1971 Census was as follows :-

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate. The test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's instructions and similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. All children of the ages of 4 years and below should be treated as illiterate.

The test for education was that the person should have passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational level attained. The highest examination passed was taken as the level for education.

The Statements 5 & 6 below show the percentage of literate and educated persons (i) to total population, males and females by rural and urban areas of each district and (ii) in cities and towns of population 50,000 and above.

Statement—5

Percentage of literate and educated persons to total population, males and females by rural and urban areas of each District

State/District	Percentage of literate and educated persons					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Meghalaya	23.40	27·68	18·94	65·22	69·93	59·69
Garo Hills District	21·88	27·85	15·65	66·06	70·73	60·07
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District	24·66	27·54	21·65	65·12	69·84	59·65

Statement—6

Percentage of literate and educated persons in cities and towns of population 50,000 & above

Cities/Town	Percentage of literate and educated persons		
	Persons	Males	Females
Shillong Municipality (Town)	68·16	73·15	62.24

The percentage of literacy for the State as a whole is 29·49 as against 26·91 in 1961. It is slightly more than the all India average of 29·46 per cent. The percentage of literacy is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas of the State being 65·22 per cent in urban and 23·40 per cent in rural. The higher percentage of literacy is also seen in the urban areas of the districts of the State. The availability of better facilities for education and better facilities for employment in the urban areas account for this high percentage of literacy. Shillong the only town of the State having a population of 87,659 records the highest percentage of literacy which is 68·16 per cent.

The following statement 7 shows the States arranged in order of literacy ranking in 1971 Census :

Statement—7

Ranking in 1971	Name of State	Percentage of Literates
1	Kerala	60·42
2	Tamil Nadu	39·46
3	Maharashtra	39·18
4	Gujarat	35·79
5	Punjab	33·67
6	West Bengal	33·20
7	Manipur	32·91
8	Himachal Pradesh	31·96
9	Mysore	31·52
10	Tripura	30·98
11	Meghalaya	29·49
12	Assam	28·72
13	Nagaland	27·40
14	Haryana	26·89
15	Orissa	26·18
16	Andhra Pradesh	24·57
17	Madhya Pradesh	22·14
18	Uttar Pradesh	21·77
19	Bihar	19·94
20	Rajasthan	19·07
21	Jammu & Kashmir	18·58

The State of Meghalaya ranks eleventh in the order of literacy among the States of India. Kerala ranks first with 60·42 per cent of literates while Jammu & Kashmir occupies the last place.

The literacy amongst the female population of the State has been very low particularly in the rural areas. Only 18·94 per cent of the female population in the rural areas of the State is found to be literate. The position is quite better in the urban areas of the State constituting 52·69 per cent of the female population.

8. Workers and Non-workers :

The Primary Census Abstract presents the economic activity of the people by sex. The population has been divided into two sections *i.e.,* workers and non-workers. The workers are further classified into nine broad industrial categories (cols. 19-21 of the Primary Census Abstract) *viz.,* (i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural Labourers (iii) Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities (iv) Mining and Quarrying (v) (a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs—Household Industry (v) (b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs—Other than Household Industry (vi) Construction (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Transport, Storage and Communications and (ix) Other services. A departure has been made from the 1961 Census in assigning a separate category to Mining and Quarrying and to Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities as against a combined category of both in the 1961 Census. The 1961 Category IV of Household Industry is now included in Category V(a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs—Household Industry as a sub-category. At the 1971 Census, Household Industry covers establishments falling under Division '2' and '3' of the National Industrial Classification *e.g.,* Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing or Repairing

whereas at the 1961 Census, Household industry covered Divisions 'O' and 'I' *e.g.*, Cattle Rearing, Orchards, Plantations *etc.*

The concept of worker and non-worker in the 1971 Census is slightly different from that of the 1961 Census. In the 1971 Census a person was categorised basically as an economically active worker even if such a person's contribution to work was extremely marginal. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce a person was considered as a worker if he was employed during any of the fitteen days preceding the day on which he was enumerated. In the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry *etc.*, if a person had put in an hour's work a day during the major part of a working season, such a person was considered basically as an economically active worker. Thus a full time student if he spent some time in his father's shop or even a single day in a fortnight was considered as a worker. Similarly, if a woman who was basically engaged in attending to household duties also engaged herself in work such as rice-pounding for sale or wages, or tending the cattle or selling firewood or helping her husband in cultivation for about an hour a day or any such work was also treated as a worker.

In the 1971 Census every individual was asked to declare himself what according to him was his main activity *i.e.*, how he engaged himself mostly. Therefore, all persons were divided into two broad streams of main activity *viz.*, as workers and non-workers. The definition of worker according to the 1971 Census is as follows : -

"A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work."

The reference period was only one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during the reference period he was classified as a worker and categorised accordingly. In respect of normal work like cultivation, livestock keeping *etc.*, a person's main activity was ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. A person who normally worked but had been absent from regular work during the reference period on account of illness, stike travel *etc.*, was regarded as engaged in regular work in which he would otherwise had been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages were considered as economically active and recorded as such. In the case of persons who were basically occupied as housewives, students, rentiers *etc.*, they were classified as such for their main activity. If they were also engaged in some economic activity, obviously not to the same extent of full time workers, that activity was ascertained under the head of secondary work. The secondary work, if any, of those who were basically classified as workers were also ascertained.

9. Household Industry :

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the Household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a

registered factory. The main criterion of a household industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, dhobi *etc.*

Statement

Distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females of rural and urban areas severally of each District

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Workers						
					Total Workers (I—IX)			I		II	
		P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MEGHALAYA	**T**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**442**	**532**	**346**	**338**	**271**	**50**	**37**
	R	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**462**	**540**	**380**	**397**	**313**	**57**	**42**
	U	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**323**	**485**	**134**	**10**	**5**	**9**	**6**
Garo Hills District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	414	520	302	414	280	36	14
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	419	523	311	431	290	38	15
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	278	446	63	12	9	3	N
United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	461	540	375	288	264	59	52
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	497	555	437	369	333	73	65
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	329	490	141	9	5	10	7
Shillong Urban Agglomeration	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	328	493	137	9	5	10	6

N—Denotes Negligible

10. Proportionate distribution of Population among different categories of Workers and Non-workers.

The following Statement 8 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females of total, rural and urban population of each District and of each urban agglomeration among the workers and non-workers and for each category of workers.

—8

and Urban Agglomeration among the workers and non-workers and for each category of workers.

Workers																Non-workers		
III		IV		V				VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		
				V(a)		V(b)												
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
16	7	1	N	6	4	10	1	7	1	19	7	10	1	75	17	558	468	654
18	8	1	N	5	4	3	1	4	N	8	4	4	1	43	7	538	460	620
10	1	N	N	10	4	47	5	29	2	78	31	41	4	251	76	677	515	866
3	N	N	..	5	3	3	N	2	N	12	1	2	N	43	4	586	480	698
3	N	N	..	5	3	2	N	1	N	9	N	2	N	32	3	581	477	689
4	..	..	..	6	3	22	1	21	N	82	5	12	1	284	44	722	554	937
25	11	2	1	6	4	14	2	11	1	23	12	15	2	97	26	539	460	625
30	14	2	1	5	4	4	1	6	1	7	6	6	1	53	11	503	445	563
10	1	1	N	11	3	49	5	30	2	78	34	45	4	247	80	671	510	859
10	1	N	N	9	2	50	4	29	2	80	34	45	4	251	79	672	507	863

Out of the total population of the State, 44.1 per cent of the population are found to be economically active. 53.2 per cent of the total male population and 34.5 per cent of the total female population are working. If 1,000 persons of each sex are taken their proportionate distribution amongst the different categories is as follows :—

	Category of workers	Males	Females
I	Cultivators	338	271
II	Agricultural labourers	50	37
III	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities.	16	7
IV	Mining & Quarrying.	1	Negligible
V a)	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs— Household Industry.	6	4
b)	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs-other than Household Industry.	10	1
VI	Construction.	7	1
VII	Trade & Commerce.	19	7
VIII	Transport, Storage & Communication.	10	1
IX	Other Services.	75	17
	Total Workers (1 to IX)	532	346
X	Non-workers	468	654
	Total—	1,000	1,000

It is seen that 338 males and 271 females per thousand population of each sex are cultivators which constitute the largest proportion of workers.

The next important group is 'other services in which 75 males and 17 females per thousand population of each sex are found working in this category. This shows that the people of this State are after white-collar job as is generally the case in the rest of the country while those amongst the illiterates generally take to the plough. The proportion of those in the Household Industry is negligible and this shows that Household Industry in the State is fast dying out. It is seen that the male workers exceed the female workers in absolute numbers as well as proportion per thousand in all categories of workers.

Taking the Districts, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District has the largest proportion of workers being 461 per thousand population which is more than the State average. The largest proportion of workers are found in the rural areas of the Districts as well as of the State. The proportion of workers and the category-I, *i.e.*, cultivation, is the largest being 338 males and 271 females per thousand population. Next comes those in other services accounting for 75 males and 17 females per thousand population. The majority of workers in this category are found in the urban areas of the State which account for 251 males and 76 females per thousand population.

Statement—9

Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) among Total Population, Total Workers, Each Category of Worker and among Non-workers in Rural and Urban Area in Districts and Towns

State/District/ Towns	Total Rural Urban	Total popu-lation	Total wor-kers	Workers										Non-workers
				I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MEGHALAYA	**T**	**942**	**612**	**754**	**704**	**383**	**335**	**562**	**119**	**71**	**373**	**110**	**212**	**1,317**
	R	**958**	**673**	**755**	**709**	**411**	**339**	**663**	**193**	**96**	**437**	**151**	**164**	**1,293**
	U	**853**	**235**	**458**	**543**	**97**	**182**	**279**	**92**	**53**	**337**	**87**	**258**	**1,435**
Garo Hills District	T	950	552	643	379	88	..	467	91	25	42	30	90	1,380
	R	958	569	643	380	92	..	469	129	35	41	22	79	1,384
	U	779	110	575	42	..	..	434	16	11	45	59	120	1,318
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District	T	936	650	861	838	407	342	612	123	76	484	118	248	1,273
	R	958	754	864	849	438	346	820	218	108	822	185	207	1,213
	U	862	249	439	560	101	182	269	97	56	375	88	278	1,451
Tura Town	U	779	110	575	42	..	..	434	16	11	45	59	120	1,318
Shillong (M)	U	843	231	302	117	102	100	125	69	81	328	76	277	1,445
Nongthymmai	U	882	226	545	395	51	..	145	106	21	388	132	258	1,466
Mawlai	U	939	371	546	385	70	..	316	127	22	1,158	74	341	1,461
Shillong Cantonment	U	766	31	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	12	26	56	1,602
Jowai Town	U	955	432	350	1094	275	..	709	507	52	709	252	419	1,391

11. Sex-Ratio :

The following statement 9 shows the sex-ratio (females per 1,000 males) among total population, total workers, each category of workers and among non-workers in rural and urban areas in Districts and Towns.

The sex-ratio of the general population has already been discussed in the fly-leaf to table A-I. Among the total working population of the State, the female workers account for 612 per 1,000 male workers, the proportion is higher in rural being 673 and is lower in urban being 235.

The largest proportion of female workers is found in category-I, *i.e.*, Cultivators accounting for 754 per 1,000 males. The larger proportion is in category-II, *i.e.*, Agricultural labourers, contributing 704 females per 1,000 males. The next group is in the category-VII, *i.e.*, Trade and Commerce contributing 373 per 1,000 males, and this indicates the enterprising activities of the women of this State.

Taking the Districts, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District takes the lead accounting for 650 female workers per 1,000 males which is more than State average. Category-I is having the largest proportion of female workers being 861 per 1,000 males and next to it are those in Category-II which accounts for 838 per 1,000 males. In the State level as well as in the District and town level (with the exception of Shillong Cantonment) the majority of female workers are found in Category-I which indicate that the women of the State generally take to cultivation. Of the towns, Tura takes the lead in Category-I with 575 females per 1,000 males. Mawlai town records 585 females per 1,000 males in Category-II (Agricultural labourers) as against 546 in Category-I.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT (STATE)

Serial No.	State/District/Sub-division/ Police Station/Mauza/Town/ Urban Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Kms.	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	Number of Households	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		
						Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MEGHALAYA	**Total**	**22,489**	**193,059**	**206,285**	**1,011,699**	**520,967**	**490,732**	**3,887**	**2,048**	**1,839**
		Rural	**22,450.8**	**166,265**	**176,516**	**864,529**	**441,533**	**422,996**	**1,673**	**823**	**850**
		Urban	**38·2**	**26,794**	**29,769**	**147,170**	**79,434**	**67,736**	**2,214**	**1,225**	**989**
1	**Garo Hills District**	Total	8,084	77,510	82,419	406,615	208,498	198,117	2,001	963	1,038
		Rural	8,074·9	74,876	79,309	391,126	199,793	191,333	1,275	615	660
		Urban	9·1	2,634	3,110	15,489	8,705	6,784	726	348	378
1	Mauza I	Rural	1,620·3	8,667	9,382	44,353	22,672	21,681	1	1	..
2	Mauza II	Rural	1,850	14,719	15,201	73,559	37,379	36,180	..	..	..
3	Mauza III	Rural	1,998·7	15,048	15,375	74,113	37,284	36,829	..	..	..
4	Mauza IV	Rural	2,228·2	15,397	15,907	78,858	40,397	38,461	..	..	..
5	Mauza V	Rural	92·5	6,026	6,272	31,743	16,587	15,156	..	..	..
6	Mauza VI	Rural	100·5	4,144	4,933	28,595	14,774	13,821	16	9	7
7	Mauza VII	Rural	107·5	3,458	4,697	19,859	10,135	9,724	323	160	163
8	Mauza VIII	Rural	75·4	3,522	3,548	19,117	9,797	9,320	874	416	458
9	Mauz IX	Rural	70·7	3,278	3,377	17,811	9,119	8,692	61	29	32
10	Mauza X	Total	19·9	3,251	3,727	18,607	10,354	8,253	726	348	378
		Rural	10·8	617	617	3,118	1,649	1,469	..	..	..
		Urban	9·1	2,634	3,110	15,489	8,705	6,784	726	348	378
	Tura Town	Urban	9·09	2,634	3,110	15,489	8,705	6,784	726	348	378
2	**United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District**	Total	14,405	115,549	123,866	605,084	312,469	292,615	1,886	1,085	801
		Rural	14,375·9	91,389	97,207	473,403	241,740	231,663	398	208	190
		Urban	29·1	24,160	26,659	131,681	70,729	60,952	1,488	877	611
	Shillong Sub-division	*Total*	*11,168·1*	*95,237*	*102,400*	*491,209*	*255,510*	*235,699*	*1,878*	*1,080*	*798*
		Rural	*11,146.8*	*72,222*	*77,151*	*368,457*	*189,349*	*179,108*	*395*	*205*	*190*
		Urban	*21·3*	*23,015*	*25,249*	*122,752*	*66,161*	*56,591*	*1,483*	*875*	*608*
1	Nongpoh Police Station	Rural	1,985·6	10,608	10,669	52,733	27,855	24,878	240	127	113
2	Shillong Police Station	Total	5,858·5	61,163	67,071	326,571	170,820	155,751	1,497	884	613
		Rural	5,837·2	38,148	41,822	203,819	104,659	99,160	14	9	5
		Urban	21·3	23,015	25,249	122,752	66,161	56,591	1,483	875	608
3	Shillong Urban Agglomeration	Urban	21·27	23,015	25,249	122,752	66,161	56,591	1,483	875	608
I	Shillong Municipality	Urban	10·36	17,563	17,592	87,659	47,569	40,090	1,447	850	597
II	Nongthymmai Town *	Urban	2·93	3,109	3,843	16,103	8,558	7,545	34	23	11
III	Mawlai Town *	Urban	6·14	1,543	2,904	14,260	7,355	6,905	..	..	..
IV	Shillong Cantonment	Urban	1.84	800	910	4,730	2,679	2,051	2	2	..
4	Cherra Police Station	Rural	2,224·7	17,139	18,126	83,987	43,173	40,814	141	69	72
5	Dawki Police Station (Shillong Portion)	Rural	1,099·3	6,327	6,534	27,918	13,662	14,256	..	..	..
	Jowai Sub-division	*Total*	*3,295·5*	*20,312*	*21,466*	*113,875*	*56,959*	*56,916*	*8*	*5*	*3*
		Rural	*3,287·7*	*19,167*	*20,056*	*104,946*	*52,391*	*52,555*	*3*	*3*	..
		Urban	*7·8*	*1,145*	*1,410*	*8,929*	*4,568*	*4,361*	*5*	*2*	*3*
6	Jowai Police Station	Total	3,295.5	17,899	18,672	99,191	49,649	49,542	8	5	3
		Rural	3,287·7	16,754	17,262	90,262	45,081	45,181	3	3	..
		Urban	7·8	1,145	1,410	8,929	4,568	4,361	5	2	3
	Jowai Town	Urban	7·77	1,145	1,410	8,929	4,568	4,361	5	2	3
7	Dawki Police Station (Jowai Portion)	Rural	..	2,413	2,794	14,684	7,310	7,374	..	..	..

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			WORKERS								
						Total Workers (I-IX)			I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
814,230	407,859	406,371	298,312	177,772	120,540	446,828	277,186	169,642	308,978	176,144	132,834	44,131	25,894	18,237
747,113	375,627	371,486	202,327	122,220	80,107	399,232	238,638	160,594	307,860	175,377	132,483	42,986	25,152	17,834
67,117	32,232	34,885	95,985	55,552	40,433	47,596	38,548	9,048	1,118	767	351	1,145	742	403
325,872	165,219	160,653	95,825	61,807	34,018	168,158	108,321	59,837	141,674	86,237	55,437	10,396	7,539	2,857
317,414	160,713	156,701	85,593	55,650	29,943	163,851	104,440	59,411	141,507	86,131	55,376	10,371	7,515	2,856
8,458	4,506	3,952	10,232	6,157	4,075	4,307	3,881	426	167	106	61	25	24	1
43,436	21,977	21,459	12,452	7,735	4,717	21,144	11,927	9,217	19,554	10,473	9,081	389	318	71
72,004	36,428	35,576	12,133	7,864	4,269	37,216	20,690	16,526	35,129	18,995	16,134	959	666	293
71,543	35,726	35,817	10,749	7,030	3,719	34,957	20,245	14,712	31,224	17,589	13,635	1,414	869	545
76,624	38,986	37,638	22,088	13,378	8,710	32,461	19,539	12,922	30,402	17,820	12,582	504	291	213
18,265	9,532	8,733	9,006	5,849	3,157	9,757	8,343	1,414	7,710	6,622	1,088	958	672	286
4,945	2,528	2,417	4,792	3,530	1,262	8,489	7,990	499	5,798	5,515	283	1,372	1,256	116
11,396	5,835	5,561	3,974	3,124	850	5,836	5,314	522	3,650	3,598	52	1,659	1,223	436
7,270	3,721	3,549	3,890	2,860	1,030	6,575	5,025	1,550	3,907	2,882	1,025	1,767	1,324	443
11,612	5,810	5,802	5,817	3,746	2,071	6,195	4,468	1,727	3,425	2,155	1,270	1,148	772	376
8,777	4,676	4,101	10,924	6,691	4,233	5,528	4,780	748	875	588	287	226	148	78
319	170	149	692	534	158	1,221	899	322	708	482	226	201	124	77
8,458	4,506	3,952	10,232	6,157	4,075	4,307	3,881	426	167	106	61	25	24	1
8,458	4,506	3,952	10,232	6,157	4,075	4,307	3,881	426	167	106	61	25	24	1
488,358	242,640	245,718	202,487	115,965	86,522	278,670	168,865	109,805	167,304	89,907	77,397	33,735	18,355	15,380
429,699	214,914	214,785	116,734	66,570	50,164	235,381	134,198	101,183	166,353	89,246	77,107	32,615	17,637	14,978
58,659	27,726	30,933	85,753	49,395	36,358	43,289	34,667	8,622	951	661	290	1,120	718	402
980,069	*189,318*	*190,751*	*179,779*	*103,580*	*76,199*	*223,522*	*137,570*	*85,952*	*130,803*	*70,016*	*60,787*	*25,534*	*14,583*	*10,951*
329,169	*165,325*	*163,844*	*98,632*	*56,739*	*41,893*	*183,207*	*104,980*	*78,227*	*129,960*	*69,435*	*60,525*	*24,525*	*13,918*	*10,607*
50,900	*23,993*	*26,907*	*81,147*	*46,841*	*34,306*	*40,315*	*32,590*	*7,725*	*843*	*581*	*262*	*1,009*	*665*	*344*
42,308	21,597	20,711	13,071	8,258	4,813	24,756	15,822	8,934	18,845	11,536	7,309	3,415	2,043	1,372
233,165	115,540	117,625	135,382	77,399	57,983	141,903	89,718	52,185	78,302	40,906	37,396	11,826	6,688	5,138
182,265	91,547	90,718	54,235	30,558	23,677	101,588	57,128	44,460	77,459	40,325	37,134	10,817	6,023	4,794
50,900	23,993	26,907	81,147	46,841	34,306	40,315	32,590	7,725	843	581	262	1,009	665	344
50,900	23,993	26,907	81,147	46,841	34,306	40,315	32,590	7,725	843	581	262	1,009	665	344
32,231	15,117	17,114	59,752	34,798	24,954	29,070	23,607	5,463	306	235	71	86	77	9
6,947	3,344	3,603	11,172	6,213	4,959	4,944	4,033	911	51	33	18	60	43	17
11,533	5,454	6,079	7,504	4,141	3,363	4,831	3,524	1,307	484	313	171	862	544	318
189	78	111	2,719	1,689	1,030	1,470	1,426	44	2	..	2	1	1	..
77,313	38,973	38,340	26,114	14,977	11,137	41,654	24,160	17,494	23,389	12,417	10,972	6,980	4,145	2,835
27,283	13,208	14,075	5,212	2,946	2,266	15,209	7,870	7,339	10,267	5,157	5,110	3,313	1,707	1,606
108,289	*53,322*	*54,967*	*22,708*	*12,385*	*10,323*	*55,148*	*31,295*	*23,853*	*36,501*	*19,891*	*16,610*	*8,201*	*3,772*	*4,429*
100,530	*49,589*	*50,941*	*18,102*	*9,831*	*8,271*	*52,174*	*29,218*	*22,956*	*36,393*	*19,811*	*16,582*	*8,090*	*3,719*	*4,371*
7,759	*3,733*	*4,026*	*4,606*	*2,554*	*2,052*	*2,974*	*2,077*	*897*	*108*	*80*	*28*	*111*	*53*	*58*
95,060	46,893	48,167	18,988	10,321	8,667	47,994	27,187	20,807	34,539	18,833	15,706	5,950	2,692	3,258
87,301	43,160	44,141	14,382	7,767	6,615	45,020	25,110	19,910	34,431	18,753	15,678	5,839	2,639	3,200
7,759	3,733	4,026	4,606	2,554	2,052	2,974	2,077	897	108	80	28	111	53	58
7,759	3,733	4,026	4,606	2,554	2,052	2,974	2,077	897	108	80	28	111	53	58
13,229	6,429	6,800	3,720	2,064	1,656	7,154	4,108	3,046	1,962	1,058	904	2,251	1,080	1,171

Serial No.	State/District/Sub-division/ Police Station/Mauza/Town/ Urban Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	WORKERS III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities Persons	Males	Females	IV Mining and Quarrying Persons	Males	Females	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry Persons	Males	Females	(b) Other than Household Industry Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	MEGHALAYA	**Total**	**11,885**	**8,593**	**3,292**	**669**	**501**	**168**	**4,874**	**3,120**	**1,754**	**5,645**	**5,043**	**602**
		Rural	**11,046**	**7,828**	**3,218**	**656**	**490**	**166**	**3,821**	**2,297**	**1,524**	**1,621**	**1,359**	**262**
		Urban	**839**	**765**	**74**	**13**	**11**	**2**	**1,053**	**823**	**230**	**4,024**	**3,684**	**340**
1	**Garo Hills District**	Total	707	650	57	10	10	..	1,580	1,077	503	633	580	53
		Rural	675	618	57	10	10	..	1,504	1,024	480	437	387	50
		Urban	32	32	..	..	..	..	76	53	23	196	193	3
1	Mauza I	Rural	48	36	12	5	5	..	23	19	4	11	11	..
2	Mauza II	Rural	92	86	6	..	..	..	86	65	21	11	7	4
3	Mauza III	Rural	144	126	18	..	..	..	660	350	310	57	45	12
4	Mauza IV	Rural	101	87	14	..	..	..	86	79	7	44	40	4
5	Mauza V	Rural	4	4	..	..	..	..	79	72	7	78	76	2
6	Mauza VI	Rural	58	55	3	..	..	..	138	104	34	83	64	19
7	Mauza VII	Rural	77	76	1	..	..	..	61	40	21	14	12	2
8	Mauza VIII	Rural	88	88	..	..	..	..	242	186	56	22	22	..
9	Mauza IX	Rural	62	59	3	5	5	..	108	100	8	84	77	7
10	Mauza X	Total	33	33	..	..	..	..	97	62	35	229	226	3
		Rural	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	..	*21*	*9*	*12*	*33*	*33*	..
		Urban	32	32	..	..	..	..	76	53	23	196	193	3
I	Tura Town	Urban	32	32	..	..	..	..	76	53	23	196	193	3
2	**United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District**	Total	11,178	7,943	3,235	659	491	168	3,294	2,043	1,251	5,012	4,463	549
		Rural	10,371	7,210	3,161	646	480	166	2,317	1,273	1,044	1,184	972	212
		Urban	807	733	74	13	11	2	977	770	207	3,828	3,491	337
	Shillong Sub-division	*Total*	*7,558*	*5,279*	*2,279*	*651*	*483*	*168*	*2,584*	*1,675*	*909*	*4,582*	*4,164*	*418*
		Rural	*6,816*	*4,597*	*2,219*	*639*	*473*	*166*	*1,865*	*1,056*	*809*	*1,057*	*874*	*183*
		Urban	*742*	*682*	*60*	*12*	*10*	*2*	*719*	*619*	*100*	*3,525*	*3,290*	*235*
1	Nongpoh Police Station	Rural	326	290	36	8	8	..	73	31	42	59	56	3
2	Shillong Police Station	Total	2,250	2,038	212	86	56	30	1,594	1,178	416	3,994	3,662	332
		Rural	1,508	1,356	152	74	46	28	875	559	316	469	372	97
		Urban	742	682	60	12	10	2	719	619	100	3,525	3,290	235
3	Shillong Urban Agglomeration	Urban	742	682	60	12	10	2	719	619	100	3,525	3,290	235
I	Shillong Municipality	Urban	474	430	44	11	10	1	441	392	49	2,652	2,481	171
II	Nongthymmai Town *	Urban	62	59	3	1	..	1	71	62	9	208	188	20
III	Mawlai Town *	Urban	199	186	13	..	..	..	175	133	42	374	332	42
IV	Shillong Cantonment	Urban	7	7	..	..	..	..	32	32	..	291	289	2
4	Cherra Police Station	Rural	4,461	2,600	1,861	554	417	137	648	403	245	438	389	49
5	Dawki Police Station (Shillong Portion)	Rural	521	351	170	3	2	1	269	63	206	91	57	34
	Jowai Sub-division	*Total*	*3,620*	*2,664*	*956*	*8*	*8*	..	*710*	*368*	*342*	*430*	*299*	*131*
		Rural	*3,555*	*2,613*	*942*	*7*	*7*	..	*452*	*217*	*235*	*127*	*98*	*29*
		Urban	*65*	*51*	*14*	*1*	*1*	..	*258*	*151*	*107*	*303*	*201*	*102*
6	Jowai Police Station	Total	1,602	1,393	209	3	3	..	617	336	281	387	263	124
		Rural	1,537	1,342	195	2	2	..	359	185	174	84	62	22
		Urban	65	51	14	1	1	..	258	151	107	303	201	102
V	Jowai Town	Urban	65	51	14	1	1	..	258	151	107	303	201	102
7	Dawki Police Station (Jowai Portion)	Rural	2,018	1,271	747	5	5	..	93	32	61	43	36	7

* Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 Census which continue as towns in 1971.

Note :—(i) The area figures of the State and Districts represent geographical area figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for Urban areas are based on 1961 Census. Area figures for 'Rural' areas are derived by substracting the 'Urban' areas from the total areas of the District.

CENSUS ABSTRACT *(Contd.)*

WORKERS													
VI			VII			VIII			IX			X	
Construction			Trade and Commerce			Transport, Storage and Communications			Other Services			Non-workers	
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
4,240	3,960	280	13,323	9,706	3,617	5,603	5,049	554	47,480	39,176	8,304	564,871	243,781	321,090
1,785	1,628	157	5,028	3,500	1,528	2,065	1,794	271	22,364	19,213	3,151	465,297	202,895	262,402
2,455	2,332	123	8,295	6,206	2,089	3,538	3,255	283	25,116	19,963	5,153	99,574	40,886	58,688
451	440	11	2,542	2,440	102	485	471	14	9,680	8,877	803	238,457	100,177	138,280
268	259	9	1,796	1,726	70	378	370	8	6,905	6,400	505	227,275	95,353	131,922
183	181	2	746	714	32	107	101	6	2,775	2,477	298	11,182	4,824	6,358
36	35	1	93	87	6	26	26	..	959	917	42	23,209	10,745	12,464
51	51	..	58	55	3	23	22	1	807	743	64	36,343	16,689	19,654
20	15	5	133	131	2	27	25	2	1,278	1,095	183	39,156	17,039	22,117
5	5	..	73	61	12	15	14	1	1,231	1,142	89	46,397	20,858	25,539
16	16	..	264	263	1	87	87	..	561	531	30	21,986	8,244	13,742
49	49	..	414	392	22	31	31	..	546	524	22	20,106	6,784	13,322
1	1	..	71	68	3	6	6	..	297	290	7	14,023	4,821	9,202
10	10	..	176	165	11	9	8	1	354	340	14	12,542	4,772	7,770
77	74	3	381	375	6	149	146	3	756	705	51	11,616	4,651	6,965
186	184	2	879	843	36	112	106	6	2,891	2,590	301	13,079	5,574	7,505
3	3	..	133	129	4	5	5	..	116	113	3	1,897	750	1,147
183	181	2	746	714	32	107	101	6	2,775	2,477	298	11,182	4,824	6,358
183	181	2	746	714	32	107	101	6	2,775	2,477	298	11,182	4,824	6,358
3,789	3,520	269	10,781	7,266	3,515	5,118	4,578	540	37,800	30,299	7,501	326,414	143,604	182,810
1,517	1,369	148	3,232	1,774	1,458	1,687	1,424	263	15,459	12,813	2,646	238,022	107,542	130,480
2,272	2,151	121	7,549	5,492	2,057	3,431	3,154	277	22,341	17,486	4,855	88,392	36,062	52,330
3,407	*3,172*	*235*	*9,877*	*6,758*	*3,119*	*4,726*	*4,258*	*468*	*33,800*	*27,182*	*6,618*	*267,687*	*117,940*	*149,747*
1,400	*1,273*	*127*	*2,728*	*1,500*	*1,228*	*1,499*	*1,267*	*232*	*12,718*	*10,587*	*2,131*	*185,250*	*84,369*	*100,881*
2,007	*1,899*	*108*	*7,149*	*5,258*	*1,891*	*3,227*	*2,991*	*236*	*21,082*	*16,595*	*4,487*	*82,437*	*33,571*	*48,866*
51	48	3	229	182	47	232	227	5	1,518	1,401	117	27,977	12,033	15,944
2,827	2,663	164	8,429	5,941	2,488	3,749	3,452	297	28,846	23,134	5,712	184,668	81,102	103,566
820	764	56	1,280	683	597	522	461	61	7,764	6,539	1,225	102,231	47,531	54,700
2,007	1,899	108	7,149	5,258	1,891	3,227	2,991	236	21,082	16,595	4,487	82,437	33,571	48,866
2,007	1,899	108	7,149	5,258	1,891	3,227	2,991	236	21,082	16,595	4,487	82,437	33,571	48,866
1,230	1,138	92	5,757	4,335	1,422	2,213	2,057	156	15,900	12,452	3,448	58,589	23,962	34,627
389	381	8	379	273	106	395	349	46	3,328	2,645	683	11,159	4,525	6,634
366	358	8	669	310	359	423	394	29	1,279	954	325	9,429	3,831	5,598
22	22	..	344	340	4	196	191	5	575	544	31	3,260	1,253	2,007
505	440	65	1,036	577	459	679	527	152	2,964	2,245	719	42,333	19,013	23,320
24	21	3	183	58	125	66	52	14	472	402	70	12,709	5,792	6,917
382	*348*	*34*	*904*	*508*	*396*	*392*	*320*	*72*	*4,000*	*3,117*	*883*	*58,727*	*25,664*	*33,063*
117	*96*	*21*	*504*	*274*	*230*	*188*	*157*	*31*	*2,741*	*2,226*	*515*	*52,772*	*23,173*	*29,599*
265	*252*	*13*	*400*	*234*	*166*	*204*	*163*	*41*	*1,259*	*891*	*368*	*5,955*	*2,491*	*3,464*
350	317	33	700	371	329	314	259	55	3,532	2,720	812	51,197	22,462	28,735
85	65	20	300	137	163	110	96	14	2,273	1,829	444	45,242	19,971	25,271
265	252	13	400	234	166	204	163	41	1,259	891	368	5,955	2,491	3,464
265	252	13	400	234	166	204	163	41	1,259	891	368	5,955	2,491	3,464
32	31	1	204	137	67	78	61	17	468	397	71	7,530	3,202	4,328

ii) The total of the area figures of the Sub-division/Police Stations/Mauzas will not tally with the District figures because the former represents 'Land use' area and are derived from the figures supplied by the State Director of Land Records.

iii) The figures for Dawki Police Station is shown in two parts in the P. C. A. Viz., (a) portion of Dawki Police Station falling under Shillong Sub-division and (b) portion of Dawki Police Station falling under Jowai Sub-division. As separate area figures are not available, the area of both the portions of Dawki Police Station (i.e. 1099·3 Sq. Km.) is shown in the P. C. A. under Shillong portion.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I 1971 Census Calendar Meghalaya.

APPENDIX II List of 1971 Census Tables.

APPENDIX III Houselist and Instructions for filling up the Houselist.

APPENDIX IV Establishment Schedule and Instructions for filling up the Establishment Schedule.

APPENDIX V Individual slip and Instructions for filling up the Individual slip.

APPENDIX VI Population of India, States/Union Territories, 1971.

APPENDIX VII Publication Programme for 1971 Census, Meghalaya State.

APPENDIX-I

1971 CENSUS CALENDAR—MEGHALAYA

1	Complete preparation of General Village Registers, Town Registers, *etc.*	Before December 31, 1969
2	Complete preparation of Thana maps and location therein of towns and villages.	
3	Complete numbering of villages located in the Thana maps according to their geographical contiguity.	
4	Submission of proposal for treatment of rural units as towns for 1971 Census.	
5	Assigning of location code numbers to all Towns, Police Stations and Districts by Director of Census Operations and communicating them to Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers.	Before March 15, 1970
6	Formation of Census Divisions, *i.e.*, demarcation of the areas of Charges and Circles in each Thana.	Before March 15, 1970
7	Final selection of Charge Superintendents, Circle Supervisors and Enumerators.	Before March 31, 1970
8	Indenting to Director of Census Operations by Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers of their requirement of different census schedules in Assamese, Bengali and English languages for each Sub-divison.	Before April 20, 1970
9	Despatch of forms of appointment letters and registers of Charge, Circle, Block, *etc.*, by the Director of Census Operations to Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers.	Before April 30, 1970
10	Filling in of registers of Charge *etc.*, in the Deputy Commissioners' and Sub-divisional Officers' office and distribution of the filled-in registers to the Charge Superintendents and Circle Supervisors.	Before June 30, 1970
11	Despatch of Houselists, Establishment Schedules, Instruction Booklets on House-numbering and Houselisting to Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers. Verification of forms at District and Sub-divisional Headquarters.	Before June 30, 1970
12	Despatch of training registers and forms of statement of receipt and distribution of various Census Schedules to Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers.	Before June 30, 1970

13	Issuing of Appointment letters to all Census personnel by Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers.	Before July 1, 1970
14	Conference of Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers at Shillong on Housenumbering and Houselisting.	Before July 1970
15	Training of Charge Superintendents at the District and Sub-divisional headquarters including practical exercise through training schedules. Distribution of Census Schedules, Instruction Booklets and Training registers to them for their respective Charges.	Before July 15, 1970
16	Organising and holding training classes for Supervisors including practical exercises through training schedules. Charge Superintendents also attended.	July 16, 1970 to Sept. 2, 1970
17	Intensive training to Enumerators—Organising and holding as many training classes as possible including practical exercises through training schedules. Respective Charge Superintendents and Supervisors also attended.	
18	Scrutiny of training registers at District and Sub-divisional Headquarters for onward transmission to Director of Census Operations' Office.	
19	Commencement and conclusion of Housenumbering, Houselisting, preparation of Notional Maps and canvassing of Establishment Schedule. Two copies of Houselists and Notional Maps were prepared.	Sept. 10 to Oct. 31, 1970
20	Preparation of Enumerator's Abstracts (Houselists).	Before Nov. 2, 1970
21	Collection of filled in Houselists (both copies), Establishment Schedules, Notional Maps both copies, Enumerator's Abstracts, Charge and Circle Extracts, *etc.*, and packing of them at the District and Sub-divisional headquarters according to instructions. Only one copy of Houselist and Notional map was packed. Other copy retained at Deputy Commissioner/Subdivisional Officer's Office.	Before Nov. 1, 1970
22	Despatch of these packed Houselists, Schedules, *etc.*, to the Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya by special messengers.	Before Nov. 13, 1970
23	Indenting upon Director of Census Operations of requirement of Enumeration Slip Pads, Population Records and other forms and Instruction Booklets, *etc.*, in different languages.	Before Nov. 13, 1970
24	Copying by Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers' offices of Abstract of Houselists for each Enumerator's Block from the copies of the Houselists retained for the purpose.	Before Nov. 30, 1970
25	Re-delineation of Enumerator's Blocks and Supervisor's Circles, if necessary, on the basis of Houselist population.	Before Nov. 30, 1970

26	Appointment of more Enumerators and Supervisors, if necessary.	Before Nov. 30, 1970
27	Preparation of Notional Maps of the re-delineated blocks.	Before Dec. 10, 1970
28	Despatch of Individual Slip Pads, Population Records, Enumerator's Abstracts, Posting statements, *etc.*, and Instruction Booklets to the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers.	Before Dec. 10, 1970
29	Training of Charge Superintendents at District and Sub-divisional Headquarters.	Before Dec. 15, 1970
30	Organising and holding training classes for Supervisors including practical exercises through training schedules.	Dec. 15, 1970 to Feb. 9, 1971
31	Intensive training to Enumerators	
32	Enumeration.	March 10 to March 31, 1971
33	Enumeration of Houseless population.	Night of March 31, 1971
34	Revisional Round	April 1 to April 3, 1971

APPENDIX-II

LIST OF 1971 CENSUS TABLES

A-Series		General Population Tables
A-I		Area, Houses and Population
A-II		Decadal Variation in Population since 1901
A-III		Villages Classified by Population
A-IV		Towns and Urban Agglomeration classified by Population in 1971 with variation since 1901
A-V		Standard Urban Areas Union/State Primary Census Abstract Urban/Block/Villagewise Primary Census Abstract
B-Series		Economic Tables
B-I	Part A	Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups (Full count)
B-I	Part B	Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age-groups (Sample)
B-II		Workers and non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity by sex and age-groups (Full count)
B-III	Part A	Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in Urban Areas only (Sample)
B-III	Part B	Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in Rural Areas only (Sample)
B-IV	Part A	Industrial Classification of persons at work other than at cultivation as main activity by sex divisions, major groups and minor groups (Sample)
B-IV	Part B	Industrial Classification of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on house-hold industry basis as main activity by sex and class of workers (Sample)
B-IV	Part C	Classification of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity by class of workers, age and sex (Sample)

B-IV	Part D	Industrial Classification by sex and class of workers of persons and work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity (Sample)
B-V	Part A	Occupational Classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation (Sample)
B-V	Part B	Occupational Classification by sex and class of worker in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or services as main activity (Sample)
B-VI	Part A(i)	Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and broad age-groups in Urban Areas only (Sample)
B-VI	Part A(ii)	Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational level in Urban Areas only (Sample)
B-VI	Part B(i)	Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation by sex and broad age-groups in Rural Areas only (Sample)
B-VI	Part B(ii)	Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in Rural Areas only (Sample)
B-VII		Secondary work i.e., persons having main activity (i) as Cultivator (ii) as Agricultural Labourer (iii) at Household Industry (iv) at Non-household Industry and (v) Non-workers classified by sex and by secondary work (i) at Household industry (ii) as Cultivator or (iii) as Agricultural labourer or (iv) Non-household industry, trade, business or service (Sample)
B-VIII		Persons classified as non-workers according to main activity cross-classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity (Sample)
B-IX	Part A	Non-workers categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in Urban Areas only (Sample)

B-IX	Part B	Non-workers categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in Rural Areas only (Sample)
C-Series		Social and Cultural Tables
C-I	Part A	Composition of Households by relationship to Head of household classified by age-groups (Sample)
C-I	Part B (i) & (ii)	Distribution of households where the head is male/female by relationship of members with the head (Sample)
C-II		Age and Marital Status (Sample)
C-III	Part A	Age, Sex and Education in all areas (Sample)
C-III	Part B	Age, Sex and Education in Urban Areas only (Sample)
C-IV		Single year age returns (Sample)
C-V		Mother-tongue (Full count)
C-VI		Bilingualism (Sample)
C-VII		Religion (Full count)
C-VIII		Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Part A & B) (Full count)
D-Series		Migration Tables
D-I		Population classified by place of birth (Sample)
D-II		Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration (Sample)
D-III		Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups educational levels and in case of workers by occupational divisions (Sample)
D-IV		Population of cities classified by place of residence and duration of residence (Sample)
D-V		Workers and Non-workers according to main activity classified by place of last residence (Sample)
D-VI		Migrants classified by place of last residence, age-groups, duration of residence and marital status (Sample)
E-Series		Establishment Tables (Full count)
E-I		Distribution of Establishments by broad types

E-II	Part A	Distribution of Manufacturing, Processing or service in establishments other than household industries classified by registered factories, unregistered workshops and also of employment
E-II	Part B	Distribution of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments other than household industries classified by industry, fuel power or manual used and size of employment
E-II	Part C	Distribution of household industry establishment classified by industry, fuel power used and size of employment
E-III		Distribution of Trade/Commercial establishments classified by the type of business of trade and size of employment
E-IV		Distribution of establishments other than manufacturing, processing, servicing or business and trade establishments by size of employment
F-Series		Fertility Tables (Sample)
F-I		Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, present age and age at marriage (Rural/Urban)
F-II		Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, present age and age at marriage (Rural/Urban)
F-III		Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, duration of marriage and age at marriage (Rural/Urban)
F-IV		Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage (Rural/Urban)
F-V		Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, education groups, present age and age at marriage of the women (Rural/Urban)
G-Series		Special Tables for Degree Holders and Technical Personnel (Full count)
G-I		Distribution of Degree Holders and Technical Personnel in each subject field by levels of qualifications

G-II	Distribution of Degree Holders and Technical Personnel in each subject field by employment status and level of qualifications
G-III	Distribution of Degree Holders and Technical Personnel by level of qualifications and emoluments by sector of employment
G-IV	Distribution of Degree Holders and Technical Personnel by subject field, age-groups and sector of employment further classified by emolument
G-V	Distribution of employed (other than self-employed) Degree Holders and Technical Personnel by type of organisation of present employment classified by levels of qualifications and subject fields
G-VI	Distribution of unemployed Degree Holders and Technical Personnel with engineering and technology qualification classified by degree and diploma levels and by subject of such degree and diploma
G-VII	Distribution of Degree Holders and Technical Personnel who are unemployed and seeking employment in each subject field by duration of employment, level of education and sex
G-VIII	Distribution of unemployed Degree Holders and above in Arts, Humanities and Commerce classified by Degree and their subject
G-IX	Distribution of unemployed Degree Holders and above in Science classified by Degree and their subjects
G-X	Distribution of unemployed persons having qualification in Technical/ Vocational Trades by subjects
G-XI	Degree Holders and Technical Personnel engaged in research by subject, field and educational level
G-XII	Distribution of Degree Holders and Technical Personnel by country of qualification, subject field qualification level and sex
H-Series	Housing Tables
	(All tables in this series are based on 20% sample Census Houses)
H-I	Census Houses and the uses to which they are put
H-II	Distribution of Census Houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof
H-III	Census Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied
H-IV	Census households by their size and tenure status

CENSUS OF

HOUSE

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

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island..... 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
			Material of Wall	Material of Roof		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note : Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in Cols. 4, 5, 6, 10 & 12. These are meant for use in the Tabulation Offices for coding.

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

INDIA 1971

LIST

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

Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... Code No.....

If used wholly or partly as a residence									
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)	Remarks
					Males	Females	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Total					

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

APPENDIX—III

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

General

Census is a national undertaking of great importance, indispensable to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from the other multifarious ways it serves the scholar, the businessman, industrialist, the country's planners, the electoral authorities *etc.* Census has become a regular feature in every progressive country, whatever be its size and political set-up and they are conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives.

2. The job entrusted to you, *viz.*, the house-numbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population census. Apart from mere listing of houses, you will be collecting some essential data on housing, as also separately on manufacturing, trading and service establishments which will be useful to the country's planners. You have, therefore, an important role to play. The quality and quantity of your contribution depends on how well you apply yourself to this task, understand the instructions thoroughly and carry out your responsibilities with the care that it demands.

3. You will be required to prepare lay-out sketches showing the location of houses within the area allotted to you and number all the houses, residential or otherwise and list them and fill up some essential particulars in the schedules given to you. The house-numbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of house-numbering that may be introduced and maintained by the local bodies concerned in future.

House-numbering and preparation of notional maps

4. *Rural areas :* The first operation will be allotment of distinguishing numbers to each building, house and household.

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the Survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any. A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials, will greatly help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, *nallahs*, *etc.* Clear demarcation lines of blocks are important so that any structure coming anywhere within the boundaries of a particular block is covered by a specific block without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly.

6. Having thus prepared the village map,

each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the lay-out. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay-out of the houses on the village site. The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks. The names of the streets, if any, should be shown on these sketches. All topographical details, important features and public buildings should be prominently shown. Then every single building or house should be located on this sketch. It will be of advantage if the *Pucca* and *Kachha* houses are shown by some conventional signs like a square □ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle △ for a *Kachha* house, further depicting them as residential or non-residential as follows :

□ *Pucca* residential house ; for *Pucca* non-residential house shade the square.

△ *Kachha* residential house ; for *Kachha* non-residential house shade the triangle.

It is difficult to evolve a comprehensive definition of the terms 'Pucca' and 'Kachha' houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kachha* for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches is purely to facilitate identification. Also, as *Kachha* houses are not likely to be long-lasting, any one referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of the preparation of lay-out sketches, a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials :

Wall material : Burnt bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, *etc.*

Roof Material : Tiles, GCI* sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC*, RCC* and timber, *etc.*

Houses, the walls and/or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, *etc.*, or loosely packed stone, burnt bricks, *etc.*, may be treated as *Kachha* houses.

7. When once the location of every building/house is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the direction in which the house numbers should run, *i.e.*, left to right or in a clockwise order or north-east to south-west and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the house-numbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering indicated on the sketch would be convenient or if any slight changes are needed, for, after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more intelligible order of numbering at some places.

8. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features

*Note : G.C.I.—Galvanized Corrugated Iron, R.B.C.—Reinforced Brick Concrete and R.C.C.—Reinforced Cement Concrete.

so that it may be known that any house falling in any such areas may be reckoned along with a particular village.

9. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or *mauzas*. For such villages procedure for preparing normal lay-out plan sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there would be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. It will be facilitating, if for the purpose of netting such clusters a lay-out plan is prepared of the Forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of a Forest Guard in some States). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if there be one. If there be no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent feature such as a hill stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out, the location of each of the houses should be indicated on it and number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of house-numbering and houselisting.

Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in Forest areas.

10. *Urban Areas :* The preparation of notional maps and the house-numbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas excepting that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale and these may come extremely useful. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the out-skirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features. Sometimes one side of a road falls within the town limits and the other side excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these should be carefully verified on ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limits of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative units in which they fall.

11. But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building and census house along every road and street in each ward, locality or *mohalla* of a town should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a large number of sketches each covering a limited area. Each town would probably have already been divided into some permanent *mohallas* or localities or wards. A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the sub-units into which the town has been divided should be prepared. On the map, the main roads and other topographical details and important public buildings *etc.*, may be shown for clear identification of the boundaries of each *mohalla*/locality/ward *etc.* Next, a skeleton map of each locality/ward or block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and

house should be located on this skeleton map. May be that even a locality/ward may be too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map. In such a case a ward map showing the segments and separate lay-out map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and the house-numbers shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building, *etc.*

12. As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory house-numbering system. They need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the house-numbering maps referred to above. The house-numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of house-numbering in the town, then you will have to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch (es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated hereafter.

Numbering of Buildings and Census Houses in rural as well as urban areas :

13. You have to give numbers to "Buildings" and "Census houses" in all areas. The instructions below will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. The building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for house-numbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes parts of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical unit of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

14. *Building :* A "building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings, (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, *etc.*, or as godowns, stores, cattle-sheds *etc.*, or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residence, or workshop-*cum*-residence, *etc.*

15. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number.

16. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage *etc.*, only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3), and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

17. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of

the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-east *etc.*

(iii) Arabic numerals, *e.g.*, (1, 2, 3.....) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either *Pucca* or *Kachha* is found after the house-numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, *e.g*, 10/1.....

NOTE : These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2) *etc.*, as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

18. *Census House :* A "Census house" is building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or stair-case, *etc.*, used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

19. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which *are independent of one another* having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

20. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2) *etc.*, or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3) *etc.*

21. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

22. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrances from a common court-yard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case *etc.*, may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of

these rooms alongwith the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

23. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up, should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that, for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses and numbered and listed.

24. *Household :* A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be 'one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household'. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons ; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, *Ashrams*, *etc.* These are called "Institutional Households".

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow *(see* paras 44 & 45) and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

HOUSELISTING

25. After the preparation of the notional house-numbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in the prescribed from (Houselist).

26. At the 1971 Census, a houselist schedule and an establishment schedule will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen form of the houselist schedule to be so canvassed is given at pages 104 & 105 of this book.

The following instructions will guide you in filling the houselist :

27. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No., name of Taluk/Tehil/Thana/Anchal/Island/Code No., name of Village/Town/Code No., name or No. of Ward, *Mohalla*, Enumerator's Block and Code No. The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every

village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every district, tehsil or police station, village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tehsil or police station and the village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block code numbers pertaining to you. You shall have to enter them in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. *Please note that the town numbers is to be given in Roman figures to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals.*

Col. 1 : Line Number

28. Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose *e.g.*, 1, 2, 3, 4 *etc*.....

Col. 2 : Building Number (Municipal or Local authority or Census Number)

29. Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number. Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

30. There would be cases where the Municipal numbers or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of updating the numbering or revising it. In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the lay-out sketch and marked them on the building itself.

31. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column.

32. If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building.

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

Col. 3 : Census House Number

33. The attributes of a census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to a part of a building.

34. If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column.

35. If there be more than one census house in a building (as mentioned in paras 19 and 20) *e.g.*, in building No. 10, there are three census houses—then against the first census house, you will record "10(1)", for the second "10(2)" and for the third "10(3)" in this column. Column 2, Building number, will be entered in the first line only against which census house

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NOTE : Please do not write anything in spaces enclosed by dotted lines in column Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are meant for writing code numbers in the tabulation offices.

No. 10(1) would have been mentioned in Col. 3. Column 2 will remain blank against census house No. 10(2) and 10(3).

Note : You should *not* indicate them as 10/1 or 10/2, *etc.*, as that would be followed in the allotment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.

Col. 4-5 : Predominant construction material of Census house

36. In these columns you will have to note the materials of wall and roof.

Col. 4 : Material of Wall

37. Under this column, the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, timber, *etc.*, should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made, are to be recorded.

Col. 5 : Material of roof

38. The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed, to the weather and *not the ceiling* is made, *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, *etc.*, should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor. If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone, *etc.*, and has a mud pluster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will *not* be "mud", "cement", or "lime" respectively but it will be "bricks", "stone", *etc.*, which constitute the fabric of the roof.

Col. 6 : 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

39. The actual use to which a census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as (these are purely illustrative) :

(1) Residence, shop-*cum*-residence, work-shop-*cum*-residence.

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed, *etc.* Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry as defined in Para 18 of Appendix IV such as say, handloom weaving, *biri* rolling, *papad* making, toy making, *etc.*, is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-*cum*-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

(3) Shop : A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold on cash or for credit.

(4) Office, business house, bank, *etc.* Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, dispensary, Health centre, Doctor's clinic, *etc.*

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, *sarai, dharamshala,* tourist house, inspection house, *etc.*

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place, (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as a Workshop).

(9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community-gathering (Panchayatghar), *etc.*

(10) Place of worship, *e.g.* temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, *etc.*

(11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children's home, *etc.*

(12) Others, *e.g.*, cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, *etc.*, the exact use to be fully described.

(13) If the census house is found vacant, *i.e.*, if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this Col. If this census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may *not* be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage, *etc.*"

NOTE : The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated' 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', *etc.*, may be recorded in the "Remarks" column.

Col. 7 : 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

Definition of an Establishment

40. An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are tendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manfacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Examples :

A factory or a workshop or workshop-*cum*-residence or a trading or other establishment, *ie.*, where some kind of production, processing repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a *pan* shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is

functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, *etc.*, and where one or more persons are working.

An Establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

41. This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry *e.g.*, when a handloom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such as *papad* making or toy manufacturing or *bidi* rolling *etc.*, is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquiries to see if any production, processing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside.

If 'Yes' is recorded here, go to the Establishment Schedule, and fill up further particulars in that Schedule. Please fill in the Serial No. of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this column after 'Yes'.

42. It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for *purely domestic consumption.* For example, hand pounding of rice, preparation of spices like, *haldi* (turmeric), chillies, *etc.*, or say, knitting of woollen garments, embroidery work, loinloom weaving and so on, meant for household use only and not for sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'establishment'.

Columns 8 to 16

43. These columns will relate to census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence. If, therefore, a particular census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even partly, as will be evident from entry in Col. 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 1 to 16.

Col. 8 : Household Number

44. A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or un-related persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of un-related persons live together is an institutional household. So also a Jail.

45. There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), *etc.*, as affixes to the census house No. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1)(a), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(a) and 4(2)(b) respectively. If however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household, the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

46. In the above cases of household Nos. 2(b), 2(c), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(b), there will be no entries against them in Cols. 3 to 7. Cols. 3 to 7 will be filled for the entire census houses, 2, 4(1) or 4(2) as the case may be, once. There is no need to repeat Cols. 3 to 7 in each line for

which entries are made for more than one household against that census house in Cols. 8 to 16.

Col. 9 : Name of the Head of Household

47. The name of the Head of each household should be written. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the household as its Head. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of un-related persons living together and which may be called institutional households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as the Head of the household. In the case of an absentee *dejure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration, should be regarded as the Head.

Col. 10 : If S. C. or S. T., write name of caste/tribe

48. You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area. Ascertain if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Caste/Tribe is scheduled as per your list. If so,

for Scheduled Caste write "S.C." and record name of caste,

for Scheduled Tribe write "S.T." and record name of tribe,

for others write "X"

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the head of the household. He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh. There cannot be a S.C. in any other religion. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

49. In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institutional households) does not belong to SC/ST then write SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs. On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST write 'X' in this column.

50. In the case of all 'Institutional Households' write 'X' in this column irrespective of whether the head belongs to a S.C./S.T. or not.

Col. 11 : Number of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household

51. A room should have four walls with a doorway with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in *i.e.*, it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least 1½ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking *etc.*, should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping *etc.*, are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

52. If there is only one household in a census house the counting of rooms will not be difficult. But if a census house consists of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each household has to be entered against the name of each Head of household. In cases where a room is occupied by more than

one household or they share more than one room, the number of rooms should be given together against a bracket as common to such households.

53. One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human-beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and, therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut *etc.*, may in itself be construed to be a room.

Col. 12 : Does the household live in owned or rented house : (i) Owned (O), (ii) Rented (R)

54. If a household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent then the household may be considered as living in own house. This should be recorded by 'O'. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding that all instalments have not been paid.

55. If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house. For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies, *etc.* In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

Cols. 13 to 15 : Number of persons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of the enumerator

56. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13, females in col. 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13 + Col. 14).

57. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of enumerator's visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of houselisting grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

Col. 16 : Does the household cultivate land? (Yes or No)

58. If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it can not be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the household should not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treatad as a cultivating household.

Col. 17 : Remarks

59. If there is an entry in Col. 6 as "Vacant", you have to record the reason such as "dilapidated", "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant" *etc.*, in this column.

60. After you have completed filling up of the houselist for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

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, Hotel 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

Note—Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in cols. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. These are meant for use in the Tabulation Offices for coding.

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

APPENDIX—IV
INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

1. Instead of loading the main Houselist form itself with questions pertaining to Establishments, it has been decided to have a separate schedule in which particulars of each establishment are to be recorded. (See the Establishment Schedule given at page 118 of this book).

2. The term "Establishment" has been defined in para 40 under Appendix III of this publication. You are requested to study it carefully, before filling the 'Establishment Schedule'.

3. *The respondents should be fully assured that the information collected in these schedules will be treated as completely confidential and is meant for statistical purposes and will not be used as evidence against any individual or establishment for any purpose. The respondents should be encouraged to furnish truthful replies without any reservation.*

4. At the top of the schedule provision is made for noting the Location Code No. and name of the areas concerned. This should be the same as those noted on the top of the Houselist which you will be canvassing simultaneously. You should fill the Location Code No. *etc.*, correctly.,

5. The columns of the Establishment Schedule can be classified into four broad groups :

(i) Columns 1 to 5 are of uniform applicability and entries have to be made in respect of all the establishments ;

(ii) Columns 6 to 8 pertain to manufacturing, processing, *etc.*,—establishments ;

(iii) Columns 9 to 10 relate to trading establishments ; and

(iv) Column 11 refers to "other" Establishments which are not covered in columns 6 to 10.

Thus, it will be seen that the columns falling within groups (ii) to (iv) are mutually exclusive, while those in group (i) are common to all.

Col. 1 : Serial Number

6. In this column the establisements are to be entered one after another serially. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, *i.e.*, 1, 2, 3, *etc.*

Col. 2 : Census House No.

7. The Census house number to be noted is the same as that in column 3 of the Houselist and against which 'Yes' is written in column 7 of the Houselist indicating that the Census house is used as an establishment.

8. A point to be noted here is that it is likely that a single factory or workshop may be spread over more than one Census house adjoining one another. Therefore, while in Col. 2 of this schedule a number of Census houses may be noted in respect of that particular unit of production, processing or repairing, trade or business, *etc.*, the entries in Col. 3 onwards will be one only for that group of houses covered by a single unit of production or business, *etc.*, establishment. For example, if a single tea factory in Assam or business establishment in Calcutta should be spread over two or three adjacent buildings, each of the buildings should not be shown as a separate factory or establishment but the House Nos. of all these buildings shown in Col. 2 should be bracketted together and the particulars of the

single tea factory or establishment entered in the subsequent columns against this group of houses. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the Census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census house should be listed in this schedule.

Col. 3 : Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor

9. In this column write the name of the establishment in the case of factories, large manufacturing concerns, a shop or business establishment, banks, office, *etc.*, which usually bear a distinct name. Where an establishment has no separate name as in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectionaries, small tea shops, Dhobi's establishment, household industries, *etc.*, write the name of the owner as "So and so's Halwai shop", *etc.* This is to help easy identification.

Col. 4 : Is the Establishment— (a) Govt./Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution

10. Enter here whether establishment enumerated belongs to public sector, *i.e.*, Govt./Quasi Govt. managed, including establishments run by local authorities, or to private sector, or a co-operative enterprise. Please do not write in the column only (a) or (b) or (c) but write

(1) "Govt.—Public Sector, or Quasi Govt.—Public Sector, or Local Authority—Public Sector.

(2) Private

or

(3) Co-operative.

There may be many schools or libraries, *etc.*, which are not owned by any particular individual or group of individuals. These may be owned by people in general and managed by Managing Committees. Such establishments should be treated as "private" as distinguished from Govt./Quasi Govt, or run by local authorities or co-operative enterprises.

11. 'An establishment will be treated as a Govt./Quasi Govt. Institution if the Central or State Govt. or a Local Authority such as the Zilla Parishad, City Corporation or Municipality, *etc.*, completely owns or has a majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

12. Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being co-operative institution or Govt. or Quasi Govt. Institutions.

13. Establishments registered under the Co-operative Societies Registration Law of the State, alone fall in the category of "Co-operative".

Col. 5 : Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers

14. In this column, the information has to be entered relating to the total number of workers including the apprentices, paid or unpaid and also including owner(s) or proprietor(s) of the establishment and any of their family members if they also work in the establishment and also the hired workers, if any. It is not necessary that an establishment should necessarily have paid workers. A small shop run in the same house where the owner lives and the business is attended to by just one person of the household is also an establishment. The average number of persons working per day in the establishment during the week preceding the day of your visit should be recorded. For computing the average number of persons working per day, if the establishment remained closed owing to holiday, *etc.*, such day(s)

should be ignored and only the 'days' on which the establishment worked should be taken into account. If during the week preceding your visit, the establishment remained closed either due to strike or lock-out, the week during which the establishment worked preceding such strike or lock-out should be taken into account for reckoning the average number of persons working. The hired workers should normally be in full time employment.

15. Some establishments such as a sugar factory, rice mill, *etc.*, may be seasonal in character and may not be actually working at the time of the present listing. You should then ascertain the particulars of such establishments with reference to the last working season.

16. In case more than one product is produced, or more than one item of business is conducted or several types of services are rendered, it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production/business/servicing of each type of product, business or service that is covered against that serial number. For example in a large textile mill there may be the weaving section, dyeing section, laboratory repairing section, sales section, *etc.* It is not necessary to ascertain the employment in each section. The total employment has to be ascertained. The major activity of the establishment will be described in subsequent columns.

Columns 6, 7 and 8 :—If any manufacturing processing or servicing is done.

17. These columns relate only to such establishments in which goods are manufactured or some kind of processing or servicing is done and/or repairs are carried on.

Col. 6 : Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered workshop

18. *(a) Household Industry : Definition*

A 'Household Industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

19. Thus, there are four ingredients of a household industry :—

(i) nature of activity
(ii) participation
(iii) location
(iv) size

20. (i) *Nature of activity* :—A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It *does not* include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, washerman (Dhobi), astrologer, *etc.*, or merely trade or business even if such professions trade or services are conducted at home by members of household.

21. (ii) *Participation* :—The Head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry. If it is run primarily by hired labourers, the 'participation' ingredient of the household members will not be satisfied and it will not be a 'Household Industry'. The industry may run with the help of hired workers but the head and/or members of the household must be mainly participating in the industry and not solely dependent on hired workers. Besides "actual work", participation also includes "supervision and direction".

22. (iii) *Location* :—The industry should be located within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas ; if it is situated at a place other than at home, it will not be termed as household industry in urban areas. In rural areas, however, the industry

may be either at home or anywhere within the village limits. In rural areas, even though, the industry is not situated at home, there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating in it if it is located within the village limits.

23. (iv) *Size* :—The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. Irrespective of the location and participation by the members of the household, if the industry or workshop is registered under the Factories Act, then it will not be a household industry.

24. Thus it will be clear that any industry which can be termed as 'Household Industry' must satisfy all the four ingredients mentioned above.

25. (b) *Registered Factory* :—A factory which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a "Registered Factory". Any other workshop merely licenced by the Municipal or any other authority or registered for any other purpose should not be treated as a registered factory unless it is registered under the Indian Factories Act.

26. (c) *Unregistered Workshop* :—Workshop is a place where some kind of 'production' processing, servicing, repairing or making of goods for sale is going on. A workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a registered factory and others as unregistered workshops. Workshops which are run as household industry should be treated as household industry and entered as such.

27. When you come across an establishment where some kind of manufacturing, processing or servicing, *etc.*, is done, you should ascertain whether it is a Household Industry or a registered factory or a workshop not registered under the Factories Act and write whatever it actually is in this column. Please note that workshops merely licenced or entered in the registers of a local authority are not to be considered as registered factories unless registered under the Indian Factories Act. All workshops other than household industries and not registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as unregistered workshops even if they are merely licenced as workshops by the local authorities. Please do not write (a) or (b) or (c) in the column but write "Household Industry", or "Registered Factory" or "Unregistered Workshop", as the case may be.

Col. 7 : Description of the products, processing or servicing done

28. The description of the actual work relating to product, processing and servicing which is done in the Household Industry, factory or workshop that is being listed is to be recorded here, *e.g.*, handloom weaving, lace knitting, *oil ghani*, *etc.*, manufacturing of G.I. pipes, electroplating, motor or cycle repairing, iron foundry, paper making or book binding, printing and dyeing, shoe making, sweetmeat making, *etc.* If in any establishment more than one article is produced or more than one kind of processing or servicing or repairing is done, indicate only the major kind of products or processing or repairing or servicing, *etc.*

Col. 8 : Type of fuel or power used

29. Enter here the description of the power or fuel used for the running of the factory, workshop (or household industry if it is run on power or fuel). The fuels can be kerosene, soft coke, petrol, diesel, gas, coal, wood, *etc.*, electricity and steam, *etc.*, are some of the sources of power. Some units may be run by animal power such as *oil ghani*. Some may be run by merely human energy such as carpet-making, pottery making, *etc.* Enter the description of fuel or power used for the production, processing, servicing, *etc.*, that is carried on in the establishment. There may be

instances where more than one fuel or power used, in such cases, only the fuel or power which is used in running the primary unit of the industry will be noted in this column.

30. *Column 9 and 10 are to be filled in respect of trading establishments or establishments which render commercial services only.*

31. Trading or business establishments are those where some trading, *i.e.*, transactions involving sale and/or purchase of goods go on.

Establishments rendering commercial services are the banks, money lending firms, pawn shops, *etc.*

Col. 9 : Description of goods bought/sold

32. If it is a trading establishment, you should ascertain what are the goods bought and/or sold and write the description in this column. If there are more than one type of goods bought/sold by the establishment, you should give description of the main item of goods bought/sold by the establishment.

33. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services such as in the case of Banks, *etc.*, you should write the description of the services rendered, as in the case of a bank, you should write "banking services".

Col. 10 : Whether (a) wholesale or (b) retail

34. For all trading establishments, you should ascertain in respect of the goods mentioned in column 9, whether they are sold/bought in wholesale or in retail and write as the case may be.

35. You may come across certain establishments wherein both types of trade, *i.e.*, wholesale and retail go on. In such cases, you should ascertain in which category (*i.e.*, wholesale or retail) the volume of trade is greater and record the category accordingly.

36. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services, *e.g.*, bank, *etc.*, please do not write any of the two categories, *i.e.*, 'wholesale' or 'retail' but put an 'X' in this column.

Col. 11 : If used as any other establishment, describe *e.g.*, **Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea shop,** *etc.*

37. Two specific types of establishments have been covered in columns 6 to 10. Column 11 relates to the remaining types of establishments not covered by columns 6 to 10. You have to describe such establishments in this column, *e.g.*, Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Orphanage, Rescue House, Barber's Saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea Shop, Lawyer's Office, Doctor's Clinic, Laundry, *etc.*

General :

38. It is possible that in a particular establishment, more than one activity is being undertaken within the same premises. For example, say in a betel shop, *bidi* rolling is also being undertaken or in a grocery shop a flour mill is also located, or in the doctor's clinic medicines are sold. In such cases, the establishment should be identified having regard to the major activity and recorded as such in the relevant columns pertaining to the major activity.

39. But if different activities are undertaken in different census houses quite cut off from one another though under the same title or ownership, each such census house should be treated as a separate establishment and recorded as such

against that census house in this schedule. It may, however, be noted that where processing for the production of an article is carried on, in separate adjoining census houses, all the census houses should be treated as a single establishment and recorded as such. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular census house should be listed in this schedule.

40. After you have completed filling up of the Establishment Schedule for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the Establishment Schedule, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Ped No. ____

Slip No. ____

Location Code ---------- ( ) Household No. [ ]

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. (a) Place of birth
   (b) Rural/Urban
   (c) District
   (d) State/Country
8. (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. S. C. or S. T.
12. Literacy (L or O)
13. Educational level
14. Mother Tongue
15. Other languages

7. BIRTH PLACE

8. LAST RESIDENCE

16. MAIN ACTIVITY

(a) Broad category
   (i) Worker (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 worker

17. SECONDARY WORK

(a) Broad category (C, AL, HHI, OW)
(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 worker

APPENDIX—V

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

GENERAL

As a Census enumerator, you are peforming a duty which is of great national importance. The data you provide through the census form the basis for the demarcation of electoral constituencies ; the national planning largely depends on the accuracy of the census data. Census data are also depended upon heavily by the public and Government Organisation. You are privileged to be a Census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are also heavy. You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

2. For your information certain provisions of Indian Census Act which clothes you with the legal power to canvass the census questionnaire and also prescribes your responsibilities are reproduced in Appendix I.

3. Please take particular note of the provision of sections 11 (1) (a) and (b) of the census Act which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected at the census confidential.

4. The Indian Census has a rich tradition and has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best in the world. It is hoped that you will help in keeping up this good name.

Reference date and enumeration period

5. The reference date for the population Census of 1971 is the sunrise of 1st April, 1971, *i.e.*, the census is expected to provide a picture of the population of the country as it exists at sunrise of 1st April. 1971. It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of of the country at this fixed point of time. Therefore, the enumerator will actually commence his work of enumeration on 10th March, 1971 and end it on 31st March, 1971. You will, therefore, have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate every person as will be explained in the succeeding paragraphs during that period of 22 days. But in order to bring the picture up-to-date as at sunrise of 1st April, 1971, *i.e.*, the reference date for the census, you will have to quckly go round your jurisdiction again on a revisit from 1st to 3rd April, 1971 and enumerate any fresh arrival in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any fresh births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 and fill in fresh census schedules to cover such cases. As a corollary you will have to also cancel the census schedules relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of 1st April, 1971. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 need not be taken note of by you.

Pad No. and Slip No.

6. The census charge officer or the supervisor would have issued the required number of enumeration schedule pads of individual slips to you. Some may be in pads of 100 schedules and some of 25. On the top of the pad, the pad number would have been noted prominently by the Charge Officer. Soon after you receive your pad, you should check them and note on the right hand corner of each individual slip, within each book in the space provided for the purpose, the Pad No. as given on the top of the

cover and you should also allot serial number to each shedule. The serial number of the schedules will have to be given by yourself in one sequence starting with one on the first schedule of the pad and ending with 100 in case of pads of 100 schedules and ending with 25 in case of pads of 25 schedules. In some pads the actual number of schedules may by mistake be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads may, therefore, vary accordingly. The ultimate idea is that every slip should be allotted the pad number as well as the distinct serial number.

Location code and your jurisdiction

7. On the top cover page of each book you will also find the location code number of village or town indicating the district number, the tehsil or thana or town number and the village number. You may find that the district No. and the tehsil No. have been already stamped on each slip in the rural pads. In the case of urban areas, the town No. may also be rubber stamped along with the district No. In rural areas you will have to note in addition the village No. and the enumerator Block No. and for towns ward No., if any, and enumerator Block No. But if on any slip, location code has not been stamped through oversight, you will have to note the combined location code No. made-up of the district No., tehsil or thana or town No. and the village/ward No. and enumerator block No. on each schedule on the left hand top corner in the space provided for the purpose. Elements of each code should be separated by oblique strokes. The enumerator block number may be noted within round brackets at the end of the location code. Please also see the instructions in para 22 below. You must get yourself fully acquainted with the complete code numbes allotted to your area. This will be intimated to you by your Census Charge Officer.

8. If you have, by any chance, been put in charge of more than one village or urban block, please make sure that you have separate pads for each village or urban block. Do not enumerate the population of a second village or a second urban block in continuation of the first in a common pad. The enumeration schedule pads of each village or urban block will have to remain separate.

9. Your appointment order would have defined your census jurisdiction. You must acquaint yourself with your jurisdiction immediately your appointment order is received. You should get to know the relevant house numbers of the houses which you are expected to visit for enumeration. Any new houses that might have come up within the limits of your jurisdiction for which no number had been allotted before, should be indicated by a sub-number to the adjoining house number. You should also know the dividing line between you and the adjoining enumerator. Make sure that he also knows the bounderies of your jurisdictions so that there is no ambiguity and overlapping or omission. In case of any doubt you should immediately consult your Supervisor or the Charge Officer.

10. Immediately after you are appointed a Census Enumerator please prepare a detailed sketch of the area allotted to you showing the streets, other prominent land marks and also ths location of the actual houses that you enumerate. This sketch is important in order that your area may be identified by any one even at a later date. This sketch will also ensure complete coverage at the census. You will be required to give this sketch with your final abstract to your Supervisor immediately after the census enumeration is completed.

Persons to be Enumerated

11. While your appointment order may indicate all the houses that fall in your jurisdiction you will have to locate every household in

your area. **A household** is defined as 'the entire group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so'. A household can be either a one person household, *i.e.*, a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. It may be a multi-person household, *i.e.*, a group of two or more person who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. They may be related or unrelated person or a combination of both. Household usually occupy a whole or part of not more than one housing unit but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels or other institutions or they may be homeless.

12. You will have to make note of the areas within your jurisdiction where there is a likelihood of houseless persons such as the pavement dwellers or nomads living. Those houseless persons should all be censused on the night of 31st March, 1971. You will also have to cover that night, persons living in boats, if any, in your jurisdiction.

13. All persons normally residing at a place within your jurisdiction during the census enumeration period are eligible for enumeration. A person is considered as normally residing there if he normally stays in that place during the enumeration period, *i.e.*, 10th March till 31st March, 1971, and had in fact actually resided there during any part of the enumeration period. If a person had been away throughout enumeration period he is not to be considered eligible for enumeration here. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similary, a person who would have normally resided at another place during the enumeration period but in fact was absent during the entire period from that place will be enumerated if he is to be found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again in case they may move from this place.

14. Thus when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons :

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, *i.e.*, from 10th March to 31st March ; (both days inclusive).

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing, and had actully stayed during a part of the enumeration period (10-31st March) but are not present at the time of your visit;

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before 1st April, 1971 ; and

(iv) Visitors who are present in household censused by you but had been away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the place (household) where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

15. You should plan out your work in such a way that you will be able to cover your entire jurisdiction in a systematic manner and you do not leave the work to be accumulated towards the end.

16. Your task is simple. You will be required to canvass only one simple Individual Slip containing 17 questions for each individual to be enumerated in your jurisdiction. You will have to later post some particulars on the Population Record and you have to also prepare an Abstract. You have to record the answer as laid down in the succeeding instructions briefly.

Census Schedule (Individual Slip)

17. The census schedule which is called the Individual Slip that you will be required to canvass is given at page 125.

18. One slip will have to be filled for each individual in each household that you visit in your jurisdiction. You should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by the other members of the household in the most convenient order and ensure that none of the persons in the household is left out. Perhaps it is best that after enumerating the Head of the household, you cover the near relatives first such as, the wife, son's and daughters, son's wife and son's children, daughter's husband and their children forming part of the household, then distant relatives, and domestic servants or other boarders or visitors, forming part of the household and entitled to be enumerated here. *Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children for they are often liable to be left out of count.*

19. The various items to be canvassed on the Individual Slip are explained in the following instructions :

Pad No. and Slip No.

20. Make sure that the Pad No. and Slip No. have been noted by you on the top right hand corner of each schedule against the item provided as already indicated earlier under the general instructions. The noting of Pad No. and the Slip No. is necessary for, you will be later required to tabulate in an Abstract certain items of information of each schedule on a separate form where you will have to indicate the Slip No. concerned against which you will be posting the data. The Pad No. is the number already furnished on the top of the enumeration schedule Pad and the Slip No. is the serial number that you will be giving for each schedule in this Pad. You are also advised to use Pads in a sequence starting with lowest Pad number.

21. In case your jurisdiction covers more than one village or more than one urban block please ensure that you do not make use of a common pad of schedules for all the villages or urban blocks in your charge. There should be separate pads for each village or urban block even if there were a few blank schedules left over in the pad of a paricular village or urban block.

Location Code

22. Though this has already been referred to generally earlier, it is worth elaborating. The location code is the method by which every village or town in a tehsil/taluk/police station anchal/Island in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose, every district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island, village or town in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer would have indicated to you the district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island and the village or town numbers as also the ward number of the town pertaining to your jurisdiction. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly locate your village or town. Thus, a code number running as 10/3/46 would mean village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 of a State,

or a code number running as 6/II/5 would mean ward No. 5 in Town No. II of District No. 6. Note that the town No. is given in roman figure to distinguish it from rural code No. At the end of the location code you should add within round brackets the enumeration block number that has been allotted to you by your Charge Officer thus 10/3/46(60) or 6/II/5(4). You will be indentified by enumerator's block number and this has to be entered in your Daily Posting Statement. (The enumerator's block numbers will be a continuous number for the tehsil/taluk/town, *etc.*).

23. Make sure that you know the correct location code of the area allotted to you. You should note down the location code on each blank individual slip immediately the enumeration pads are issued to you. This will save you the trouble of noting the location code number later when you actually visit each household within your block for enumeration. When you visit the household you may have to then note only the household number as indicated in the next para by the side of the location code number which you would have already indicated.

Household No.

24. The identifying household number of the household that you are covering at the Census should be noted within the square brackets provided for the purpose. As you may be aware, Houselisting and House-numbering operation was undertaken during 1970 with a view to numbering each census house and locating all households living in census houses. In the course of this operation, each census house was given a number and households found therein would also have been allotted a number. The census house numbers would be painted on the houses at prominent place, like the pillar of the main gate, top of the main door, *etc.* Sometimes there may be more permanent housenumbering plates affixed. In the case of thatched houses, numbers may have been written out on a tin plate or wooden board and left with the households with a request to preserve the same. You should use this number.

25. It may happen that when you visit your area for census taking you may come across some census houses which did not exist at the time of houselisting and therefore, no numbers had actually been allotted to them. You should allot a number after consulting the order of numbering prevailing in your jurisdiction (Please see Appendix II) and locate the households living therein. For example, if in between buildings 9 and 10 another building has come up, you should allot the number 9/1 to this structure and in case more than one building has come up numbers like 9/1, 9/2, 9/3 and so on should be used for the new structures. Then locate the census houses in accordance with the instructions in Appendix II and thereafter locate the households and allot numbers in the prescribed manner. The household number will be the same as house number if only one household is living in a house. If there were more than one household then alphabetical sub-numbers within brackets as 19(a), 19(b), *etc.*, will have to be added to the house number to distinguish each household. It may also happen that the number given at the time of houselisting has been obliterated. You should allot the correct number having regard to the preceding and succeeding buildings.

26. For the purpose of conveniently understanding the house-numbering system, the instructions governing the numbering of buildings, census houses and households are given in Appendix II.

27. *If the household happens to be an institutional household such as a boarding house, hostel, hotel, chummery, etc., where a group of unrelated persons stay together then add 'INST' to the household number.*

28. *If you are enumerating the houseless persons, you should record 'O' boldly in the space provided for the household number.*

29. In all the individual slips pertaining to the members of the same household, the household number will be repeated. You will then start recording the particulars of each individual against questions indicated in the Individual Slip according to the instructions that follow.

Note : Please do not write anything in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in question Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6(b), 7(b), 7(c), 7(d), 8(b), 8(c), 8(d), 9—15, 16(a), 16(d), 16(e), 16(f), 17(a), 17(d), 17(e) and 17(f). These are meant for writing code numbers in the Tabulation Offices.

Question 1 : Name

30. Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out, describe her as 'so and so's wife, mother or daughter'. By custom if a woman finds it difficult to give the name of her husband and if the man is absent at the time of enumeration but his particulars have to be recorded write 'so and so's husband' if you have failed to ascertain the name even from the neighbours.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given the name write "baby" and add father's or mother's name.

Question 2 : Relationship to Head

31. In the case of the Head of household write 'Head'. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the household as its Head.

32. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes or friends living together in one census house, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together, which may be called institutional households, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the head should be recorded as the Head of the household.

33. The Manager or Superintendent who does not stay normally in the institution should be enumerated at his place of normal residence. You should make sure before filling up the slip for the Manager or Superintendent, *etc.*, of an institutional household, that he/she has not been enumerated at any other household.

34. In the case of absence of a normal 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls, should be regarded as the Head.

35. All relationships in this question should be recorded in relation to the Head of the household. Write the relationship in full. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece' or 'uncle', but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (for uncle), 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders, or employees, write 'visitor', 'boarder', or 'employee' as the case may be. In the case of institution, the members should be recorded as 'unrelated',

36. If on the check of revisional round between 1st and 3rd April, 1971 the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as head should

be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the deceased Head of the household will, of course, be cancelled.

Question 3 : Sex

37. For males write 'M' and for females write 'F' within the circle indicated against this question. Even for eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M' only. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to Head against questions 1 and 2 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly.

Question 4 : Age

38. Record the age of the person in total years completed *last birthday*. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.

39. In respect of infants who *might not have completed one year* by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as 'O' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated. *You should not enter the age in months.* The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as 'O' only.

40. Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event, *etc.*, well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately.

Question 5 : Marital Status

41. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

NM : Never Married
M : Currently Married
W : Widowed
S : Separated or Divorced.

42. For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'. For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the localty write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by a decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not remarried, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

Question 6 : For currently married women only

43. This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only, *i.e.*, all women whose marital status is shown as 'M'

against Q. 5. For all others a cross may be put through the two sub-parts of this question.

6(a) Age at marriage

44. *Age at marriage :* You should ascertain the age at which the currently married woman whom you are enumerating was married and record that age in completed years. If the currently married woman had been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

6(b) Any child born in the last one year

45. *Any child born in the last one year :* You should ascertain if the currently married woman whom you are enumerating gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. Since it may be difficult for a person to reckon the exact year with reference to the English calender dates, the period of one year may be ascertained with reference to a well known festival day which falls close to March-April, as determined by the Census Superintendent of the State. You should ask if a child was born on or after this festival day last year to the date of enumeration. Only if the child was born alive, even if the child had died soon after birth, should the answer be 'Yes', to this question. *Still birth, i.e., a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose.* So while you should make sure that every case of birth of child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

46. It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration. Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about them. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration. Therefore where the initial answer to this question is 'no', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case of child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sensibility of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows :

"It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a few days or months later and such cases had not been reported. It is my hope that there are no such cases here. Am I right ?"

This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'no' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occured to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. Similarly, probe to eliminate still births may be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'yes' under question 6(b) the enumerator might ask if the child is here in this house. If the answer is 'yes', no further question is needed. If 'no', the enumerator might ask where he has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or he has gone elsewhere. If 'dead' then the enumerator might ask when did the child die and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth.

47. Write 'Yes', if the currently married woman had given birth to a live child from the prescribed festival day last year to the date of enumeration or 'No' if she had not. In case of

twin or multiple births, write 2, 3, *etc.*, as teh case may be within round brackets after the entry 'Yes'.

Note :—You may find on your revisional round from 1st to 3rd April, 1971 that a child is born to a married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st April, 1971. You will have to take this into account and correct the answer against Q. 6(b) accordingly. You must enquire specifically if any such birth has taken place. While ignoring still births all other births where the child was born alive even if it did not survive long should be taken into account.

Question 7 : Birth Place

43. Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four sub-items of this question.

7 (a) Place of Birth

49. Write 'PL' for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

7 (b) Rural/Urban

50. For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth was a village or town at the time of his birth. To enable a person to determine whether the place was a town or village he may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his birth was rural or urban, *e.g.*, existence of a local administrative body, Industrial township declared as towns, *etc.*

For a person born in a village, write 'R'.

For a person born in town/city, write 'U'.

For a person born in a foreign country put 'X' against the sub-item aud also against sub-item (c). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known'.

7 (c) District

51. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

7 (d) State/Country

52. For persons born within the State of enumeration write 'X' against this item. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-items (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer ; that is 'PL' might have already been written against sub-item (a) or 'D' is written against sub-item (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-item (c).

53. For persons born outside the State of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory where born.

54. For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent State of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

55. For a person born on sea, record 'born on sea', against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (a), (b) and (c). If a person was born in a train, boat or bus, *etc.*, within the country, write the particulars in (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Question 8 : Last Residence

56. Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person were born at the place of enumeration, by the nature of his work or for studies, *etc.*, he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here.

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are comprised in the same City of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had any other place of residence than the village where he is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence, *i.e.*, if his normal home had been elsewhere at any time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence, irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

8(a) Place of last residence

57. For a person who had been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay) write 'PL' against sub-item (a) and put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For a person who had had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town where his last residence was against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

8(b) Rural/Urban

58. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village write 'R'. For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city, write 'U'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country write 'X'. For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'.

Rural or Urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may

mention important urban characteristics as indicated in the instructions against the item 7(b) in para 50.

8(c) District

59. For a person who had previously resided in another place, *i.e.*, for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-item (a) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below :—

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or of other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he cannot name the district write 'Not known'. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

8(d) State/Country

60. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration write 'X' against this item but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country write the name of the State/Union Territory. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming write the name of the continent.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons against this sub-item.

Question 9 : Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration

61. Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years. This will apply to even a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime, *i.e.*, in Q. 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour, *etc.*, that should not be taken as a break in the period of his continuous residence here. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence, *i.e.*, 'PL' has been noted in Q. 8(a) then 'X' may be put against Q. 9.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, it should be noted as '0'.

Question 10 : Religion

62. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

H : Hinduism
I : Islam
C : Christianity
S : Sikhism
B : Budhism
J : Jainism

For others record the actual religion as returned fully.

63. If a person says that he has no religion it may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here.

Question 11 : Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe

64. You have been furnished with a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for your State. Ascertain if the person enumerated

belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and if he does, then record the name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you. The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question. For a person who is not a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write 'X' in both the rectangles.

65. If the person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe returns his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it in the rectangle provided for recording the name. Similarly, do not write the names of scheduled tribes in general term as 'Adivasi'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be, tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to ascertain the correct name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as found in the notified list. If the person merely claims to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

66. Scheduled castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to the question 10. Scheduled tribes may belong to any religion.

Question 12 : Literacy (L or O)

67. *Definition of a literate* : A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but can not write is not a literate.

68. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

69. For a person who is literate, *i.e.*, who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instructions and similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the enumerated.

70. For a person who is illiterate, *i.e.*, who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write, in any language, write 'O' in the triangle against question 12. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Question 13 : Educational level

71. This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and 'O' has been put against him in the answer to question

12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. you have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

72. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in the 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, 1st year B. Com., *etc.*

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level such as say B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the higher level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as 'B.Sc. (Maths.)', M.A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany)' B.Sc. (Agriculture)', *etc.*, should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully.

73. Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick ($\surd$) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle as ($\surd\!\!\surd$).

You will have to ensure that the card issued to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected.

Question 14 : Mother-tongue

74. *Definition :* Mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

75. Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. *You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned.* If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised

movement, mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

Question 15 : Other languages

76. After recording the mother-tongue in question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign and record language (s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any language apart from his mother-tongue put 'X' against this question.

77. The number of languages recorded under this question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding.

Question 16 : Main Activity

78. Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is, how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

79. *'Worker' defined*: A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

80. *Reference period*: The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike, *etc.*, the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

81. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, live-stock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, *etc.* A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is poperly ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourerer or as a road cooly. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

82. A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as full time worker should *not* be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school, *etc.*, he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

83. A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Q. 16(a) Broad Category (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) (ii) Non-worker (H, S, R, D, B, I, O).

84. The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16 (a) (i) or as non-worker under 16 (a) (ii).

16 (a) (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)

85. Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below :

C : CULTIVATOR

86. For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

87. *Definition of Cultivator* : For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Govt. or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

88. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy jowar, bajra ragi, *etc.*, and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, *etc.*, and other crops such as sugarcane, groundnuts, tapioca, *etc.*, and does not include fruit growing, vegetable-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

89. A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for culivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labour) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

AL : AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

90. A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

91. *Definition of an Agricultural Labourer* : A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in

the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he work.

H.H.I. : HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

92. For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles of goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, *bidi* rolling, pottery manufacturing, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring, *etc.*, it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the box.

93. *Definition of a household Industry*
A household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

94. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live.

95. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, *dhobi*, astrologer, *etc.*, or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix III.

96. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry as an employee and record as per instructions given above.

OW : OTHER WORKERS

97. If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other Workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers, building labourers, *etc.*, *etc.* In effect, all types, of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under the residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other workers.'

98. Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers, as also those engaged in household industry, will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16.

16(a) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)

99. As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16 (a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16 (a) (ii) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below :

H : HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

100. This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale, *etc.*, that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop, *etc.*, and also attends to household duties, obviously her activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16 (a) (i).

ST : STUDENT

101. This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all fulltime students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarly as students. If that is their main activity 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R : RETIRED PERSON OR A RENTIER

102. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work, *i.e.*, not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in in business, trade, *etc.*, or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

D : DEPENDENT

103. This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D.'

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able-bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

B : BEGGARS, ETC.

104. This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any econmically productive work.

I : INSTITUTIONS

105. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing, *etc.*, in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

O : OTHER NON-WORKERS

106. This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

107. If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16 (a) (i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16 (a) (ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16 (a) (i), then question 16 (a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16 (a) (ii). Thus 16(a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

Q. 16(b) to 16 (f)

108. These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16 (a) (i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against 16 (a) (i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

109. Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against 16 (a) (ii), sub-section (b) to (f) will not apply and an 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

Q. 16 (b) : Place of work (Name of village/town)

110. Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour, *i.e.*, questions 16 (a) (i) has been answered as HHI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say, a travelling vendor of vegetables or a pedlar or a rick-shaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

Q. 16(c) : Name of Establishment

111. This question and the subsequent subsections of question 16 need not be answered

for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16) (a) (i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office, *etc.*, and in respect of public offices, you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, *etc.* If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy, *etc.*, note 'No particular name'.

Q. 16(d) : Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service

112. The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, *etc.*, (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Construction (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply (vi) Transport and Communications (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Services. Full details of the type of industry, trade, profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classifications. The list in Appendix IV is not exhaustive. You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is, in as precise a detail as possible.

Q. 16(e) Description of work

113. This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16 (a) (i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16(d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example, a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, *etc.*, he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

114. To guide you in answering question 16(e), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix V.

Appendix V is by no means exhaustive. This just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16(e).

115. It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, *etc.*

116. For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government'. Other details need not be given.

GENERAL :

117. There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16(d) and 16(e). 16(d) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service, *i.e.*, the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16(e) represents the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged, Thus, for example, the answer to question 16(d) may be, say, Cotton Textile manufacture and the answer to question 16(e) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or an accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the managing director of that industry and so on. Similarly in question 16(d) the nature of service may be some department of the State Government Service and in question 16(e) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Deptt., jeep driver in the Deptt., *etc.* Again say, against question 16(d) the answer may be private medical practice and in 16(e) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or a sweeper, *etc.*, working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home.

Q. 16(f) : Class of Worker

118. For a person who is :

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16 (e), write ... ... ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16(e) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind, write... EE

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(e) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as members of co-operatives, write ... ... SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(e) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind, write ... ... FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 16(d) and 16(e) put an 'X' in this question also.

EXPLANATION :

119. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16(e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16(e). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

120. An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, *etc.*, and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

121. A Single Worker for the purpose of question 16(f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his

turn does not employ anybody else, not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

122. A family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of *Dhobies* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or matriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

123. Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

124. In the case of persons engaged in household industry, *i.e.*, in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16(a) (i) is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers, *viz.*, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/and other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head alongwith the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family Workers'. If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired worker (s) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be treated as a 'single worker'.

Q. 17 : Secondary Work

125. This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16(a) (i) or had returned himself under any of the basically non-working categories against question 16(a) (ii). As was noted earlier, 16(a) (ii) will cover cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students, *etc.*, for the purpose of their main activity, still participated in some other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family business, *etc.*, but not to the extent as a full-time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons.

126. Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against questions 16(a) (i) or 16(a) (ii), he/she participated in any secondary work. A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under question 16 (a) (ii) for their main activity will be netted here for their economic activity which is subsidiary. Mere rendering of service for one's own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the

purpose of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives an income. Participation in work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated as economic activity. A boy whose main activity is shown as a student under 16(a) (ii), can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, whose main activity is shown as 'ST' under 16(a) (ii), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work. Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16. A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17. A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money lending in question 17. Again main activity may be agricultural labourer and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth.

127. The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16(a) (i) and filling in the details under 16(b) to (f) will apply *mutatis mutandis* to question 17(a) to (f), except that while question 16(a) (i) will cover the main work, question 17(a) is intended to cover secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17.

POPULATION RECORD

128. Soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in the household you are expected to transfer certain items of information of all the individual members of each household to the Population Record. Population Record form is reproduced as Appendix X. If you feel that the filling ofthe Population Record in the field is likely to take considerable time there is no objection to the details being posted by you later at home at the end of the day. However, soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in a household you must note down the Location Code No. and the Household No. on the Population Record and also copy out in Col. 2 all the names of the persons enumerated in the household. This will help you to check with the members of the household and verify if all the persons qualified to be enumerated in the household have been fully enumerated.

The Population Record forms would have been supplied to you in convenient books and each page will normally take the entries of one household. However, if in a large household there are more number of persons than what a single Population Record form can accommodate, you may continue the entries on the next form but note boldly on the top of the continued Population Record as "Continued".

The Population Record hardly calls for any detailed explanation. On the top of each form please note correctly the Location Code No. and the Household No. It is important that you note the Household No. correctly as has been explained in paragraphs 24 to 28 of these instructions. Do not fail to note boldly "INST" in respect of institutional households as explained in paragraph 27 and "O" in respect of houseless households as explained in paragraph 28.

You will be required to furnish information in the Enumerator's Abstract on the total

number of occupied residential houses, the census households, the institutional households and houseless households in your block with reference to the entries made in this Population Record. So please make sure that you have entered the Household No. correctly as this will guide you in posting the required particulars in the Enumerator's Abstract. At the right hand side below the Household No., you will have to record information if the household belongs to S.C./S.T. You would have already ascertained if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe with reference to Question 11 of the Individual Slip. If the head belongs to any S.C./S.T., write S.C./S.T., as the case may be and also the name of S.C./S.T. to which the head of the household belongs.

The columns in the main body of the Population Record are self-explanatory. You have to post them with reference to the information you have collected of each member of the household in the Individual Slip against the relevant questions. However, column 9 of the Population Record may require some explanation. For those who have returned themselves as workers for their main activity against Question 16(a) (i) of the Individual Slip, while you may note 'C', 'AL' as the case may be, as recorded in the box against Question 16(a) (i), in respect of those other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, you may please indicate briefly the description of work as recorded in Question 16(e) of the Individual Slip. For those who have returned themselves as non-workers for their main activity you may note the same abbreviation as recorded against Question 16(a) (ii).

Appendix I

PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN CENSUS ACT RELATING TO THE ENUMERATORS

(See para 2)

Asking of questions and obligation to answer

"8. (1) A census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section(1) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule

10. (1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a census officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census officer or to such person as the census officer may direct.

Penalties

11. (1) (a) Any census officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(b) Any census officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purpose of a census return, ...

(c) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer.

× × ×

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

Appendix II

PRINCIPLES OF HOUSE-NUMBERING

(See para 25)

THE CENSUS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER WILL CONSIST OF BUILDING NUMBER, CENSUS HOUSE NUMBER AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

Building :

"Building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component units, which is used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences), or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, *etc.*, or as godowns, store, cattle sheds, *etc.*, or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residence or workshop-*cum*-residence, *etc.*

2. Sometime a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are particularly independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate numbers.

3. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, *etc.*, only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structure assigned a sub-number like 1 (1), 1 (2), 1 (3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

4. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any pre-conceived geographical direction like North-east, *etc.*

(iii) Arabic numerals (*e.g.*, 1, 2, 3,...) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction which is likely to be completed within about a year's time should also be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either pucca or kachha is found after the house numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-

number of the adjacent building number, *e.g.*, 10/1.....

Note : These should not be numbered as 10 (1) or 10 (2), *etc*,, as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

Census House Number

5. A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case, *etc.*, used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both,

6. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

7. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2), *etc.*, or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), *etc.*

8. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

9. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common courtyard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case *etc.*, may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separated structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

10. It is usual to find in municipal towns/ cities that every site whether built upon or not are numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that, for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses numbered and listed.

Household Number

A Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employers and taking his food there is to be considered as a member of the master's household. A hotel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household. So is a jail.

11. There may be one or more households in a census house. If there are more than one household, each of them should be given a separate identifying number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), *etc.*, affixed to the census house number. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 household then they will be numbered as 4 (1) (a), 4(1) (b), 4(1) (c) and 4(2) (a) and 4(2) (b) respectively. If however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household the number to be entered will be 3.

Appendix III

LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS

(See paras 92-95)

Foodstuffs

Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills, milling or dehusking of paddy, grinding of chillies, turmeric, *etc.*, production of gur, khandsari, boora, *etc.*, production of pickles, chutney, jams, *etc.*, processing of cashewnuts, making of dried vegetables, manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products, production of butter, ghee, *etc.*, slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish, fish curing, *etc.*, oil pressing ghani.

Beverages

Manufacture of country liquor, toddy, production of soda water, ice, ice-cream, sharbats, *etc.*, processing of coffee, *etc.*

Tobacco Products

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cherroots, tobacco, snuff, *etc.*

Textile-Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, *etc.*, dyeing and bleaching of cloth, weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi, cloth printing, making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, *etc.*

Textile-Jute, Wool or Silk

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile-Cotton but pertaining to the materials concerned.

Textile-Miscellaneous

Making of *durries*, carpets, hosiery, embroidery, chrochet work, lace garland making, manufacture of headgear, making of *newar*, bed covers, curtains, pillow, pillow cases, *etc.*, making of mattress, quilt (rezai), *etc.*, making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery, making of brushes, brooms, *etc.*, from coconut fibres, coir spinning, manufacture and repair of umbrellas, manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton), *etc.*

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

Sawing and planing of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, *etc.*, wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work, match spinters, plywood and veneers, *etc.*, making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, *etc.*, baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs, making of chiks and khas khas tatties, making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, *etc.*

Paper and Paper Products

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand, making of envelopes, paper mache articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, *etc.*

Printing and Publishing

Printing works, lithography, block making, block binding, *etc.*

Leather and Leather Products

Flying and processing of hides and skins, making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur, repair of shoes or other leather products.

Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

Vulcanising tyres and tubes, manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear, manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of toys, paints, colours, *etc.*, manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods, manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, *etc.*

Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products, making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys, manufacture of glass products *etc.*

Basic Metal and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell-metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, *etc.*, nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy, manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, *etc.*, making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery, manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, *etc.*

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

Manufacture of small machine tools and parts, repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, *etc.*

Transport Equipment

Repairing and servicing of automobiles, manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges, manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles such as bullock carts, wheel barrow, *etc.*

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment, goldsmith, silver filigree industry, gold covering work, bidriware, musical instruments, fountain pens, making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods, repairing of petromax lights, making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn goods.

Appendix IV

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(*See para* 112)

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY & FISHING

(Do not merely say plantation or fishing *etc.*, but indicate the appropriate details as given here)

Plantation Crops

Indicate the type of plantation such as tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betel nuts, *etc.*

Livestock Production

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheep, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, *etc.* Production of wool, raw silk, *etc.*, are also covered in this.

Agricultural Services

Indicate what type of agricultural service, *e.g.*, Pest destroying, spraying, operation of irregation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing, *etc.*

Hunting

Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

Forestry and Logging

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, *etc.*, this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, *etc.*

Fishing

Sea, coastal and inland water fishing; pisciculture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, *etc.*

MINING AND QUARRYING

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details). Indicate what is mined such as coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, gold, silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones, mica, gypsum, *etc.*

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here.)

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat; dairy products; canning and preservation of fruits and vegetable ; fish, grain mill products ; bakery products ; sugar ; boora ; common salt ; edible oils including vanaspati ; processing of tea or coffee ; manufacture of ice ; animal feeds, starch, *etc.*

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Rectifying and blending of spirits ; wine industries ; country liquor and toddy ; carbonated water industries ; bidi, cigar, cigarettes, zerda, snuff, etc.

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling ; spinning, weaving and finishing of cotton in textile mills ; printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles ; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha) ; khadi production ; weaving, *etc.*, in handlooms and powerlooms, *etc.*

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing ; weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills ; dyeing and bleaching ; printing of silk, synthetic textiles, *etc.*

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Spinning and pressing and baling of Jute and Mesta ; dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Textile Products

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills ; manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, *etc.*; embroidery ; carpets; rain coats ; hats ; made up textiles goods (except garments), oil cloth, tarpaulin ; coir and coir products ; linoleum, padding, wadding, *etc.*, are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products ; sawing and planing of wood ; wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels, *etc.*, beams, posts, doors and windows ; wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles, *etc.* ; cork products ; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, *etc.*

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

Manufacture of pulp ; paper, paper boards and newsprints ; container and paper boxes ; printing and publishing of newspapers ; periodicals, books, *etc.* ; engraving, block making, book binding, *etc.*

Leather and Leather and Fur Products

Tanning, currying, *etc.*, of leather ; footwear (excluding repair) ; coats, gloves, currying, dyeing, *etc.*, of fur, fur and skin rugs, *etc.*

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tubes industries ; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber ; rubber and plastic products ; petroleum refineries ; production of coaltar in coke ovens, *etc.*,

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of gases such as acids, alkalis, Oxygen, *etc.* ; fertilisers and pesticides ; paints, varnishes ; drugs and medicines ; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, synthetic resins, *etc.* ; explosive and ammunition and fireworks, *etc.*

Non-metallic Mineral Products

Structural clay products ; glass and glass products ; earthenware and earthen pottery ; china ware and porcelain ware ; cement, lime and plaster ; asbestos, cement, *etc.*

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and Steel Industries ; casting foundries ; ferro-alloys ; copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, *etc.*

Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, *etc.* ; structural metal products ; metal furniture and fixture ; hand tools ; utensils, cutlery, *etc.*

Machinery, Machine tools and parts except Electrical Machinery

Agricultural machinery ; cranes ; road rollers, boilers. diesel engine ; refrigerators, air conditioners, *etc.*

Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and parts

Electrical motors, generators, transformers ; insulated wires and cables ; dry and wet batteries ; radio, television, *etc.* ; X-ray apparatus ; electric computors, *etc.*

Transport equipments and parts

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts ; Railway wagons, coaches, *etc.* ; rail road equipment ; motor vehicles ; bicycles ; aircrafts ; push-carts and hand-carts, *etc.*

Other Manufacturing Industries

Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments ; photographic and optical goods ; watches ; minting of coins ; musical instruments, *etc.*

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, *e.g.*, manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution ; water supply, *i.e.*, collection, purification and distribution of water, *etc.*

CONSTRUCTION

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars.) Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railway, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projects, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, *etc.*, construction of electrical installations, *etc.*, should be given.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses, foodstuff, textiles and textile products, *e.g.*, garments, shirtings, *etc.* ; beverages, intoxicants like wines, opium. ganja, tobacco, *etc.* ; wholesale trade in animals, straw and fodder is also covered in this.

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals, fuel lighting products, toilets, porcelain, glass utensil, crokery, *etc.*

All types of Machinery Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Agricultural and industrial machinery, *e.g.*, harvestors, threshers, *etc.* ; electrical machinery ; transport equipments, *etc.*

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products, building materials, clocks, *etc.*; eye-glasses, *etc.* ; medical and surgical instruments ; precious metals, stones and jewellery, *etc.*

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, *etc.*

Retail Trade in Textiles

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail

trade is concerned with Dealers in textiles (non-ready made), ready-made garments, are some examples.

Retail Trade in Others

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is like, medical shops, booksellers, building material, *etc.*

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars.) Indicate what kind of transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, *etc.* It also includes bullock carts, *ekka*, *tonga*, *etc.* ; ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, *etc.* It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal, telegraph, wireless, telephone, *etc.*

FINANCING, INSURANCE, READ ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Indicate clearly whether services belong to Banking ; credit institutions other than banks, *e.g.*, loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, *etc.* ; money lenders, financiers, *etc.* ; provident services ; insurance carriers life ; fire marine accident, health, *etc.* It also includes business services, e.g., purchase and sale agents and brokers ; auctioneering ; accounting, data processing ; engineering ; advertising services, *etc.* ; legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, *etc.*

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SRVICES

It should be clearly indicated whether service belongs to public administration, Union Government, State Government, police service, quasi-Government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, *etc.*

Personal Services

Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, services relating to laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, *etc.*

Appendix—V

CLASSIFIED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS *i.e.* DESCRIPTION OF WORK

[Q. 16(e) *and* 17(e)—*See Paras* 113-114]

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher, *etc.*, in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining, *etc.* In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoepathic, *etc.* Physiologists and dentists, *etc.*, should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, *etc.*, as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, *etc.*, draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers, *etc.*, who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

(Do not merely say Govt. Officer, an officer in a private firm of concern but give further particulars.) They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials, aircrafts and ships officers, *etc.*

Clerical Workers

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars.) State clearly the type of work done such as cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakesman traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, *etc.* Office workers would also include peons, daftaries, *etc.*

Sale Workers

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details.) It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in wholesale or retail trade. Salesman or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in share, auctioneers, commercial, travellers, hawkers and street vendors, money lenders, pawn brokers, *etc.*, will also be covered.

Service Workers

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward, *etc.* Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant keepers, house-keepers, matrons and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional), maids and related house-keeping service workers, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gatekeepers, *etc.* other service workers.

Farmers, Fisherman, Hunters, Loggers, etc., and Related Workers

Deep sea fishermen, inland or river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest produce gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers, hunters, bird trappers, *etc.*, will be covered.

Production and other Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators, *etc.*, whose work will have to be given in adequate detail.) Examples: miners, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, *etc.*, tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers, saddle makers, leather cutters, *etc.*, blacksmiths, furnacemen, moulders, *etc.*, cart builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, *etc.*, stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, *etc.*, jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linesmen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, *etc.* printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnsmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, *etc.*

Appendix—VI Census 1971

Population Record

(To be compiled from Individual Slips)

Location Code..... Household No.....

Name of Village/Town..... If the head belongs to S. C. or S. T. ? .....

Serial 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.....

APPENDIX—VI

Population of India, States/Union Territories, 1971

India/State/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Population			Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
		Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	Total	547,949,809	283,936,614	264,013,195	79,995,896	38,015,162
	Rural	438,855,500	225,218,984	213,636,516	70,441,388	36,720,681
	Urban	109,094,309	58,717,630	50,376,679	9,554,508	1,294,481
STATES						
1. Andhra Pradesh	Total	43,502,708	22,008,663	21,494,045	5,774,548	1,657,657
	Rural	35,100,181	17,698,247	17,401,934	5,092,130	1,572,627
	Urban	8,402,527	4,310,416	4,092,111	682,418	85,030
2. Assam †	Total	14,957,542	7,885,064	7,072,478	912,639	1,919,947
	Rural	13,630,561	7,126,453	6,504,108	826,911	1,870,683
	Urban	1,326,981	758,611	568,370	85,728	49,264
3. Bihar	Total	56,353,369	28,846,944	27,506,425	1,950,652	4,932,767
	Rural	50,719,403	25,728,987	24,990,416	7,436,573	4,725,693
	Urban	5,633,966	3,117,957	2,516,009	514,079	207,074
4. Gujarat	Total	26,697,475	13,802,494	12,894,981	1,825,432	3,734,422
	Rural	19,200,975	9,842,483	9,358,492	1,328,000	3,507,152
	Urban	7,496,500	3,960,011	3,536,489	497,432	227,270
5. Haryana	Total	10,036,808	5,377,258	4,659,550	1,895,933	..
	Rural	8,263,849	4,420,225	3,843,624	1,698,626	..
	Urban	1,772,959	957,033	815,926	197,307	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	Total	3,460,434	1,766,957	1,693,477	769,572	141,610
	Rural	3,218,544	1,628,623	1,589,921	734,080	141,055
	Urban	241,890	138,334	103,556	35,492	555
7. Jammu and Kashmir	Total	4,616,632	2,458,315	2,158,317	381,277	..
	Rural	3,758,411	1,996,864	1,761,547	349,684	..
	Urban	858,221	461,451	396,770	31,593	..
8. Kerala	Total	21,347,375	10,587,851	10,759,524	1,772,168	269,356
	Rural	17,880,926	8,852,350	9,028,576	1,600,645	258,480
	Urban	3,466,449	1,735,501	1,730,948	171,523	10,876
9. Madhya Pradesh	Total	41,654,119	21,455,334	20,198,785	5,453,690	8,387,403
	Rural	34,869,352	17,823,411	17,045,941	4,769,158	8,244,072
	Urban	6,784,767	3,631,923	3,152,844	684,532	143,331
10. Maharashtra	Total	50,412,235	26,116,351	24,295,884	3,025,761	2,954,249
	Rural	34,701,024	17,482,020	17,219,004	2,279,026	2,825,955
	Urban	15,711,211	8,634,331	7,076,880	746,735	128,294

† Includes Mizo district, now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

(*Continued.*)

APPENDIX—VI

Population of India, States/Union Territories, 1971

India/State/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Population			Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
		Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Manipur	Total	1,072,753	541,675	531,078	16,376	334,466
	Rural	931,261	470,231	461,030	15,802	319,516
	Urban	141,492	71,444	70,048	574	14,950
12. Meghalaya	**Total**	**1,011,699**	**520,967**	**490,732**	**3,887**	**814,230**
	Rural	**864,529**	**441,533**	**422,996**	**1,673**	**747,113**
	Urban	**147,170**	**79,434**	**67,736**	**2,214**	**67,117**
13. Mysore	Total	29,299,014	14,971,900	14,327,114	3,850,034	231,268
	Rural	22,176,921	11,249,209	10,927,712	3,202,756	206,067
	Urban	7,122,093	3,722,691	3,399,402	647,278	25,201
14. Nagaland	Total	516,449	276,084	240,365	..	457,602
	Rural	465,055	241,171	223,884	..	438,218
	Urban	51,394	34,913	16,481	..	19,384
15. Orissa	Total	21,944,615	11,041,083	10,903,532	3,310,854	5,071,937
	Rural	20,099,220	10,041,023	10,058,197	3,103,244	4,924,582
	Urban	1,845,395	1,000,060	845,335	207,610	147,355
16. Punjab	Total	13,551,060	7,266,515	6,284,545	3,348,217	..
	Rural	10,334,881	5,533,475	4,801,406	2,856,046	..
	Urban	3,216,179	1,733,040	1,483,139	492,171	..
17. Rajasthan	Total	25,765,806	13,484,383	12,281,423	4,075,580	3,125,506
	Rural	21,222,045	11,060,995	10,161,050	3,493,437	3,057,790
	Urban	4,543,761	2,423,388	2,120,373	582,143	67,716
18. Tamil Nadu	Total	41,199,168	20,828,021	20,371,147	7,315,595	311,515
	Rural	28,734,334	14,438,727	14 295,607	6,050,302	294,379
	Urban	12,464,834	6,389,294	6,075,540	1,265,293	17,136
19. Tripura	Total	1,556,342	801,126	755,216	192,860	450,544
	Rural	1,393,982	717,227	676,755	182,667	445,059
	Urban	162,360	83,899	78,461	10,193	5,485
20. Uttar Pradesh	Total	88,341,144	47,016,421	41,324,723	18,548,916	198,565
	Rural	75,952,548	40,214,012	35,738,536	17,147,032	182,768
	Urban	12,388,596	6,802,409	5,586,187	1,401,884	15,797
21. West Bengal	Total	44,312,011	23,435,987	20,876,024	8,816,028	2,532,969
	Rural	33,344,978	17,173,552	16,171,426	8,093,232	2,475,625
	Urban	10,967,033	6,262,435	4,704,598	722,796	57,344

(Continued.)

APPENDIX—VI

Population of India, States/Union Territories, 1971—*Concld.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Population			Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Pkpulation
		Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNION TERRITORIES						
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	115,133	70,027	45,106	..	18,102
	Rrual	88,915	53,195	35,720	..	18,099
	Urban	26,218	16,832	9,386	..	3
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Total	467,511	251,231	216,280	339	369,408
	Rural	450,223	239,369	210,854	335	365,939
	Urban	17,288	11,862	5,426	4	3,469
3. Chandigarh	Total	257,251	147,080	110,171	29,073	..
	Rural	24,311	14,444	9,867	5,273	..
	Urban	232,940	132,636	100,304	23,800	..
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Total	74,170	36,964	37,206	1,332	64,445
	Rural	74,180	36,964	37,206	1,332	64,445
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
5. Delhi	Total	4,065,698	2,257,515	1,808,183	635,698	..
	Rural	418,675	229,424	189,251	104,999	..
	Urban	3,647,023	2,028,091	1,618,932	530,699	..
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	Total	857,771	431,214	426,557	16,514	7,654
	Rural	630,997	310,909	320,088	10,809	5,824
	Urban	226,774	120,305	106,469	5,705	1,830
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Total	31,810	16,078	15,732	..	29,540
	Rural	31,810	16,078	15,732	..	29,540
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
8. Pondicherry	Total	471,707	237,112	234,595	72,921	..
	Rural	273,419	137,783	135,636	57,616	..
	Urban	198,288	99,329	98,959	15,305	..

APPENDIX-VII

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME FOR 1971 CENSUS—MEGHALAYA STATE

(All publications of this State will bear series No. 13)

PART I General Report	Part I-A : First part of the General Report discussing the data yielded from the Primary Census Abstract and the broad religion and mother-tongue distribution. It will cover distribution, growth and density of population, sex ratio, rural and urban differentials, broad literacy rates, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, broad economic categories, *etc.*
	Part I-B : The second part covering the detailed analysis of the demographic, social, cultural and migration patterns after the completion of the full tabulation programme.
	Part I-C : Subsidiary Tables. Portrait of Population—A popular version of the General Report.
PART II Tables on population	Part II-A : General Population Tables ('A' Series). Part II-B : Economic Tables ('B' Series). Part II-C (i) : Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Part II-C (ii) : Other Social & Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables—Tables on Household Composition, single year age, marital status, educational levels, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, *etc.*, Bi-lingualism.
PART III Establishments Reports and Tables	Establishment Report and Tables ('E' Series.)
PART IV Housing Report and Tables	Part IV-A : Housing Report & Housing Subsidiary Tables. Part IV-B : Housing Tables.
PART V Special Studies	Special Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.
PART VI Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns & Villages	Part VI-A : Town Directory. Part VI-B : Special Survey Reports on selected towns. Part VI-C : Survey Reports of selected villages.

PART VII Special Report	Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel.
PART VIII Administration Report (for official use only)	Part VIII-A : Administration report—Enumeration. Part VIII-B : Administration report—Tabulation.
PART IX Census Atlas	Union, State and Union Territory Census Atlases.
*PART X District Census Handbook	Part X(A) : Village and Town Directory. Part X(B) : Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract. Part X(C) : Analytical Report and Administration Statements and District Census Tables.
Miscellaneous (will be published as special paper in each year as and when they are ready)	(a) Special studies taken up by the Director of Census Operations. (b) Special area Surveys. (c) Special Tables for Standard Urban Area. (d) Language Survey Reports, *etc.*, *etc.*

* District Census Handbooks are State Govt. publications.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

(as on 7.10.72)

AGRA

1 National Book House, Jeoni Mandi (Reg.)
2 Wedhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines (Reg.)
3 Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (Rest.)
4 Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD

1 Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road (Rest.)
2 Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road (Reg.)
3 New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge (Reg.)
4 Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kava Relief Road (Reg.)
5 Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath (Rest.)
6 Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navrangpura (Rest.)
7 Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Near Gujarat College (Rest.)

AHMEDNAGAR

1 V. T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path (Rest.)

AJMER

1 Book Land, 663, Madar Gate (Reg.)
2 Rajputana Book House, Station Road (Reg.)

ALIGARH

1 Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market (Reg.)
2 New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market (Rest.)

ALLAHABAD

1 Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road (Reg.)
2 Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 (Reg.)
3 Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD

4 Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road (Reg.
5 University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road (Reg.)
6 Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg (Rest.)
7 Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony (Rest.)
8 Ram Narian Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road (Rest.)
9 S/s A. H. Wheeler and Co. Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop (Rest.)

AMBALA CANTT.

1 English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. (Reg.)

AMBALA CITY

1 Sethi Law House, 8719, Rly. Road, Ambala City (Reg.)

AMRITSAR

1 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi (Reg.)
2 Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh (Reg.)
3 The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar (Reg.)

ANAND

1 Vijaya Stores, Station Road (Rest.)

BANGALORE

1 Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507 (Reg.)
2 International Book House P. Ltd. 4 F, M.G. Road (Reg.)
3 Mukkala Pustak Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar (Reg.)
4 S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar (Reg.)
5 Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

6 Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet (Reg.)
7 Atma Stores, 5th Crose Malleswaram (Rest.)
8 Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Band Road, Ramkrishnapura (Rest.)

BANSDRONI

1 S/s. Monoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally, 24-Parganas (Rest.)

BAREILLY

1 Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar (Reg.)

BARODA

1 New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road (Rest.)
2 Sh. Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini, Shankar Bldg., Diwanji's Wada, Dandia Bazar (Rest.)

BELGHARIA

1 Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherjee Road, 24-Parganas, W. B. (Rest.)

BHAGALPUR

1 Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road (Reg.)

BHOPAL

1 Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road (Reg.)
2 Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road (Rest.)

BHUBANESHWAR

1 Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg (Reg.)

BHAVANAGAR

1 Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road (Rest.)

BOLPUR

1 Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarani, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.) (Rest.)

BIJAPUR

1 Sh. D.V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest.)

BIKANER

1 Bhandari Bros., Goga Gate (Rest.)

BOMBAY

1 Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M. G. Road (Reg.)
2 Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar (Reg.)
3 Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street (Reg.)
4 Current Technical Literature Co. (P.) Ltd., India House, Ist Floor (Reg.)
5 C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street (Reg.)
6 Indo Nath & Co., Office No. 8, 1st Floor, 257, Frase Road (Reg.)
7 International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road (Reg.)
8 Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road (Reg.)
9 Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum (Reg.)
10 Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk (Reg.)
11 N. M. Tripathi (P.) Ltd., Princess Street (Reg.)
12 New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naroji Road (Reg.)
13 P. P. H. Book Stall, 190B, Khetwadi Main Road (Reg.)
14 World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road (Rest.)
15 M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building, P. B. 6007 (Rest.)
16 Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers (Rest.)
17 Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road (Reg.)
18 Sunderdas Gain Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street (Reg.)
19 Thacker & Co., Rampart Row (Reg.)
20 All India Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road (Rest.)
21 Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street (Rest.)
22 Asian Trading Co., 310, The Miraballe, P. B. 1505 (Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

23 Secretary, Salestax Practioner Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road (Rest)
24 Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar (Reg.)
25 S/s. Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Appartment, 4-A Bholabhai Desai Rd. (Rest.)

CALCUTTA

1 Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Becharam Chatterjee Lane (Reg.)
2 Current Literature Co., 208, M. G. Road (Rest)
3 Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street (Reg.)
4 Firma K. L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane (Reg.)
5 Hindu Library, 69-A, Balaram De Street (Reg.)
6 M. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane (Reg.)
7 Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17, Park Street (Reg.)
8 R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension (Reg.)
9 S. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., 1C, College square (Reg.)
10 S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street (Reg.)
11 Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East (Reg.)
12 W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street (Reg.)
13 Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M. G. Road (Rest.)
14 K. K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. Box No. 10210 (Rest.)
15 Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street (Reg.)
16 Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre (Rest.)
17 New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue (Reg.)
18 Gyan Bharati, 171/A, M. G. Road (Reg.)
19 Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane (Rest.)
20 S. Bhattacharjee & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street (Rest.)
21 Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road (Rest.)
22 Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane (Rest.)
23 Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street (Rest.)
24 Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd. 4/3B, Bankim Chatterjee Street (Rest.)
25 N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M. G. Road (Rest.)
26 Mukta Dhara, 23, Gariahata Road, Gol Park (Rest.)
27 Moonage Publishers, 16, India Exchange Place (Rest.)
28 Shanti Book Stores, Eagle House, 4, Govt. Place North (Rest.)

CALICUT

1 Touring Book Stall, Court Road (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH

1 Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector No. 22 D (Reg.)
2 Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22 B (Reg.)
3 Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22 (Reg.)
4 Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25, Sector No. 22 D (Reg.)
5 English Book Shop 34, Sector 22 D (Rest)

CUTTACK

1 Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack (Reg.)
2 D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad (Rest.)
3 New Students Store (Rest.)

DEHRADUN

1 Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala (Reg.)
2 Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road (Reg.)
3 National News Agency, Paltan Bazar (Reg.)
4 Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market (Rest)
5 Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road (Rest.)
6 Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road (Reg.)

DELHI

1 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)
2 Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.)
3 Bawa Harkishan Das Bedi, (Vijaya General Agency Delhi) Ahata Kodara, Chamalian Road (Reg.)
4 Bookwells, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-9 (Reg.)
5 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market (Reg.)
6 Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj (Reg.)
8 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj (Reg.)
9 J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate (Reg.)
10 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
11 K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura (Reg.)
12 Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
13 Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills (Reg.)
14 Sat Narian & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium, Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi (Reg.)
15 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg (Reg.)
16 Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market (Reg.)
17 Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak (Reg.)
18 Adrash Publicity Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road, Daryaganj (Rest.)
19 Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
20 All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
21 B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar) (Rest.)
22 General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
23 Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
24 Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (Rest.)
25 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
26 Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (Reg.)
27 Oversees Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Daryaganj-9 (Reg.)
28 Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
29 Rajpal & Sons, Kashmere Gate (Rest.)
30 Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk (Rest.)
31 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar (Reg.)
32 Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony (Reg.)
33 Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines (Rest.)
34 University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalow Road., Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
35 Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound (Reg.)
36 Ashoka Book Agency, 66/A Kamala Nagar (Rest.)
37 Educational Book Agency (India) 5-D, Kamala Nagar (Rest.)
38 D. K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar (Rest.)

DHANBAD

1 New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (Rest.)

DHARWAR

1 Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road (Rest.)
2 Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road (Rest.)

ERNAKULAM

1 South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Law Journal (Reg.)
2 Pai & Co., Broadway (Rest.)

FEROZEPUR CANTT.

1 English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road (Reg.)

GAYA

1 Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg (Reg.)
2 Book Mans, Nagmatia Garage, Swarajpuri Rd. (Rest.)

GHAZIABAD

1 Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road (Rest.)
2 S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar (Reg.)

GOA

1 Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. No. 70, Near the Church (Rest.)

GUNTUR

1 Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta (Reg.)

GURGAON

1 Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi (Rest.)

GWALIOR

1 Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashmar (Reg.)
2 Tater Bros., Sarafa (Rest.)
3 Anand Pustak Bhandar, M.L.B. Marg (Rest).

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

4 M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (Rest.)
5 Grover Law House, Near High Court Gali (Rest.)
6 Kitab Ghar, High Court Road (Reg.)
7 Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhauka Bazar (Rest.)

HARDWAR

1 Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan, Brahampuri (Rest.)

HATHRAS

1 A. Jain Book Depot, Rohtak, Wala Nohra Agra Road (Rest.)

HUBLI

1 Parvaje's Book House, Station Road (Reg.)

HYDERABAD

1 The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul (Reg.)
2 Bhasha Prakashan, 22-5-69 Gharkaman (Rest.)
3 Booklovers P. Ltd., Kachiguda Chowrasta (Rest.)
4 Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank (Reg.)
5 Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (Reg.)
6 Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda (Reg.)

INDORE

1 Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.)
2 Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura (Rest.)
3 Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Rest.)
4 Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar (Reg.)
5 Vinay Pustak Bhandar (Rest.)

JAIPUR CITY

1 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema (Reg.)
2 Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Reg.)
3 Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway (Reg.)
4 Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar (Rest.)
5 Krishna Book Depot, Choura Rasta (Rest.)
6 Best Book Co., S. M. S. Highway (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR

1 Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR

1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. No. 78 (Reg.)
2 Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith (Reg.)
3 Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)

1 Shashi Kumar Sarat Chandra (Rest.)

JODHPUR

1 Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar (Reg.)
2 Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents (Reg.)
3 Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate (Reg.)
4 Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road (Rest.)

JUBALPUR

1 Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj (Reg.)
2 Popular Book House, Near Omti P.O. (Rest.)

JULLUNDER CITY

1 Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala (Reg.)
2 Hazoorina Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (Rest.)
3 University Publishers, Railway Road (Rest.)
4 Law Book Depot, Adda Basti G. T. Rd. (Rest.)

KANPUR

1 Advani & Co , P. Box 100, The Mall (Reg)
2 Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park (Reg.)
3 Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg.)

KAPSAN

1 Prakashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas, Azad Marg (Reg.)

KOLAPUR

1 Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (Rest.)

KUMTA

1 S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara) (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

LUCKNOW

1 Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd. Hazaratganj (Reg.)
2 British Book Depot., 84, Hazratganj (Reg.)
3 Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road (Reg.)
4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 (Reg.)
5 Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj (Reg.)
6 Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (Rest.)
7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar (Rest.)

LUDHIANA

1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar (Reg.)
2 Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road (Rest.)
3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Rest.)
4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (Rest.)

MADRAS

1 Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Emgora (Reg.)
2 C. Subbiah Chetty, 62, Big Street, Triplicance (Reg.)
3 K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 (Reg.)
4 P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street (Reg.)
5 C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road (Reg.)
6 M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Bankuram Chetty Street (Rest.)
7 Madras Book Agency (Rest.)
8 Nav Bharat Agencies, 18, Andiappa Street, Sadhana Sadan (Rest.)
9 The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 31 & 32, James Street (Rest.)
10 Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3,Pyecrafts, Triplicance (Rest.)
11 Naresh Co. 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore (Rest.)
12 Reliance Trading Co., 70/10, Shambu Das Street (Reg.)

MADURAI

1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street (Reg.)
2 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street (Reg.)

MANDSAUR

1 Nahta Bros., Booksellers & Stationers (Rest.)

MANGALORE

1 U.R. Shaneye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 (Reg.)
2 K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail (Rest.)

MATHURA

1 Rath & Co., Tilohi Bldg., Bengali Ghat (Rest.)

MEERUT

1 Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank (Reg.)
2 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar (Reg.)

MUSSOURI

1 Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR

1 B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura (Reg.)
2 Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR

1 Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate (Rest.)

MYSORE

1 H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle (Reg.)
2 People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace (Reg.)
3 Geeta Book House, New State Circle (Reg.)
4 Indian Mercantile Corporation, Ramvilas (Rest.)

NADIAD

1 R. S. Desai, Station Road (Rest.)

NAGPUR

1 The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square (Rest.)
2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road (Reg.)

NAINITAL

1 Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar (Reg.)

NEW DELHI

1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus (Reg.)
2 Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (Reg.)
3 Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place (Reg.)
4 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

5 English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.B. No. 328 (Reg.)
6 Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Cannaught Place (Reg.)
7 Jayana Book Depot, P. B. 2505, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
8 Luxmi Book Stores, 72, Janpath, P. O. Box 553 (Reg.)
9 Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19 (Reg.)
10 Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar (Reg.)
11 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Stationery P.B. 96, Connaught Place (Reg.)
12 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House (Reg.)
13 People's Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road (Reg.)
14 Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place (Reg.)
15 R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
16 Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar (Reg.)
17 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road (Reg.)
18 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
19 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (Reg.)
21 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh (Rest.)
22 N. C. Kaunchal & Co., 40, Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5 (Rest.)
23 Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar (Reg.)
24 Sant Ram, Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony (Rest.)
25 Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri (Rest.)
26 The Secy., Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (Rest.)
27 Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East (Reg.)
28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (Rest.)
29 Scientific Instruments Stores, A/355, New Rajender Nagar (Rest.)
30 Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 3819 Arya Samaj Road (Rest.)
31 Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh (Rest.)
32 Hukam Chand & Sons, 32226, Ranjit Nagar (Rest.)
33 Star Publications Pvt. Ltd., 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road (Rest.)
34 Indian Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East (Rest.)
35 Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg (Rest.)

NILGIRIS

1 Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagiris, Madras States (Rest.)

PATIALA

1 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar (Reg.)

PATNA

1 Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.)
2 J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.)
3 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.)
4 Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY

1 Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (Rest.)

POONA

1 Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
2 Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road (Reg.)
3 Sarswat, 67, Patel Flats, 2, Bombay Poona Road (Rest.)
4 International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
5 Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk (Reg.)
6 Secy., Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path (Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

PUDUKKOTTAI

1 Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street (Rest.)
2 Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road (Rest.)

PUNALUR

1 Shri M. J. Abraham, Kerala (Rest.)

RAIPUR

1 Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar (Rest.)

RAJKOT

1 Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah, Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent (Reg.)

RANCHI

1 Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar (Reg.)

REWARI

1 Tika Ram Singh Lal (Rest.)

SAUGAR

1 Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers (Rest.)

SECONDERABAD

1 Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street (Rest.)

SIMLA

1 Minerva Book Shop, The Mall (Reg.)

SIVAKASI

1 Ganesh Stores, South Car Street (Rest.)

SURAT

1 Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)
2 Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Athwa Lines (Rest.)

TEZPUR

1 Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam (Rest.)

TIRUPATI

1 Ravinder Book Centre, 204, Bazar Street (Rest.)

TRICHINOPALLY

1 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road (Rest.)

TRIPURA

1 G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM

1 International Book Depot, Main Road (Reg.)
2 Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 (Rest.)
3 Bhagya Enterprises, M. G. Road (Rest.)

TUTICORIN

1 Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road (Rest.)

UDAIPUR

1 Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College, Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. (Rest.)
2 Ashutosh & Co., Station Road, Opp. University of Udaipur (Rest.)
3 Jagadish & Co. (Rest.)

UJJAIN

1 Rami Bros., 41, Mallipura (Rest.)

VARANASI

1 The Manager, Banaras Hindu University, Book Depot (Reg.)
2 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Saries Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8 (Reg.)
3 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka (Reg.)
4 Viswavidlyalaya Prakashan, K 40/18, Bhairo Nath Marg (Reg.)
5 Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindu University (Rest.)

VELLORE

1 A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers (Reg.)

VIZEGAPATAM

1 Gupta Bros., Vizia Building (Reg.)
2 The Secretary, Andhra University, General Co-operative Stores (Rest.)

WARDHA

1 Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

For Local Sale

1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi, Phone No. 312561

2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Phone No. 23-3813

3 High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W.C. 2

4 Sales Counter, Publication Branch, Udyag Bhawan, New Delhi, Phone No. 372081

5 Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C. B. R. Building, New Delhi

6 Sales Counter, Mohan Singh Market, I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi

S & R Agents As On 31. 3. 72

1 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad

2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18

3 The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of C & I Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum

4 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. I.)

5 The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur

6 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)

7 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi

8 The Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim

9 The Director, Govt. Press Hyderabad

10 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Nagpur

11 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat

12 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, M.P.

13 Do Gopal Bhavan, Morena

14 Do Jhabue

15 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad

16 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona

17 The Officer-in-charge, Assam Govt. B.D., Shillong

18 The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur

19 The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi

20 The O.I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad

21 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda

22 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas

23 The O.I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

24 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/I, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46

25 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2

26 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Barnipur, 24-Parganas

27 Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi

28 The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt., Cuttack

29 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras

30 The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong

31 The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1

32 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore

33 The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay

34 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Building, Ahmedabad

35 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M. P.)

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36 The Registrar of Companies, H.No.3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad

37 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam

38 The Registrar of Companies, M. G. Road, West Cott. Bldg., P. B. 334, Kanpur

39 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Bldg. Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1

40 The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Chandni Chowk, Cuttack

41 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry

42 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City

43 The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor 'C' Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur

44 The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Bldg., Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi

45 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur

46 Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot) Lucknow

47 Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala

48 Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur

49 Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras

50 Supdt. Govt. State Stores and Pubs. P.O. Gulzenbagh, Patna

51 Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City

52 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot

53 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh

54 Supdt. Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa

55 Dy. Controller Printing. & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla

56 Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Allahabad, U.P.

57 Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Gwalior, M.P.

58 Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay

59 Supdt. State Govt. Press, Bhopal

60 The Asstt. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sandha, Bangalore-1

61 Supdt. Govt. Press, Trivandrum

62 Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar

63 Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa

64 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus stop) Sidhi (M. P.)

65 The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta

66 The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli

67 The Director of Supplies and Disposal Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2

68 Director General of Supplies and Disposals N. I. C. Bldg., New Delhi

69 The Controller of Imports & Exports, Rajkot

70 The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/I & E Madras Harbour, Madras-1

71 The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam

72 The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi

73 Controller of Imports & Exports, 7 Portland Park, Visakhapatnam

74 The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwwalla Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay

75 Controller of Imports & Exports, I. B. 14-P., Pondicherry

76 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot

77 The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun

78 The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla

79 The Dy. Director General (S.D.) 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta

80 The Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of I & S Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana

81 The Govt. Epigraphist for India

82 The Asstt. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Varansi

83 The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur

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84 The Asstt. Director (Admn.), Office of the Dte. of Supplies & Disposal, Bombay

85 The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Ministry of International Trade, Madras

86 The Dy. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam

87 The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta

88 The Director, I/C, S.I.S.I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur

89 The Director, S. I. S. I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar

90 The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1

91 The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T. D. Road, Ernakulam

92 The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery & Book Depot, Aurangabad

93 The Asst. Director I/C, S. I. S. I., Club Road, Hubli

94 The Employment Officer, Talcher

95 The Director of Inspection, Dte. of G & S Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta

96 The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay

97 The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore

98 The Admn. Officer, Tariffic Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay

99 The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala

100 The Director, Ministry of I & Supply (Deptt. of Industry), Cuttack

101 The Dy. Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna

102 The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras

103 The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.I.M.I. Road, Jaipur

104 The Collector of Customs, Madras

105 National Building Org., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi

106 The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay

107 The Karnatak University, Dharwar

108 The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar

108A The Director of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore-1

109 The Principal Publications Officer sending commission for Scientific & Tech., Terminology, UGC, Building, New Delhi

110 The Officer-in-Charge, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur

111 The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi

112 Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi

113 Do Calcutta

114 Do Bombay

115 Do Madras

116 The Registrar, Punjab Agrl. University, Ludhiana

117 The Land & Development Officer, M. of Health Family Planning, W.H. & U.D., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi

118 Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi

119 The Registrar General, India, 2A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11

120 The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal

121 Do Assam, Bomfyle Road, Shillong-1

122 Do West Bengal, 20, British Indian St., 10th floor, Calcutta-1, Phone-23-8533

123 Do Andhra Pradesh, Khushro Manzil, A.C. Guards, Hyderabad-4

124 Do A. & N. Islands, Port Blair

125 Do Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna-800001

126 Do Madhya Pradesh, Opp. Vidya ViharP. O., Civil Lines, Bhopal-2

127 Do Tripura, 14/1, Krishnanagar, Agartala

128 Do Nagaland, Kohima

129 Do Mysore, 23, Basappa Cross Road, Shantinagar, Bangalore-1

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130 The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5

131 Do Goa, Daman & Diu, Navelkar Building, 2nd floor, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji-403001

132 Do Punjab, Kothi No. 72, Sector-5B, Chandigarh-160018

133 Do Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-6

134 Do Gujarat, Kerawala Building, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6

135 Do Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6

136 Do Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh-160011

137 Do Jammu & Kashmir, 19, Karan Nagar, Srinagar-190010

138 Do Kerala, Bella Vista, Kowdiar, Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3

139 Do Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-400001

140 Do Meghalaya, Nongrim Hill, Shillong-793003

141 Do Orissa, Chandni Chouk, Cuttack-763002

142 Do Rajasthan, Rambag Palace Annexe, Sawai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur

143 Do Uttar Pradesh, 6-Park Road, Lucknow-1

144 Do Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrah, Shillong-793003

145 Do Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh-160018

146 Do Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Navelkar Building, 2nd floor, Dr. A. Borker Road, Panaji-403001

147 Do L. M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti Island, Calicut

148 Do Pondicherry, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-6

RAILWAY BOOK STALL HOLDERS

1 S/s A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad

2 S/s Higginbothams & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras

3 S/s Gahlot Bros, K. E. M. Road, Bikaner

FOREIGN

1 S/s Education Enterprise Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal)

2 S/s Aktiebologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovbokhandel, Fredsgation-2, Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)

3 Reise-und-Ver KEHRSVERLAGE Stutt Gart., Post 730, Gutenleergstrlee 21, Stuttgort Nr. 11245 Stuttgar, den (Getmay West)

4 S/s Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

5 S/s Draghi Ranchi International Booksellers, Via Cavour, T-9-11,35000 Padova, ITALAY

6 S/s Wepf & Co., Booksellers English Deptt. Eisengasse 15 Basel, Switzerland

7 Otto Harrassowitz, Buchhandiung Und Antiquarial, 6200 Wisesbaden, Taunustra, Germany

8 S/s A. Asher & Co. N. V. Keizersgracht 526 Amsterdam, (Holland)

9 S/s Swets & Zeitlinger N. V., 471 & 487 Keizersgracht Amsterdam (Holland)

10 M. F. Von Piers, Rechitract 62, Eindhoven (Holland)

11 H. K. Lowis & Co., Ltd., 136 Gower Street, London W. C. I.

12 Herbert Willson Ltd., Booksellers & Sub Agents 161, Borough High Street, London S. E. I (England)

13 Buch Und Zeitachrifren, M. B. H. I-Ind Export Crosso und, Konnissionbuch Handling International Verlagsa-uslief Erundenm Hambarg (Germany)

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14 S/s Store Nordiske Videnskaboghandel Remersgade 27 Dk 1362 Copenhagen K.

15 The Ex-Libris, Buchhandeisgellschaff, Harinnon Oswold & Co- K. G. Frankfurt Main (Germany)

16 Drludwid Hantaeschl Univerasstatsi Buchhandlung, 34 Cottingen (Germany)

17 Otto Koelitz Antiquaiat, 624 Koenigsting/Taunus Rerrnwaldstr-6 (W. Germany)

18 Asia Library Service, 841, 69th Avenyes, California (U. S. A.)

19 Publishing and Distributing Co. Ltd., Mitre House, 177, Regent Street, London W. I.

20 Reise-U-Verkerrserlag, 7, Stuttgart Vaihingen, Postfaih-80-c830, Hosigwiesenstr-25 (Germany)

21 Arthur Probsthain Oriental Bookseller & Publisher, 41, Great Russel Street, London W. C. I.

22 Independent Publishing Co., 38, Kennington Lane, London S. E. II.

23 Inter Continental Marketing Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.

24 Fritzer Kungl Hovbokhondal AB, Stockholen, 16/Sweden.

CORRIGENDUM

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